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REPORT ENTITLED "TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT"—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE — SUPPLEMENTAL VIEWS (S. REPT. NO. 128)

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, from the Committee on the Judiciary, I ask unanimous consent to submit a report entitled "Trading With the Enemy Act," pursuant to Senate Resolution 268, 87th Congress, 2d session, as extended, together with the supplemental views of the Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING].

I ask unanimous consent that this report, together with the supplemental views, be printed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be received and printed, as requested by the Senator from South Carolina.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

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

By Mr. MANSFIELD (for himself and Mr. METCALF):

S. 1282. A bill to permit a State to increase the mileage of its Federal-aid primary system when provision is made for the completion and maintenance of 75 percent thereof; to the Committee on Public Works.

(See the remarks of Mr. MANSFIELD when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. HART (for himself, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. CLARK, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. ENGLE, Mr. GRUENING, Mr. HARTKE, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. INOUE, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. McCARTHY, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. McNAMARA, Mr. NELSON, Mrs. NEUBERGER, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. RIBICOFF, and Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey):

S. 1283. A bill to enforce constitutional rights and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. HART when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. SMATHERS:

S. 1284. A bill to authorize Dr. Alonzo F. Brand, Medical Director, U.S. Public Health Service, retired, to accept and wear the decoration tendered him by the Government of Thailand; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. McCARTHY:

S. 1285. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an exemption from the highway use tax in the case of certain trucks and other vehicles which are used primarily for hauling unprocessed farm and forest products from their places of production to market or mill; and

S. 1286. A bill to provide for the abatement of certain penalties and interest otherwise payable with respect to the highway use tax in the case of certain motor vehicles used primarily for hauling unprocessed farm and forest products from their place of production to market or mill; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 1287. A bill for the relief of John Joseph (also known as Hanna Georges Youssef); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCARTHY (for himself and Mr. HUMPHREY):

S. 1288. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to specify the treatment processes considered as mining in the case of granite used or sold for use as dimension stone; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PASTORE (for himself and Mr. PELL):

S. 1289. A bill to eliminate the population limitation as it affects the eligibility of communities in redevelopment areas for certain benefits under title I of the Housing Act of 1949, and title II of the housing amendments of 1955; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. McCLELLAN:

S. 1290. A bill to establish a uniform national policy concerning proprietary rights in inventions made through the expenditure of public funds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. McCLELLAN when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MAGNUSON (by request):

S. 1291. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to employ aliens in a scientific or technical capacity; and

S. 1292. A bill to amend section 1 (a) of the Interstate Commerce Act, commonly known as the commodities clause; to the Committee on Commerce.

(See the remarks of Mr. MAGNUSON when he introduced the above bills, which appear under separate headings.)

By Mr. MCINTYRE:

S. 1293. A bill for the relief of Boglas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCARTHY:

S. 1294. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the restriction on the period during which an application for a determination of disability is granted full retroactivity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. JOHNSTON (by request):

S. 1295. A bill to amend section 64(a)(2) of the Bankruptcy Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. JOHNSTON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. McGEE:

S. 1296. A bill for the relief of Leonard F. Rizzuto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

S. 1297. A bill to provide for compulsory licensing of prescription drug patents; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. KEFAUVER when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. McGEE:

S. 1298. A bill to provide for certain highway and bridge construction as part of the Flaming Gorge Dam and Reservoir project in the State of Utah; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. McGEE (for himself and Mr. SIMPSON):

S. 1299. A bill to defer certain operation and maintenance charges of the Eden Valley Irrigation and Drainage District; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey:

S. 1300. A bill to convey Ellis Island to Ellis Island for Higher Education, Inc.; to the Committee on Government Operations.

(See the remarks of Mr. WILLIAMS, of New Jersey when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself, Mr. CLARK, and Mr. HART):

S. 1301. A bill to provide for a separate session of Congress each year for the consideration of appropriation bills, to establish the calendar year as the fiscal year of the Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McNAMARA (for himself and Mr. HART):

S.J. Res. 68. Joint resolution to provide for the designation of the first full week in May of each year as "National Employ the Older Worker Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. McNAMARA when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION
ADDITIONAL COPIES OF REPORT
AND HEARINGS ON "STATE DEPARTMENT SECURITY"

Mr. EASTLAND submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 37); which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed for the use of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary eight thousand additional copies of the report (committee print) of its Internal Security Subcommittee of the Eighty-seventh Congress, second session, entitled "State Department Security"; five thousand copies each of part 1 (the William Wieland case), part 2 (the Office of Security), part 3 (the new passport regulations), part 4 (testimony of Elmer Hipsley, Otto Otepka, John Leahy, Roger Jones, Scott McLeod, Andreas Lowenfeld), and part 5 (testimony of William Wieland) of the subcommittee's hearings of the Eighty-seventh Congress on "State Department Security"; and five thousand additional copies of part 13 of the subcommittee's hearings of the Eighty-seventh Congress on "Communist Threat to the United States Through the Caribbean."

FEDERAL-AID PRIMARY HIGHWAYS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, my able colleague, the junior Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF], and I have sent to the desk a bill which would amend the Federal-Aid Highway Act. If enacted this proposal would permit a State to increase the mileage of its Federal-aid primary system when provision is made for the completion and maintenance of 75 percent thereof.

Under existing highway regulations a State must complete construction and maintenance on 90 percent of its existing primary mileage before any additional primary mileage can be allocated to the State. This limitation is extremely difficult in most States, particularly in States such as Montana, where distances and limited financing create a number of problems in the primary program. There are, however, a number of instances in the State where bringing certain roads and highways under the primary program would be of tremendous benefit in developing improved travel. This is especially true in eastern Montana. At the present time it has been impossible to obtain any additional primary mileage for these meritorious projects.

The amendment Senator METCALF and I have introduced would relax the situation somewhat. This proposal was endorsed by the Montana State Legislature in its recent session. I ask unanimous consent to have printed at the conclusion of my remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the text of Senate Joint Memorial 6.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. NELSON in the chair). The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the joint memorial will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1282) to permit a State to increase the mileage of its Federal-aid primary system when provision is made for the completion and maintenance of 75 percent thereof, introduced by Mr. MANSFIELD (for himself and Mr. METCALF), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Works.

The joint memorial presented by Mr. MANSFIELD is as follows:

SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL 6

Joint memorial of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Montana, to the Montana congressional delegation, to the U.S. Secretary of Commerce and to the Federal Bureau of Public Roads Administrator, urging that necessary steps be taken to introduce legislation to amend a Federal law relating to highways, to permit a State to build additional primary system mileage when 75 percent of a State's primary system is completed and maintained, instead of 90 percent as presently required

Whereas section 103 of title 23 of the United States Code Annotated requires that the primary highway system shall not exceed 7 percent of the total highway mileage of a State; and

Whereas when 90 percent of the primary system of a State is completed and maintained, said State may increase its primary mileage to 8 percent of the total State mileage; and

Whereas the State of Montana has not reached the required 90 percent but needs an increase in primary road mileage because of the large area to be served by highways in Montana; and

Whereas an increase in primary mileage would correct existing inequities in various counties; and

Whereas many Montana counties would have greatly increased travel if the proper primary highway mileage were available; and

Whereas when primary highways were designated in past years, many Montana areas which had a minor volume of traffic now have enough traffic to warrant primary highway designation; and

Whereas an increase in primary highway mileage would greatly benefit the State of Montana: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Montana, That necessary steps be taken by the Montana congressional delegation, in cooperation with Federal officials to introduce legislation to amend section 103 of title 23 of the United States Code Annotated, relating to highways, to permit a State to have additional primary highway system mileage when 75 percent of said State's primary highway system is completed and maintained instead of 90 percent which is presently required; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state be instructed to send copies of this memorial to the Honorable Michael J. Mansfield and Lee Metcalf, Senators from the State of Montana; to the Honorable Arnold H. Olsen and James F. Battin, Congressmen from the State of Montana; to Luther H. Hodges, U.S. Secretary of Commerce; and to Rex M. Whitton, Federal Bureau of Public Roads Administrator.

PROTECTION OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE

Mr. HART. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from North Dakota, [Mr. BURDICK], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], the Senator from California [Mr. ENGLE], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING], the Sena-

tor from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. MCINTYRE], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. NELSON], the Senator from Oregon [Mrs. NEUBERGER], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. RIBICOFF], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS], and myself, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill carrying out the recommendations of the President to strengthen the protection of the right to vote. These recommendations were outlined by the President in his historic February 28 message to the Congress on civil rights.

This administration, with great diligence, has sought to protect the constitutional rights of citizens seeking to register and vote. In no comparable period of our history has so vigorous an effort been made to see that this very keystone of our democracy is secure. Yet insidious and complex devices to frustrate citizens of this Nation in exercising their right of franchise hampers the functioning of this basic element of our governmental system.

Under this administration, the Department of Justice has brought 22 suits against voting discrimination and 4 suits involving incidents of intimidation of potential voters. Under the previous administration, over a period of 8 years, the Department of Justice brought a total of 10 suits, 6 involving discrimination in voting and 4 involving intimidation of voters.

But the President, in his message, made quite clear the need for additional legislation if we are to insure to all Americans their right to vote. He stated:

Experience has shown, however, that these highly useful acts of the 85th and 86th Congresses suffer from two major defects. One is the usual long and difficult delay which occurs between the filing of a lawsuit and its ultimate conclusion. In one recent case, for example, 19 months elapsed between the filing of the suit and the judgment of the court. In another, an action brought in July 1961 has not yet come to trial. The legal maxim, "Justice delayed is justice denied," is dramatically applicable in these cases.

Many of these cases illustrate the difficulties faced by an administration anxious to protect voting rights. Among the examples of the delays in these cases are the following:

United States against Raines, Terrell County, Ga., filed September 4, 1958; decree entered September 13, 1960.

United States against Alabama, Macon County, Ala., filed February 5, 1959; injunction issued March 17, 1961.

United States against Majors, Dallas County, Ala., filed April 1961; tried May 1962.

United States against Lucky, Ouachita Parish, La., filed January 1, 1961; not yet tried.

United States against Ramsey, Clarke County, Miss., filed July 1961; tried December 1962.

United States against Daniel, Jefferson Davis County, Miss., filed August 3, 1961; tried October 1962.

United States against Wood, Walthall County, Miss., filed August 1961; presently being tried.

United States against Ward, Madison Parish, La., filed October 1961; tried December 1962; no relief to date.

United States against Dogan, Tallahatchie County, Miss., filed November 17, 1961; segment of suit involving discrimination in registration not yet tried.

United States against Duke, Panola County, Miss., filed October 1961; tried March 1963; no relief to date.

The voting bill we introduce today includes four main provisions:

First. The appointment of temporary voting referees.

Second. Expedition of handling suits brought under Federal civil rights statutes.

Third. Requirement for application of uniform standards and procedures to applicants seeking to register.

Fourth. Establishment of a presumption that those seeking to vote who have a sixth grade education possess sufficient literacy to vote in Federal elections.

There is little doubt that this legislation would go far toward ending ugly racial incidents such as the recent one at Greenwood, Miss., where 19 Negroes were arrested during a registration campaign.

The President, at his press conference, pointed out that if the provision of this bill providing for temporary voting referees had been law, those seeking today to register in Greenwood, Miss., would have already gone before a court-appointed referee and many would be duly registered.

It is a shame that special legislation of this kind is necessary to win people their essential constitutional right. But clearly legislation is necessary, and I believe that Congress has no moral alternative but to pass it as swiftly as possible.

The most urgent part of this proposal is the provision for the appointment of temporary referees to carry out registration in these problem counties. All qualified citizens of these counties have the right to vote today, today, and also had this right yesterday. There is no excuse for putting off the full exercise of the right to vote—even for the lengthy period of litigation. Clearly the assurance that temporary relief can be obtained early in a voting case would be a most important step forward.

As always, the enactment of civil rights legislation is a lengthy task. Therefore, we are hopeful that there will be expeditious scheduling of committee consideration of this bill.

Mr. President, I ask that the text of the bill, together with the letter of transmittal from the Attorney General, be printed at this point in my remarks. I also ask that that portion of the President's civil rights message containing the recommendations on voting rights be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. President, I ask further that the bill lie on the table until the end of business on Thursday, April 11, for any addi-