require greater efforts to solve, but I believe that it is in the very nature of this country to act swiftly and fairly to end this grave injustice and to assure a climate of freedom that will judge each man, woman, and child on his or her own merit, without reference to the hallmarks of color, accent, or ethnic origin.

Although we pass this bill—and it must be passed—we must still concern ourselves with the lesser obvious problems of discrimination. We must work together in every city, every community, every neighborhood to give reality to our principles and strength to our goals. I am sure that all Americans will be thus led to the realization that it will be met with maturity and with the wisdom of shared experiences and common goals.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now recurs on the committee substitute, as amended.

The committee substitute was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. KECHES, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee had been under consideration the bill (H.R. 7152) to enforce the constitutional right to vote, to confer jurisdiction upon the district courts of the United States to provide injunctive relief against discrimination in public accommodations, to authorize the Attorney General to institute suits to protect constitutional rights in education, to establish a Community Relations Service, to extend for 4 years the Commission on Civil Rights, to prevent discrimination in federally assisted programs, to establish a Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 616, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

Under the terms of House Resolution 616 a separate vote may be demanded on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the amendment that was offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SCRNR] having to do with the word "sex" to the bill, and also the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ASHPOOK] dealing with the subject of atheism.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk reads as follows:

On page 68, line 23, after the word "religion," insert the word "sex.

On page 69, line 10, after the word "religion," insert the word "sex.

On page 69, line 17, after the word "religion," insert the word "sex.

On page 70, line 1, after the word "religion," insert the word "sex.

On page 71, line 5, after the word "religion," insert the word "sex.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

1964

Snyder
Stephens
Stubblefield
Tayloe
Tenn.
Thompson, La.
Tremble
Tuck
Tuten

Utt
Van Peet
Vinson
Watson
Watts
Watson
Welten
Whitener
Whitten

Wickersham
Williams
Wills
Winstead
Wyman
Wyman
Young

NOT VOTING—11
Davis, Tenn.
Hoffman
Horan
Tennessee

Lanford
Shipley
Siler
Thompson, Tenn.

Pelly

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Shipley with Mr. Hoffman.
Mr. Kee with Mr. Horan.

Until further notice:

Mr. O'Brien of Illinois for, with Mr. Siler against.
Mr. Pelly for, with Mr. Davis of Tennessee against.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

This was amended so as to read:

A bill to enforce the constitutional right to vote, to confer jurisdiction upon the district courts of the United States to provide injunctive relief against discrimination in public accommodations, to authorize the Attorney General to institute suits to protect constitutional rights in public facilities and public education, to extend the Commission on Civil Rights, to prevent discrimination in federally assisted programs, to establish a Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity, and for other purposes.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my gratitude for this, shall I say ovation; I deeply appreciate the kindness and courtesy of all the ladies and gentlemen who participated in this cause. It did warm the cockles of my heart. I want to state that the result would not have been the way it was were it not for the wholehearted support and most earnest and dedicated cooperation of my distinguished colleague and counterpart on the Judiciary Committee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. McCulloch].

Mr. McCulloch. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, seldom, if ever, has anyone had the help and cooperation of able, devoted and sincere people as we have had during the debate and passage of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, it has been indeed a pleasure for me to work with the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary many long, difficult, trying days, and nights too, if you please. However, the result has more than justified all those difficult times.

Mr. Speaker, I am really deeply appreciative of this help and assistance from everyone of my colleagues, both the major and the minority. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that in the 16-odd years that I have been a Member of the House no committee has ever had a more able, more effective, more devoted staff than has the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank them, too.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, also I must express my admiration for those in the minority, and state that they have been most dignified and most statesman-like in their defeat. A tribute is due them even in their defeat.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the Record on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

TRIBUTE TO CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Mr. McCulloch. Mr. Speaker, I should like to, not only for myself, but I am sure for the chairman, if he has not already done so, say a word for the fair, able, and judicious manner in which the gentleman of the Committee of the Whole presided over these deliberations for so many days. No one has done a better job.

I WOULD HAVE VOTED "AYE"

Mr. TUPPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. O'Konski] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maine?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'Konski. Mr. Speaker, due to illness in the family, I regret I could not be here to vote on the civil rights bill. I tried to get a live pair but could not get anyone to do it. If I were present to vote, I would have voted "aye" on the civil rights bill.

IMPRESSIONED BY THE DIGNITY OF THE CONGRESS

Mr. TUPPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. Arato], who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

On January 31, 1964:

On February 2, 1964:
H.R. 585. An act to authorize the transporation of privately owned motor vehicles employed by government employees assigned to duty in Alaska, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1355. An act to authorize the Administrator of the Federal Trade Commission to exempt certain dealers from the doctrine of a parcel of land to the Lexington Park Volunteer Fire Department, Inc., and

H.R. 4801. An act to amend subsection 506 (d) of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, regarding certification of facts based upon transferred records.

On February 7, 1964:
H.R. 5917. An act to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act in order to correct an inequity in the application of such act to the Architect of the Capitol and employees of the Architect of the Capitol, and for other purposes.

HEALTH MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 224)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

The American people are not satisfied with better than average health. As a Nation, they want, they need, and they can afford the best of health. Not just for those of us who are the mean for all our citizens, old and young, rich and poor.

In America there is no need and no room for second-class health services. We must continue to strive for improving the health of all of our people. The wonders of modern medicine. There is no need and no room for elderly people to suffer the personal economic disaster to which major illness all too commonly exposes them.

In seeking better health, we must build on the past. For in the conquest of ill health our record is already a proud one: American medical research continues to score remarkable advances. We have mastered most of the major contagious diseases. Our life expectancy is increasing steadily. The overall quality of our physicians, dentists, and other health workers, of our professional schools, and of our hospitals and laboratories is unexcelled. Basic health protection is becoming more and more broadly available.

Programs have played a major role in these advances: Federal expenditures in the fiscal 1965 budget for health and related programs total $5.4 billion—about double the amount of 8 years ago. Federal participation and stimulus are partly responsible for the fact that last year—in 1963—the Nation's