Subject: Requesting verification and tabulation of State applications for an Article V convention to propose amendments.

Greetings Ms. Haas,

I spoke with Kirk Boyle in your office and Tom Wickham, House Parliamentarian, and have been instructed to deliver this information to the Clerk of the House of Representatives. I am providing you with the attached documentation of 42 legal and standing State applications for an Article V convention for determination of their validity. The collection of all known applications on record may be found here: http://foavic.org/file.php/l/Amendments

We, involved with ArticleV.org, acknowledge the fact that the States have satisfied the required two-thirds numerical threshold to call for an Article V Convention under Article V of the US Constitution and Congress should call an Article V Convention to order. We make formal request for the Clerk of House of Representatives to verify and inform Congress of this matter.


Those advocating for an Article V Convention from various groups often find ourselves in debate about what the current count is today. As the Congressional Research Service pointed out, there has never been an official tabulation to indicate which state applications would be valid toward the two-thirds threshold, and which would not. We truly desire an official verification and tabulation of these applications and any others we may have overlooked so there is an official number we may all reference.

Thank you for your time and diligence in this matter.

Sincerely,

Dan Marks
ArticleV.org
808-345-3990
March 27, 1996

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

S3013

WHEREAS, under the United States Constitution, the states are to decide their public policy; and
WHEREAS, our present federal government has strayed from the intent of our founding fathers and the United States Constitution through inappropriate federal mandates; and
WHEREAS, these mandates by way of statute, rule or judicial decision have forced state governments to serve as the mere administrative arm of the federal government; and
WHEREAS, federal district courts, with the acquiescence of the United States Supreme Court, have ruled that states have no leverage to increase taxes to comply with federal mandates; and
WHEREAS, these court actions violate the United States Constitution and the legislation of the states;
WHEREAS, the time has come for the people of this great nation to further define the role of the courts in their review of federal and state laws; and
WHEREAS, several states have petitioned the United States Congress to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America;
WHEREAS, the amendment was previously introduced in the previous Congress;
WHEREAS, the amendment seeks to prevent federal courts from levying or increasing taxes without representation of the people and against the people's wishes; and
WHEREAS, the State of Arizona desires that the United States Congress acknowledge and act upon this expression of the intent of the states and the necessity of those states calling a constitutional convention as authorized in Article V of the Constitution of the United States: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Arizona, the House of Representatives concurring:
1. That the Congress of the United States propose and submit to the several legislatures of the United States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, to be valid when ratified by the legislatures of three-quarters of the several states, for the purpose of preventing the Congress from levying or increasing federal taxes, without a representation of the people and against the people's wishes.

2. That this application constitutes a constitutional convention in accordance with Article V of the Constitution of the United States:
3. That the Legislature of the State of Arizona also proposes that the legislatures of each state agree to the amendment to the Constitution of the United States to add a new article providing as follows: "Neither the Supreme Court nor any inferior court of the United States shall have the power to select or order a state or political subdivision thereof, or an official of such a state or political subdivision, to levy or increase taxes:"

4. That the Secretaries of the State of Arizona transmit copies of this resolution to the presiding officers in each house of the legislature in each of the other states in the Union, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the President of the United States Senate and to each Member of the Arizona Congressional Delegation.

WHEREAS, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1996 signed into law by President Clinton on August 19, 1996, included the largest tax increase in history: $1.5 billion in new taxes and a forty-five percent increase in income tax rates; and
WHEREAS, the interests of state, county, and gift tax components of the tax increase were retroactive, taking effect on January 1, 1993; and
WHEREAS, Treasury Secretary Robert S. Rubin has declared that more than one and one-quarter million small businesses will be subject to retroactive taxation despite the administration's claim that the tax increase "only affected the rich"; and
WHEREAS, the retroactivity of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1996 is unprecedented in that it became effective during a previous administration before President Clinton or the 104th Congress even took office; and
WHEREAS, the passage of the bill resulted in loud public outcry against retroactive taxation; and
WHEREAS, the retroactive taxation places an unfair and intolerable burden on the American taxpayer; and
WHEREAS, retroactive taxation is wrong, it is bad policy, and it is a reprehensible action on the part of the government; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Eighty-Second Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 1995, the Senate concurring, That the Legislature of the State of Hawaii memorialize the Congress of the United States to propose and submit to the several states an amendment to the Constitution of the United States that would provide that no federal tax shall be imposed for the period before the date of the enactment of the retroactive tax; and
Resolved. That certified copies of this Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the United States Senate, the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Senate President.

POEM-335. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana to the Committee on the Judiciary.

"WHEREAS, in recent years the federal judiciary, with the support of the United States Supreme Court, has imposed taxes or required the increase of taxes to raise the revenue to support various court orders; and
WHEREAS, the judicial branch of government is making mandatory conditions which affect the everyday life of citizens; and
WHEREAS, taxation is not the exclusive prerogative of elected representatives and not subject to imposition by an appointed judiciary; and
WHEREAS, attempted judicial preemption in matters as critical to the welfare of the state and the people represented by state legislatures as taxation requires a response; and
WHEREAS, the Missouri Legislature has passed a concurrent resolution requesting Congress to propose an amendment to the United States Constitution to restrict the power of the federal government to tax; and
WHEREAS, Colorado, Tennessee, New York, and Oregon have already joined Missouri in its efforts by adopting the identical language demonstrating the solidarity of state legislatures on this issue. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Legislature of Louisiana memorializes the Congress of the United States to adopt an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to read as follows: Neither the Supreme Court nor any inferior court of the United States shall have the power to enact or order a state or political subdivision thereof, or an official of such state or political subdivision, to levy or increase taxes.

Resolved, That this petition constitutes a continuing application with Article V of the Constitution of the United States, and be it further

Resolved, That this legislative body requests the legislatures of the several states comprising the Union to make similar application to Congress for the purpose of proposing such an amendment to the United States Constitution."
S3012
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE
March 27, 1996

REPORT ON THE TRADE AGREEMENT PROGRAM FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1995 AND THE TRADE POLICY AGENDA FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1996—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 136

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

To the Congress of the United States:

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report, which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

To the Congress of the United States:

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent and referred to the Committee on Agriculture:

H.R. 869: An act to amend the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 to restate an exemption for certain bona fide hiring and retirement plans applicable to State and local fire fighters and law enforcement officers; and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-2189. A communication from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, the report of the text of international agreements, other than treaties, and background statements, to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-2190. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a committee of state determination relative to Israel; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-2191. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report relative to cost of travel and privately owned vehicles of federal employees; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-2192. A communication from the Chairman of the Board of Government of the Federal Reserve System, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report relative to the implementation of its administrative responsibilities during calendar year 1995; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-2194. A communication from the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1995; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-2195. A communication from the Vice President and General Counsel of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1995; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-2196. A communication from the Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1995; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-2197. A communication from the Board Members of the Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Railroad Retirement Act to conform the statute of limitations with respect to the creditability of compensation under that Act; to the statute of limitations with respect to the payment under the Railroad Retirement Act for such compensation; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-2198. A communication from the Secretary of Transportation, Commonwealth of Virginia, transmitting, pursuant to law, the final report on the I-66 HOV-2 Demonstration Project; to the Committee on the Environment and Public Works.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-332. A concurrence resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE Concurrent Resolution 184

“Whereas, separation of powers is fundamental to the United States Constitution and the power of the federal government is strictly limited; and...
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE
February 4

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF ALIENS—WITHDRAWAL OF NAMES
Two letters from the Attorney General, withdrawing the names of Nargis Sayed nee Nargis Yousan-Giti and Harunie Benjamin Department of Justice, the acting Commissioner of Immigration, from the list of persons whose deportation has been suspended, transmitted to the Senate on July 2, 1951, and August 1, 1951, respectively; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT ON VIOLATION OF SECTION 3679, REVISED STATUTES
A letter from the Attorney General, Veterans’ Administration, reporting, pursuant to law, a violation of subsection (b) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORT ON TORT CLAIMS PAID BY HOUSING Corporation
A letter from the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency, reporting, pursuant to law, tort claims paid by the Agency, for the calendar year 1950; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES
A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the United States Constitution, proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and to amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to taxes on incomes, gifts, and inheritances; and providing for a limitation on taxes thereto;

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF ALIENS—PETITIONS
Pettions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated;

By the Vice President:
A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Arkansas; to the Committee on the Judiciary;

House Joint Resolution 7
"Whereas the sixty-third general assembly adopted House Joint Resolution No. 32, thereby making application to the Congress of the United States to call a convention for the purpose of proposing a amendment to the federal constitution, the effect of which would be to fix the maximum income-tax rate at 30 percentum; and

"Whereas the sixty-fourth general assembly considers the proposal made by such resolution inadvisable and is opposed thereto: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States, and to each House, respectively, do agree in the following Articles of Amendment, proposed by the Congress of the United States, to be submitted to the States for their ratification:

"Adopted by the house March 19, 1945.

"Speaker of the House of Representatives,

"W. W. Bruen.

" Clerk of the House of Representatives.

"Concurred in by the senate March 20, 1945.

"President of the Senate.

"ERWIN H. ALBEYERD, Secretary of the Senate."

February 4

House Joint Resolution 22
"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois (the Senate concurring hereby), That application be and it here­by is made to the Congress of the United States of America to call a convention for the purpose of proposing the following Articles of amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"V Arts 1.

"SECTION 1. The sixteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

"Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportion­ment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration: Provided, That in no case shall the maximum rate of tax exceed 30 per centum.

"Sec. 3. The maximum rate of any tax, duty, or excise which Congress may lay and collect with respect to the devolution or transfer of property, or any interest therein, upon or in contemplation of death or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after death, or by way of gift, shall include any case exceed 30 per centum.

"Sec. 4. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect at midnight on the 31st day of December following the ratification of this article. Nothing contained in this article shall affect the power of the United States after said day to collect any tax on incomes, for any period ending on or prior to the mid night of December 31st in the year 1940, in accordance with the term of any law there in effect."

"Sec. 5. Section 1 shall take effect at midnight on the last day of the sixth month following the ratification of this article. Nothing contained in this article shall affect the power of the United States to collect any tax on any devolution or transfer occurring prior to the taking effect of section 3 laid in accordance with any law then in effect: be it further resolved, That the Congress of the United States be, and it is hereby requested to provide, as the mode of ratification, that said amendment shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the Constitution of the United States, when ratified by the legisla­tures of three-fourths of the several States; be it further resolved, That the Secretary of State of Arkansas be, and he hereby is, directed to send a duly certified copy of this resolution to the Senate of the State of Arkansas and to the House of Representatives in the Con­gress of the United States, and to each Ar­kan­sas Member thereof."

Two joint resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Illinois; to the Committee on the Judiciary:

House Joint Resolution 7
"Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois (the Senate concurring hereby), That application be and it here­by is made to the Congress of the United States of America to call a convention for the purpose of proposing a amendment to the federal constitution, the effect of which would be to fix the maximum income-tax rate at 30 percentum; and

"Resolved, That the Senate of the United States, and to each State, respectively, do agree in the following Articles of Amendment, proposed by the Congress of the United States, to be submitted to the States for their ratification:

"Adopted by the house March 19, 1945.

"Speaker of the House of Representatives,

"W. W. Bruen.

" Clerk of the House of Representatives.

"Concurred in by the senate March 20, 1945.

"President of the Senate.

"ERWIN H. ALBEYERD, Secretary of the Senate."

February 4
and Washington on January 1, 1935, which, with the accompanying papers, were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

REJECTIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint resolutions of the Legislature of the State of California, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Senate joint resolution relative to the application to Congress to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to tax-exempt securities

Whereas article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that the Congress shall, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas the Legislature of the State of California deems it necessary to the well-being of the Nation that no securities here-tofore or hereafter issued by the Federal Government or any State or political subdivision be exempt from taxation; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and the Assembly of the Legislature of the State of California, jointly, at its fifty-first regular session, commencing on the 7th day of January 1935, a majority of all the members elected to each house of the legislature voting in favor hereof, that the Congress of the United States be requested to convene upon the adoption by two-thirds of the several States of a resolution similar to this resolution, for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the taxation of securities here-tofore or hereafter issued, either by the Federal Government or any State or political subdivision, shall be required to be taxed; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this resolution be forwarded by the Governor of the State of California to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State of the United States, the President of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and the Governor of each of the several States.

Senate Joint Resolution 23

Senate joint resolution relative to the application to Congress to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the power of the Congress to regulate hours, wages, terms, and conditions of employment of labor

Whereas article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that the Congress shall, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and the Assembly of the Legislature of the State of California, jointly, at its fifty-first regular session, commencing on the 7th day of January 1935, a majority of all the members elected to each house of the legislature voting in favor hereof, that the Congress of the United States be requested to convene upon the adoption by two-thirds of the several States of a resolution similar to this resolution, for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing the Congress of the United States shall have the power to regulate hours, and prescribe maximum wages in any and all industries engaged in interstate, as well as interstate, commerce; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this resolution be forwarded by the Governor of the State of California to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State of the United States, the President of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and the Governor of each of the several States.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate resolutions adopted by the First Quadrennial Convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, favoring the enactment of the so-called "Lundeen bill", being the bill (H. R. 2827) to provide for the establishment of unemployment, old-age, and social insurance, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. BURERT presented a petition of sundry citizens of Greenwood County, Kans., praying for the enactment of the bill (S. 3150) to levy an excise tax upon carriers and an income tax upon their employees, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the convention of the Kansas State Council of the Knights of Columbus, held in Newton, Kans., favoring the adoption of the so-called "Borah resolution", being Senate Resolution 8603, protesting against religious persecutions by the Government of Mexico, and authorizing an investigation thereof by the Committee on Foreign Relations, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Dearing, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to establish a retirement system for railroad employees, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. COPERLAND presented petitions of sundry citizens of the State of New York, praying for removal of the tax on the sale of gasoline, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens, being employees of the Albany Engraving Co., Inc., at Albany, N. Y., praying for the enactment of the bill (H. R. 8603) to foster industry and fair competition, to promote and encourage employment, and to prevent the dumping of foreign merchandise on the market of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the quarterly meeting of the Catholic War Veterans, Long Island City, N. Y., protesting against the introduction or spread of communism in the United States, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the New York (N. Y.) Produce Exchange, protesting against the enactment of certain proposed amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which was ordered to lie on the table.

STATUE OF GEN. ROBERT E. LEE

Mr. WALSH presented the petition of the Boston (Mass.) Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, praying for the erection of a statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee in the Arlington National Cemetery, which was referred to the Committee on the Library and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TO THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES:

We respectfully petition your honorable bodies that you enact into law the bill now pending before either House of Congress, that Robert E. Lee be placed in the national cemetery at Arlington.

Your petitioner is the Boston Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and is composed of women of southern birth or association who are now resident in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and are descendants of the old State which led the way to liberty at the outbreak of the American Revolution.

To a united country we give our absolute loyalty and affection just as in the Spanish War and the World War we gave ourselves, our sons, and daughters in defense of that country.

But we of southern blood cannot forget the glorious sacrifices of our fathers and mothers in defense of what they conceived to be their rights. We cherish with pride the memories of the marvelous military skill of our soldiers, the gallantry of our soldiers, and the noble self-sacrifice of our women. It is to keep alive these memories that our organization was formed, and we would be faithless to our fathers and mothers and untrue to ourselves if we allowed these memories to become dimmed.

We cherish the flag of the Confederacy, not as an emblem of nationality but as the emblem of remembrance of gallant deeds and selfless sacrifice, and of our matchless leader, Robert E. Lee, great in war, sublime in peace, and enshrined forever in the hearts of the southern people.

It is with deep emotion that we recognize that the North accords to him, for his greatness and nobility, a place among our country's immortals. We feel it most fitting, therefore, that his statue should be erected in the national cemetery at Arlington, where it will become a shrine for all who revere spotless character.

We recall that many years ago that gallant soldier of the North, Col. Charles Francis Adams, proposed such a statue and suggested the following inscription:

"Robert Edward Lee, erected by the contributions of those who wear the blue or wearing the gray recognize brilliant military achievements and honor lofty character evinced by humanity in war and by devotion and dignity in defeat."

BOSTON CHAPTER, UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY,

BY LOUISE LONGAKER, CHAIRMAN,

ERNESTINE DAVIS,

MERRA M. FRENCH,

MARGARET A. TAYLOR,

LOUISE J. WARRE,

LOUISE C. RISER, PRESIDENT,

CLAIR P. DANIELS, RECORDING SECRETARY.

ERADICATION OF THE TENT CATERPILLAR

Mr. BARBOUR, Mr. President, I present and ask unanimous consent to have printed in full the RECORD and appropriately referred a resolution adopted by the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Passaic in the State of New Jersey, urging the enactment of House bill no. 8212.
control of the affairs of the Republican party, and therefore in conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. President, I now submit the resolutions or abstract of laws of 37 States, over three-fourths of the States of the Union, which have either by direct vote of the people or by direct nominations, either by these resolutions or by actual practice in primaries. If the present system for the election of United States Senators is subject to severe public criticism as divided public opinion arising from various causes; therefore, is it not for the sake of the States and the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Resolved, 3. That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Attty.,

E. P. CURRY, Secretary of State.
The people of California nominate United States Senators by direct nomination through primary. (Primary laws Mandanory in cities over 1,500, elsewhere optional; 1901, chap. 198; 1903, chap. 44; 1905, chaps. 179, 396; 1907, chaps. 340, 352.)

COLORADO.

An act requesting the Congress of the United States to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and asking an amendment to section 3, Article V of the Constitution of the United States, which amendment shall provide for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people. As it carried by the general assembly of the State of Colorado:

Sec. 1. Pursuant to Article V of the Constitution of the United States, application is hereby made to the Congress of the United States, by the State of Colorado and the legislature of said State, to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Sec. 2. The general assembly of the State of Colorado desires to present and urge before the convention to be called, as provided in section 1 of this act, an amendment to section 3, Article V of the Constitution of the United States, which shall provide for the election of United States Senators by the votes of each State, and to the end that such amendment may be had and taken by the Congress of the United States whenever and as soon as two-thirds in number of the States of this Union shall make similar application.

Approved April 3, 1901.

J. Alfred C. Montgomery, secretary to the governor, State of Colorado, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full, true, and complete copy of senate bill No. 13, by Senator Parties, asking for a constitutional convention to amend the Constitution of the United States for the election of United States Senators, as the same is found on pages 110 and 118, in the session laws of 1901.

ALFRED C. MONTGOMERY.

Colorado primary laws, 1897, page 347. Mandatory; state wide; run-of-the-mill.

Connecticut primary laws, 1905, chapter 273; 1907, special acts, chapter 321. Run-of-the-mill general law; optional direct primary law for Manchester.

Delaware primary laws, 1897, chapter 328; 1903, chapter 285, Mandatory; local; direct or indirect.

FLORIDA.

The people of Florida directly nominate United States Senators under protection of law of 1901. (Florida primary laws, 1903, chap. 501; 1906, chap. 100; 1907, chap. 6013. Optional; state wide; direct or indirect.)

GEORGIA.

The people of Georgia, by voluntary party regulation through a primary protected by law, instruct the legislature in the selection of Senators. (Georgia primary laws, 1899-01, p. 219; 1900, p. 40; 1904, p. 97. Run-of-the-mill.)

MR. O'NEILL. I will read the resolution of Idaho, however:

IDAHO.

State of Idaho, Department of State:

J. Robert Lunsford, secretary of the State of Idaho, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true, full, and complete copy of Senate joint resolution No. 2 by Committee Number 2 which was filed in this Office the 27th day of February, 1901, and submitted to the people of this State, at Boise City, the capital of Idaho, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1908.

ROBERT LUNSFORD, Secretary of State.

Is that the memorial of Idaho which is being read?
Joint memorial No. 2.—Requesting Congress to call a convention for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which amendment shall provide for the election of President, Vice-President, and United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Whereas a large number of the state legislatures have at various times adopted memorials and resolutions in favor of election of President, Vice-President, and United States Senators by popular vote; and Whereas the House of Representatives has on four separate occasions within recent years adopted resolutions in favor of this proposition; and Whereas the Senate of the State of Illinois, which was not adopted by the Senate; and Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that Congress, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, and believing there is a general desire upon the part of the citizens of the State of Idaho that the President, Vice-President, and United States Senators should be elected by a direct vote of the people; Therefore, Be it resolved, That the legislature of the State of Idaho favors the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution which shall provide for the election of President, Vice-President, and United States Senators by popular vote, and joint with other States of the Union in respectfully petitioning Congress to be bailed for the purpose of proposing an amendment to Article V of the said Constitution, which amendment shall provide for the election of President, Vice-President, and United States Senators, so that they can be chosen in each State by a direct vote of the people.

Resolved: That a copy of this joint resolution and application to Congress for the calling of a convention to be sent to the secretary of state of each of the United States, and that a similar copy be sent to the President of the United States, and to the Speaker of the House, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to our Representatives in Congress.

This joint memorial passed the Senate on the 14th day of February, 1903.

THOM. F. TURRELL, President of the Senate.

The Senate joint memorial passed the house of representatives on the 21st day of February, 1903.

C. F. McCONkey, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. HEYBURN, Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT: Does the Senator from Oklahoma yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. OVEN, I yield.

Mr. HEYBURN, I trust the Senator from Oklahoma will yield to the Senator from Idaho, while the Senator from Idaho is answering. McKelvey was the sponsor of the bill, but it was a Democratic legislation, and the resolution does not represent the Republican views of Idaho. That was a Democratic resolution.

Mr. HEYBURN, I am willing to let the Republican views of Idaho be expressed from Idaho.

Mr. HEYBURN, Yes; but I was not going to give the Republican views on this occasion. I stand ready to give them at any other time, and I have no impression to go out that that was the action of a Republican legislature.

Mr. HEYBURN, The people of Idaho directly nominate United States Senators. (Idaho primary laws, 1903, p. 508. Mandatory; state wide; rudimentary.)

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: I, James A. Ross, secretary of state of the State of Idaho, do hereby certify that the foregoing and hereunto attached is a true copy of the joint resolution No. 6 of the forty-third general assembly, adopted by the house of representatives and the senate of the State of Idaho, which is the original of which is now on file and a matter of record in this office.

At the above place of the state or the Territory of the United States of America, this 12th day of November, A.D. 1903.

JAMES A. ROSS
Secretary of State.

Whereas by direct vote of the people of the State of Idaho at a general election held in said State on the 11th day of November, A.D. 1903, it was resolved by the said electors that there shall be an election for President, Vice-President, and United States Senators by popular vote, and Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States to bring about the amendment of said Constitution has been fulfilled and in accordance with the provision of such amendment, it is hereby resolved by the said house of representatives concurs in the same and resolves that the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States of the United States shall call a convention for proposing amendments. Now, therefore, in obedience to the expressed wish of the said electors, it is hereby resolved by the said house of representatives concurs in the application of said amendment, and hereby, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, calls to the Congress of the United States to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as provided for in said Article V; and Whereas it is further resolved, That the secretary of state do furnish to the President of the Senate of the United States and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, each, true copy of this resolution, properly certified under the great seal of the State.

Adopted by the Senate February 10, 1903.

J. H. PADDOCK, Secretary of the Senate.

J. B. S. THOMAS, President of the Senate.

Phone, Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The people of Indiana now directly nominate United States Senators under the protection of the law of 1908. (Illinois primary laws, 1908. Mandatory; state wide; direct.)

Indiana passed a similar resolution, only it relates to United States Senators alone.

STATE OF IOWA, Office of Secretary of State:

I, W. O. Hayward, secretary of state of the State of Iowa, do hereby certify that the attached instrument of writing is a true copy of a joint resolution No. 3, making application to the Congress of the United States for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States. (H. 19, joint resolution. Approved March 12, 1907.)

Whereas we believe that the Congress of the United States should be elected directly by the voters; and Whereas we trust that the citizens of the United States should be given a fair and equal chance to take part in the government of their country; and Whereas the failure of Congress to submit such an amendment to the States has made it clear that the only practicable method of securing a submission of such an amendment to the States is through a constitutional convention, to be called by Congress under Article V of the Constitution of the United States; therefore, be it resolves by the general assembly of the State of Iowa, That the legislature of the State of Iowa hereby makes application to the Congress of the United States, under Article V of the Constitution of the United States, to call a constitutional convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Done at Des Moines, the capital of the State, April 20, 1908.

W. O. HAYWARD
Secretary of State.

Joint resolution No. 3—Making application to the United States Congress to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas we believe that the Congress of the United States should be elected directly by the voters; and Whereas the failure of Congress to submit such an amendment to the States has made it clear that the only practicable method of securing a submission of such an amendment to the States is through a constitutional convention, to be called by Congress upon the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of all the States; therefore, be it resolves by the general assembly of the State of Iowa, That the legislature of the State of Iowa hereby makes application to the Congress of the United States, under Article V of the Constitution of the United States, to call a constitutional convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Done at Des Moines, the capital of the State, April 20, 1908.

W. O. HAYWARD
Secretary of State.

Joint resolution No. 3—Making application to the United States Congress to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.
Constitution of the United States, as provided for in said Article V; and it be further
Resolved, That the secretary of state do furnish to the President of the State of United States and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, each, one copy of this resolution, properly certified under the great seal of the State.

Adopted by the Senate February 10, 1903.

J. H. Padlock, 
Secretary of the Senate.

Concurred in by the House April 3, 1903.

Frank W. Ruts, 
Speaker of the House.

The people of the State of Illinois hereby further authorize and direct the Governor to certify the application for a constitutional convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as provided for in Article V, and to transmit the application to the President of the United States, with the request that the same be placed on the calendar of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Adopted March 21, 1907.

J. H. Padlock, 
Secretary of the State.

Constitutional convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

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J. H. Padlock, 
Secretary of the Senate.

Concurred in by the House April 3, 1903.

Frank W. Ruts, 
Speaker of the House.
Mr. OWEN. I am about to read it now:

Joint memorial No. 2.—Requesting Congress to call a convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which amendment shall provide for the election of President, Vice-President, and United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Whereas a large number of the state legislatures have at various times adopted memorials and resolutions in favor of election of President, Vice-President, and United States Senators by popular vote; and

Whereas the National House of Representatives has on four separate occasions within recent years adopted resolutions in favor of this proposition; and

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that Congress, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, and believing there is a general desire upon the part of the citizens of the United States that the President, Vice-President, and United States Senators should be elected by a direct vote of the people; therefore,

Sealed, and joint with other States of the Union in Respective Order, styles of which are provided therein, the said Joint Resolution No. 2, approved March 11, 1907, and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, under Article V of the Constitution of the United States, to which the Senate of Idaho was a member.

JOHN T. HEYBURN.
Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. HEYBURN, Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. HEYBURN, I yield.

Mr. HEYBURN. I trust the Senator from Oklahoma will yield.

Mr. HEYBURN. I want to know whether the resolution to which the Senator from Oklahoma referred was one of the resolutions I had the honor of introducing last January, in connection with the request for the appointment of a commission to study the subject of the election of President and Vice-President?

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes; but I was not going to give the Republican views on this occasion. I stand ready to give them at any time. I wanted the impression to go out that that was the action of a Republican legislature.

Mr. HEYBURN. The people of Idaho directly nominate United States Senators. (Idaho primary laws, 1903, p. 308. Mandatory; state wide; rudimentary.)

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Secretary of the Senate.

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REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. LACEY, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 23280) to finally adjust the swamp-land grants, and for other purposes, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7019); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. YOUNG, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 8362) to authorize the city council of Salt Lake City, Utah, to construct and maintain a boulevard through the military reservation of Fort Douglas, Utah, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7221); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio, from the Committee on Patents, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 3746) to establish a patent office in Lumpkin County, Ga., reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7510); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 7542) to establish an army to construct two bridges across the Cumberland River at or near Nashville, Tenn., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7721); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ADAMS, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 23245) to establish the Board of Trustees of the University of Kansas, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7057); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BAIRD, from the Committee on Labor, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 23246) to establish the Board of Trustees of the University of Kansas, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7057); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

adverse reports.

Under clause 2, Rule XIII, adverse reports were delivered to the Clerk, and laid on the table, as follows:

Mr. GROVEVENOR, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to which was referred the resolution of the House (H. Res. 829) regarding tariff negotiations with Germany, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 7265); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 23671) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Grand Calumet River, State of Illinois, to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DIXON of Montana: A bill (H. R. 23672) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the Ochoco County, of Oregon, to construct a dam across the Klickitat River," to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama (by request): A bill (H. R. 23673) for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Tennessee River over the Elk River shoals and the Big and Little Muscle shoals, in the State of Alabama, by the construction of locks and dams, and for the maintenance, and operation of power stations in connection there with, to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 7523) providing a temporary addition to the compensation of the civil employees of the Government, to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. KENney of Nebraska: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 243) instructing the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate as to the legality of the business done by the various express companies in the United States, to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WOOD: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 244) authorizing the President to make investigation into the "Regulation System" of the purchase and sale of American tobacco in foreign markets, to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: A resolution (H. Res. 840) in named Rule X of the House of Representatives, to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GRANGER: A resolution (H. Res. 841) requesting the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor to report to the House of Representatives the evidence taken in the investigation into the recent collision off Block Island, Rhode Island, resulting in the sinking of the steamer "Larchmont," with the findings and result of such investigation, to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GRONNA: A memorial of the legislature of North Dakota, relating to grain inspection, to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BOWERSOCK: A memorial of the legislature of Kansas, asking pensions for the survivors of the battle of Beech Island, to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

Also, a memorial of the legislature of Kansas, favoring an amendment to the Constitution of the United States—such Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BATES: A bill (H. R. 23674) for the relief of Geo. W. Peterson, to the Committee on Military Affairs.
Mr. MARTIN. I present a joint resolution of the legislature of Virginia, which is ready for the Committee on Commerce.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was read and referred to the Committee on Commerce, as follows:

Joint resolution.

Whereas the question of an inland waterway along the Atlantic coast for the passage of large vessels and ships of war has been agitated, and the fact that such route would provide the State with a strategic point for the passage of commerce and war-like vessels, and as such a menace to commerce, insurance companies, and for the advantage of the State, and this route, hence through the Panama Canal to the Far East, to suit large fields of trade. Therefore, in

Resolved by the house of delegates (the senate concurring), That the Senators and Representatives of the State of Virginia do hereby request their Congressmen in Congress and Senate to direct the Secretary of State to appoint a joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Virginia, to be introduced in both houses of Congress, and which is hereby, requested to be inserted in the printed form of the resolutions or petitions of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Virginia, and that the same shall be laid before the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Virginia, with the request that the same shall be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

J. H. JAMESON.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

NEWTON C. BLANCHARD.
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy.

[ SEAL. ]

JOHN T. MICHIE.
Secretary of State.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a memorial of the Indiana Bridge Company, of Muncie, Ind., requesting the adoption of certain amendments to the so-called "Sherman antitrust law" relating to labor organizations, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a memorial of the Indiana State Federation of Cutilic Clubs, of Indianapolis, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the investigation and the development of the methods of the treatment of tuberculosis, which was referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

He also presented a memorial of Local Union No. 32, International Brotherhood of Pulp Makers, of Fitchburg, Mass., and a memorial of the American Paper and Pulp Association, of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the use of cotton paper, wood pulp, and the materials used in the manufacture thereof, with the request that the same be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CULLOM presented petitions of sundy citizens and labor organizations of South Carolina, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the so-called "Sherman antitrust law" relating to labor organizations, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FLATI presented petitions of sundy citizens of Albany and Syracuse, in the State of New York, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the so-called "Sherman antitrust law" relating to labor organizations, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MARTIN. I present a joint resolution of the legislature of Virginia, which I ask may be read and referred to the Committee on Commerce, as follows:

Be it resolved by the house of delegates of the State of Virginia (the Senate concurring): That the representatives of the State of Virginia, in the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, now in session at Washington D. C., be and they hereby authorized and directed to introduce and join with their colleagues in Congress in the passage of an act, to be known as the "Sherman antitrust law," for the purposes of suppressing violations of the laws of the United States, and to provide for the punishment of persons engaging in a conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce, and to carry out the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress and Senate, as it shall be passed, and that said resolutions may be referred to the Committee on Commerce, as soon as possible.

Agreed to, general assembly of Virgina January 15, 1908.

JOHN W. WILLIAMS.
Speaker of the House of Delegates of the State of Virginia.
PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CANNON:
H. R. 5139. A bill to amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to extend the period during which readjustment allowances may be paid; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. H. R. 5145. A bill to provide for the addition of certain lands to the George Washington Birthplace National Monument, in the State of Virginia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. LANE:
H. R. 5146. A bill to create a Federal Unemployment Relief Administration to relieve unemployment by providing work on public improvement and maintenance projects; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. VAN ZANDT:
H. R. 5147. A bill relating to the use of natural gas as fuel at the atomic energy installation at Oak Ridge, Tenn.; to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

By Mr. KELLY:
H. R. 5148. A bill to promote development in cooperation with the State of Colorado of the fish, wildlife, and recreational aspects of the Lake Baikal-Thompson reclamation project; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. REED of New York:
H. R. 5149. A bill to confer jurisdiction on the court of the State of New York with respect to civil actions between Indians or to which Indians are parties; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. CULLER:
H. R. 5150. A bill to require a witness seeking immunity from prosecution under certain acts to claim his privilege against self-incrimination; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COMBS:
H. R. 5151. A bill to provide for the appointment of an additional Federal district judge for the eastern district of Texas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MULDOON:
H. R. 5152. A bill to increase the compensation of Members of Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. PATMAN:
H. R. 5153. A bill to increase fines to $5,000 under sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Sherman Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PHILLIPS:
H. R. 5154. A bill to provide for the enlistment of bachelors in the Regular Army; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FLORES:
H. R. 5155. A bill to authorize the construction of a research laboratory for the Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, at a location to be selected by the Secretary of Defense; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BADOWSKI:
H. R. 5156. A bill to authorize for direct Federal loans to meet the housing needs of moderate-income families, to provide liberalized credit to reduce the cost of housing for such families, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. THORNBERY:
H. R. 5157. A bill to authorize the Postmaster General to perform certain administrative functions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WELCH of California:
H. R. 5158. A bill to authorize the appointment of an additional district judge for the northern district of California and an additional district judge for the southern district of California; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER:
H. Res. 551. Resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 4242, a bill to provide for the settlement of certain parts of Alaska by war veterans; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. DAWSON:
H. Res. 552. Resolution providing for the expenses of conducting the studies and investigations authorized by rule XI (1) (a) incurred by the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments; to the Committee on House Administration.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to supplemental direct loans to veterans; to the Committee on Veteran Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BLAND (by request):
H. R. 5159. A bill to provide for the establishment of a national park in the State of California; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. JOHNSON:
H. Res. 99. Concurrent resolution to seek development of the United Nations into a world federation; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PATTERSON:
H. Res. 100. Resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 4242, a bill to provide for the settlement of certain parts of Alaska by war veterans; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. PELLEGRINI:
H. Res. 101. Resolution providing for the expenses of conducting the studies and investigations authorized by rule XI (1) (a) incurred by the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. ROY:...
The PRESIDENT OFFICER. The question is on the motion to proceed to the consideration of executive business, as the motion was not agreed to; there being, on a division—ayes 15, noes 21.

Mr. WIGFALL. For Consent.

Mr. SIMMONS. I would like the Senator from Texas to permit me to say some words on the consideration of the tariff bill.

Mr. CLINGMAN. With the permission of my friend from Texas, (as it is now four o'clock), I know that the Senate adjourns, and this question will come up on an unlimited business-to-morrow, The PRESIDENT OFFICER. Does the Senator from Texas give way to the Senator from Rhode Island?

Mr. CLINGMAN. With the permission of my friend from Texas, I rise to say that the Senate adjourns, and this question will come up on an unlimited business-to-morrow.

The PRESIDENT OFFICER. I understand that the Senator from Texas will give way to the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. WIGFALL. I have no preference about it. I desire to answer the speech that has been made by the Senator from Tennessee, if he should ask me. As I have no opposition from Texas, I wish to be heard on the Senate for the Senate.

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Mr. WIGFALL. I have no preference about it. I desire to answer the speech that has been made by the Senator from Tennessee, if he should ask me. As I have no opposition from Texas, I wish to be heard on the Senate for the Senate.

The PRESIDENT OFFICER. Does the Senator from Texas give way to the Senator from Rhode Island?

Mr. WIGFALL. No, I did not; but I do not yield the floor.

Mr. TRUMBULL. He only wants to assign a bill for the session.

Mr. GWYN. The Senator from Texas does not move the floor by it.

Mr. WIGFALL. I will yield for him to make the motion, if I do not have the floor.

Mr. SIMMONS. I move that the bill which was assigned to me by the Senate be assigned to the Senate by the Senate.

Mr. PUGH. I object. That bill remains the bill of the Senate.

Mr. GWYN. It goes over course.

Mr. GWYN. I move that the bill which was assigned to me by the Senate be assigned to the Senate by the Senate.

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The communications were referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims, and ordered to be printed.

The CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

Mr. NIXON. I ask the consent of the House to proceed with the consideration of the condition of the country.

Mr. GWYN. I move that the bill which was assigned to me by the Senate be assigned to the Senate by the Senate.

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The bill was read, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. PHELPS. I hope the House will concur in this amendment of the Senate. When the bill was under consideration in the House last week, I understood that it was the true policy of the Committee to exhaust the revenue, and that the amendment of the Senate would not be accepted. I am happy to hear that the Senate has altered its position, and I trust that the House will concur in this amendment of the Senate. The bill was read, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

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MR. WALSH of Massachusetts also presented the following resolutions of the General Court of Massachusetts, which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

**The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1931.**

Resolutions memorializing Congress in relation to the activities of the Federal Farm Board and its attempt to regulate the price of wool and meat.

Approved at 11:30 a.m., March 7, 1931.

A. M. Clark, Acting Governor.

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A. M. Clark, Acting Governor.
1911.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE.

4339

In the first 50 years of the Government there were introduced into the House of Representatives 4,777 bills and resolutions. During the session of the Sixty-first Congress, over 34,000 bills and joint resolutions had been introduced for the consideration of the House. Therefore, it is necessary that some method under the rules of the House shall be maintained by which the House can select from the great avalanche of bills that are introduced the bills to be considered, and no two men agree at all times as to all the business that shall be considered; no regulations of the House must be sufficient to enable nearly 460 Representatives to select the business that shall, or shall not be considered.

I leave this place, but not with regret. I have performed the office I believe the people of Maine have more than entertained his service. My friend the Speaker to be, the gentlemen from Missouri, Mr. CLARK [applause], believes that my departure is a final departure as Speaker of the House. I agree with him. At the age of almost 75, in the course of nature I could not hope to occupy this great place again, and would not if I could; but I am so fond of my friend from Missouri that I mean to serve under his gentle rule as a Member of the House and to look on. [Laughter and applause.] And now nothing remains for me to wish each one of you health, strength, courage, and having said the last word as Speaker, having signed the last bill, sustained or overruled the last point of order, rapped vigorously for the last time at 12 o'clock noon has arrived, I declare the House of Representatives of the Sixty-first Congress adjourned without day.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a list of documents received and distributed by the Treasury Department during the calendar year 1910 (H. Doc. No. 1422) to the Committee on Printing and ordered to be printed.

2. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a response to the inquiry of the House as to alleged restraint of the cattle trade (H. Doc. No. 1423) to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

3. A certificate from the governor, chief justice, and secretary of Arizona, transmitting a copy of the constitution of Arizona and the ascertainment of the vote adopting the same (H. Doc. No. 1424) to the Committee on the Territories and ordered to be printed.

4. Application of the Legislature of the State of Maine for the calling of a constitutional convention to provide for an amendment establishing election of United States Senators by the people; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. BATES, from the Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Unliquidated Executive Papers, to which was referred the reports of the heads of the departments, reported the same, accompanied by a report (No. 2292), which said report was referred to the House Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the reports of the heads of the departments, reported the same, accompanied by a report (No. 2293), which said report was referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 5224) to confirm the name of Commodore Barney Circle for the circle located at the eastern end of Pennsylvania Avenue SE, the District of Columbia, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2295), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 9125) authorizing the Secretary of War to convey the outstanding title of the United States to lots 3 and 4, square 103, in the city of Washington, D. C., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2296), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

Mr. STEENBERG. A bill (H. R. 32969) to authorize the board of supervisors of the town of Krutt, Pennington County, Minn., to construct a bridge across the Red Lake River; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. LYPHARD: A bill (H. R. 32966) for the regulation and control of fraternal benefit societies in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. PARSONS: A bill (H. R. 33000) to authorize the leasing of lands in the United States for the development of hydroelectric power, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. CAMERON: A bill (H. R. 33001) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct bridges across the San Carlos and Gila Rivers on the White Mountain or San Carlos Indian Reservation in the Territory of Arizona, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. McDERMOTT: A bill (H. R. 33001) providing for the regulation, identification, and control of automobiles engaged in interstate commerce, for the licensing of the operators thereof, for cooperation between the States and the Federal Government in such matters, and for distributing the revenues arising hereunder between the States and the Federal Government; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. PAYNE. Resolution (H. Res. 1068) relating to the bill (H. R. 32910) to create a tariff board; to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. TOWNSSEND: Concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 65) for investigation of a deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean via the St. Lawrence River; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota: A memorial of the Legislature of South Dakota relative to requesting our Senators in Congress to support bill H.R. 25648 pending in the Senate of the United States; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. HOWELL of Utah: A memorial of the Legislature of Utah, asking that a government naval and military hospital be established in Salt Lake City, Utah; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

Mr. ANDERSON: A bill (H. R. 33002) granting a pension to Daniel Barkey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. CAPRON: A bill (H. R. 33003) granting an increase of pension to Harriet A. Parker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 33004) granting an increase of pension to Daniel D. Edgar; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. MCHUGH of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 33005) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Rutten; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 33006) for the relief of Samuel Spalding; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 33007) granting an increase of pension to Lou Pitney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. MITCHELL: A bill (H. R. 33008) for the relief of James Noonan; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. SAUNDERS: A bill (H. R. 33009) granting an increase of pension to M. V. Curry; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.
Mr. Wayne presented to the House the following resolutions, adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, viz.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met, That they do concur with the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee instracting the exercise of the powers which have been assumed by Congress of appropriating any part of the Treasury of the United States, and in subscribing to stock under State subscription.

Resolved, Further, That this General Assembly does expressly declare, that the Government of the United States does not possess the power, under the constitution, to carry on a war of internal improvement within the several States, or to appropriate money to be spent upon such improvements.

Resolved, That his excellency the Governor be requested to forward copies of these resolutions to the Governors of the respective States, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Approved, December 18, 1832.


THOMAS STOCKS, Speaker.

WILLIAM LUMPKIN, Governor.

Mr. Wilde presented the following preamble and resolutions, adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, viz.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

For as much as throughout the United States there exist many controversies growing out of the conflicting interests which have arisen among the people since the adoption of the federal constitution, out of the issues in which Congress claims the right to regulate commerce, and out of the want of jurisdiction either claimed or exercised by the States, and which tend directly to diminish the efficiency of the power for the general government, and to subject it to the prejudices, and to emigrate, to expel aliens, and to exclusive, and to break up the Union, and to alienate the States from each other in the Federal Union, and to alienate the States from each other, and to alienate the States from each other, and to alienate the States from each other;

And the experience of the past having clearly proved that the constitution of the United States needs amendment in the following particulars:

I. That the power delegated to the General Government, and the rights reserved to States or to the people, may be more distinctly defined.

II. That the power of the General Government over the States, and over the States, may be more distinctly defined.

III. That the power of the General Government over the States, and over the States, may be more distinctly defined.

IV. That a system of federal taxation may be established, which shall be equitable upon the whole, and in all sections of the country.

V. That the jurisdiction and process of the Supreme Court may be more distinctly defined.

VI. That the right of preliminary steps may be organized and settled disputes between the General Government and the States.

VII. That the power of appropriating a bankrupt, and of granting insolvency, may be more distinctly defined.

That the powers of the General Government be, and hereby are, vested in Congress.
1941 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE 4537

the net result of 40 years of organized industrial research in this country has been the undermining of life to an incalculable degree.

I commend a careful reading of this report to the Members of the Congress.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 29, 1941.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange certain bonds owned by the United States for a site for a road right-of-way needed for access to the Coast Guard Light Station Reservation, Au Sable, Mich. (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Commerce.

AMENDMENT OF PENDABLE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES ACT

A letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act known as the Pendable Agricultural Commodities Act, approved April 1, 1930, as amended (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

MARCH 1941 REPORT OF THE R. F. C.

A letter from the Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitted pursuant to law, a report of the activities and expenditures of the Corporation for the month of March 1941, including statement of loan and other authorizations made during the month, with accompanying papers; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate by the Vice President, or presented by Senators, and referred as indicated:

by the VICE PRESIDENT:

A resolution memorializing the Legislature of the State of Michigan; to the Committee on the Judiciary:

"Senate Concurrent Resolution 20

"Concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to taxes on incomes, inheritance, and gifts"

"Resolved, That the Senate (the house of representatives concurring), That application be, and it hereby is, made to the Congress of the United States for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"Section 1. The sixteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

"Section 2. On the 31st day of December following the ratification of this article, no income tax shall be levied by the Congress of the United States upon the income of any individual, except taxes on the income from real and personal property.

"Section 3. The amendment to be proposed shall consist of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to read as follows:

"The sixteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.""

"Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be, and it hereby is, requested to provide as the mode of ratification that said amendment shall take effect as to all states when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, and be further resolved, That the secretary of state of Michigan be, and he hereby is, directed to send a duly certified copy of this resolution to the Senate of the United States and to the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

"Adopted by the Senate on April 29, 1941.

"Adopted by the house of representatives on May 16, 1941."

A resolution of the Senate of the State of Michigan; to the Committee on Military Affairs:

"Senate Resolution 47

"Resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to make an investigation into the conditions of the copper mines in Michigan in order to prevent their closing and prevent a training camp in the Upper Peninsula.

"Whereas the possibility of planes flying from Greenland to Fort Wilkins at Kwesew Point, in the Upper Peninsula, should be carefully investigated and studied, especially in view of the fact that there is at the present time but one road leading to Fort Wilkins, and Portage Canal between Hancock and Houghton is vulnerable, thus leaving the copper mines in the Upper Peninsula without protection in case of possible invasion; and

"Whereas steps should be taken to strengthen defense facilities, and in accomplishing this result it may be considered advisable to establish a training camp for called men in the Upper Peninsula: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be, and it hereby is, respectfully requested to thoroughly investigate the necessary safety of the copper mines and the desirability of establishing a training camp in the Upper Peninsula; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress, and to the Michigan Members in the Senate and House of Congress.

"Adopted by the Senate on April 29, 1941.

"A Joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing Congress to investigate the feasibility of the growing of guayule rubber in California, and, if feasible, to authorize it, pending the same, when referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. (See joint resolution printed in full, presented by Mr. Johnson of California on the 28th instant, p. 4390, Congressional Record.)

Papers and a letter in the nature of petitions from several citizens of the United States, praying that the United States keep out of war; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A letter from Earl Miller, of Rochester, N. Y., favoring the use of the United States Navy to help the British and other allied nations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

by Mr. BENEDICT:

A petition of sundry citizens, members of the Fort-Gatewood Sunday School Class of the First Methodist Church, Shreveport, La., praying that the national-defense program be expedited and not jeopardized between capital and labor; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

by Mr. WILKE:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing Congress to reject proposed legislation designed to repeal the give-back laws, retail outlets having the law on their own marines; to the Committee on Finance. (See joint resolution printed in full when presented by Mr. La Polt on the 28th instant, p. 4390, Congressional Record.)

by Mr. PLYTYK:

A memorial of sundry citizens of the State of Maryland, memorializing against the enactment of the bill (S. 983) to amend the act to regulate barbers in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A petition of sundry citizens of Baltimore, Md., praying that strong and effective action be taken by the Government to prevent further strikes in the coal industry; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

by Mr. CAPPER:

Memorials of sundry citizens of Oswego, Alumont, Chestota, Mound Valley, Parsons, and Greenwood County, all in the State of Kansas, memorializing against the enactment of the bill (S. 983) to regulate barbers in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A letter in the nature of a memorial from Barryton Orange, No. 1430, Patrons of Husbandry, of Berryton, Kans., memorializing the lowering of the draft-exemption limits under the Selective Training and Service Act; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A petition of sundry citizens of Minnesota, Kansas, praying for the enactment of the bill (S. 960), to provide for the common defense in relation to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States and to provide for the suppression of vice in the vicinity of military camps and naval establishments; to the Senate.

by Mr. MEAD (for Mr. WAGNER):

Letters and telegrams, etc., in the nature of memorials from John Cashmore, borough president of Brooklyn; the Sugar Committee of the apportionment of New York City; the International Longshoremen's Association, Joseph P. Ryan, president, New York City; the Basil and Professional Women's Club of Brooklyn; John J. Brady, of New York City; Sugar Refinery Workers Local Union No. 2, of Brooklyn; the Merchants' Association of New York, New York City; the Business and Professional Women's Club of New York State, New York City, the Borough Club of New York, New York City; the Common Council of the City of New York; the International Association of Commerce of the Borough of Queens, New York City; the Woman's Press Club of New York City; and the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, all in the State of New York, memorializing against the enactment...
Mr. STONE presented a petition of the legislature of Missouri, praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of the Missouri River; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Joint and concurrent resolution.

Be it resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring thereon), That we approve of the measures to promote the improvement of the Missouri river and the navigation of the same, now proposed to be had, and that the consideration of Congress the measure under consideration and now before its Committee on Foreign Commerce; and be it further resolved, That a copy of this resolution, duly authenticated, be transmitted to the legation of representatives and Congress in Missouri.

I. E. F. Russell, chief clerk of the house of representatives of the forty-third general assembly of Missouri, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy of this joint resolution, passed by the forty-third session of the general assembly of the State of Missouri. Witness my hand as chief clerk this 18th day of March, A. D. 1905, at the city of Jefferson, county of Cole, and State of Missouri.

Mr. STONE presented petitions of Remnants Lodge, No. 425, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, St. Paul, Minn., Twila Lodge, No. 537, Independent Order of United Mechanics, of Hannibal, and of Local Union No. 275, of Ladies Leather Novelty Workers, of Kansas City, all in the State of Missouri, praying for the enactment of legislation to restrict immigration; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. SPOONER presented petitions of Carpenters and Joiners of Local Union No. 101, of Carpenters' Union No. 131, of Plumber's and Steamfitters' Union No. 621, of the International Association of Machinists, of Chicago, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, and of other Unions, all in the State of Missouri, praying for the enactment of legislation to restrict immigration; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. WARREN presented a petition of Local Lodge No. 78, International Association of Machinists, of Cheyenne, Wyo., praying for the enactment of legislation to restrict immigration; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. STONE presented a petition of the National Live Stock Association, praying that ample appropriations be made for the aid of experiment stations for the use of the Bureau of Animal Industry, the extension of meat inspection, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. STONE presented a petition of the Trades League of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the admission of Chinese visitors and travelers into the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Interior Commerce.

Mr. STONE presented a petition of the Grand Division of the Order of Railway Conductors, of Portland, Ore., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate railway rates; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

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BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. FRYE introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on:

1. A bill (S. 2) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Widdig, an ex-Confederate veteran.

2. A bill (S. 3) granting an increase of pension to William P. Delaney with accompanying papers.

3. A bill (S. 4) granting a pension to Neda B. Thornton with accompanying papers.
Mr. DIXON. I present a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Montana, which I ask may lie on the table and be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Joint resolution relative to election of United States Senators by popular vote.

Whereas a large number of State legislatures have, at various times, adopted memorials and resolutions in favor of electing United States Senators by the direct vote of the people of the respective States; and

Whereas a large number of State legislatures have created senatorial direct-election commissions: Therefore be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Montana, That the Legislature of the State of Montana, in accordance with the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, desires to join with the other States of the Union, and respectfully request that a convention of the several States be called for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and hereby apply to and request the Congress of the United States to call such convention and to provide for the submitting to the several States the amendments so proposed for ratification by the legislatures thereof, or by convention therein, as one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress.

Sec. 2. That at the said convention the State of Montana will propose, among other amendments, that section 3 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States should be amended so that the Senators from each State shall be chosen by the electors thereof, as the governor is now chosen.

Sec. 3. A legislative commission is hereby created, to be composed of the governor and four members to be appointed by him, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party, to be known as the Senatorial Direct Election Commission of the State of Montana. It shall be the duty of the said legislative commission to urge action, by the legislatures of the several States and by the Congress of the United States, to the end that a convention may be called, as provided in section 1 hereof. That the members of said commission shall receive no compensation.

Sec. 4. That the governor of the State of Montana is hereby directed to transmit certified copies of this joint resolution and application to both Houses of the United States Congress, to the governor of each State in the Union, to the honorable Representatives and Senators in Congress from Montana, who are hereby requested and urged to aid, by their influence and vote, to the end that the United States Senators shall be elected by popular vote.

W. R. ALLEN, President of the Senate.

W. W. McDowell, Speaker of the House.
The Senate have also passed bills of this House of the following titles, viz.
No. 627. An act for the relief of the widow of Joseph Knight.
No. 629. An act further to extend the time for entering certain donation claims to land in the Territory of Arkansas.
No. 633. An act to authorize the Legislature of the State of Ohio to sell the land reserved for the support of religion in the Ohio Company's and John Grieve's survey's purchase.
No. 681. An act for the relief of Abrahm Adams.
No. 692. An act for the relief of Sarah Carr, widow of Richard Carr, deceased.

Mr. Archer, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill (No. 741) to carry into effect the convention between the United States and his Majesty, the King of the Two Sicilies, concluded at Naples, on the 14th of October, 1833; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Edward Everett, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill (No. 742) for the relief of Philip Benson; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House tomorrow.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard,
Ordered, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of William Bryant, and that it lie on the table.

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Evans and James Jones, and that it be referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the inquiry directed on the 12th of December last, as to what law or other regulation may be necessary for diminishing the annual expense of holding the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the United States, including the contingent charges of the judiciary establishment, and the expenses of suits and prosecutions chargeable to the United States.

Mr. Richard M. Johnson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, made an unfavorable report on the case of Lieutenant A. H. Murton; which was read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Clay presented to the House the following recommendation of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama; which was read, and laid on the table, viz.

Recommendation of the General Assembly of the State of Alabama to the President of the United States, to the State of South Carolina, and to the different States.

This General Assembly of the State of Alabama have received and considered, with abounding interest, the late sollicitude of South Carolina, with the address to the co-States accompanying the same, together with the proclamation of the President of the United States, connected therewith. The attitude assumed by the State of South Carolina, and the Government of the United States, through its Chief Magistrate, forbids a crisis which threatens...
H. Res. 347. Resolution to provide amounts from the contingent fund of the House for expenses of investigations and studies by the Committee on Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs in the second session of the Ninety-seventh Congress to the Committee on House Administration. By Mr. WYDEN.

H. Res. 348. Resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives with respect to the rights of residents in certain health care facilities; jointly, to the Committee on Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce.
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

June 25, 2010

COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE TO RECOMMEND A RESOLUTION TO THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES RELATING TO AN ADJUSTMENT OF THE FEDERAL BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 2010.

Mr. AYERS (for himself and Mr.機R, Mr. NORRIS, Mr. GREEN, Mr. PETE, and Mr. GAVIN) submitted the following COMMUNICATION:

We recommend that the report of the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Committee on Science be submitted to the House of Representatives for consideration under the House Rules, and that the report be referred to the appropriate committees.

ADDITIONAL PROGRAMS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, programs were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 3092 Mr. KOBERT
H.R. 3093 Mr. SORRELL, Mr. BURBANK, Mr. CIENFUEGOS, and Mr. MARCY of Massachusetts.
H.R. 3096 Mr. DEMPSEY of Connecticut.
H.R. 3097 Mr. SHUSTER of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 3098 Mr. GRIFFIN of Georgia.
H.R. 3099 Mr. MUSGRAVE.
H.R. 3100 Mr. GOODWIN of Tennessee.
H.R. 3101 Mr. GOODWIN of Tennessee.
H.R. 3102 Mr. GREEN of Arkansas.
H.R. 3103 Mr. BUSBY of Florida.
H.R. 3104 Mr. WILSON of New York.
H.R. 3105 Mr. ROYCE.
H.R. 3106 Mr. CONROY of Indiana.
H.R. 3107 Mr. BLONDELL of Ohio, Mr. GAVIN, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, and Mr. McCOLLUM.
H.R. 3108 Mr. POE of Missouri.
H.R. 3109 Mr. WILSON of Missouri.
H.R. 3110 Mr. ROYCE.
H.R. 3111 Mr. PETE.
H.R. 3112 Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H.R. 3113 Mr. JEFF GURLEY of South Carolina.

DISCHARGE PETITIONS—ADDITIONS OR DELETIONS

The following Member added his name to the following discharge petition:

Petition No. 11 by Mr. KING of Iowa for H.R. 4972:

of the legislature of the State of Nebraska to the committee on interstate and foreign commerce to prohibit the use of radio stations to make instantaneous broadcasts of thegambling interests of this state information to the public, and the legislature, to the extent necessary, to prohibit such gambling operations from being carried on by radio.

7. Whereas this radio broadcasting is conducted or restricted or otherwise regulated or limited, it is hereby declared to be an exercise by the State of Nebraska of the power of the State of Nebraska, as a political corporation, to regulate and control such radio broadcasting, and the legislature, to the extent necessary, to prohibit such broadcasting.

8. That since this method of propagating gambling is new and has never been completed to the point of calling at a committee of the legislature of the State of Nebraska in the exercise of the right of referral, it has been made by any court of any other tribunal, and that no such power of the legislature of the State of Nebraska has ever been exercised by any court of any other tribunal, and that no such power of the legislature of the State of Nebraska has ever been exercised by any court of any other tribunal.

9. That this bill shall be entitled An Act to the effect that the State of Nebraska shall have the power to regulate and control such radio broadcasting, and the legislature, to the extent necessary, to prohibit such broadcasting.

10. That this bill shall be entitled An Act to the effect that the State of Nebraska shall have the power to regulate and control such radio broadcasting, and the legislature, to the extent necessary, to prohibit such broadcasting.
Mr. BORAH. Mr. President—
The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma want to be heard? Mr. OWEN. Certainly.

Mr. BORAH. I am absent from the Chamber when Idaho was supposed to have been called in this matter, and I desire to say that there is no doubt in my mind that Idaho is in favor of the principle of electing Senators by popular vote, and that our legislature was not insane when it so declared.

Mr. OWEN. I have not the slightest doubt of the correctness of the views of the junior Senator from Idaho, and am glad to have the junior Senator from Idaho answer the senior Senator from Idaho as to the views of the people of Idaho, and as to the sanity of the legislature of that State.

NEVADA.
Senate concurrent resolution relating to the election of United States Senators by direct popular vote.

Whereas the people of this State, as shown by a vote taken thereon, favor an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States Senators by a direct popular vote; and whereas it is evident that the majority of the American people, as evidenced by the resolutions passed by the State legislatures of the several States, and by the resolutions of the State legislatures of the various States, are in favor of the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for the election of United States Senators by direct popular vote; and whereas the adoption of such amendment will be of great benefit to the people of the State of Nevada, as shown by the resolutions of the State legislature of Nevada, and resolutions of the several State legislatures, favoring an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for the election of United States Senators by direct popular vote; there is hereby recommended to Congress, the adoption of the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

Resolved, That the Senate of the State of Nevada favors the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which shall provide for the election of United States Senators by direct popular vote, and respectively requests that a convention be called for the purpose of proposing said amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and that said amendment shall provide for a change in the present method of electing United States Senators, so as to be chosen by each State by direct popular vote of the people.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution and application to Congress for calling of a convention be sent to the President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each of the Representatives of the State of Nevada in the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That our Representative in Congress be directed to urge upon Congress the calling of a convention provided for by these resolutions.

The people of Nevada directly nominate United States Senators.

NEW HAMPSHIRE primary laws, 1905, chapter 86; 1907, chapter 106. Partially mandatory; partly optional; rudimentary.

NEW JERSEY.
Joint resolution 5.

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that "The Congress of the United States shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory or other places subject to their jurisdiction."

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, under authority of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, in exercise of the power vested in it by said Article, hereby calls a convention for the purpose of submitting to the people of the State of New Jersey a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, for the purpose of providing for the election of United States Senators by a direct popular vote of the people of said State, and thereby for providing for the election of Senators, and for the ratification thereof, if adopted by the States as provided for in Article V of the Constitution of the United States; and be it further resolved, that the body of persons composing said convention shall be designated as the "Constitutional Convention of the State of New Jersey".

Approved May 30, 1907.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, Department of State:

I. S. D. Dickinson, secretary of state of the State of New Jersey, do hereby, in pursuance of the authority vested in me by law, pursuant to the provisions of Joint resolution No. 5 of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, approved May 30, 1907, certify that the said constitutional convention is duly organized and has commenced its business, and that the proper number of members have assembled, and is ready to transact business.

New Jersey primary laws, act of 1890, chapter 179, as amended each succeeding year. Mandatory; partly state wide; partly direct features optional.
The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of South Dakota, in favor of the adoption of an amendment to sections 11 and 14 of the enabling act of that State permitting the leasing of school and State lands for a longer period than five years and in greater tracts than one section to any one person or company, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

D. D. Wise, Secretary of State of South Dakota, and keeper of the great seal thereof, do hereby certify that the attached instrument of writing is a true and correct copy of one house joint resolution No. 16, as passed by the house of representatives of the State of South Dakota, in session, and of the whole thereof, and has been compared with the original now on file in this office.

[Signature]

D. D. Wise, Secretary of State.

A joint resolution memorializing Congress to amend sections 11 and 14 of the enabling act of the State of South Dakota, to permit the leasing of school and State lands for a longer period than five years and in greater tracts than one section to any one person or company, as passed by the house of representatives of the State of South Dakota, and read in the house of representatives of the State of South Dakota, and reported to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled.

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, do hereby pass this resolution approved March 20, 1907, now on file and of record in this office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of State at my office in Pierre this 5th day of March, 1907.

W. G. DOUGLAS, Secretary of State.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a concurrent resolution of the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, praying that the number of justices of the supreme court of the Territory be increased from 3 to 5, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Porto Rico and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Concurrent resolution.

Whereas the supreme court of the Territory of Hawaii is at present composed of 3 justices; and

Whereas many important and vital questions are constantly being presented for the consideration of said supreme court; and

Whereas, owing to the distance of the Territory from Washington, the expense of travel and the delay necessarily attached thereto, the judges fees out of said supreme court amounting to $3,000 a year; and

Whereas the Territorial Legislature, by the 20th section of any one person or company, in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, do hereby pass this resolution approved March 20, 1907, now on file and of record in this office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of State at my office in Carson City, Nev., this 23rd day of March, A. D. 1907.

W. G. DOUGLAS, Secretary of State.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a joint resolution of the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, approving the following bill:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the legislative assembly of the Territory of Arizona, do respectfully represent that—

Whereas the San Xavier Mission, located in Pima County, Territory of Arizona, and one of the most interesting and architecturally perfect examples of the mission style of architecture of the ancient pueblos in the United States, and a noble works of preservation for the education and edification of future generations; and

Whereas said mission building is now in a state of decay and desolation; Therefore be it

Resolved by the two hundred and forty-fifth legislative assembly of the Territory of Arizona, That we hereby and respectfully request the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled to appropriate the sum of five thousand ($5,000) dollars, said sum to be expended in the restoration, rehabilitation, and preservation of the San Xavier Mission building; and be it further

Resolved, That the said that the Territory of Arizona, and hereby, do order and request the said United States Senators and Representatives in Congress from Nevada, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of each State in which the legislature is now or soon to be in session.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented the petition of William O. McDowell, president of the League of Peace for the United States, praying for the adoption of a proposed amendment to the Constitution, changing the date for the inauguration of the
March 7, 2012

President of the Senate on February 21, 2012, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

HC-245A. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendments of Chaps II and III, 14 C.F.R., Title 14" (Docket No. FAA-2011-14643) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 21, 2012, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

HC-245B. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendments of Chap II, 14 C.F.R., Title 14" (Docket No. FAA-2011-14643) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on February 21, 2012, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred to the committees indicated:

1. S. 254--A bill to amend Title 14, United States Code, by adding a new section 408, to establish a Federal Aviation Administration Education and Training Fund, to provide for the distribution of funds in the fund, and for other purposes, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

2. S. 515--A bill to amend Title 14, United States Code, by adding a new section 409, to establish a National Aeronautics and Space Administration Acquisition Fund, to provide for the distribution of funds in the fund, and for other purposes, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

3. S. 642--A bill to designate the portion of Federal Highway 95 in the State of Washington, beginning at its intersection with the boundary of the State of Idaho, and ending at the bridge over the Columbia River, as the "Richard A. Minnick Memorial Bridge," to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

PITITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POST-66. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of North Dakota, respectfully to urge the Congress of the United States to legislate in such manner as to achieve the passage of a bill establishing a Federal Airway System, to the House of Representatives.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 66

A concurrent resolution for the application for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to be submitted to the Congress of the United States for its consideration provided that an increase in the federal debt requires approval from a majority of the legislatures of the state of North Dakota, to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

WHEREAS, Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that the Congress of the United States shall have power to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States which shall become effective when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, it is hereby

WHEREAS, the North Dakota Legislature has already agreed to the Constitution of the United States that provision that an increase in the federal debt requires approval from a majority of the legislatures of the state of North Dakota, it is hereby

Resolved, that this resolution constitutes a continuing application for amendment in accordance with Article V of the Constitution of the United States, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that this resolution constitutes a continuing application for amendment in accordance with Article V of the Constitution of the United States, to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 210--A bill to amend the provisions of Title 23, United States Code, to provide that the Secretary of Transportation shall be responsible for the development and implementation of a national transportation policy, to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

June 9, 1978

The standards for flame resistance and corrotteness of certain insulation, and for other purposes.

HOUSE BILL AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

The following bill was read twice by its title and referred as indicated:

H.R. 14296. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to provide financial assistance to the city of New York; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

The following concurrent resolutions were read by their titles and referred as indicated:

H. Con. Res. 441. A concurrent resolution providing for the printing of the report "New Perspectives in Health Care for Older Americans"; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

S. Con. Res. 561. A concurrent resolution authorizing the printing as a House document the report "The United States Capita" to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

COMMUNICATIONS

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following communications, together with reports, documents, and papers, which were referred as indicated:

EC-3771. A communication from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, commenting on the President's eighth special message for fiscal year 1979 that was transmitted to Congress pursuant to the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, proposing a rescission of budget authority for $90 million, for new expenditures totaling $85.1 million, and revisions to two previously transmitted de-

ferals; to the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on the Budget, the Commit-

tee on Energy and Natural Resources, the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, the committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, jointly, pursuant to the order of January 23, 1978.

EC-3772. A communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting pursuant to law, the Final Report of the Task Force on Housing Costs; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-3774. A communication from the General Counsel, Office of the Secretary of Transportation, commenting on S. 2166, to revise and improve the laws relating to documentation of vessels, and for other purposes; S. 2166, to revise and improve the laws relating to documentation of seamen; and S. 881, to simplify the tonnage measurement of certain vessels; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3776. A communication from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Chief of Engineers, dated May 12, 1978, entitled "Proximity Re-

commended for Deauthorization—3d Annual Report; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-3777. A communication from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed Legislation to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-3777. A secret communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the Department of Defense's Implementation of Public Law 96-265, sections 2 (known as the "Nunn Amendment"), which required a reduction of $18,000 authorized military sup-

port personnel spaces in Europe in fiscal years 1978 and 1978 and permitted the Secretary of Defense to increase authorized combat space equivalently; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3778. A communication from the Acting Administrator, General Services Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a follow-up report on the recommendations of the Presidential advisory committee on the re-

port of the Board of Visitors to the Air Force Academy to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.


EC-3781. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Lowest Unit Price: Another Example of More Data Needed for Appraising Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Resources," June 8, 1978; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3782. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Cargoes Preference Programs for Government-Financed Ocean Vessels Could Be Improved," June 8, 1978; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3783. A communication from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, an act adopted by the Council on May 2, 1978, which would eliminate the bar against the recovery of damages for pain and suffering by the legal representative, administrator, executor or estate of a deceased person in tort actions, to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3784. A communication from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, an act entitled "Better Services at Reduced Costs Through an Improved "Personal Care" Program Recommended for Veterans," June 6, 1978; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3785. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report enti-

led "Benefits and Problems Associated with Improving the Ratio of U.S. Combat Troops to Military Support Personnel in Eu-

rope," June 7, 1978; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3786. A communication from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, an act adopted by the Council on May 2, 1978, which would authorize the Board of Education of the District of Columbia to adopt, alter and use a seal (Act 2-200); to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3787. A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the De-

finition of Development Disabilities; to the Committee on Human Resources.

EC-3788. A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the first annual report of the Young Adult Con-

version Corps; to the Committee on Human Resources.

EC-3789. A communication from the Director, Bureau of ESRA Title I, Office of Pooled Programs, Division of Community School District Affairs, Board of Education of the City of New York; transmitting pursuant to law, a draft of recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the report of the Board of Visitors to the Air Force Academy; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3790. A communication from the Chairmen, Administrative Conference of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report for 1977; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following petitions and memorials, which were referred as indicated:

POM-387. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Delaware, to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

"House Concurrent Resolution No. 9

Whereas, millions of abortions are al-

leged to have been performed in the United States since the decision on abortions by the United States Supreme Court on January 22, 1973; and

Whereas, the Congress of the United States has not proposed a "human life amendment" to the Constitution of the United States.

Now therefore be it resolved that the Senate, pursuant to Rule V of the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, the Senate of the United States, to a convention to propose an amendment to the Constitu-

tion, that would protect the lives of all human beings including unborn children at every stage of their biological development.

And be it further resolved that this applica-

tion shall constitute a continuing applica-

tion for such a convention pursuant to Rule V of the United States Constitution and such a convention shall have been called by the Congress of the United States.

Be it further resolved that copies of this con-

current resolution be presented to the Senator of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each member of the Congress from Delaware attesting the adop-

tion of this concurrent resolution by the 1978 General Assembly of the State of Dela-

ware."

POM-388. A memorial from the Young Women's Christian Association of First United Methodist Church, Lafayette, Louisiana, relating to the death of the late Senator James Allen of Alabama; laid on the table.

POM-389. A memorial from the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese, New York, New York, relating to the death of the late Senator James Allen of Alabama; laid on the table.

POM-390. A memorial from the Governor of the State of Delaware, relating to the death of the late Senator James Allen of Alabama; laid on the table.
President of the United States from March 4 to April 30, commencing in the year 1866, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the National Association of Manufacturers of New York City, N. Y., remonstrating against any revision of the tariff except through the instrumentality of a nonpartisan commission, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the American Hardware Manufacturers’ Association, New York City, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to improve the present financial system, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Whereas the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States has by four successive sessions refused to consider and pass an amendment proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of the United States Senators by the people of the several States; and Whereas the United States Senate has each time refused to consider or vote upon said resolution, thereby denying to the people of the several States a chance to secure this much desired change in the method of selecting Senators; Therefore, be it Resolved by the Senate and the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, Under the authority of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, that a concurring vote of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives of this State be and the same is hereby presented to the President of the United States, praying that he will forward a properly authenticated copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, in the Senate of the United States, and to the House of Representatives of the United States.

Amended, May 29, 1907.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, R. D. Dickinson, secretary of state of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of joint resolution No. 27, of the legislature of the State of New Jersey, enacting an amendment to the Constitution of the State of New Jersey, and with the original now remaining on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at Trenton, this 25th day of November, A.D. 1907.

[Signature]

Secretary of State.

Mr. GALLINGER presented the memorial of Josie Benton, of East Rochester, N. Y., remonstrating against the adoption of certain amendments to the present copyright law relating to musical compositions, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Columbia Heights Citizens Association, of Washington, D. C., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for lower-priced railroad passenger rates in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. PERKINS presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Stockton, Cal., praying that more liberal appropriations be made for the use of the Bureau of Soils, in the Department of Agriculture, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Mines of Los Angeles, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation waiving during 1907 and 1908 the provisions of the law requiring the performance of assessment work upon mining claims, which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

He also presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation establishing a central banking system, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Portland, Cal., praying that an appropriation be made for the survey of a canal from Eel River to Humboldt Bay, in said State, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. NELSON presented a concurrent resolution of the legislature of the State of Minnesota, praying that the government of the United States provide a suitable Government building at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which was referred to the Select Committee on Industrial Expositions and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

The following concurrent resolution was passed by the House of Representatives of the State of Minnesota on the 6th day of February, 1907, and was subsequently concurred in by the Senate on 13th day of Feb-

WHEREAS, there will be held in the city of Seattle, State of Washing-

1909, the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, international in scope and purpose, and which will be held for a period of six months, as a just and appropriate reward for the great and often unheralded achievements of the people of the United States; and Whereas said Exposition will be one of the greatest and most important events in the history of the world, and will stimulate commerce and industry to their fullest extent, and Whereas said Exposition will be an opportunity for the people of the United States to see the world and the world to see the United States; and Whereas said Exposition will be an opportunity for the people of the United States to see the world and the world to see the United States; and Whereas said Exposition will be an opportunity for the people of the United States to see the world and the world to see the United States;

Concurrent Resolution No. 27.

Resolved, That the chief clerk of the house be instructed to transmit copies of this resolution to the Senate of the United States, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the President of the United States.

A. W. S. JOHNSON.

Chief Clerk, House of Representatives.
Constitution now commands an influence through the federal tax system; and

WHEREAS, the taxation of the federal income tax will increase local government initiatives and effectiveness by helping states, cities and counties to finance their own programs and set their own priorities with respect to solving unique and crucial local problems; now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the House of Representatives and the Senate of the State of New Hampshire in General Court convened, in accordance with Article V of the United States Constitution, hereby apply to Congress for the enacting of a constitutional convention for the purpose of amending the Constitution to make adequate provision for federal-state revenue sharing; be it further

RESOLVED, that signed copies of this resolution be certified by the Secretary of State and sent to the President of the United States Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ARTHUR TUTS, President of the Senate.

MARTIN COOLES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.


I Robert L. Stark, Secretary of State of the State of New Hampshire, do hereby certify that the above Concurrent Resolution was passed by the General Court of the State of New Hampshire, on June 27th nineteen hundred and sixty-nine.

ROBERT L. STARK, Secretary of State.

A resolution adopted by the Club 100, Honolulu, Hawaii, praying for repeal of sub-title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A petition, signed by LeRoy Evans, and sundry other citizens, of Conway S.C., protesting the prohibition of prayer and Bible reading in the public schools; to the Committee on education.

A resolution adopted by the Board of Selectmen, Ipswich, Mass., remanenating against the issuance of a license to permit the dredging away of the sandbar at Sandy Point, Mass.; to the Committee on Public Works.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. ERVIN:

S. 3188. A bill to provide for compliance with constitutional due process requirements in the trials of persons who, while accompanying the Armed Forces outside the United States, commit certain offenses against the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(The remarks of Mr. Ervin when he introduced the bill appear later in the Record under the appropriate heading.)

By Mr. DONGINCE:

S. 3190. A bill to provide for compliance with constitutional due process requirements in the trials of persons who, while accompanying the Armed Forces outside the United States, commit certain offenses against the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(The remarks of Mr. Dorninice when he introduced the bill appear later in the Record under the appropriate heading.)

S. 3191. A bill to designate the navigational lock on the Sacramento deepwater ship channel in the State of California as the William O. Stone navigational lock; to the Committee on Public Works.

(The remarks of Mr. Murhy when he introduced the bill appear later in the Record under the appropriate heading.)

By Mr. BAYI:

S. 3193. A bill for the relief of Grensm Ronald Houghton; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3188 AND S. 3189—INTRODUCTION OF BILLS RELATING TO THE TRIAL OF FORMER SERVICEMEN, U.S. EMPLOYEES STATIONED OVERSEAS, AND MILITARY DEPENDENTS

By Mr. ERVIN, Mr. President. Recent disclosures of the alleged killing of Vietnamese civilians by American forces in the village of My Lai have brought to public attention once more a serious problem of jurisdiction which has existed since 1955. At present, there is no apparent jurisdiction in any American court, either State, Federal, or military, to try offenses committed by former U.S. servicemen while they were in military status.

This gap in jurisdiction stems from the Supreme Court case of Toth v. Quarles, 350 U.S. 11, decided in 1955. In that case, the Supreme Court ruled that section 2(a) of the Uniform Code of Military Justice was unconstitutional because it gave court-martial jurisdiction over persons who were not at the time of trial subject to military jurisdiction.

This problem has concerned the Constitutional Rights Subcommittee for over a decade. My distinguished predecessor as chairman of the Constitutional Rights Subcommittee, the late Senator Thomas Hennings of Missouri, introduced a bill in 1957 designed to give jurisdiction to Federal district courts over these cases. In the years since then, I have in turn introduced similar legislation, most recently in the 89th Congress.

In the past the proposals have been referred to the Judiciary Committee, and to the Constitutional Rights Subcommittee. The Subcommittee has wrestled with this exceedingly difficult constitutional problem all these years without success. Together with the Department of Defense, the Department of Justice, and the Department of State, we have tried to fashion a satisfactory legislative solution. The problem was considered by the subcommittee in its hearings on military justice in 1962 and again in 1966.

Because of the many lawyers inherent in this issue, there has not been in past circumstances a quorum of the Senate to introduce the proper legislation.

Now it is again apparent, issue is very critical. This is one of those problems that I have written the Defense Department, and will today write the Appropriations of Justice, to have a hearing on this problem. In the meantime, I believe that the Congress have again one proposed solution in jurisdiction. For that reason and for appropriate relief bills which have been before the court-martial.
OF REPRESENTATIVES.

"We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

JAMES MADISON, President.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Vice President.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their Secretary:

Mr. Speaker: The Senate have passed the bill, entitled, "An act to regulate the time and manner of administering certain oaths," with amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of your House. And then be withdrawn.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolutions reported from the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, the twenty-first ultimo, and made a further progress therein.

And then the House adjourned until tomorrow morning eleven o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6.

Another member, to wit, John Vining, from Delaware, appeared and took his seat.

A bill for laying a duty on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, was read the second time, and ordered to be referred to a Committee of the Whole House to-morrow.

A petition of Arthur Geer, of the State of Pennsylvania, was presented to the House and read, setting forth that he has invented a machine which he conceives has reduced to a certainty the discovery of the true longitude or departure from any given meridian North of the Equator, and praying that an exclusive patent, for his discovery, may be granted him for the space of twenty-one years.

Ordered, That the said petition do lie on the table.

The House proceeded to consider the amendments of the Senate to the bill, entitled "An act to regulate the time and manner of administering certain oaths," and the same being twice read at the Clerk's table, were amended, and agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the Clerk of this House do ascertain the Senate therewith, and desire their concurrence to the amendment to their amendments.

Mr. Lawrence, one of the Representatives from New York, presented to the House an application, in the name and behalf of the Legislature of that State, addressed to the Congress of the United States; which was read: Whereupon,

Ordered, That the said application be entered on the Journal, and carefully preserved by the Clerk of this House, among the files in his office.

The said application is as follows:

"STATE OF NEW YORK,

In Assembly, February 5, 1789.

Resolved, If the honorable the Senate concur therein, that an application be made to the Congress of the United States of America, in the name and behalf of the Legislature of this State, in the words following, to wit:

The People of the State of New York having ratified the Constitution agreed to on the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, by the Convention then assembled at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, as explained by the said ratification, in the fullest confidence of obtaining a revision of the said Constitution by a General Convention, and in confidence that certain powers in and by the said Constitution granted, would not be exercised, until a Convention should have been called and convened for proposing amendments to the said Constitution: In compliance, therefore, with the unanimous sense of the Convention of this State, who all united in opinion that such a revision was necessary to re-
Mr. BORAH. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oklahoma ask the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. OWEN. Certainly.

Mr. BORAH. I am absent from the Chamber when Idaho was supposed to have been admitted in this matter, and I desire to say that there is nothing in my mind that Idaho is in favor of the principle of electing Senators by popular vote, and that our legislature was not insane when it so declared.

Mr. OWEN. I have not the slightest doubt of the correctness of the view of the junior Senator from Idaho, and am glad to have the junior Senator from Idaho answer the senior Senator from Idaho as to the views of the people of Idaho, and as to the sanity of the legislature of that State.

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution and application to Congress for the calling of a convention for the purpose of submitting the said amendment to the States, be sent to the President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each of the Representatives of the State of Nevada in the Congress of the United States.

RESOLVED, That our Representatives in Congress be directed to urge upon the Congress of the United States the necessity of providing for ratification of amendments as shown by the tone of the public press and the action of the legislatures of several States, shnll be called for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution, and the amendment shall provide for a change in the present method of electing United States Senators, that each State shall be entitled to no less than one United States Senator by direct vote of the people.

RESOLVED FURTHER, That the Secretary of the State of North Carolina is hereby directed to forthwith transmit a copy of this resolution to the Honorable Victor-Emmanuel of the President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each of the Representatives of the United States in Congress from North Carolina, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress from each of the other States, nay even to be sent in special official copies at Raleigh this 42d day of April, in the year of our Lord 1898.

J. BRYAN GRIMSHAW, Secretary of State.

The people of North Dakota directly nominate United States Senators under the protection of the law of 1907. (North Dakota primary law, 1907, chap. 46, Mandatory; state wide; direct.)

RESOLVED, That the people of Ohio directly advise as to United States Senators. Ohio permits under law of 1908 the direct nomination of Senators by primary. (Ohio primary law, 1908, Mandatory; state wide; delegate and direct in cities and counties; advisory vote on United States Senator.)
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provide for the addition of certain land in the State of Arizona to the Monument
Chiricahua National Monument, which was, on page 2, line 14, after the word
"necessary," to insert "but not to exceed $25,000.""

Mr. HAYDEN. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House of Representa-
tives.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

Letters from the Secretary of Labor, the Under Secretary of Labor, and the Secretary of the Interior, regarding the appointment of the Acting Commissioner of Labor, the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Acting Commissioner of Agriculture, and the Acting Commissioner of Commerce, respectively.

PETITION AND MEMORIAL

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following resolutions of the House of Representatives, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

REIMBURSEMENT OF CLAIMS ON ACCOUNT OF CIVIL PAYMENTS TO CERTAIN CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS

A letter from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to request reimbursement of claims on account of civil payments to charitable organizations in the United States, passed to the Senate by the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT ON PERSONNEL OF THE LAND FORCES

A letter from the Secretary of War, submitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the addition of certain land in the State of Arizona to the Monument Chiricahua National Monument, which was, on page 2, line 14, after the word "necessary," to insert "but not to exceed $25,000."
"Whereas, under Article V of the United States Constitution, amendments to the Constitution may be proposed by the Congress whenever two-thirds of both Houses thereof shall desire it, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, the Congress shall call a Constitutional Convention for the purposes of proposing amendments. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the State of South Dakota, the Senate concurring therein, that the legislature of said State does hereby make application to the Congress of the United States that a Constitutional Convention of the United States be and the same is hereby authorized and directed to be held for the purposes of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States which would provide for four-year terms for the House of Representatives and the salaries of Senators to be the same as the salaries of Representatives for three four-year terms and be it further

Resolved, That alternatively, this legislature hereby makes application under Article V of the Constitution of the United States and with the same force and effect as if this resolution consisted of this portion alone and requests that the Congress of the United States call a Constitutional Convention for the specific and exclusive purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which would provide for four-year terms for the House of Representatives and which would limit the salary of Senators to the same salary of Representatives for three four-year terms and be it further

Resolved, That this application by this legislature constitutes a continuing application in accordance with Article V of the Constitution of the United States until at least two-thirds of the legislature of the several States applying for similar relief pursuant to Article V, but if Congress proposes amendments to the Constitution identical in subject matter to that contained in this joint resolution then the application for a Constitutional Convention shall no longer be of any force or effect and be it further

Resolved, That this legislature also proposes amendments to the Constitution of the United States applying for similar relief pursuant to Article V, but if Congress proposes amendments to the Constitution identical in subject matter to that contained in this joint resolution then the application for a Constitutional Convention shall no longer be of any force or effect and be it further

Resolved, That the legislature of this State is directed to send copies of this joint resolution to the presiding officers of both Houses of the Legislature of each of the other States in the Union, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. and the Secretary of the Senate of the States, Washington, D.C.

POM-43. A joint resolution adopted by the legislature of the State of Nevada, to the Committee on the Judiciary:

"Whereas, the sale and use of illegal drugs in our country is an increasing problem; and

"Whereas, these drugs have a damaging effect on the youth of our country;

"Whereas, illegal drugs are responsible for a growing percentage of the violent crime in this country; and

"Whereas, the amount of money spent for illegal drugs is a drain on the economies of the state and nation; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Nevada, jointly, That the Nevada Legislature hereby urges the Congress of the United States to adopt legislation to establish more effective programs for the eradication of illegal drugs and to appropriate additional money to the United States Coast Guard to assist in its efforts and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted by the Chief Clerk of the Assembly to the Vice President of the United States as presiding officer of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and each member of the Nevada Congressional Delegation and be it further

"Resolved, That this resolution becomes effective upon passage and approval."

POM-44. A joint resolution adopted by the legislature of the State of Maine, to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs:

"STATE OF MAINE JOINT RESOLUTION

"Whereas, there is continually increasing evidence that many medical conditions are associated with exposure to dioxin; and

"Whereas, many veterans have elevated dioxin levels in their bodies; and

"Whereas, the failure of the United States Veteran Administration to consider these conditions as service-related, until further studies are conducted, will cause additional suffering and distress to these veterans; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, your Memorialists, respectfully recommend and urge the Congress of the United States to direct the United States Veteran Administration to make available to any Vietnam-era veteran who was potentially exposed to dioxin-contaminated herbicides while in military service, a test which measures the level of dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) in the veteran's body; and be it further

"Resolved, That suitable copies of this resolution be transmitted by the Secretary of State, to be transmitted to the Honorable George Bush, President of the United States, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, each member of the Maine Congressional Delegation and each governor of the 50 States and the United States territories.

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and to each member of the Washington State delegation in Congress."

POM-47. A joint resolution adopted by the legislature of the State of Colorado, to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs:

"STATE OF COLORADO JOINT RESOLUTION

"Whereas, many Vietnam veterans have developed conditions which are more prevalent among this group than among the general population, such as chloracne, porphyria cutanea tarda, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and lung cancer; and

"Whereas, these conditions require extensive medical care and may make the veteran partially or totally disabled; and

"Whereas, the failure of the United States Veteran Administration to consider these conditions as service-related has caused additional suffering and distress to these veterans; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, your Memorialists, respectfully recommend and urge the Congress of the United States to grant presumptive compensation to Vietnam veterans with these conditions and to allow such compensation for additional conditions as the evidence accumulates; and be it further

"Resolved, That suitable copies of this resolution be transmitted by the Honorable George Bush, President of the United States; the President of the Senate; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States and to each member of the Maine Congressional Delegation and each governor of the 50 states and United States territories.

"Whereas, the Federal Salary Commission recommended that the salaries of Congress, federal judges and high administrative officials be raised from $40,500 to $135,000 a year; and

"Whereas, this increase is in the budget submitted to Congress; and

"Whereas, each house of the Congress must recommend by a vote of disapproval that this pay raise not take place; and

"Whereas, House Speaker Jim Wright has refused to allow a vote until the pay raise becomes effective; and

"Whereas, in the face of continuing national budget deficits in the billions, this is no time for members of Congress to allow such an increase to take place by default by failing to vote in each house on this issue; and

"Whereas, a salary increase for Congress in an amount equal to federal employee pay raises would not be appropriate; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Senate of the State of Washington, That each member of the United States House of Representatives and each member of the United States Senate be given the opportunity to vote against the pay raise to $135,000 prior to the effective date of the increase; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and to each member of the Washington State delegation in Congress."
1929

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—S questionable beneficent

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Senate Joint Resolution 83

Joint resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to discharge the mandatory duties imposed upon it by Article V of the Constitution of the United States to call a convention to propose amendments to the Constitution.

Whereas the legislatures of the following 35 States have filed a formal application with Congress to call a convention for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin; and

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States reads as follows: "The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which convention shall consist of delegates appointed by the States which such application shall have been made to, to propose such amendments; and when two-thirds of the States shall consent to the proposed amendments, then such amendments shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided, That no amendment which may be made prior to the year 1808 shall in any manner affect the First and Fourth clauses of the Tenth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate;" and

Whereas this article makes it mandatory upon the Congress of the United States to call a convention for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution whenever two-thirds of the States shall have made application therefor: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the assembly concurring), That the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin respectfully requests that the Congress of the United States perform the mandatory duty imposed upon it by the above-quoted Article V and forthwith call a convention to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States; be it further

Resolved, That properly attested copies of this resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of both Houses of the Congress of the United States and to each Wisconsin Member thereof.

HENRY A. HUBER,

President of the Senate.

O. G. MUNSON,

Chief Clerk of the Senate.

CHAR. B. FERRY,

Speaker of the Assembly.

C. B. RAPPAPORT,

Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Senate Joint Resolution 8

Joint resolution memorializing Congress to enact legislation requiring that all motor vehicles operated across State lines into States having compulsory automobile liability insurance be covered by liability insurance for damages to persons

Whereas it is a recognized fact that in a large number of cases persons injured by motor vehicles are unable to recover damages for the reason that the guilty party owns no property or carries no liability insurance; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the assembly concurring), That the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin does hereby urge Congress to pass legislation requiring that all motor vehicles operated across State lines into States having compulsory automobile liability insurance be covered by liability insurance for damages to persons; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States and to the presiding officers of both Houses and to each Wisconsin Member thereof.

HENRY A. HUBER,

President of the Senate.

O. G. MUNSON,

Chief Clerk of the Senate.

CHAR. B. FERRY,

Speaker of the Assembly.

C. B. RAPPAPORT,

Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the State of Wisconsin, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

WHEREAS, The Governor of this State in his inaugural address called attention to the importance of the proposed canal across this State to link up the Delaware River with New York Bay: and

WHEREAS the State has spent thousands of dollars in a survey begun in 1911 and in monuments the course of the canal; and has practically pledged proceeds from the sale of the Morris Canal for the acquisition of such right of way; and

WHEREAS the Federal Government has practically completed its traffic survey and study of the proposed canal; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the house of assembly concurring), That we urge upon the Congress of the United States and the various departments connected with the inception and completion of this project to speed in every possible way the building of this important link in our national system of waterways.

THOMAS A. MADY,

President of the Senate.

ROBERT M. JOHNSON,

Secretary of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce:

Certificate No. 2508

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

To all whom these presents shall come: Greeting.

WHEREAS, William J. Stratton, secretary of state of the State of Illinois, did hereby certify that the following and hereunto attached is a true photostatic copy of Senate Joint Resolution No. 27, the original of which is now on file and a matter of record in this office.

In accordance herewith I hereby set my hand and cause to be affixed the great seal of the State of Illinois.

Done at the city of Springfield this 20th day of June, A. D. 1929. (Signed)

WILLIAM J. STRATTON,

Secretary of State.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

FOURTY-SIXTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Senate Joint Resolution 27

WHEREAS, In the absence of control, there has grown up a class of interstate motor bus operation which is entirely unregulated and altogether irrespective and subject to the regulation of no State or Federal authority whatever; and

WHEREAS the traveling public is being constantly victimized by such operators crossing State lines between Illinois and neighboring States, and who resort to all sorts of illegitimate and unscrupulous activities at the expense of travelers who are unable to obtain redress; and

WHEREAS the bus lines operating under the regulation of the Illinois Commerce Commission are a source of large revenue to the State, and now constitute one of the State’s major public utilities; and

WHEREAS the activities of the unregulated interstate “wildcat” operator subject both the legitimate lines and other forms of transportation to unfair, injurious, and unscrupulous competition; and

WHEREAS the present condition is highly detrimental to the interests of the State of Illinois, to the legitimate transportation interests, to the traveling public, and to the public generally; and

WHEREAS such conditions present an urgent need for adequate Federal regulation, at least as to proper certification and control: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the Fifty-sixth General Assembly of the State of Illinois (the House of Representatives concurring herein), That the President of the United States, the Senate, and House of Representatives of the present Congress, and the Interstate Commerce Commission be memorialized to take all possible and necessary action to provide proper legislation to control and regulate the activities of interstate motor-bus lines; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the present Congress, and to each Senator and Representative therein from the State of Illinois, and to each member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Adopted by the Senate June 4, 1929.

FRED E. STEELING,

President of the Senate.

JAMES B. PAECKE,

Secretary of the Senate.

Concurred in by the house of representatives, June 8, 1929.

DAVID E. SHANAHAN,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GORDON C. BLAIR,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Filed 16th m., June 20, 1929.

WILLIAM J. STRATTON,

Secretary of State.
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

April 25, 1978

Whereas, soil conditions, climate, types of crops, and farm management vary from farm to farm and in all parts of the country; and

Whereas, in many cases, federally funded water projects increase productivity of the land, thus providing additional tax revenue to the federal government which more than offsets the subsidy for building the projects; and

Whereas, the owners of such lands are subject to differing rules and regulations, depending upon the attitude of the United States Department of the Interior; and

Whereas, the agricultural industry should be provided the latitude to efficiently produce abundant supplies of food for this country and to make sufficient amounts of food available to the hungry people of the world; now, therefore,

Be it Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Fifty-First General Assembly of the State of Colorado, the Senate concurring hereto:

That the General Assembly hereby supports a Congressional legislative moratorium on the enforcement of the one-hundred-sixty-acre limitation as provided in the Reclamation Act of 1902 and sustains the subsequent provision of the one-hundred-sixty-acre limitation.

Be it Further Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President and Vice President of the United States and the Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior, and each member of Congress from the State of Colorado.

POM-808. A resolution adopted by the Board of County Commissioners of St. Louis County, Minnesota, relating to State or Federal acquisition of privately owned lands within St. Louis County, to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

POM-699. A joint resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Virginia, to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

House Joint Resolution No. 134

Whereas, the Commonwealth of Virginia has long recognized the great blessings with which it is endued in its natural resources, and has regularly sought to protect those natural resources for the continuing benefit of the people; and

Whereas, an opinion has been called to the attention of the General Assembly of Virginia to permanently assure to the people thereof, and to the Commonwealth, the advantages and opportunities that would be derived from the Commonwealth’s beautiful land, forests, and water resources; and

Whereas, this opinion has been called to the attention of the General Assembly of Virginia in order to assure that the Commonwealth’s natural resources would be protected and preserved.

Resolved, That this joint resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the Senate, to the House of Representatives, and to the Governor of the State of Virginia.

POM-612. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Tennessee, to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

House Joint Resolution No. 21

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives and the Senate of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, the Senate concurring, That pursuant to Article V of the Constitution of the United States courts are subject to the constitution and laws of the United States and not subject to the constitution and laws of Tennessee; and

Be it further resolved, That this joint resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the Senate, to the House of Representatives, and to the Governor of the State of Tennessee.

POM-610. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of New York, to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Resolution No. 217

Whereas, the Legislative Body of New York is disturbed to the abolition of former Prime Minister Aldo Moro of Italy and the wanton slaying of five of his bodyguards by the terrorists known as the Red Brigades, a urban guerrilla group;

Resolved, That this joint resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the Senate, to the House of Representatives, and to the Governor of the State of New York.

POM-613. A joint resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Tennessee, to the Committee on Judiciary:

Whereas, in many cases, federally funded water projects increase productivity of the land, thus providing additional tax revenue to the federal government which more than offsets the subsidy for building the projects; and

Whereas, the owners of such lands are subject to differing rules and regulations, depending upon the attitude of the United States Department of the Interior; and

Whereas, the agricultural industry should be provided the latitude to efficiently produce abundant supplies of food for this country and to make sufficient amounts of food available to the hungry people of the world; now, therefore,

Be it Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Fifty-First General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, the Senate concurring, That pursuant to Article V of the Constitution of the United States courts are subject to the constitution and laws of the United States and not subject to the constitution and laws of Tennessee; and

Be it further resolved, That this joint resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the Senate, to the House of Representatives, and to the Governor of the State of Tennessee.

POM-614. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the Fifty-First General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, the Senate concurring, That pursuant to Article V of the Constitution of the United States courts are subject to the constitution and laws of the United States and not subject to the constitution and laws of Tennessee; and

Be it further resolved, That this joint resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the Senate, to the House of Representatives, and to the Governor of the State of Tennessee.

POM-615. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Tennessee, to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

House Joint Resolution No. 21

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives and the Senate of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, the Senate concurring, That pursuant to Article V of the Constitution of the United States courts are subject to the constitution and laws of the United States and not subject to the constitution and laws of Tennessee; and

Be it further resolved, That this joint resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the Senate, to the House of Representatives, and to the Governor of the State of Tennessee.

POM-616. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of New York, to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Resolution No. 217

Whereas, the Legislative Body of New York is disturbed to the abolition of former Prime Minister Aldo Moro of Italy and the wanton slaying of five of his bodyguards by the terrorists known as the Red Brigades, an urban guerrilla group;

Resolved, That this joint resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the Senate, to the House of Representatives, and to the Governor of the State of New York.

POM-617. A joint resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Alabama, to the Committee on Judiciary:

Whereas, in many cases, federally funded water projects increase productivity of the land, thus providing additional tax revenue to the federal government which more than offsets the subsidy for building the projects; and

Whereas, the owners of such lands are subject to differing rules and regulations, depending upon the attitude of the United States Department of the Interior; and

Whereas, the agricultural industry should be provided the latitude to efficiently produce abundant supplies of food for this country and to make sufficient amounts of food available to the hungry people of the world; now, therefore,

Be it Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Fifty-First General Assembly of the State of Alabama, the Senate concurring hereto:

That the General Assembly hereby supports a Congressional legislative moratorium on the enforcement of the one-hundred-sixty-acre limitation as provided in the Reclamation Act of 1902 and sustains the subsequent provision of the one-hundred-sixty-acre limitation.

Be it Further Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President and Vice President of the United States and the Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior, and each member of Congress from the State of Alabama.

POM-808. A resolution adopted by the Board of County Commissioners of St. Louis County, Minnesota, relating to State or Federal acquisition of privately owned lands within St. Louis County, to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

POM-699. A joint resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Virginia, to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

House Joint Resolution No. 134

Whereas, the Commonwealth of Virginia has long recognized the great blessings with which it is endued in its natural resources, and has regularly sought to protect those natural resources for the continuing benefit of the people; and

Whereas, an opportunity has been called to the attention of the General Assembly of Virginia to permanently assure to the people thereof, and to the Commonwealth, the advantages and opportunities that would be derived from the Commonwealth’s beautiful land, forests, and water resources; and

Whereas, this opinion has been called to the attention of the General Assembly of Virginia in order to assure that the Commonwealth’s natural resources would be protected and preserved.

Resolved, That this joint resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the Senate, to the House of Representatives, and to the Governor of the State of Virginia.

POM-612. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Tennessee, to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

House Joint Resolution No. 21

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives and the Senate of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, the Senate concurring, That pursuant to Article V of the Constitution of the United States courts are subject to the constitution and laws of the United States and not subject to the constitution and laws of Tennessee; and

Be it further resolved, That this joint resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the Senate, to the House of Representatives, and to the Governor of the State of Tennessee.

POM-610. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of New York, to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Resolution No. 217

Whereas, the Legislative Body of New York is disturbed to the abolition of former Prime Minister Aldo Moro of Italy and the wanton slaying of five of his bodyguards by the terrorists known as the Red Brigades, an urban guerrilla group;

Resolved, That this joint resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the Senate, to the House of Representatives, and to the Governor of the State of New York.

POM-613. A joint resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Tennessee, to the Committee on Judiciary:
BPEAKEK

to the Committee

There is no objection to the present consideration of the resolution. [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The resolution is as follows:

Concurrent resolution, S. C. R. No. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Whereas the Constitution of the United States of America provided that Congress, on the application of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution; and whereas, the senate of the State of Texas, in their resolution of the 34th Congress, a copy of the resolutions of the United States of America to call a convention for proposing amendments to said Constitution as soon as the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States shall concur in the resolution by applying to Congress to call said convention,

Be it further resolved, That the Committee hereby directs the Clerk to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Congressmen from Texas, and to the governor of each State at once, and to the legislatures of the several States, as well as convene with a request to consider the same.

Approved June 5, 1899.

D. H. HARLEY, Secretary of State.

COMMERCIAL ATTACHES TO EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS.

The Speaker laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing resolutions unanimously adopted by the Senate on June 1, 1899, requesting legislation authorizing the appointment of commercial attaches to the principal embassies and legations of the United States.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, December 11, 1899.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The Speaker also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Printing:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith, as a case not ruled upon by the Fifty-fifth Congress, a communication from the Secretary of State, including the annual report of the Director of the Bureau of American Republics, with accompanying documents.

The attention of Congress is called to the request of the Secretary of State that 5,000 copies of the report be printed for the use of the House.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, December 11, 1899.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

NORWEGIAN STEAMSHIP NACIGA.

The Speaker also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith, as a case not ruled upon by the Fifty-fifth Congress, a communication from the Secretary of State, containing the annual report of the Director of the Bureau of American Republics, with accompanying documents.

The attention of Congress is called to the request of the Secretary of State that 5,000 copies of the report be printed for the use of the House.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, December 11, 1899.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE EMMERTOUT.

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania, Mr. Speaker, I have been delegation by the Congressional delegation from my State to announce the death of Hon. Daniel EMMERTOUT, a Representative from the Ninth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, which took place on the 17th of September. He was a member of the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-fifth Congresses.

I move the adoption of the resolutions I send to the desk.

The Speaker. The resolutions will be read.

The Clerk reads as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. Daniel EMMERTOUT, a Representative from the Ninth Congressional district of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to his memory the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to unanimously; and accordingly (at 5 o'clock p. m.) the House adjourned.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.
States and other Powers who are not in treaty with her, and therefore did not call upon us for retaliation; if we are treated in the same manner as those nations we have no right to complain. He was not opposed to particular regulations to obtain the object which the friends of the measure had in view; but he did not like this mode of doing it, because he feared it would injure the interest of the United States.

Before the House adjourned, Mr. Madison gave notice, that he intended to bring on the subject of amendments to the constitution, on the 4th Monday of this month.

TUESDAY, MAY 5.

Mr. Benson, from the committee appointed to consider of, and report what style or titles it would be proper to annex to the office of President and Vice President of the United States, if any other than those given in the Constitution, and to contend with a committee of the Senate appointed for the same purpose, reported as follows:

"That it is not proper to annex any style or title to the respective styles or titles of office expressed in the Constitution."

And the said report being twice read at the Clerk's table, was, on the question put thereupon, agreed to by the House.

Ordered, That the Clerk of this House do acquaint the Senate therewith.

Mr. Madison, from the committee appointed to prepare an address on the part of this House to the President of the United States, in answer to his speech to both Houses of Congress, reported as followeth:

The Address of the House of Representatives to George Washington, President of the United States.

Sir: The Representatives of the People of the United States present their congratulations on the event by which your fellow-citizens have attested the pre-eminence of your merit. You have long held the first place in their esteem. You have often received tokens of their affection. You now possess the only proof that remained of their gratitude for your services, of their reverence for your wisdom, and of their confidence in your virtues. You enjoy the highest, because the truest honor, of being the First Magistrate, by the unanimous choice of the freest people on the face of the earth.

We well know the anxieties with which you must have obeyed a summons from the repose reserved for your declining years, into public scenes, of which you had taken your leave for ever. But the obedience was due to the occasion. It is already applauded by the universal joy which welcomes you to your station. And we cannot doubt that it will be rewarded with all the satisfaction with which an ardent love for your fellow citizens must review successful efforts to promote their happiness.

This anticipation is not justified merely by the past experience of your signal services. It is particularly suggested by the pious impressions under which you must have commenced the administration, and the enlightened maxims by which you mean to conduct it. We feel with you the strongest obligations to adore the invisible hand which has led the American people through so many difficulties, to cherish a conscious responsibility for the destiny of republican liberty; and to seek the only sure means of preserving and recommending the precious deposit in a system of legislation founded on the principles of an honest policy, and directed by the spirit of a diffusive patriotism.

The question arising out of the fifth article of the Constitution will receive all the attention demanded by its importance; and will, we trust, be decided, under the influence of all the considerations to which you allude.

In forming the pecuniary provisions for the Executive Department, we shall not lose sight of a wish resulting from motives which give it a peculiar claim to our regard. Your resolution, in a moment critical to the liberties of your country, to renounce all personal emolument, was among the many prerogatives of your patriotic services, which have been amply fulfilled; and your scrupulous adherence now to the law then imposed on yourself, cannot fail to demonstrate the purity, whilst it increases the lustre of a character which has so many titles to admiration.

Such are the sentiments which we have thought fit to address to you. They flow from our own hearts, and we verily believe that, among the millions we represent, there is not a virtuous citizen whose heart will disown them. All that remains is, that we join in your fervent supplications for the blessings of heaven on our country; and that we add our own for the choicer of these blessings on the most beloved of our citizens.

Said address was committed to a Committee of the whole; and the House immediately resolved itself into a committee, Mr. Page in the chair. The committee proposing no amendment thereto and the House immediately resolved itself into a committee, Mr. Page in the chair. The committee proposing no amendment thereto and the House immediately resolved itself into a committee.

Ordered, That Messrs. Sinnickson, Coles, and Smith, (of South Carolina,) be a committee to wait on the President, to know when it will be convenient for him to receive the same.

Mr. Clymer, from the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill for laying a duty on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, which passed its first reading.
ply for that purpose. He hoped the gentleman would withdraw his motion for commitment.

Mr. Bland.—The application now before the committee contains a number of reasons why it is necessary to call a convention. By the fifth article of the Constitution, Congress are obliged to order such convention when two-thirds of the Legislatures apply for it; but how can these reasons be properly weighed, unless it be done in committee? Therefore, I hope the House will agree to refer it.

Mr. Huntington thought it proper to let the application remain on the table, it can be called up with others when enough are presented to make two-thirds of the whole States. There would be no evident impropriety in committing, because it would argue a right in the House to deliberate, and, consequently, a power to procrastinate the measure applied for.

Mr. Tucker thought it not right to disregard the application of any State, and inferred, that the House had a right to consider every application that was made it two-thirds had not applied, the subject might be taken into consideration, but if two-thirds had applied, it precluded deliberation on the part of the House. He hoped the present application would be properly noticed.

Mr. Gerry.—The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Mann) told us yesterday, that he meant to move the consideration of amendments on the fourth Monday of this month; he did not make such motion then, and may be prevented by accident, or some other cause, from carrying his intention into execution when the time he mentioned shall arrive. I think the subject however is introduced to the House, and, perhaps, it may consist with order to let the present application lie on the table until the business is taken up generally.

Mr. Page thought it the best way to enter the application at large upon the Journals, and do the same by all that came in, until sufficient were made to obtain their object, and let the original be deposited in the archives of Congress. He deemed this the proper mode of disposing of it, and what is in itself proper can never be considered into disrespect.

Mr. Bland acquiesced in this disposal of the application. Whereupon, it was ordered to be entered at length on the journals, and the original be placed in the files of Congress.

DUTIES ON TONNAGE.

The House then resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, in relation to the duty on tonnage.

Mr. Jackson (from Georgia) moved to lower the tonnage duty from thirty cents, as it stood in the report of the Committee on ships of nations in alliance, and to insert twenty cents, with a view of reducing the tonnage on the vessels of Powers not in alliance. In laying a higher duty on foreign tonnage than on our own, I presume, said he, the Legislature have three things in contemplation; first, the encouragement of American shipping; 2dly, raising a revenue; and, 3dly, the support of light-houses and beacons for the purposes of navigation. Now, for the first object, namely, the encouragement of American shipping, I judge twenty cents will be sufficient, the duty on our own being only six cents; but if twenty cents are laid in this case, I conclude that a higher rate will be imposed upon the vessels of nations not in alliance. As these form the principal part of the foreign navigation, the duty will be adequate to the end proposed. I take it, the idea of revenue from this source is not much relied upon by the House; and surely twenty cents is enough to answer all the purposes of erecting and supporting the necessary light-houses. On a calculation of what will be paid in Georgia, I find a sufficiency for these purposes; and I make no doubt but enough will be collected in every State from this duty.

The tonnage employed in Georgia is about twenty thousand tons, fourteen thousand tons are foreign; the duty on this quantity will amount to £460 13s. 4d. Georgia currency. I do not take in the six cents upon American vessels, yet this sum appears to be as much as can possibly be wanted for the purpose of improving our navigation.

When we begin a new system, we ought to act with moderation; the necessity and propriety of every measure ought to appear evident to our constituents, to prevent clamor and complaint. I need not insist upon the truth of this observation by offering arguments in its support. Gentlemen see we are scarcely warm in our seats, before applications are made for amendments to the Constitution; the people are afraid that Congress will exercise their power to oppress them. If we shackle the commerce of America by heavy imposition, we shall grieve them in their distress. The question before the committee appears to me to be, whether we shall draw in, by tender means, the States that are now out of the Union, or drive them from joining us, by holding out the iron hand of tyranny and oppression. I am for the former, as the most likely way of perpetuating the federal Government. North Carolina will be materially affected by a high tonnage; her vessels in the lumber trade will be considerably injured by the regulations; she will discover this, and examine the advantages and disadvantages of entering into the Union. If the disadvantages preponderate, it may be the case of her throwing herself into the arms of Britain; her peculiar situation will enable her to injure the trade of both South Carolina and Georgia. The disadvantages of a high tonnage duty on foreign vessels are not so sensibly felt by the Southern States; they have nearly vessels enough of their own to carry on all their trade, consequently the loss sustained by them will be but small; but the Southern States employ mostly foreign shipping, and unless their produce is carried by them to market it will perish. At this mo-
it depended on them, that plan of Government will be carried into immediate operation.

"But the sense of the People of Virginia would be but in part complied with, and but little regarded, if we went no farther. In the very moment of adoption, and concomitant with the ratification of the new plan of Government, the general voice of the Convention of this State pointed to objects no less interesting to the People we represent, and equally entitled to our attention. At the same time that, from motives of affection to our sister States, the Convention yielded their assent to the ratification, they gave the most unequivocal proofs that they dreaded its operation under the present form.

"In access to the Government under this impression, painful must have been the prospect, had they done, without the assent of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-two House men. For their sense on this subject, we beg leave would be pressed in their resolutions of the thirtieth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

"We think proper, however, to declare, that, in our opinion, as those objections were not found ed in less certain of success. Happily for their wishes, the Constitution hath presented an alternative, by admitting the submission to a convention of the States. To this, therefore, we resort as the source from whence they are to derive relief from their present apprehensions.

"And, in behalf of our constituents, in the most earnest and solemn manner, make this application to Congress, that a convention be immediately called, of deputies from the several States, with full power to take into consideration the defects of this Constitution which have been suggested by the State Conventions, and report such amendments thereto as they shall find best suited to promote our common interests, and secure to ourselves and our posterity the great and unalienable rights of mankind.

"JOHN JONES, Speaker Senate.

"THOMAS MATHEWS, Speaker House.

After the reading of this application, Mr. Bland moved to refer it to the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Boudinot.—According to the terms of the Constitution, the business cannot be taken up until a certain number of States have concurred in similar applications; certainly the House is disposed to pay a proper attention to the application of so respectable a State as Virginia, but if it is a business which we cannot interfere with in a constitutional manner, we had better let it remain on the files of the House until the proper number of applications come forward.

Mr. Bland thought there could be no impropriety in referring any subject to a committee, but surely this deserved the serious and solemn consideration of Congress. He hoped no gentleman would oppose the compliment of referring it to a Committee of the whole; beside, it would be a guide to the deliberations of the committee on the subject of amendments, which would shortly come before the House.

Mr. Madison said, he had no doubt but the House was inclined to treat the present application with respect, but he doubted the propriety of committing it, because it would seem to imply that the House had a right to deliberate upon the subject. This he believed was not the case until two-thirds of the State Legislatures concurred in such application, and then it is out of the power of Congress to decline complying, the words of the Constitution being express and positive relative to the agency Congress may have in case of applications of this nature. The Congress, wherever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments. From hence it must appear, that Congress have no deliberative power on this occasion. The most respectful and constitutional mode of performing our duty will be, to let it be entered on the minutes, and remain upon the files of the House until similar applications come to hand from two-thirds of the States.

Mr. Boudinot hoped the gentleman who desired the commitment of the application would not suppose him wanting in respect to the State of Virginia. He entertained the most profound respect for her—but it was on a principle of respect to order and propriety that he opposed the commitment: enough had been said to convince gentlemen that it was improper to commit—for what purpose can it be done? what can the committee report? The application is to call a new convention. Now, in this case, there is nothing left for us to do, but to call one when two-thirds of the State Legislatures ap
Resolved, that this Body also proposes that the legislatures of each of the several states comprising the United States apply to the Congress respectfully the enactment of an appropriate amendment to the Federal Constitution, or requiring the Congress to call a constitutional convention for proposing such an amendment to the Federal Constitution; and be it further

Resolved, that this resolution be sent to the Secretary of State and preserving officers of both houses of the legislatures of each of the several states in the Union, the Speaker and the Secretary of the United States House of Representatives, the President and the Secretary of the United States Senate, and to each member of the New Hampshire Senate called for the Constitutional Convention.}

POM-224. A resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of New York; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs:

LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION 378

"Whereas, this old testament has many references to the number of pigeons which were given symbolic significance by their sacrifices in religious ceremonies; and

"Whereas, the homing instinct has been valued since ancient times when this pigeon was first used as a carrier of messages; and

"Whereas, Egyptian writings dating from about 3000 B.C. are the earliest records of the domestication of pigeons; and

"Whereas, The carrier pigeon is known to have been used by the Roman Army during the conquest of Gaul and in the same inter-

"Whereas, There are at least three members of this species in the Hall of Fame, including Jungle Joe, who carried vital infor-

"Whereas, The sport of pigeon racing, which is both a national and international event, has helped to promote international re-

"Whereas, It is the sense of this Legislative Body that the Homing Pigeon has contributed greatly to the service of this coun-

"Whereas, That this Legislative Body does, hereby, entitle the Congress of the United States and Mr. William Bolger, United States Postmaster General to enact such necessary measures as would provide for the granting of a fifteen cent stamp commemorating the Homing Pigeon; and

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution, suitably engrossed, be transmitted to the Congress of the United States and to Mr. William Bolger, United States Postmaster General.

POM-225. A resolution adopted by the Legis-

"Whereas, the federal Clean Air Act of 1970 is a significant and unprecedented automobile emission standards and time schedules for their implementation by automobile manu-

"Whereas, in response to the stringent emission standards and time schedules for the implementation of automobile emission standards and time schedules for their implementation by automobile manu-

"Whereas, catalytic converters are multifaceted devices intended to chemically alter harmful carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, and nitrous oxides in automobile exhausts into harmless emissions; and

"Whereas, while the catalytic converters have enabled automobile manufacturers to comply with the mandates of the Clean Air Act, a serious question has arisen as to whether these devices are in the best interest of the nation’s drivers and the general public interest; and

"Whereas, for example, the installation of catalytic converters on new vehicles reportedly increases the initial selling price of vehicles so equipped by an estimated average cost of up to $400 per vehicle; and

"Whereas, efforts of the federal government to assure adequate supplies of unleaded gasoline have been entirely successful due to large scale policies encompassing international law; and

"Whereas, experience has demonstrated that frequent repairs to the catalytic converter work are required for vehicles equipped with catalytic converters to assure maximum fuel efficiency and effective functioning of the emission control system; and

"Whereas, informed sources point to the additional cost of manufacturing unleaded gasoline may be borne by owners of such vehicles; and

"Whereas, the cost of replacing a defective catalytic converter with a new one upwards of $500 per installation; and

"Whereas, widespread and significant technologies have been developed to reduce the emission of harmful pollutants; and

"Whereas, the questionable effectiveness, fuel efficiency, high repair and maintenance costs, and expensive conversion to use catalytic converter give rise to the firm conviction that the disposal of the catalytic converter and its replacement with alternate technologies may be the intended purposes of the catalytic converter is a matter of compelling national interest; now, therefore

"Be it resolved by the Senate of the Seventh Legislature of the State of Hawaii, beginning and ending on the 15th day of January, 1971, for the following Session of that Legislature, that the President of the United States Congress and the Department of Transportation, the Environmental Protection Agency, and all other State and Federal agencies are respectfully urged to join in a concerted and individual effort to reduce the reliance on use of catalytic converters because of the concerns expressed in this Resolution; and

"Be it further resolved that certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

January 26, 1971

WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States is required by the Constitution to call such a convention upon receipt of application from the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by the Legislature of the State of Wyoming, That pursuant to Article V of the Constitution of the United States, the Legislature of the State of Wyoming, hereby makes application to the Congress of the United States to call a convention for the sole purpose of proposing to the several states a constitutional amendment which shall provide that a portion of the taxes on income derived by Congressmen, Senators, and Representatives of the United States shall be made available each year to state, territory, and local governments, political subdivisions thereof, by means of direct allotment, tax credits, or both, without limitation directly or indirectly the use of such monies for any purpose not inconsistent with any prior provisions of the Constitution of the United States; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That this application shall constitute a continuing application until the legislatures of two-thirds of the states shall have made like applications and such convention shall have been called by the Congress of the United States unless previously rescinded by this Legislature; and be it

RESOLVED, That certified copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States and to the legislatures of each of the several states assuming the adoption of this resolution by the Legislature of the State of Wyoming.

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF COMMITTEE

As in executive session, the following favorable report of a nomination was submitted:

By Mr. HANSEN (for Mr. Jackson), from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

Bills and joint resolutions introduced.

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time for and by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mrs. HENNESSY:
S. 150. A bill for the relief of Carmen Soto Velasquez.
S. 151. A bill for the relief of Miss Ivy Johnson.
S. 152. A bill for the relief of Miss Marie Aracne.
S. 153. A bill for the relief of Carmen Mar-
S. 155. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for the enforcement of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
S. 156. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
S. 158. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
S. 159. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
S. 162. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
S. 163. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
S. 164. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
S. 165. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
S. 166. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
S. 171. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
S. 175. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
S. 177. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
S. 179. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
S. 182. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
S. 183. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
S. 185. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
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S. 190. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
S. 196. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
S. 197. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
S. 199. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
S. 201. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
S. 203. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
S. 204. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
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S. 207. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
S. 208. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
S. 211. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
S. 212. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
S. 213. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
resolution providing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; and that the United States Senators shall be elected by vote of the people.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he hereby, directed to forward a properly authenticated copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

J. O. Davison,
L. H. Ledyard,
John W. Henn, Chairman, President of the Senate.

The people of Wisconsin hereby nominate Senators under the protection of the law of 1863. (Wisconsin primary laws, 1863, chap. 461; 1897, pp. 2. Mandatory; state wide; direct; includes United States Senator.)

WISCONSIN.

Enrolled memorial 2, house of representatives.

Be it resolved by the House of Assembly of the State of Wisconsin, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States be authorized and directed as follows: Wisconsin respectfully represents to the honorable the Senate of the United States, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he hereby, directed to forward a properly authenticated copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States. They believe that the existing and existing laws for seats in the legislature in any of the States have been in a great measure to impeding contests for United States Senators.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he hereby, respectfully requested, upon the approval of this memorial, to forward a duly authenticated copy thereof, under the great seal of the State, to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, in order that the same may be brought to the attention of the Congress of the United States.

JAY L. TERRY,
Speaker of the House.

Passed by the Senate, May 3, 1895.

Wm. A. Richards, Governor.

The corrupt practices act, by which all improper acts are prohibited, such as promises of appointments, solicitation or acceptance of campaign contributions, distribution of anonymous letters, sale of editorial support, intimidation or coercion of voters, making on elections, attempting to vote in the name of any other person, living, dead, or fictitious, and finally providing for complete publicity of campaign contributions and limiting the use of money by candidates or by their friends and allies or in their interest.

The right of recall, by which any public officer may be recalled from office by his electors on petition and a special election.

The Senate from Oregon well says:

"Mr. President, I reiterate the Oregon has evolved the best system of popular government that exists in the world to-day. "The Australian ballot assures the honesty of elections. "The registration law guards the integrity of the privilege of American citizenship—participation in government. "The direct primary absolutely assures popular selection of all candidates and establishes the responsibility of the public servant to the electorate and not to any political boss or special interest.

The initiative and referendum is the keystone of the arch of popular government, for by means of it the people may accomplish such other reforms as they desire. The initiative develops the electorate because it encourages study of principles and policies of government and affords the originator of new ideas in government an opportunity to secure popular judgment upon his measures if 8 per cent of the voters of his State deem the same worthy of submission to popular vote. The referendum prevents misuse of the power temporarily centralized in the legislature.

The corrupt-practices act is necessary as a complement to the initiative and referendum and the direct primary, for without both the corrupt-practices act that features of popular government could be abused. As I have fully explained, the
March 30, 1987

Recent loss of one of the most prominent figures in the American maritime industry, C.C. Wei, founder of the Falcon Shipping Group, underscored shipping in the late 1980’s by developing a new generation of automated, diesel-propelled tankers.

He was a brilliant innovator and a staunch supporter of the American maritime industry. While others found it necessary to take advantage of lower construction and operating costs associated with flying a foreign flag, Mr. Wei chose to stick with the U.S. flag. Even under the severe disadvantage of competing with a large number of cheap foreign carriers, Mr. Wei was able to build a shipping empire that made him a rival of such magnates as Daniel Ludwig, Aristotle Onassis, and Y.K. Pao. Even today, it is a sad sight when one predicts that if every 10 shipping companies will soon go bankrupt, Falcon Shipping is still one of America’s largest.

Although Chinese by birth, C.C. Wei developed an entrepreneurial spirit and patriotism that made this Nation great, but that has now passed. I am happy to have known him as I know all of his admirers do as well.

AFGHANISTAN: LETTERS FROM THE STATE OF KENTUCKY

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, last December the brutal Soviet occupation of Afghanistan entered its eighth year. The horrible condition of human rights in Afghanistan was recently described in a United Nations report as: “A situation approaching genocide.”

As chairman of the Congressional Task Force on Afghanistan, I have received thousands of letters from Americans across the Nation who are outraged at the senseless atrocities being committed today in Afghanistan. Many of these letters are from Americans who are shocked at this Nation’s relative silence about the genocide taking place in Afghanistan.

In the weeks and months ahead, I plan to share some of these letters with my colleagues. I will insert into the Record two letters each day from various States in the Nation. Today, I submit two letters from the State of Kentucky and ask that they be printed in the Record.

The letters follow:

Dear Sir: I just read a story in a recent Reader’s Digest migraine about Soviet butchery in Afghanistan. It’s hard to believe that nightmares like that really happen in this world. I think that the U.S. government does something to try to stop it, it is the only right thing to do.

SHELBY APPLEGATE, Louisville, KY

The right of the States to finance the purposes established by them or their electors shall not be infringed, the Congress shall lay no direct or indirect tax upon the income derived from general or special obligations issued by it or on behalf of the States, their political subdivisions, or authorized authorities, nor upon the proceeds thereof or income on such proceeds, nor from their governmental activities, nor shall it otherwise tax or restrict such obligations or exclude, as deductions from income, taxes paid pursuant to the laws of any State or interest on amounts borrowed by any financial institution for the purpose of purchasing such obligations.

I further resolved, that if the Congress of the United States shall propose such amendment for ratification by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, this application shall no longer be of any force or effect.

Be it further resolved, that this application constitutes a continuing application in accordance with the ratification of the Constitution of the United States until at least two-thirds of the several States shall have made similar applications to the Congress of the United States.

Be it further resolved, that the Lieutenant Governor is hereby directed to transmit copies of this application, upon its due adoption, to the President and Secretary of the Senate and the Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

I feel lucky to have known him as I know all of his admirers do as well.

APPROXIMATE

A CALL FOR FEDERAL TAXATION REFORM

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President. I thought my colleagues would be interested in a resolution passed during the recent general session of the Utah State Legislature.

I submit the resolution for the Record.

The resolution follows:

RESOLUTION

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Utah,

Whereas, the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as evidenced by the history of its adoption, was not intended by its sponsors, proponents, or the ratifying States to permit taxation by the Federal Government of interest income on the obligations of the States or their political subdivisions; and

Whereas, the Congress of the United States has of late enacted and proposed legislation which operates to tax or restrict such obligations as to the income thereon and proceeds thereof; and has enacted and proposed retroactive tax legislation; and has enacted or proposed legislation which limits the deductibility for Federal income tax purposes of taxes paid under State laws and interest on amounts borrowed by financial institutions to purchase or carry such obligations, all to the manifest detriment of the States and their bondholders.

Now, therefore be it resolved that application is hereby made to the Congress of the United States, pursuant to Article V of the Constitution of the United States, to call a convention for proposing an amendment to the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, however, said application for a convention by the State of Utah is limited to the express purpose herein enunciated and for no other purpose, and the State of Utah is not to be counted in a convention call for any other purpose except as limited herein. Such proposal to amend the Sixteenth Amendment shall provide as follows:

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on income, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration, but not legislation enacted in the exercise of this power shall have retroactive effect. So

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Taxation%20on%20Debts_HL.JPG
May 30, 1977

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

FOM-100. A resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Rhode Island making an application to the Congress of the United States for the calling of a convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to the right to life; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

"Resolved, That the general assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations hereby makes application to the Congress of the United States for the calling of a convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which shall provide:

(a) With respect to the right to life guarantied in the United States Constitution, that every human being subject to the jurisdiction of any State or nation shall be deemed from the moment of tertullation to he a person and entitled to the right to life.

(b) That Congress and the several States shall be empowered to enforce such an amendment by appropriate legislation and be it further.

Resolved, That the application shall constitute a continuing application for such constitution as the Senate of the United States of 1977 recognizes in the Constitution of the United States of 1977.

Resolved, That certified copies of this resolution shall be transmitted to the president of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the legislatures of each of the several States attesting the adoption of this resolution by the general assembly of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

FOM-191. Resolution No. 11 adopted by the Legislature of the Territory of Guam relative to the application for the status of a State of the United States and to the legislature of the Territory of Guam.

"Resolved No. 11

"In the name of the Territory of Guam, the Honorable Senator L. Pong, U.S. Senator from the State of Hawaii, has decided to retire after 18 years of dedicated service in the U.S. Senate.

"Whereas, during the period of his tenure, Senator Pong has often expressed Guam's best interests in the United States Senate, supporting favorable programs for the people of Guam and consistently showing a keen interest in their welfare;

"Whereas, the University of Guam on behalf of itself and the people of Guam evidenced the people's appreciation of Senator Pong's efforts, on his behalf by presenting him an Honorary Doctorate Degree;

"Whereas, the support of Senator Pong was the key factor in the Senate's approval of Presidential appointments of Governor Casanova, Kurt S. Moylan, Secretary of Guam, Cristobal C. Duas, United States District Judge, U.S. Marshall, John T. San Agustin and Juan G. San Agustin, and Selective Service Director, Antonio G. Sablan and Lorenzo C. Ataqua;

"Whereas, the support of Senator Pong was a significant factor in his ability to effectuate the appointments of the above mentioned individuals in the office of the Governor of Guam; and

"Whereas, the Honorable Lurm Pong will no longer serve as a dedicated public servant on behalf of the people of Guam; now, therefore, it is

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be and they are hereby transmitted to the president of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the chairman of the United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, with a copy transmitted to the U.S. Senator from the State of Hawaii, Senator Pong, for his information and reference.

FOM-102. Senate Joint Resolution No. 12 adopted by the Legislature of the State of Nevada urging the United States Department of Defense to discontinue consideration of Nevada as a site for deployment of the B-1B bomber aircraft and for the construction of new B-1B Bomber Air Force Reserve Training Command;

"Whereas, The President of the United States should have access to a knowledgeable scientific advisor; now, therefore, it is

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be and they are hereby transmitted to the president of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the chairman of the United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, with a copy transmitted to the U.S. Senator from the State of Nevada, Senator Bobdt, for his information and reference.

"Whereas, The President's need for a knowledgeable scientific advisor; now, therefore, it is

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be and they are hereby transmitted to the president of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the chairman of the United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, with a copy transmitted to the U.S. Senator from the State of Nevada, Senator Bobdt, for his information and reference.

"Whereas, The United States Department of Defense is the only agency of the Federal Government having the exclusive ability to engage in nuclear weapons testing; now, therefore, it is

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be and they are hereby transmitted to the president of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the chairman of the United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, with a copy transmitted to the U.S. Senator from the State of Nevada, Senator Bobdt, for his information and reference.

"Whereas, The United States Department of Defense is the only agency of the Federal Government having the exclusive ability to engage in nuclear weapons testing; now, therefore, it is

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be and they are hereby transmitted to the president of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the chairman of the United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, with a copy transmitted to the U.S. Senator from the State of Nevada, Senator Bobdt, for his information and reference.
Additionally:
See links below. The reason for its importance. It is, as far as we can determine, the only official action ever taken by Congress on a convention and as it continues to this day the terms and conditions specified therefore are still in effect. Note possible comments of Madison underlined in green. Secondary proof. See annotated Constitution, U.S. Senate website and read description of Article V and the convention.

General Annals of Congress 1 (J. Gales Ed.) Pg 00257 Yr 1789
http://foa5c.org/file.php/1/Amendments/001_Annals_of_Congress_00258_1789_HL.JPG
it depended on them, that plan of Government will be carried into immediate operation.  

"But the sense of the People of Virginia would be but in part compiled with, and but little regarded, if we went no farther. In the very moment of adoption, and coeval with the ratification of the new plan of Government, the general voice of the Convention of this State pointed to objects no less interesting to the People we represent; and equally entitled to our attention. At the same time that, from motives of affection to our sister States, the Convention yielded their assent to the ratification, they gave the most unequivocal proofs that they dreaded its operation under the present form.  

"In according to the Government under this impression, painful must have been the prospect, had they not derived consolation from a full expectation of its imperfections being speedily amended. In this resource, therefore, they placed their confidence, a confidence that will continue to support them, while they have reason to believe that they have not calculated upon it in vain.  

"In making known to you the objections of the People of this Commonwealth to the new plan of Government, we deem it unnecessary to enter into a particular detail of its defects, which they consider as involving all the great and unalienable rights of freemen. For their sense on this subject, we beg leave to refer you to the proceedings of their late Convention, and the sense of the House of Delegates, as expressed in their resolutions of the thirtieth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.  

"We think proper, however, to declare, that, in our opinion, as those objections were not founded in speculative theory, but deduced from principles which have been established by the melancholy example of other nations in different ages, so they will never be removed, until the cause itself shall cease to exist. The sooner, therefore, the public apprehensions are quieted, and the Government is possessed of the confidence of the People, the more salutary will be its operations, and the longer its duration.  

"The cause of amendments we consider as a common cause; and, since concessions have been made from political motives, which, we conceive, may endanger the Republic, we trust that a commendable example will be shewn for obtaining those provisions, which experience has taught us necessary to secure from danger the unalienable rights of man nature.  

"The anxiety with which our countrymen press for the accomplishment of this important end, will admit of no delay. To show forms of Congressional discussion and recommendation, if, indeed, they should ever agree to any change, would, we fear, be less certain of success. Happily for their wishes, the Constitution hath presented an alternative, by admitting the submission to a convention of the States. To this, therefore, we resort as the source from whence they are to derive relief from their present apprehensions.  

"We do, therefore, in behalf of our constituents, in the most earnest and solemn manner, make this application to Congress, that a convention be immediately called, of deputies from the several States, with full power to take into their consideration the defects of this constitution that have been suggested by the State Conventions, and to amendment thereto as they shall find best suited to pro-
Mr. Bland.—The application now before the committee contains a number of reasons why it is necessary to call a convention. By the fifth article of the Constitution, Congress are obliged to order such convention when two-thirds of the Legislatures shall apply for it; but how can these reasons be properly weighed, unless it be done in committee? Therefore, I hope the House will agree to refer it.

Mr. Huntington thought it proper to let the application remain on the table, it can be called up with others when enough are presented to make two-thirds of the whole States. There would be an evident impropriety in committing, because it would argue a right in the House to deliberate, and, consequently, a power to procrastinate the measure applied for.

Mr. L quarry thought it not right to disregard the application of any State, and inferred, that the House had a right to consider every application that was made if two-thirds had not applied, the subject might be taken into consideration, but if two-thirds had applied, it precluded deliberation on the part of the House. He hoped the present application would be properly noticed.

Mr. Gerry.—The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Marshall) told us yesterday, that he meant to move the commemoration of amendments on the fourth Monday of this month; he did not make such motion then, and may be prevented by accident, or some other cause, from carrying his intention into execution when the time he mentioned shall arrive. I think the subject however is introduced to the House, and, perhaps, it may consist with order to let the present application lie on the table until the business is taken up generally.

Mr. Page thought it the best way to enter the application at large upon the Journals, and do the same by all that came in, until sufficient were made to obtain their object, and let the original be deposited in the archives of Congress. He deemed this the proper mode of disposing of it, and what is in itself proper can never be considered into disrespect.

Mr. Bland acquiesces in this disposal of the application. Whereupon, it was ordered to be entered at length on the Journals, and the original to be placed on the files of Congress.

DUTIES ON TONNAGE.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Report of the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, in relation to the duty on tonnage.

Mr. Jackson (from Georgia) moved to lower the tonnage duty from thirty cents, as it stood in the report of the committee on ships of nations in alliance, and to insert twenty cents, with a view of reducing the tonnage on the vessels of Powers not in alliance; in laying a higher duty on foreign tonnage than on our own, I presume, said he, the Legislature have three things in contemplation: first, The encouragement of American shipping; secondly, raising a revenue; and, thirdly, the support of light-houses and beacons for the purposes of navigation. Now, for the first object, namely, the encouragement of American shipping, I judge twenty cents will be sufficient, the duty on our own being only six cents; but if twenty cents are laid in this case, I conclude that a higher rate will be imposed upon the vessels of nations not in alliance. As these form the principal part of the foreign navigation, the duty will be adequate to the end proposed. I take it, the idea of revenue from this source is not much relied upon by the House; and surely twenty cents is enough to answer all the purposes of erecting and supporting the necessary light-houses. On a calculation of what will be paid in Georgia, I find a sufficiency for these purposes; and I make no doubt but enough will be collected in every State from this duty.

The tonnage employed in Georgia is about twenty thousand tons, fourteen thousand tons are foreign; the duty on this quantity will amount to £466 1s. 4d. Georgia currency. The tonnage employed in Georgia is about twenty thousand tons, fourteen thousand tons are foreign; the duty on this quantity will amount to £466 1s. 4d. Georgia currency. The tonnage employed in Georgia is about twenty thousand tons, fourteen thousand tons are foreign; the duty on this quantity will amount to £466 1s. 4d. Georgia currency. The tonnage employed in Georgia is about twenty thousand tons, fourteen thousand tons are foreign; the duty on this quantity will amount to £466 1s. 4d. Georgia currency. The tonnage employed in Georgia is about twenty thousand tons, fourteen thousand tons are foreign; the duty on this quantity will amount to £466 1s. 4d. Georgia currency. The tonnage employed in Georgia is about twenty thousand tons, fourteen thousand tons are foreign; the duty on this quantity will amount to £466 1s. 4d. Georgia currency. The tonnage employed in Georgia is about twenty thousand tons, fourteen thousand tons are foreign; the duty on this quantity will amount to £466 1s. 4d. Georgia currency. The tonnage employed in Georgia is about twenty thousand tons, fourteen thousand tons are foreign; the duty on this quantity will amount to £466 1s. 4d. Georgia currency. The tonnage employed in Georgia is about twenty thousand tons, fourteen thousand tons are foreign; the duty on this quantity will amount to £466 1s. 4d. Georgia currency.