

ethics; to the Select Committee on Standards and Conduct.

**RESOLUTION SUPPORTING TAX SHARING IN FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS**

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, I have received a House concurrent resolution from the Iowa House of Representatives in support of the tax-sharing approach in Federal-State relations, and I ask unanimous consent to have it printed in the Record and appropriately referred.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The concurrent resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, will be printed in the Record.

The concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

**HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 3**

Whereas, the mobility of individuals and the free flow of commerce have placed unforeseen demands upon state and local governments in our federal system; and

Whereas, the vigor and responsiveness of state and local governments are essential elements of our governmental system; and

Whereas, existing categorical federal aid programs in many instances impede state and local governments from meeting priority needs in a manner effectively suited to the varying problems and needs of individual state and local governments; and

Whereas, the principle of tax sharing would allow state and local governments more adequate revenue sources, now therefore,

Be it resolved by the House of the 62nd General Assembly of the State of Iowa, the Senate concurring:

That the Legislature of the state of Iowa urge that the federal government adopt new federal intergovernmental fiscal policies which reflect a basic change in emphasis, giving more discretion and responsibility to state and local governments and moving away from the over-reliance on national controls under the very large number of existing categorical federal grant-in-aid programs; and

Be it further resolved that the Legislature of the state of Iowa specifically endorses the principle of tax sharing and the principle of block grants, consolidating existing federal categorical grants-in-aid, to partially or wholly offset federal categorical grant-in-aid programs which now exist or may be deduced in the future.

Be it further resolved that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to each of the members of the Iowa delegation in Congress.

We, Maurice E. Baringer, Speaker of the House of Iowa, and William R. Kendrick, Chief Clerk of the House, hereby certify that the above and foregoing Resolution was adopted by the House of the Sixty-second General Assembly.

MAURICE E. BARINGER,  
Speaker of the House.  
WILLIAM R. KENDRICK,  
Chief Clerk of the House.

**REPORT OF A COMMITTEE**

The following report of a committee was submitted:

By Mr. PASTORE, from the Committee on Commerce, without amendment:

S. 375. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 with respect to obscene or harassing telephone calls in interstate or foreign commerce (Rept. No. 189).

**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. TALMADGE:

S. 1576. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit justices of the peace and constables who receive compensation on a fee basis to elect to have such compensation covered by social security, as self-employment income, if such compensation is not otherwise covered by social security; to the Committee on Finance.

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

By Mr. FULBRIGHT (by request):

S. 1577. A bill to complement the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations; and

S. 1578. A bill to authorize the appropriation for the contribution by the United States for the support of the International Union for the Publication of Customs Tariffs; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

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

By Mr. HARRIS (for himself and Mr. MONRONEY):

S. 1579. A bill to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma in docket numbered 303 of the Indian Claims Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

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

By Mr. COOPER:

S. 1580. A bill for the relief of John W. Rogers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CANNON:

S. 1581. A bill to amend the Federal Voting Assistance Act of 1955 (69 Stat. 584); to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

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

By Mr. MUSKIE (for himself, Mr. HART, Mr. MCCARTHY, and Mr. YARBOROUGH):

S. 1582. A bill to foster high standards of architectural excellence in the design and decoration of Federal public buildings and post offices outside the District of Columbia, and to provide a program for the acquisition and preservation of works of art for such buildings, and for other purposes, to be known as the Federal Fine Arts and Architecture Act; to the Committee on Public Works.

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

By Mr. HOLLINGS:

S. 1583. A bill to prohibit desecration of the flag; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER:

S. 1584. A bill to create a commission to be known as the Commission for Elimination of Pornographic Materials; to the Committee on Government Operations.

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

By Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. RIBICOFF, Mr. HART, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, and Mr. MUSKIE):

S. 1585. A bill to provide the Coast Guard with authority to conduct research and development for the purpose of dealing with the release of harmful fluids carried in vessels; to the Committee on Commerce.

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

By Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. RIBICOFF, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. HART, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. MUSKIE):

S. 1586. A bill to give the President authority to alleviate or to remove the threat to navigation, safety, marine resources, or the coastal economy posed by certain releases of fluids or other substances carried in oceangoing vessels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

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

By Mr. HRUSKA:

S. 1587. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special series of postage stamps in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the independence of Czechoslovakia; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

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

By Mr. HATFIELD:

S.J. Res. 75. Joint resolution to authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a survey of the coastal and freshwater commercial fishery resources of the United States, its territories, and possessions; to the Committee on Commerce.

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

By Mr. HARRIS (for himself and Mr. ERVIN):

S.J. Res. 76. Joint resolution to authorize the President to issue a proclamation designating the 30th day of September in 1967 as "Bible Translation Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

**CONCURRENT RESOLUTION**

**GEOGRAPHIC DISPERSION OF FEDERAL FUNDS AND ACTIVITIES**

Mr. PEARSON submitted a concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 22) to express the sense of Congress on equitable geographic distribution of research and development grants, which was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See the above concurrent resolution printed in full when submitted by Mr. PEARSON, which appears under a separate heading.)

**PROVISION OF SOCIAL SECURITY COVERAGE FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE AND CONSTABLES**

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to provide much needed social security coverage for justices of the peace and constables. This measure is voluntary, and would allow these public employees to come under the social security program as self-employed persons if they elect to do so.

Perhaps no greater problem faces older citizens approaching retirement age than the adequacy of their retirement income. Far too many of our citizens cannot answer how they are to supply their every-

day needs when their income is sharply cut because of retirement.

Fortunately, a great majority of retired workers, as well as those presently retiring, have protection against loss of their income because of retirement. Mainly, this protection is provided to them under the social security program. Under the present social security system, protection is afforded to 86 million current workers and their families by providing income, disability, and survivor benefits.

Thus, 92 out of 100 people now have retirement income protection; 87 out of every 100 persons under age 65 have disability protection; and 95 out of 100 children and their mothers have benefits available in the event of untimely death of the husband.

In order to see that our State and local governmental employees were also afforded the benefits of this protection, Congress in 1950 extended social security to State and local employees who did not have the benefit of a State retirement program. Subsequently, State and local employees who were covered under a State retirement program were also permitted the additional protection of social security. All 50 States have entered into agreements with the Federal Government to insure that their workers will have adequate retirement protection. Nearly 6 million State employees now have the benefit of social security protection.

However, more than 2 million State and local government employees are still without this benefit, and together with their wives and children are denied this necessary and essential security.

Justices of the peace and constables fall into this category. Apparently States have felt that in view of the type of income that they receive, that is pay on a fee basis, should not be included in the State's agreement with social security. Some States have permitted persons serving as justices of the peace and constables to come under their social security agreement, but many other States have not afforded this privilege to these public servants. Thus, for the most part, justices of the peace and constables are left in most instances with no retirement program for their work.

To fill this gap and provide to these fine public servants an opportunity to have retirement income and survivor protection for themselves and their wives and children in the event of death, I am introducing legislation which will permit them to voluntarily come under the social security program.

Under my bill, persons presently serving as justices of the peace and constables, who receive their salaries solely from the collection of fees, and who are not presently covered under a Federal-State social security agreement, would be able to freely elect coverage under social security as self-employed persons. They would have 2 years from the date of enactment of the bill in which to exercise the right to be covered. Persons who become justices of the peace and constables in the future would also be given a 2-year period to provide themselves with this coverage.

Of course, it is understood that as self-employed persons, justices of the peace and constables would be obligated to pay the full amount required in order to obtain coverage under social security, which is presently one and one-half times the amount an employee pays as a worker. In addition, he must receive at least \$400 income from fees.

In coming under social security protection they would also be allowed to participate in the medicare program. Obviously, social security coupled with this necessary hospital expense protection would go a long way in relieving the almost impossible burden that is placed upon them as they grow older and become less able to cope with the demands on their income and physical well-being.

There is certainly nothing new in providing an opportunity to a particular segment of our workers to elect coverage as self-employed persons. In 1954, Congress chose this particular method in affording social security protection to ministers. Clergymen who have taken the opportunity and elected coverage are now protected against loss of earnings because of retirement, disability, and death. Also, they have the further built-in protection of the recent medicare program against staggering and ever-increasing hospital and medical costs. Many of those who did not elect are constantly requesting another chance to do so.

I am hopeful that consideration will be given to this measure and it is my intention that this extension of coverage to these public servants will be considered in connection with the administration's bill when we have occasion to take up this measure after the House has completed its work.

I ask that the bill be inserted in the RECORD at this point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1576) to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit justices of the peace and constables who receive compensation on a fee basis to elect to have such compensation covered by social security, as self-employment income, if such compensation is not otherwise covered by social security, introduced by Mr. TALMADGE, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1576

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 211(c) of the Social Security Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "The provisions of paragraph (1) shall not apply to functions performed by an individual during the period for which there is in effect a certificate filed by him under section 1402(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, if such functions are performed as a justice of the peace or constable and if all the compensation paid to such individual for the performance of such functions is paid on a fee basis."*

Sec. 2. (a) Section 1402(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to definition of trade or business) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following

new sentence: "The provisions of paragraph (1) shall not apply to functions performed by an individual during the period for which there is in effect a certificate filed by him under section 1402(1), if such functions are performed as a justice of the peace or constable and if all the compensation paid to such individual for the performance of such functions is paid on a fee basis."

(b) Section 1402 of such Code is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(1) JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND CONSTABLES.—

"(1) WAIVER CERTIFICATE.—Any individual who is a justice of the peace or constable and who is compensated as such solely on a fee basis may file a certificate (in such form and manner, and with such official, as may be prescribed by regulations made under this chapter) certifying that he elects to have the insurance system established by title II of the Social Security Act extended to functions performed by him as a justice of the peace or constable and for which he is compensated solely on a fee basis.

"(2) TIME FOR FILING CERTIFICATE.—Any individual who desires to file a certificate pursuant to paragraph (1) must file such certificate on or before the due date of the return (including any extension thereof) for his second taxable year ending after 1967 for which he has net earnings from self-employment (computed without regard to subsection (c) (1), insofar as such subsection applies to the performance of the functions of a justice of the peace or constable) of \$400 or more, any part of which was derived from fees for the performance of such functions.

"(3) EFFECTIVE DATE OF CERTIFICATE.—A certificate filed pursuant to this subsection shall be effective for the taxable year immediately preceding the earliest taxable year for which, at the time the certificate is filed, the period for filing a return (including any extension thereof) has not expired, and for all succeeding taxable years; except that no such certificate shall be effective with respect to any month (or part thereof) with respect to which the services, as a justice of the peace or constable, of the individual filing such certificate, are covered under an agreement under section 218 of the Social Security Act entered into by the State in which such individual performs such services. An election made pursuant to this subsection shall be irrevocable."

#### A BILL TO COMPLEMENT THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, by request, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to complement the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations to be known as the "Diplomatic Relations Act of 1967."

The proposed bill has been requested by the Secretary of State and I am introducing it in order that there may be a specific bill to which Members of the Senate and the public may direct their attention and comments.

I reserve my right to support or oppose this bill, as well as any suggested amendments to it, when the matter is considered by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be printed in the RECORD at this point, together with the letter from the Secretary of State to the Vice President dated April 6, 1967, in regard to it, and the sectional analysis of the bill.