

U.S. History: Researching the Number 13

**Federal Depository Library Conference
Washington, DC
2013/2014**

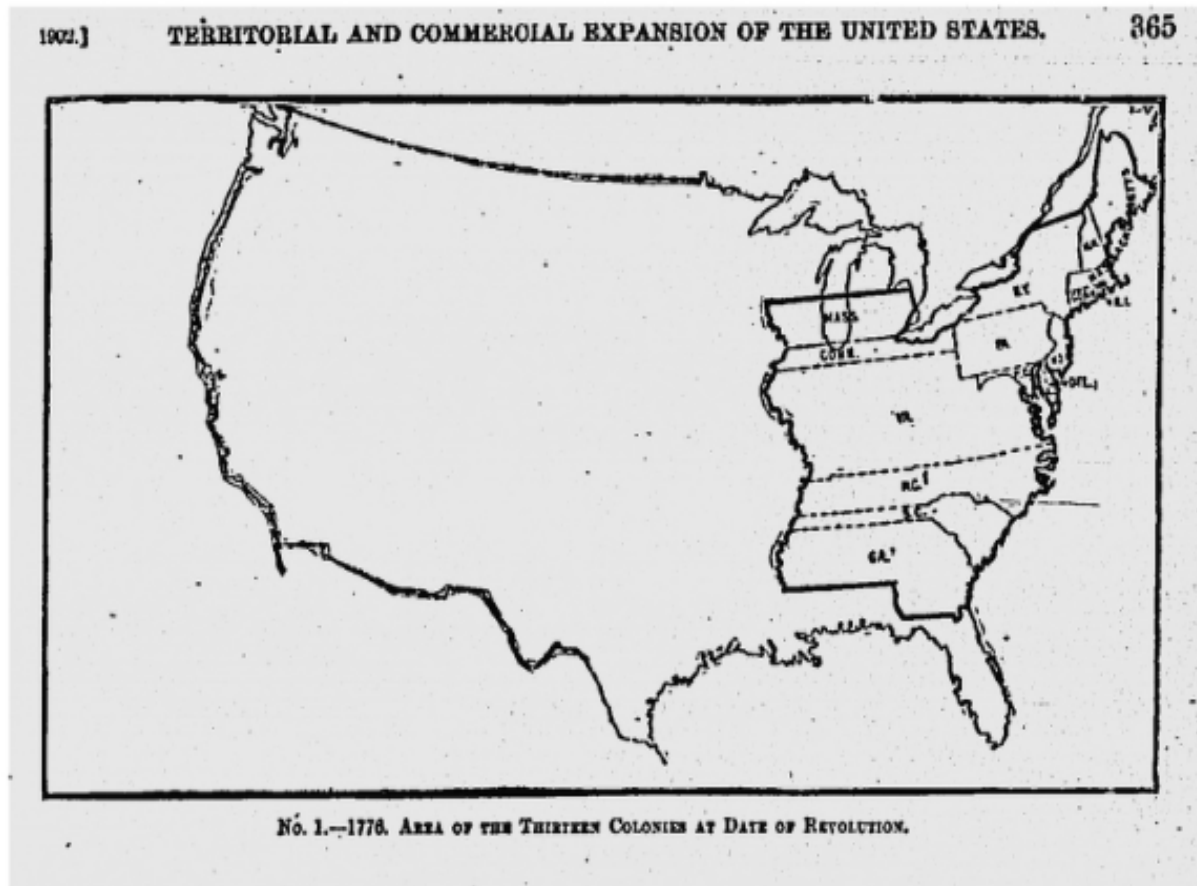
Catherine Jervey Johnson



Marianne Ryan



13 Colonies



13 Stars and 13 Stripes



13th Law

FIRST CONGRESS. SESS. I. CH. 13. 1789.

67

STATUTE I.

Sept. 11, 1789.

CHAP. XIII.—*An Act for establishing the Salaries of the Executive Officers of Government, with their Assistants and Clerks.*

SECTION I. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be allowed to the officers hereafter mentioned, the following annual salaries, payable quarterly at the Treasury of the United States: to the Secretary of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars; to the Secretary in the Department of State, three thousand five hundred dollars; to the Secretary in the Department of War, three thousand dollars; (b) to the Comptroller of the Treasury, two thousand dollars; to the Auditor, fifteen hundred dollars; to the Treasurer, two thousand dollars; (c) to the Register, twelve hundred and fifty dollars;*

Annual salaries established, payable quarterly.
Rate of compensation.

(a) See act of May 8, 1792; act of March 3, 1809, chap. 23.

(b) By the act of March 2, 1799, chap. 33, the salary of the Secretary of State was fixed at five thousand dollars; the Secretary of the Treasury at five thousand dollars; the Secretary of War at four thousand five hundred dollars; the Secretary of the Navy at four thousand five hundred dollars per annum. By the act of February 20, 1819, chap. 27, the salaries of the Secretary of State, of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy, were fixed at six thousand dollars per annum. By the act of March 2, 1827, chap. 62, the salary of the Postmaster General was raised to \$6000.

(c) By the act of March 2, 1793, the sum of five hundred dollars was added to the salary of the Auditor, and two hundred and fifty dollars to the salaries of the Comptroller and Register of the Treasury. By the act of March 2, 1799, chap. 38, the salaries of the Comptroller, the Treasurer, and the Auditor of the Treasury were fixed at three thousand dollars, and the Register of the Treasury at two thousand four hundred dollars. By the act of March 3, 1817, chap. 45, the officers in the Treasury Department

may within six months appeal to the Comptroller against such settlement.^(a)

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Register to keep all accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the public money, and of all debts due to or from the United States; to receive from the Comptroller the accounts which shall have been finally adjusted, and to preserve such accounts with their vouchers and certificates; to record all warrants for the receipt or payment of monies at the Treasury, certify the same thereon, and to transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury, copies of the certificates of balances of accounts adjusted as is herein directed.*

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted, That whenever the Secretary shall be removed from office by the President of the United States, or in any other case of vacancy in the office of Secretary, the Assistant shall, during the vacancy, have the charge and custody of the records, books, and papers appertaining to the said office.*

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted, That no person appointed to any office instituted by this act, shall directly or indirectly be concerned or interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce, or be owner in whole or in part of any sea-vessel, or purchase by himself, or another in trust for him, any public lands or other public property, or be concerned in the purchase or disposal of any public securities of any State, or of the United States, or take or apply to his own use, any emolument or gain for negotiating or transacting any business in the said department, other than what shall be allowed by law; and if any person shall offend against any of the prohibitions of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and forfeit to the United States the penalty of three thousand dollars, and shall upon conviction be removed from office, and forever thereafter incapable of holding any office under the United States: *Provided, That if any other person than a public prosecutor shall give information of any such offence, upon which a prosecution and conviction shall be had, one half the aforesaid penalty of three thousand dollars, when recovered, shall be for the use of the person giving such information.**

APPROVED, September 2, 1789.

Act of March 3, 1809, ch. 28, sec. 2, Duties of the Register.

Secretary removed, or his office vacant, assistant secretary to have custody of records, &c.

Persons appointed to office under this act,

Prohibition upon.

Penalty for breach of the prohibitions of the law.

1791, ch. 18, sec. 3.

13th Patent

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN SOWLE, OF NEW BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.
MODE OF LAYING VENEERS ON OGEE AND OTHER MOLDINGS.
Specification of Letters Patent No. 13, dated August 31, 1836.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN SOWLE, of New Bedford, in the State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and improved mode of laying veneers upon ogee and other moldings such as are used in the making of the frames for toilet-glasses and for various other purposes in the manufacturing of cabinet-ware; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof.

It has been the practice heretofore in laying veneers upon ogee moldings, and others of a similar character to lay the veneer by means of a caul or reversed molding, well known to cabinet makers, upon a single molding at a time, and it has required much care, and address to lay the veneer soundly throughout, but by the mode which I have invented, a large portion of the time which has heretofore been required in effecting this object is saved.

The process can be performed by an ordinary workman, and the materials are used with increased economy. I cut the pine, or other stuff upon which the veneer is to be laid of double the width of the intended molding, as it is to be stuck double, one molding from each edge, so that in an ogee the two rounds meet in the middle of the piece. I prepare a caul adapted to this double molding fitting across, and embracing its two sides like a saddle. The veneer to be laid must of course be of double width, so as to cover the two moldings, which are to be sawed apart after the veneering is completed. When the moldings, and cauls are prepared in this way a number of them may be laid at once, placing them one upon another, and using proper screws to force them down.

Having thus fully described my said invention, and the manner in which I carry the same into operation, I do hereby declare that all which I claim in the within described process of laying veneers upon ogee or other moldings is—

The effecting the same by means of a double caul, in the manner, and upon the principle herein set forth.

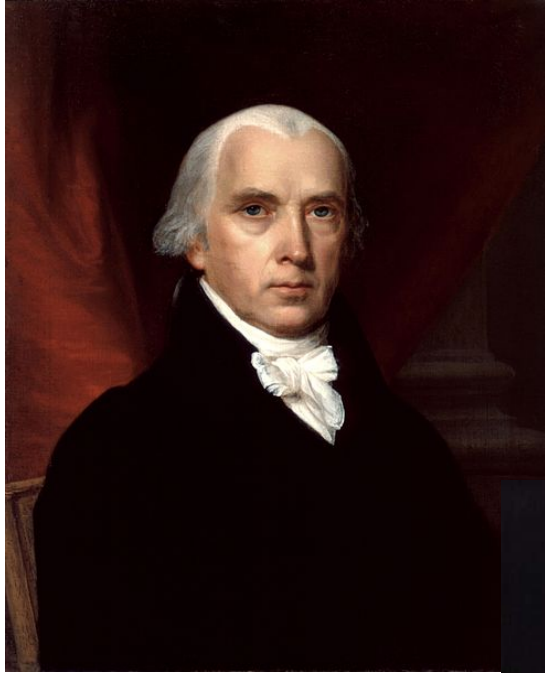
JOHN SOWLE.

Witnesses:
SAML. STETTINENS,
G. S. GIBBSON.

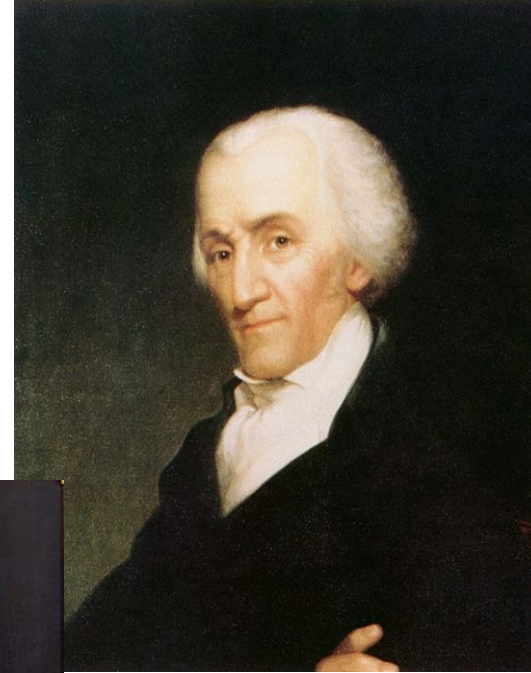
US Patent: 13X	
Nail Machine	
<i>Machine for making nails</i>	
Patentees: Samuel Briggs, Jr. - Philadelphia, PA Samuel Briggs, Sr. - Philadelphia, PA	Patent Dates: Granted: Aug. 02, 1791
USPTO Classifications:	Patent Pictures:
Tool Categories: metalworking machines : nail making machines	No Image Available
Assignees: None	
Manufacturer: Not known to have been produced	
Witnesses: Unknown	

13th Congress

March 4, 1813 – March 4, 1815



President
James Madison



Vice President
Elbridge Gerry



Speaker of the House
Henry Clay

13th President

Millard Fillmore, 1850 – 1853



Millard Fillmore

MILLARD FILLMORE was born February 7, 1800, in the township of Locke (now Summerhill), Cayuga County, N. Y. He was the second son of Nathaniel Fillmore and Phoebe Millard. His ancestors served with distinction in the French and Revolutionary wars. He attended the primitive schools in the neighborhood three months in the year, devoting the other nine to working on his father's farm. His father, having formed a distaste for farming, was desirous that his sons should follow other occupations. Accordingly, Millard, after serving an apprenticeship for a few months, began in 1815 the business of carding and dressing cloth. Was afterwards a school-teacher. In 1819 decided to become a lawyer, and in 1823, although he had not completed the usual course required, was admitted as an attorney by the court of common pleas of Erie County. February 5, 1826, was married to Miss Abigail Powers, daughter of a clergyman. In 1827 was admitted as an attorney and two years later as counselor before the supreme court. In 1830 removed to Buffalo and became a successful lawyer. His political career began and ended with the birth and extinction of the Whig party. Was elected to the legislature of his State in 1828, and served three terms; while there he was distinguished by his advocacy of the act to abolish imprisonment for debt, which passed in 1831. In 1832 was elected to Congress, and after serving one term retired till 1836, when he was reelected, and again returned in 1838 and 1840, declining a renomination in 1842. Was the author of the tariff of 1842. He retired from Congress in 1843. Was an unsuccessful candidate for Vice-President before the Whig convention at Baltimore in 1844. Was nominated by acclamation for governor of New York in the following September, but was defeated by Silas Wright. In 1847 was elected comptroller of the State. In 1848 was nominated by the Whigs for Vice-President on the ticket with General Taylor and was elected in the following November. He presided as Vice-President with strict impartiality during exciting debates in the Senate. By the death of President Taylor became President July 10, 1850. Was a candidate for President at the Whig convention in 1852, but General Scott received the nomination. Three weeks after the close of his Administration his wife died. Afterwards married Caroline C. McIntosh, who survived him. In 1856, while in Rome, he was nominated for the Presidency by the

Committee of 13

December 18, 1860

36TH CONGRESS, }
2d Session. }

SENATE.

{ MIS. DOC.
No. 2. }

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

DECEMBER 13, 1860.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, submitted for consideration the following

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the select committee of thirteen be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing, by constitutional provision—

First. A line running through the territory of the United States not included within the States, making an equitable and just division of said territory, south of which line slavery shall be recognized and protected as property by ample and full constitutional guarantees, and north of which line it shall be prohibited.

Second. The repeal of all acts of Congress in regard to the restoration of fugitives from labor; and an explicit declaration in the Constitution that it is the duty of each State for itself to return fugitive slaves when demanded by the proper authority, or pay double their cash value out of the treasury of the State.

Third. An amendment of the Constitution declaring that slavery shall exist in navy-yards, arsenals, &c., or not, as it may be admitted or prohibited by the States in which such navy-yards, arsenals, &c., may be situated.

Fourth. Congress shall never interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia so long as it shall exist in the State of Maryland; nor even then, without the consent of the inhabitants, and compensation to the owners.

Fifth. Congress shall not touch the representation of three-fifths of the slaves, nor the inter-State trade, coastwise or inland.

Sixth. These provisions to be unamendable, like that which relates to the equality of the States in the Senate.

13th Census - 1910

60TH CONGRESS, }
1st Session. }

SENATE.

{ DOCUMENT
No. 459.

MARCH 20, 1909.

OFFICE QUARTERS FOR THIRTEENTH CENSUS.

Mr. CARTER presented the following

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS TO THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR. TO ACCOMPANY S. 6955.

MAY 4, 1908.—Referred to the Committee on the Census and ordered to be printed.

[Report of the Director of the Census to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, November 1, 1907.]

OFFICE QUARTERS FOR THE THIRTEENTH CENSUS.

The matter of adequate accommodations for the Thirteenth Census should also be brought to the immediate attention of Congress. Although the building now rented and occupied by the Census Office was built for its especial use and in conformity with its own plans, it was wholly inadequate for the requirements. It can accommodate but 2,200 clerks at the utmost, and 3,554 were employed at the height of the Twelfth Census work. The maximum number required to compile the Thirteenth Census will be at least 4,000. It is a great handicap in work of this character to be obliged to scatter the clerical force throughout the city in rented buildings, as was the case in 1900-1902. It increases cost, reduces efficiency, and consumes time.

It is evident that a building for the Department of Commerce and Labor, should it be immediately authorized by Congress, can not be ready for occupancy in time for the Thirteenth Census.

It therefore seems wise to seriously consider the possibilities of adapting the present Census quarters to the needs of the Thirteenth Census. The available land contiguous to this building is ample for the purpose, and it would be a wise business transaction for the Government to purchase the plot of land bounded by First and Second streets east and west and B street and the alley north and south. Besides the Census building, this block contains the large

The SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

SIR: On December 12 the Secretary of the Treasury transmitted to the Speaker of the House the following estimate of appropriations for this purpose:

For salaries and necessary expenses for taking, compiling, and publishing the Thirteenth Census of the United States, and for carrying on during the decennial census period all other census work authorized and directed by law, to be available July first, nineteen hundred and nine, and to continue available until June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and twelve, fourteen million dollars.

This estimate was accompanied by an itemized statement, made by the Director of the Census, of the probable cost of the Thirteenth Census, which is annexed hereto. This estimate puts the approximate cost of the work at \$12,930,000, to which is added \$1,187,000 required to carry on the annual statistical work of the bureau during the three-year decennial period, making the total sum required for that purpose \$14,117,000.

The director urged that the entire amount be appropriated at once, to be continuously available until June 30, 1912. In view of the fact that the deficiency in the revenues of the Government is likely to be somewhat larger than was anticipated, it is now suggested that the appropriation be limited to the expenses that must be incurred during the fiscal year beginning July 1, next.

Attention is directed to the fact that the larger part of the cost of the Thirteenth Census will fall in the fiscal year beginning on that date. It is the year in which all the expenses of supervisors and enumerators are incurred, together with the cost of tabulating machines, large printing bills, and an increased expenditure for clerical help.

I may roughly estimate the census expenses of this first year as follows:

Supervisors ^a	\$1,000,000
Enumerators.....	4,500,000
Special agents.....	700,000
Office force.....	2,100,000
Tabulating machinery.....	250,000
Cards for tabulating machines.....	100,000
Alaska.....	85,000
Porto Rico.....	160,000
Stationery.....	150,000
Printing.....	250,000
Administrative expenses (travel, telegraph, furniture, machines).....	250,000
Annual reports.....	404,000
Total.....	9,949,000

^a Since the original estimate of the cost of the supervisors' services was made, the salaries to be paid these officers have been increased by Congress by \$300 each, an increase of \$99,000.

FDR's 13-year Presidency

March 4, 1933 – April 12, 1945

SECOND INAUGURAL ADDRESS

JANUARY 20, 1937

When four years ago we met to inaugurate a President, the Republic, single-minded in anxiety, stood in spirit here. We dedicated ourselves to the fulfillment of a vision—to speed the time when there would be for all the people that security and peace essential to the pursuit of happiness. We of the Republic pledged ourselves to drive from the temple of our ancient faith those who had profaned it; to end by action, tireless and unafraid, the stagnation and despair of that day. We did those first things first.

Our covenant with ourselves did not stop there. Instinctively we recognized a deeper need—the need to find through government the instrument of our united purpose to solve for the individual the ever-rising problems of a complex civilization. Repeated attempts at their solution without the aid of government had left us baffled and bewildered. For, without that aid, we had been unable to create those moral controls over the services of science which are necessary to make science a useful servant instead of a ruthless master of mankind. To do this we knew that we must find practical controls over blind economic forces and blindly selfish men.

We of the Republic sensed the truth that democratic government has innate capacity to protect its people against disasters once considered inevitable, to solve problems once considered unsolvable. We would not admit that we could not find a way to master economic epidemics just as, after centuries of fatalistic suffering, we had found a way to master epidemics of disease. We refused to leave the problems of our common welfare to be solved by the winds of chance and the hurricanes of disaster.

In this we Americans were discovering no wholly new truth; we were writing a new chapter in our book of self-government.

This year marks the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Constitutional Convention which made us a nation. At that Convention our forefathers found the way out of the chaos which followed the Revolutionary War; they created a strong government with powers of united action sufficient then and now to solve problems utterly beyond

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THIRD INAUGURAL ADDRESS

JANUARY 20, 1941

On each national day of inauguration since 1789, the people have renewed their sense of dedication to the United States.

In Washington's day the task of the people was to create and weld together a nation.

In Lincoln's day the task of the people was to preserve that Nation from disruption from within.

In this day the task of the people is to save that Nation and its institutions from disruption from without.

To us there has come a time, in the midst of swift happenings, to pause for a moment and take stock—to recall what our place in history has been, and to rediscover what we are and what we may be. If we do not, we risk the real peril of inaction.

Lives of nations are determined not by the count of years, but by the lifetime of the human spirit. The life of a man is three-score years and ten: a little more, a little less. The life of a nation is the fullness of the measure of its will to live.

There are men who doubt this. There are men who believe that democracy, as a form of Government and a frame of life, is limited or measured by a kind of mystical and artificial fate—that, for some unexplained reason, tyranny and slavery have become the surging wave of the future—and that freedom is an ebbing tide.

But we Americans know that this is not true.

Eight years ago, when the life of this Republic seemed frozen by a fatalistic terror, we proved that this is not true. We were in the midst of shock—but we acted. We acted quickly, boldly, decisively.

These later years have been living years—fruitful years for the people of this democracy. For they have brought to us greater security and, I hope, a better understanding that life's ideals are to be measured in other than material things.

Most vital to our present and our future is this experience of a democracy which successfully survived crisis at home; put away many evil things; built new structures on enduring lines; and, through it all, maintained the fact of its democracy.

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FOURTH INAUGURAL ADDRESS

DELIVERED ON PORTICO OF WHITE HOUSE JANUARY 20, 1945

Mr. Chief Justice, Mr. Vice President, my friends, you will understand and, I believe, agree with my wish that the form of this inauguration be simple and its words brief.

We Americans of today, together with our allies, are passing through a period of supreme test. It is a test of our courage—of our resolve—of our wisdom—of our essential democracy.

If we meet that test—successfully and honorably—we shall perform a service of historic importance which men and women and children will honor throughout all time.

As I stand here today, having taken the solemn oath of office in the presence of my fellow countrymen—in the presence of our God—I know that it is America's purpose that we shall not fail.

In the days and in the years that are to come we shall work for a just and honorable peace, a durable peace, as today we work and fight for total victory in war.

We can and we will achieve such a peace.

We shall strive for perfection. We shall not achieve it immediately—but we still shall strive. We may make mistakes—but they must never be mistakes which result from faintness of heart or abandonment of moral principle.

I remember that my old schoolmaster, Dr. Peabody, said, in days that seemed to us then to be secure and untroubled: "Things in life will not always run smoothly. Sometimes we will be rising toward the heights—then all will seem to reverse itself and start downward. The great fact to remember is that the trend of civilization itself is forever upward; that a line drawn through the middle of the peaks and the valleys of the centuries always has an upward trend."

Our Constitution of 1787 was not a perfect instrument; it is not perfect yet. But it provided a firm base upon which all manner of men, of all races and colors and creeds, could build our solid structure of democracy.

And so today, in this year of war, 1945, we have learned lessons—at a fearful cost—and we shall profit by them.

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13-days of the Cuban Missile Crisis October 15 – 28, 1962



TOP SECRET
NO FOREIGN DISSEM
DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, SEC. 1.4(b), 1.6(a), 1.7(c) AND 1.11
CIA Ltr. NLK-77-1035
BY *hym* NARA DATE 5-23-78

1962 OCTOBER 1962		1962 NOVEMBER 1962					
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
<p><i>8:55 Bundy</i> <i>9:45 Bundy</i> <i>8:50 Bundy</i> <i>9:50 Bundy</i> <i>9:06 Bundy</i> <i>10:00 Bundy</i> <i>9:43 Bundy</i> <i>10:10 Bundy</i></p> <p>Saturday, October 20</p>				<p><i>10:25 Bundy</i> <i>10:50 Bundy</i> <i>10:54 Bundy</i> <i>11:15 Bundy</i></p> <p>Monday, October 22</p>			
8:00	<i>8:05 Bundy</i>	9:00	<i>9:19 Mrs K</i>	10:00		8:00	
8:15	<i>8:09 John</i>	9:15	<i>9:04 Mrs K</i>	10:15		8:15	
8:30	<i>8:17 Bundy</i>	9:30	<i>9:18 Bundy</i>	10:30		8:30	
8:45	<i>8:21 Bundy</i>	9:45	<i>9:25 Bundy</i>	10:45		8:45	<i>8:50 Perry</i>
9:00	<i>8:27 Bundy</i>	10:00	<i>9:30 Bundy</i>	11:00		9:00	<i>9:00 Perry</i>
9:15	<i>8:32 Bundy</i>	10:15	<i>9:35 Bundy</i>	11:15		9:15	<i>9:03 Perry</i>
9:30	<i>8:37 Bundy</i>	10:30	<i>9:40 Bundy</i>	11:30		9:30	<i>9:20 John McLaughlin</i>
9:45	<i>8:42 Bundy</i>	10:45	<i>9:45 Bundy</i>	11:45		9:45	<i>9:30 Gen M. Stang</i>
10:00	<i>8:47 Bundy</i>	11:00	<i>9:50 Bundy</i>	12:00		10:00	<i>10:45 Gen McLaughlin</i>
10:15	<i>8:52 Bundy</i>	11:15	<i>9:55 Bundy</i>	12:15		10:15	<i>10:50 Perry</i>
10:30	<i>8:57 Bundy</i>	11:30	<i>10:00 Bundy</i>	12:30		10:30	<i>11:05 Pres. Reader</i>
10:45	<i>9:02 Bundy</i>	11:45	<i>10:05 Bundy</i>	12:45		10:45	<i>12:10 DeLoach</i>
11:00	<i>9:07 Bundy</i>	12:00	<i>10:10 Bundy</i>	1:00		11:00	
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3:30	<i>10:37 Bundy</i>	4:30	<i>11:40 Bundy</i>	5:30		3:30	
3:45	<i>10:42 Bundy</i>	4:45	<i>11:45 Bundy</i>	5:45		3:45	
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5:45	<i>11:22 Bundy</i>	6:45	<i>12:25 Bundy</i>	7:45		5:45	
6:00	<i>11:27 Bundy</i>	7:00	<i>12:30 Bundy</i>	8:00		6:00	
6:15	<i>11:32 Bundy</i>	7:15	<i>12:35 Bundy</i>	8:15		6:15	
6:30	<i>11:37 Bundy</i>	7:30	<i>12:40 Bundy</i>	8:30		6:30	
6:45	<i>11:42 Bundy</i>	7:45	<i>12:45 Bundy</i>	8:45		6:45	
7:00	<i>11:47 Bundy</i>	8:00	<i>12:50 Bundy</i>	9:00		7:00	
7:15	<i>11:52 Bundy</i>	8:15	<i>12:55 Bundy</i>	9:15		7:15	

13-days of the Cuban Missile Crisis

October 15 – 28, 1962

13

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Khrushchev:

I have received your
letter. I hope your decision
become the best and not be
a dangerous decision because
of the danger between
our two countries.
Your letter will be
read & my report will
be made by me personally.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE October 28, 1962

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE
STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I welcome Chairman Khrushchev's statesmanlike decision to stop building bases in Cuba, dismantling offensive weapons and returning them to the Soviet Union under United Nations verification. This is an important and constructive contribution to peace.

We shall be in touch with the Secretary General of the United Nations with respect to reciprocal measures to assure peace in the Caribbean area.

It is my earnest hope that the governments of the world can, with a solution of the Cuban crisis, turn their urgent attention to the compelling necessity for ending the arms race and reducing world tensions. This applies to the military confrontation between the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries as well as to other situations in other parts of the world where tensions lead to the wasteful diversion of resources to weapons of war.

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Apollo 13 Launch

April 11, 1970

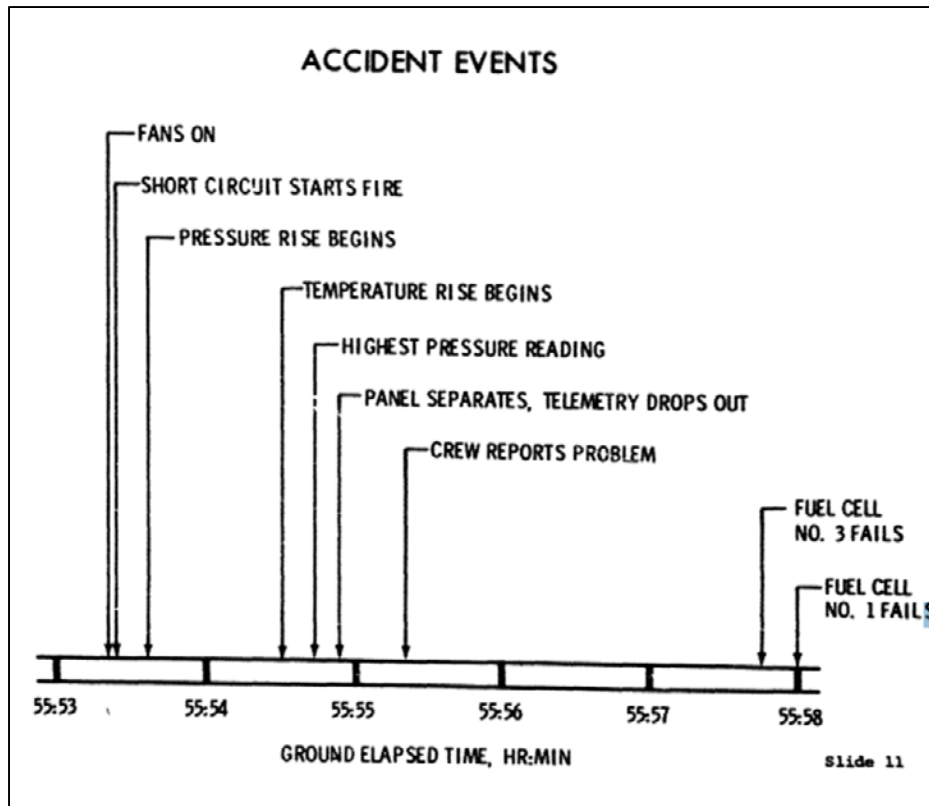


NASA photo of Apollo 13 crew Fred Haise, Jack Swigert, and Jim Lovell on the day before launch

Apollo 13 Disaster

April 13, 1970

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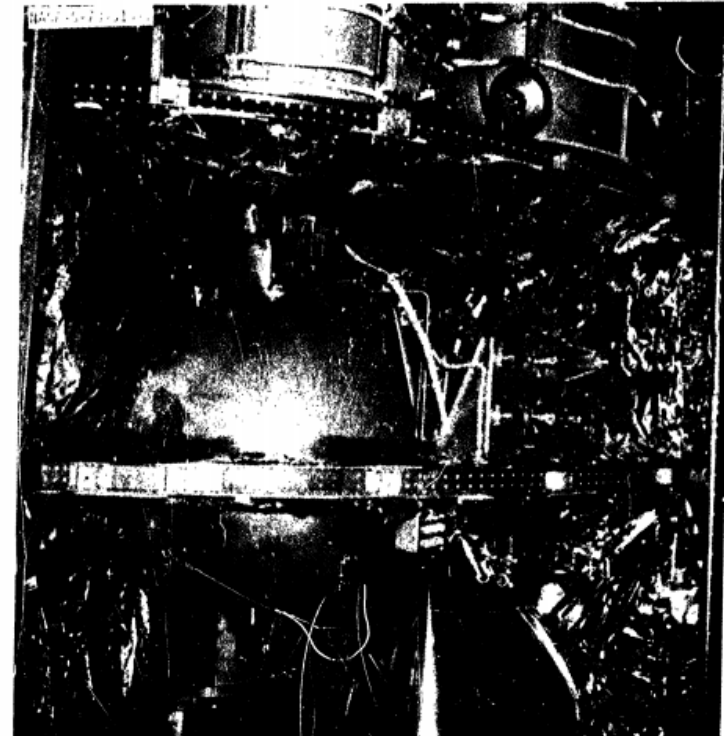
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the astronaut



Slide 7

As the simplified drawing in Slide 8 indicates, each oxygen tank has an outer shell and an inner shell, arranged to provide a vacuum space to reduce heat leak, and a dome enclosing paths into the tank for transmission of fluids, and electrical power and signals.



Delivered for 13 cents



13 Reasons Why We Are Not Safer September 28, 2004

September 28, 2004

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

S9773

the international community. He has insulted the world community and shattered and shredded all of the treaties of the United States with the world community on the matter of dealing with Iraq. They don't trust him. And they won't. And they will JOHN KERRY. You have had your turn, Mr. President. You have had your turn to try to do it. JOHN KERRY has a plan to be able to do it. He has outlined that and it offers the best reason and the best hope for us to be able to achieve it.

Twenty-four years ago, the President of the United States, Ronald Reagan, posed the defining question to the American people in that election when he asked, "Are you better off today than you were 4 years ago?" That simple question is given greater relevance now than when Ronald Reagan asked it.

The defining issue today is national security. Especially in the post 9/11 world, people have the right to ask Ronald Reagan, "Are you better off today than you were 4 years ago?" That simple question is given greater relevance now than when Ronald Reagan asked it.

Any honest assessment can lead to one answer—and that answer is an emphatic no. President Bush is dead wrong and JOHN KERRY is absolutely right. We are not safer today and the reason we are not safer is because of the President's misguided war in Iraq. The President's handling of the war has been a toxic mix of ignorance, arrogance, and stubborn ideology. No amount of Presidential rhetoric or preposterous campaign spin can conceal the truth about the steady downward spiral in our national security since President Bush made that decision to go to war in Iraq.

No issue is more important today. The battle against terrorism is a battle we must win. Even those who opposed the war in Iraq understand that this is now an American commitment and we must see it through. But to remain silent in the face of mounting failures by this President and this White House is to weaken our security even further, and we cannot let that happen.

The President keeps saying America and the world are safer today and better off today because Saddam Hussein is gone. Let us cut the ways that George Bush's war has not made America safer.

No. 1, Iraq has been a constant, perilous distraction from the real war on terrorism. There was no persuasive link between Saddam Hussein and al-Qaida. All you have to do is read the 9/11 Commission report. There it is on page 66.

Nor have we seen evidence indicating that Iraq cooperated with al-Qaida in the development or carrying out any attacks against the United States.

There it is—9/11 Commission, Mr. CHENEY; 9/11 Commission, Mr. Bush. It is stated in the staff commission report as well:

Two senior bin Laden associates adamantly denied any ties between al-Qaida and Iraq. We have no credible evidence that Iraq and al-Qaida cooperated on attacks against the United States.

There it is. There it is, and this President indicates that this ties in. We should have finished the job in Afghanistan. We should have finished the job with al-Qaida and the job with Osama bin Laden.

No. 2, the mismanagement of the war in Iraq has created a fertile and very dangerous new breeding ground for terrorists in Iraq and a powerful magnet for al-Qaida that didn't exist before the war. We can't go a day now without hearing of attacks in Iraq by insurgents and al-Qaida terrorists, and our troops are in far greater danger because of it.

In the month of August, 863 Americans were killed or wounded; 70 attacks every single day on American troops. And we hear the rosy picture of this administration and the Secretary of Defense saying, "I am encouraged by the way things are going." The President of United States said only a week ago that it is just a handful of insurgents.

Let us get real. This is what is happening. That this violence would occur was abundantly clear before the war.

We find in today's New York Times, pre-war assessment on Iraq shows chance of strong divisions. Is this the same intelligence unit that produced a gloomy report in July that President Bush says is just a matter of guesswork by our intelligence agencies? He changed that to "estimate" but initially called it "guesswork."

About the prospect of growing instability in Iraq, the report "warned" the Bush administration about the "potential costly consequences of American-led invasion 2 months before the war began, Government officials said."

The assessments predicted that an American invasion of Iraq would "increase sympathy" and support for political Islam and would result in a deeply divided Iraqi society prone to violent internal conflict.

There it is. Give it to the President of the United States. We have 140,000 American boys over there, with no tie-in with al-Qaida? And the predictions are right there in front of us that we were going to have this kind of conflict over there. And this administration says: Oh, no, we are a lot better off than we were before.

We should have finished the job against al-Qaida. We should have finished the job in Afghanistan. We should have had Osama bin Laden behind bars instead of Saddam Hussein.

And what did the administration do? They put on their ideological blinders, ignore the intelligence, and rushed headlong into a misguided war that has put our troops in perilous danger.

Mr. President, if we had gone into Afghanistan, we could have either ended or damaged al-Qaida, and captured Osama bin Laden. But al-Qaida is like

a cancer. It metastasized. We had an opportunity to grab it all when we battled in Afghanistan, but we did not. We stepped back. We went into Iraq. And what has happened? Like a cancer, it has metastasized all over the world—in Southeast Asia, in Saudi Arabia, as far as Morocco, all over. It is a fundamental and basic miscalculation, and the American people are in greater danger as a result of that decision not to close the door on al-Qaida.

No. 4, because of the war, the danger of terrorist attacks against America itself has become greater. Our preoccupation with Iraq has given al-Qaida 2 full years to regroup and plan murderous new assaults on us. We know al-Qaida will try to attack America again and again at home if it possibly can. Yet instead of staying focused on the real war on terror, President Bush rushed headlong into an unnecessary war in Iraq.

No. 5, and most ominously, the Bush administration's focus on Iraq has left us miserably unprepared for an al-Qaida attack with a nuclear weapon. The greatest threat of all to our homeland is a nuclear attack. A mushroom cloud over any American city is the ultimate nightmare, and the risk is all too great. Osama bin Laden calls the acquisition of a nuclear device a "religious duty." Documents captured from a key al-Qaida aide 3 years ago reveal plans even then to smuggle high-grade radioactive materials into the United States in shipping containers.

If al-Qaida can obtain or assemble a nuclear weapon, they will use it on New York, Washington, or any American city. The greatest danger we face in the days and weeks ahead is a nuclear 9/11, and we hope and pray it is not already too late to prevent. The war in Iraq has made the mushroom cloud more likely, not less likely, and it never should have happened.

No. 6, the war in Iraq has provided a powerful worldwide recruiting tool for al-Qaida. We know al-Qaida is getting stronger because its attacks in other parts of the world are increasing. In the 8 years before 9/11, al-Qaida conducted three attacks. But in the 3 years since 9/11, it has carried out a dozen more attacks, killing hundreds in Spain, Pakistan, Indonesia, and elsewhere.

No. 7, because of the war, Afghanistan itself is still unstable. Taliban and al-Qaida elements roam the country. A dangerous boomer with Pakistan, whose terrorists can easily cross, continues to be wide open. President Hamid Karzai is frequently forced to negotiate with warlords who control private armies in the tens of thousands. Opium production is at a record level and is being used to finance terrorism. Our troops there are in greater danger. Pressed for fair elections are in greater danger. The war in Iraq has stretched our troops thin to the point where we cannot provide enough additional forces to stop the rising drug trade and enable President Karzai to gain full control of

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

September 28, 2004

the country and root out al-Qaida. How can we afford not to do that?

No. 8, we have alienated longtime friends and leaders in other nations, whom we heavily depend on for intelligence, for border enforcement, for shutting off funds to al-Qaida, and for many other types of support in the ongoing war against international terrorism. Mistrust of America has soared throughout the world, and we are especially hated in the Muslim world. In parts of it, the bottom has fallen out.

The past 2 years have seen the steepest and deepest fall from grace our country has ever suffered in the eyes of the world community in all our history. We remember the enormous goodwill that flowed to America in the aftermath of September 11, and we never should have squandered it.

Does President Bush ever learn? His chip-on-the-shoulder address to the United Nations last week was yet another missed opportunity to turn the page and start regaining the genuine support of the world community for a sensible policy on Iraq.

In fact, the President's arrogance toward the world community has left our soldiers increasingly isolated and alone. We have nearly 90 percent of the troops on the ground in Iraq, and more than 96 percent of those killed and wounded are Americans. Instead of other nations joining us, initially supportive nations are pulling out. The so-called coalition of the willing has become the coalition of the dwindling.

No. 9, our overall military forces are stretched to the breaking point because of the war in Iraq. As the Defense Science Board recently told Secretary Rumsfeld:

Current and projected force structure will not sustain our current and projected global stabilization commitments.

LTG John Riggs said it clearly: I have been in the Army 36 years, and I've never seen the Army as stretched in that 39 years as I have today.

As Senator JOHN MCCAIN warned last week, if we have a problem in some other flash point in the world, "it's clear, at least to most observers, that we don't have sufficient personnel."

The war has also undermined the Guard and Reserve. Many Guard members are also first responders for any terrorist attack on the United States. Our homeland security, as well, is being weakened because of their loss.

No. 10, the war in Iraq has undermined the basic rule of international law that protects captured Americans. The Geneva Conventions are supposed to protect our forces, but the brutal interrogation techniques used at Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq have lowered the bar for treatment of POWs and endangered our soldiers throughout the world.

No. 11, while President Bush has been preoccupied with Iraq, not just one but two serious nuclear threats have been averted from North Korea and Iran. Four years ago, North Korea's plutonium program was inactive. Its nuclear

rods were under seal. Two years ago, as the Iraq debate became intense, North Korea expelled the international inspectors and began turning its fuel rods into nuclear weapons. At the beginning of the Bush administration, North Korea was already thought to have two such weapons. Now they may have eight or more, and the danger is far greater.

Iran, too, is now on a fast track that could produce nuclear weapons. The international inspectors found traces of highly enriched uranium at two nuclear sites, and Iran admitted last March that it had the centrifuges to enrich uranium. The international community might be more willing to act if President Bush had not abused the U.N. resolution passed on Iraq 2 years ago, when he took the words "serious consequences" as a license for launching his unilateral war in Iraq.

Now, after that breach of faith with the world community, other nations now refuse to trust us enough to enact a similar U.N. resolution on Iran because they fear President Bush will use it to justify another reckless war.

No. 12, while we focused on the non-existent nuclear threat from Saddam, we have not done enough to safeguard the vast amounts of unsecured nuclear material in the world. According to a joint report by the Nuclear Threat Initiative and Harvard's Managing the Atom Project, "scores of nuclear terrorist opportunities lie in wait in countries all around the world"—especially at sites in the former Soviet Union that contain enough nuclear material for a nuclear weapon and are poorly defended against terrorists and criminals.

As former Senator Sam Nunn said: The most effective, least expensive way to prevent nuclear terrorism is to secure nuclear weapons and materials at the source.

How loudly—how loudly—does the alarm bell have to ring before President Bush wakes up?

No. 13, the neglect of the Bush administration of all aspects of homeland security because of the war is frightening. All we have to do is look at today's paper.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has 4 minutes remaining.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to notify me when I have 1 minute remaining.

It says in the paper that the FBI is said to lag on translations. It talks about 2 years after 9/11 more than 120,000 hours of potentially valuable terrorism-related recordings have not been translated by the linguists at the FBI. Then it talks about that al-Qaida messages "tomorrow is zero hour" and "the match is about to begin" were intercepted by the National Security Agency on September 10 but not translated until days afterwards.

Homeland security? Why aren't we getting this done in terms of securing our borders from North Korea and Iran. Four years ago, North Korea's plutonium program was inactive. Its nuclear

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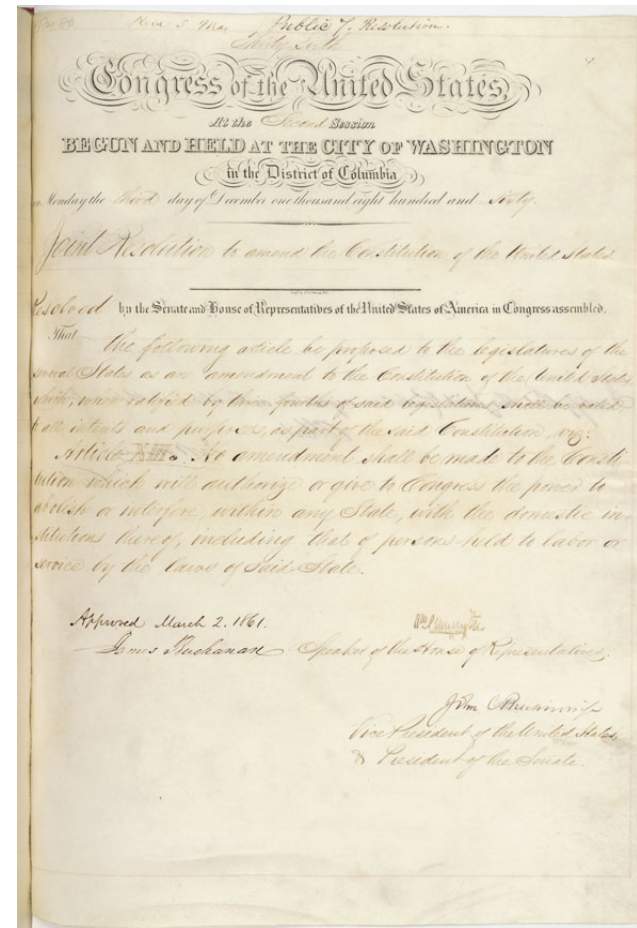
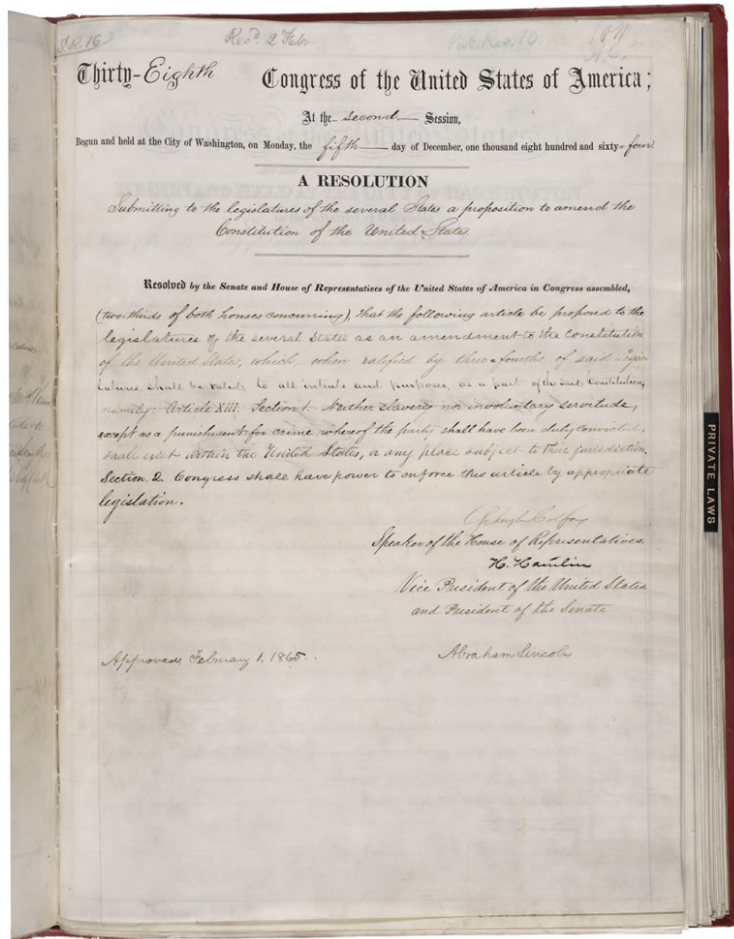
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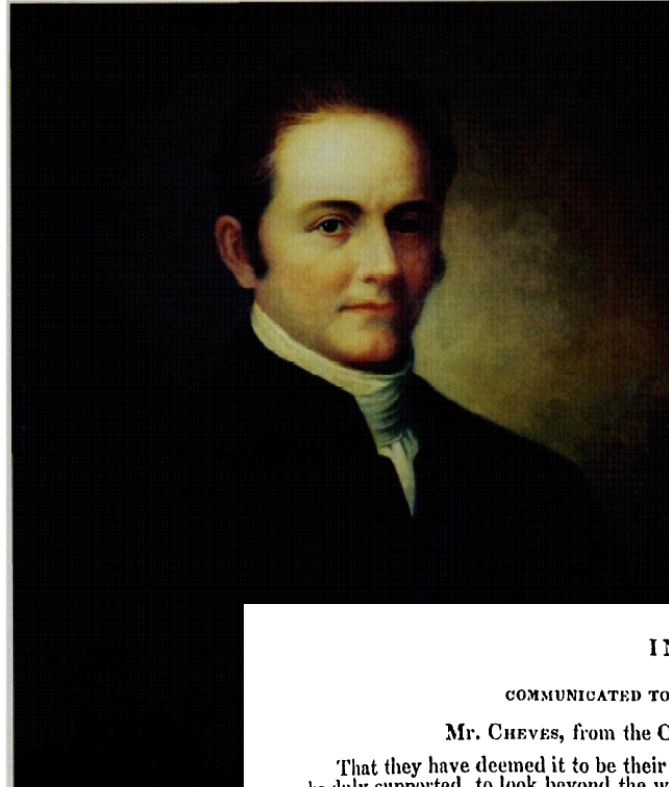
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13th Amendment



1813 Taxation

Massive and striking in appearance, Langdon Cheves of South Carolina sat at the head of Ways and Means during the early phase of the War of 1812. His stewardship successfully guided war finance plans through heavy opposition in the House of Representatives. His unpopular and courageous stand for raising military revenue and his sympathy for businessmen in the merchants' bond case cost him the committee's chairmanship in 1813. Cheves served as Speaker for the second session of the Thirteenth Congress. From 1819 to 1822, he served as president of the Bank of the United States.



“The imposition of taxes **must** be adopted”
House Ways and Means Chairman,
Langdon Cheves

INCREASE OF REVENUE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEBRUARY 15, 1813.

Mr. CHEVES, from the Committee of Ways and Means, made the following report:

That they have deemed it to be their duty, that the public service may not suffer, and that the public credit may be duly supported, to look beyond the ways and means of the present year, and to take into consideration the revenue which may be wanted for the year 1814. That an estimate of the probable amount of the revenue which will accrue under existing laws, and be receivable within that year, has been submitted to Congress in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made during the present session. That, comparing the amount thereof with the sums which will probably be required, by a prudent regard to the public credit, it appears to the committee indispensably necessary to make a further provision. That this may be done by a partial suspension of the non-importation acts, which will not greatly lessen their injurious effects upon the enemy, by an additional duty on foreign tonnage, and by the imposition of internal taxes and duties. That, in their opinion, all these means will be necessary to supply the revenue which will be wanted. That it is impracticable, during the present session, consistently with a due attention to the other business of the nation, to enact the laws necessary to embrace the last mentioned object, but that this may be done without difficulty, and without a delay which will be injurious either to the public credit or the public service, by an earlier meeting of Congress than the constitutional period, which it will be the duty of Congress, or the Executive branch of the Government, to fix, at such time as shall be deemed most proper and expedient. That it is, however, necessary that the suspension of the non-importation acts, which is contemplated, should be enacted at the present session of Congress, and, for this purpose, and the imposition of additional duties on foreign tonnage, they beg leave to report a bill.

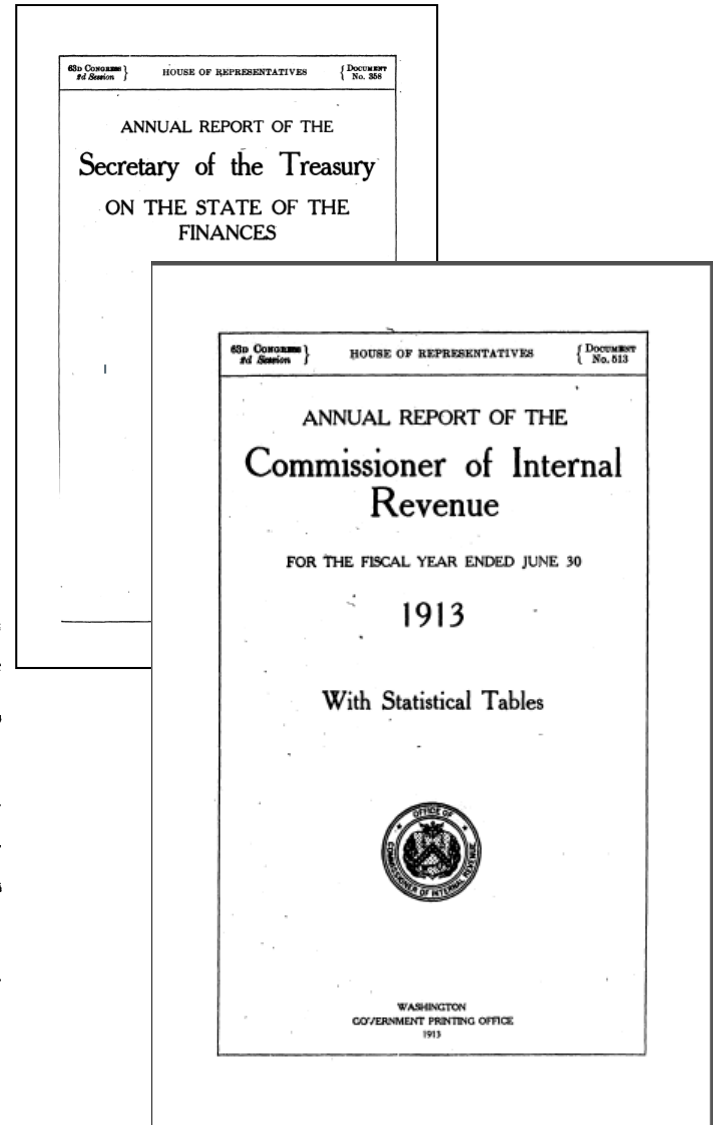
1913 Taxation: The Sixteenth Amendment

COLLECTIONS.

The following statement shows the several general sources from which revenue was derived, the amounts received from each, and the total amount collected during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913:

Distilled spirits.....	\$158,068,907.81	
Tobacco.....	76,789,424.75	
Fermented liquors.....	65,245,544.40	
Special excise tax on corporations.....	35,006,299.84	
Special taxes.....	7,369,658.27	
Oleomargarine.....	764,629.34	
Playing cards.....	655,283.10	
Process or renovated butter.....	96,854.01	
Adulterated butter.....	13,380.72	
Mixed flour.....	2,934.48	
Miscellaneous:		
Penalties.....	\$401,910.26	
Collections not otherwise provided for.....	9,626.87	
		411,537.13
Total collections.....		344,424,453.85

It is estimated that there are 425,000 individuals subject to the income tax. The number of corporations making returns to the Department for the calendar year 1912 was 305,336, but of these, 244,220 claimed no income or a net income of less than \$5,000 and were, therefore, not subject to taxation. Under the new law, all corporations having any net earnings whatever are subject to the payment of an income tax, whether their earnings be more or less than \$5,000. It is expected, therefore, that approximately 150,000 corporations which have heretofore been exempt will now be required to pay an income tax.




2013 Taxation: Income Tax Hits 100

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) projects that Federal receipts will grow by 11 percent to \$2.7 trillion, or 16.9 percent of GDP, in 2013

Each year, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) collects tax data from hundreds of millions of taxpayers. During fiscal year 2011, more than 200 million individual income, employment, corporate income, and estate tax returns and 1.8 billion third-party information returns, such as W-2 and 1099 forms, were filed with the IRS (IRS 2012).

113th Congress, 1st Session.....H. Doc. 113-2


ECONOMIC REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT



Transmitted to the Congress
March 2013

Together With
THE ANNUAL REPORT
of the
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

The American people don't expect their government to solve every problem. They don't expect those of us in Washington to agree on every issue. But they do expect us to put the Nation's interests before party interests. They do expect us to forge reasonable compromise where we can. Our work will not be easy. But America only moves forward when we do so together—when we accept certain obligations to one another and to future generations. That's the American story. And that's how we will write the next great chapter—together.



THE WHITE HOUSE
MARCH 2013

REPUBLICAN + ECONOMIC POLICY

190. senate.gov @Senate, R/PC JOHN BARRASSO, MD CHAIRMAN, SENATE REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE

Income Tax Hits 100

February 3, 2013

"The difference between death and taxes is death doesn't get worse every time Congress meets." — *Will Rogers*

On February 3, 2013, the 16th Amendment — authorizing the federal income tax — will celebrate its 100th birthday. Talk of tax reform has increased in recent years, and there is hope that this centennial could finally be the year our tax code is made simpler, flatter, and easier.

Brief History of the U.S. Tax System

The Articles of Confederation

The Articles of Confederation made no provision for enforcing the national government's ability to collect revenue. The states were supposed to provide revenue to the Confederation Congress based on each state's land value, but there was no way to force states to comply with this requirement. This was one of the limitations of the Articles that led to the Constitutional Convention.

Before the Civil War

The Constitution corrected this limitation by giving Congress the power to tax, including "duties, imposts, and excises." Most of the taxing powers available to the federal government were consumption taxes, and they were viewed as a check on the power of the federal government. If tax rates were set too high, consumption would decline and the federal government would actually lose revenue. For this reason, Alexander Hamilton said in Federalist 21 that consumption taxes are "a complete barrier against any material oppression of the citizens."

The Civil War Income Tax

Congress passed the nation's first income tax to fund the Civil War effort. The tax rate was set at three percent of annual incomes between \$600 and \$10,000. Incomes above \$10,000 were subject to a five percent tax rate. The first income tax also came with the first tax expenditures: interest on government bonds was taxed at a lower rate, and a deduction was included for rent

Number of Pages in Tax Code

1913: 400 pages

1954: 14,000 pages

1995: 40,500 pages

2013: 73,954 pages

1813 Politics

Sweeping Invective and Running Foul

“But the best of all taxes is an income tax”
Representative Charles Jared Ingersoll
(Democratic-Republican, Pennsylvania)

The honorable gentleman began by telling the Committee that I had come forward in a speech, with religion in my heart, and politics in my head. As to the first, sir, I will only say, that I humbly hope I have religion in my heart, and if I have, I ought to thank with fervent gratitude that good Author of my being, who has bestowed upon me this precious gift; and I really wish that I could with sincerity reciprocate this charge with that gentleman (Mr. INGERSOLL.) Whether I can or not, I am yet to learn; and whether he has that religion or not in his heart, is a matter between his own soul and a God of Justice as well as Mercy, to whom he is responsible, and before whom he must hereafter appear and answer.

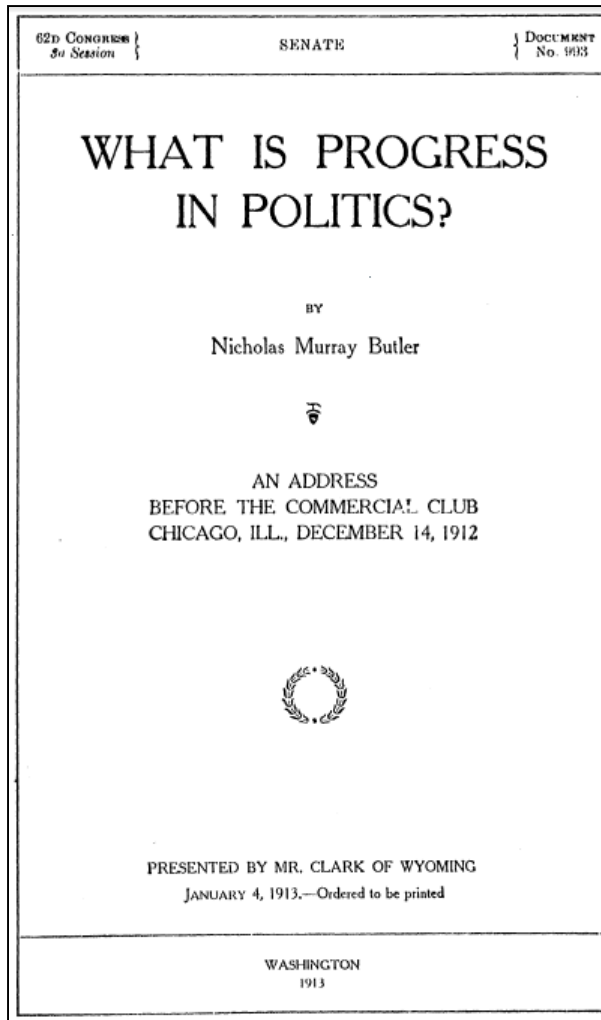
In debate the other day on the resolutions of the honorable gentleman from New Hampshire, (Mr. WEBSTER,) an honorable gentleman opposite to me, from New York, (Mr. SHIPHERD,) in an ecstasy of fermented spirit—I mean the spirit of the mind—was betrayed into certain animadversions on individuals, whom I think it proper to exhibit to that mistaken gentleman in their true characters. This explanation is due as well

“The wisest object of all Government is to tax the wealthy, not the indigent”

Representative Zebulon Rudd Shipherd
(Federalist, New York)

Annals of Congress, June 1813

1913: What Is Progress in Politics?




“Passionate feeling has been aroused when cool feeling was most necessary, and blind personal advocacy or blind personal antagonism has taken the place of statesmen-like examination of principles and policies”

2013 Politics: Train Wrecks and Wacko-birds

Let me suggest to the senior Senator from Arizona that, No. 1, in saying that, he is impugning all 45 Republicans in this body, but, No. 2, it has been suggested that those of us who are fighting to defend liberty, fighting to turn around the out-of-control spending and out-of-control debt in this country, fighting to defend the Constitution-it has been suggested we are **wacko birds**. Well, if that is the case, I will suggest to my friend from Arizona there may be more **wacko birds** in the Senate than are suspected. Indeed, I would encourage my friend, the senior Senator from Arizona, that if he were to circulate to Republicans a simple statement that said: We, the undersigned Republican Senators, hereby state we support giving Harry Reid and the Democrats the ability to raise the debt ceiling with 50 votes instead of 60, I believe he will find his representation to this body that it is only a minority of Republicans who oppose that is not accurate.

<p>PLAYING POLITICS WITH THE SEQUESTER</p> <p>Congressional Record Daily Edition Citation: 159 Cong Rec H 2313</p> <p>Date: April 25, 2013</p>
<p>OBAMA ADMINISTRATION PLAYS POLITICS</p> <p>Congressional Record Daily Edition Citation: 159 Cong Rec H 685</p> <p>Date: February 27, 2013</p>
<p>DON'T PLAY POLITICS WITH FOOD SUPPORT</p> <p>Congressional Record Daily Edition Citation: 159 Cong Rec H 4609</p> <p>Date: July 18, 2013</p>
<p>PUT ASIDE POLITICS FOR DISASTER RELIEF</p> <p>Congressional Record Daily Edition Citation: 159 Cong Rec H 2807</p> <p>Date: May 21, 2013</p>
<p>PUT POLITICS ASIDE AND ACT ON STUDENT LOAN RATES</p> <p>Congressional Record Daily Edition Citation: 159 Cong Rec H 4161</p> <p>Date: June 28, 2013</p>



Health Care Policy Update: Warning: Train Wreck Approaching

April 18, 2013

Testifying before Congress this week, Health and Human Services Secretary Kathleen Sebelius dismissed concerns that the Obama Administration won't have its health insurance exchanges up and running on time. She claims HHS is "definitely on track to implement the law as it is anticipated and have open enrollment start in every state in the country on October 1st."

This time it isn't just health care law opponents who don't buy her spin. Senate Finance Committee Chairman Baucus questioned the Administration's implementation progress saying, "I've got to tell you, I just see a huge train wreck coming down ... consumers and businesses will just not have enough information ... it will be too confusing."

Even the HHS bureaucrats in charge of implementing the exchanges have lowered their expectations. Speaking at a national conference last month, a Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services official who oversees exchange technology said, "The time for debating about the size of text on the screen, or the color, or is it a world-class user experience -- that's what we used to talk about two years ago. Let's just make sure it's not a third world experience."

Congress gave the Obama Administration four years to get the health care law operational. The President's time is running out -- fast. He billed the exchanges as places people could easily learn about health insurance options and find out if they qualify for federal help to buy a new government mandated benefit plan. But HHS has already acknowledged that the exchanges won't deliver on all the President's promises. In March, the agency announced the law's small business exchanges won't allow employees to pick their own plans during the first year, even though the law requires it. HHS cited operational challenges for the delay.

The American people already know the application process could be a nightmare. In order to find out who is eligible to buy insurance, and how much subsidy help they get, the exchange has to consult a data-hub. That data-hub isn't finalized yet. It is expected to merge income information from the IRS, disability information from the Social Security Administration, citizenship information from the Homeland Security Department, and income determinations for Medicaid coverage. States are scrambling to update their IT systems in order to talk to the hub. The bottom line: consumers may see long delays. People may take time to complete an online application only to find themselves wasting more time filling out a paper application.

1813: Factions and Influence

“a spirit of faction...”

Mr. WRIGHT was opposed to any reference of the petition at all. It was a subject belonging peculiarly to the Speaker himself to decide on. The words of the rules of the House were: “The Speaker may admit stenographers wishing to take debates,” &c. The admission of them was a mere indulgence, which the Speaker might extend to such persons as he thought proper. It could not be the right of every editor in the United States to send a stenographer into this House; and he believed the honorable Speaker would feel no hesitation in declaring the motives which induced him to exclude the petitioner. Mr. W. felt himself warranted on this occasion in making one or two remarks in relation to the paper for which this application had been made. He said that it had been in the practice of publishing a report of speeches on one side only. Who were the editors of this paper? It was not known. They did not appear on the face of the paper.

“...foreign influence...”

Representative Robert Wright, a Democratic Republican from Maryland, asked:

“Who are the editors of the *Federal Republican* newspaper?
Are they in British pay?”

Was this fair or impartial conduct? Mr. W. adverted to an article, in which the editors of the *Federal Republican* had recommended any man, whose letters had been opened by the American agent for cartels at Annapolis, to horsewhip the President for it. He also read part of an article which appeared in the *Federal Republican* of this morning, in relation to the defence of Baltimore, and reprobated it in strong terms. The nation would applaud the decision of the Speaker on excluding this stenographer from the House.

Annals of Congress, May 31, 1813

1913: Lobbying Investigation

House resolution 198.

Whereas there have appeared in recent issues of various newspapers published in the United States divers statements and charges as to the existence and activity of a lobby organized by and on behalf of an organization known as the National Association of Manufacturers for the purpose of improperly influencing legislation by Congress, the official conduct of certain of its members and employees, the appointment and selection of committees of the House and for other purposes designed to affect the integrity of the proceedings of the House of Representatives and its Members: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Speaker appoint a select committee of seven Members of the House and that such committee be instructed to inquire into and report upon all the matters so alleged concerning said Representatives, and more especially whether during this or any previous Congress the lobbyists of the said National Association of Manufacturers, or the said association through any officer, agent, or member thereof, did, in fact reach or influence, whether for business, political, or sympathetic reasons or otherwise, the said Representatives or any one of them or any other Representative or any officer or employee of this or any former House of Representatives in or about the discharge of their official duties, and if so, when, by whom, and in what manner.

Said committee shall also inquire whether money has been used or improper influence exerted by said National Association of Manufacturers or other person, persons, association, or organization or any agent thereof to accomplish the nomination or election or secure the defeat for nomination or election of any candidate for the House of Representatives, and said committee shall likewise inquire whether Members of the House of Representatives have been employed by any of said associations or have knowingly aided said associations or any of them for the accomplishment of any improper purpose whatever.

Said committee is also directed to inquire whether improper influence has been exerted by said association or by any other association, corporation, or person to secure or prevent the appointment or selection of any Representative to any committee of the House in this or any other Congress.

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63^d CONGRESS, } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. } REPORT
2^d Session. } } No. 113.

CHARGES AGAINST MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE AND LOBBY ACTIVITIES.

DECEMBER 9, 1913.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. GARRETT, of Tennessee, from the Select Committee of the House of Representatives appointed under House resolution 198, submitted the following

REPORT.

The Select Committee of the House of Representatives, appointed under House resolution 198, respectfully submits the following report:

On June 29, 1913, there appeared in the New York World and the Chicago Tribune, daily newspapers published in New York, N. Y., and Chicago, Ill., respectively, articles giving an account of various alleged activities along lines, industrial, political, and legislative, of certain organizations known as (1) the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States (hereinafter referred to as the N. A. M.), and (2) the National Council for Industrial Defense (hereinafter referred to as the N. C. I. D.), together with kindred and, in a certain sense, coordinate organizations to which later reference will be made.

Following the appearance of these articles there were published in these and other newspapers throughout the country upon successive days other stories and matter in elaboration and amplification of the original. These subsequent publications, however, did not present anything substantially new or add to the original, in so far as the scope and purpose of the investigation ordered to be made by your committee is concerned.

These original articles, filling many columns in the newspapers, were exceedingly sensational in character and excited widespread attention throughout the country. The names of many men now conspicuous in public affairs and political life, as well as many who, while not now in office, were formerly prominent and active, were used with freedom and in various connections. Among these were many who were formerly and some who are now members of the House of Representatives. Some of these were so mentioned and written about and commented upon as to occasion the belief on their part and on the part of others that their official integrity had been

2013: Stop the Revolving Door!

113TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2594

To provide that a former Member of Congress receiving compensation as a highly-paid lobbyist shall be ineligible to concurrently receive Federal retirement benefits.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 28, 2013

Mr. ISRAEL introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To provide that a former Member of Congress receiving compensation as a highly-paid lobbyist shall be ineligible to concurrently receive Federal retirement benefits.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the "Revolving Door Pen-
5 sion Prevention Act".

113TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 440

To amend title 18, United States Code, to extend the post-employment restrictions on lobbying by Members of Congress and officers and employees of the legislative branch.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 29, 2013

Mr. POSEY introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To amend title 18, United States Code, to extend the post-employment restrictions on lobbying by Members of Congress and officers and employees of the legislative branch.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the "Stop the Revolving
5 Door in Washington Act".

1813 Ordnance for War

It has been decided by the War Department, to establish three principal laboratories and arsenals; one at or near Albany; one at or near Pittsburgh; and one on the waters of the Chesapeake. At each of these establishments thirty or forty workmen will be employed, which will require at least one superior officer, and three or four inferior, at each station. The arsenals and laboratories will, therefore, alone, require fifteen or sixteen officers. To each military district, one deputy commissary ought at least to be allowed. My opinion, is, therefore, the deputy commissaries ought to be increased to eleven or twelve, leaving the number of assistant deputies at sixteen, as now established.

Nor should we be deterred by the idea of increased expense. In fact, a great deal of money would be saved by making systematic arrangements in relation to this branch of the service. We cannot possibly avoid these expenses; in some way or other they must be incurred. Cannon, their carriages and equipments, for our armies in the field, our posts on the frontiers, and the fixed and moveable batteries on the sea board, must be provided. Powder, shot, and shells, must at any rate be procured. The appropriations for the ordnance supplies, I am informed, amount to upwards of one million of dollars, and the future annual expenditure, during the war, will probably not be less. It is worth while to incur some expense, to ensure the faithful, judicious, and economical expenditure of such a sum of money. I know an instance where one hundred and twenty dollars per ton has, by the interference of militia officers, been paid for cannon shot on the very spot where the United States had contracted to have them delivered at seventy-two dollars per ton. Such extravagancies will be continually taking place, while chance and momentary exigencies regulate the supplies to be furnished to the military posts in our extensive country. Besides, while the Ordnance Department remains inadequate to the discharge of its duties, incessant complaints will arise of want of ammunition, want of artillery, arms, and accoutrements, and other articles essential to protection and defence.

I have the honor to be, with entire respect, sir, your obedient and very humble servant,

DECIUS WADSWORTH.

Annals of Congress, July 8, 1813

1913: New Weapons of War

AERONAUTICS IN THE ARMY

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

IN CONNECTION WITH

H. R. 5304

MAY 16, 1913, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE AVIATION SERVICE OF THE ARMY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES"

AUGUST 12, 14, 15, AND 16, 1913



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1913

“Do you think that in the course of time that the military with experience will be able to drop bombs with any accuracy?”

STATEMENT OF CAPT. WILLIAM MITCHELL, UNITED STATES SIGNAL CORPS.

The CHAIRMAN. Captain, if you do not mind, I would like to ask you some preliminary questions. In the first place, you are in the Signal Corps, are you not?

Capt. MITCHELL. Yes, sir; permanently, when I am with my branch of the service, but at present I am with the General Staff.

The CHAIRMAN. How many officers are on aviation duty?

Capt. MITCHELL. There are now on aviation duty—that is, detached for aviation purposes—19 officers of the line of the Army and 2 of the Signal Corps. The law provides that there may be 30 detailed, if you can get them.

2013: Drones and Weapons of Mass Destruction



Syria's Chemical Weapons: Issues for Congress

Mary Beth Nikitin, Coordinator
Specialist in Nonproliferation

Andrew Feickert
Specialist in Military Ground Forces

Paul K. Kerr
Analyst in Nonproliferation

June 14, 2013



North Korea's Nuclear Weapons: Technical Issues

Mary Beth Nikitin
Specialist in Nonproliferation

April 3, 2013



DRONES AND THE WAR ON TERROR: WHEN CAN THE U.S. TARGET ALLEGED AMERICAN TERRORISTS OVERSEAS?

HEARING

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED THIRTEENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

FEBRUARY 27, 2013

Serial No. 113-2

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Congres

1813 Water

- Inland water transportation and
- Chesapeake and Delaware Canal water rights
- Military operations on inland waterways
- Land claims on navigable waters
- Floods—land claims, election law

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Arpents and hundredths of front.
					County.	Water course.		
B 785	June 10,	Absalom Scoggins,	- Absalom Scoggins,	- Settlement and occupancy,	- Rapides,	Bayou Bushley,	- 338 51	400
B 786	June 10,	Robert Sandefer,	- Robert Sandefer,	- Settlement and occupancy,	- Rapides,	Bayou Flacon,	- 640	756 27
B 787	June 10,	Thomas Johnson,	- Theodore Shepherd,	- Requete and permission to settle,	- Rapides,	Bayou Bœuf,	- 338 51	400
B 788	June 10,	Thomas Swofford, Jun.	- Thomas Swofford, Jun.	- Requete and permission to settle,	- Rapides,	Bayou Flacon,	- 677	800
B 789	June 10.	George Bollard.	- George Bollard.	- Order of survey.	- Opelousas.	-	- 338 51	400

1813 Shawneetown Flood

“When I recently recommended a small change in the plat of Shawnee town, it was then my full conviction that the site itself ought to be changed; but not knowing that others would feel an interest sufficient to induce them to unite in such a recommendation, I was unwilling to move alone in so important an object. I was an eye-witness to one of the two inundations by which that place was visited last spring, and to the great distresses and losses which were experienced. I had before observed, in riding through the woods surrounding the town, the extraordinary height of the water marks upon the trees, which were so visible for the space of about two miles on the road to the Saline, that one might imagine himself riding under water to the depth of from twelve to fifteen feet; but the last spring, I saw the water itself even at a greater height than had been marked by the icy freshes of winter. I rode upon the flood, for more than two weeks in a keel boat, over the principal street of the town, lashed to a merchant's store, and the boat was upon a level with its roof; an attack of ague and fever then compelled me to quit, and seek health in the highlands of Kentucky. The flood continued to rise a few feet afterwards, and was nearly as long in falling as it was in rising; a second inundation quickly succeeded, when the waters rose as high as in the first; at the time I left the boat the waters were about midway on the roofs of the houses generally, and quite to the ridge poles of several; being heavy log cabins they usually did not float until immersed to the last mentioned depth, and I saw about from fifteen to twenty float away, about forty in the whole floated off. It was a merciful Providence that the wind did not blow hard in either of the inundations, for if it had done so, every building of every description must unquestionably have been demolished and swept off. I need not describe the distresses and losses of the inhabitants: several were sickened, some died; every beast perished which could not be taken into boats, or was not seasonably driven to the highlands; all the fences, with every description of improvements around and in the houses, which could float, were taken off. The time occupied by both freshes was about ten weeks. I mean the time that the water lay over the surface of Shawnee town.”

State of Public Lands, report from Commissioner of
General Land Office, American State Papers

1913: Ohio Valley Flood

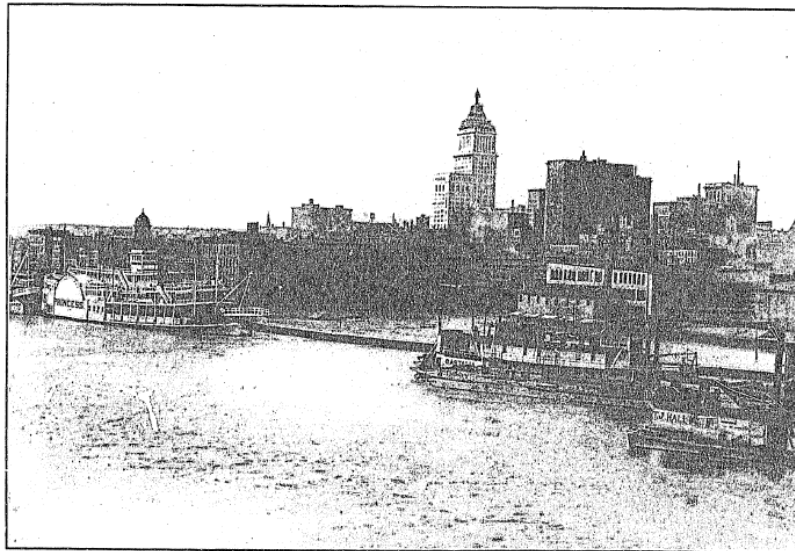
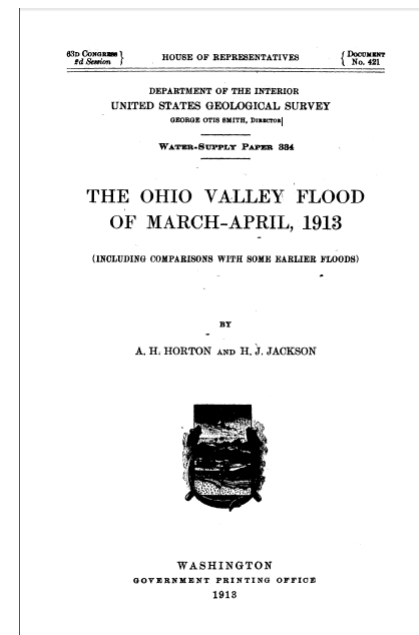


FIG. 1.—THE OHIO RIVER IN FLOOD AT CINCINNATI, APRIL 1, 1913.

Steamer Princess over river gage, foot of Broadway, elevated railroad to right; water extends three blocks back.



2013 Floods

- FLOODING IN PENNSYLVANIA
Congressional Record Daily Edition, July 08, 2013,
159 Cong Rec H 4188
- THE FIRST RESPONDERS OF THE COLORADO
FLOODS
Congressional Record Daily Edition, September 17,
201, 59 Cong Rec H 5575
- FLOODING IN ILLINOIS
Congressional Record Daily Edition, April 25,
2013, 159 Cong Rec H 2314
- ALASKA FLOODING
Congressional Record Daily Edition, une 03,
2013, 159 Cong Rec S 3891



The National Flood Insurance Program: Status and Remaining Issues for Congress

Rawle O. King
Specialist in Financial Economics and Risk Assessment

February 6, 2013

A Nation Exposed to Flood Risk

Historically, flooding along river banks has been a major national public policy issue for which the government has played a substantial role as an insurer of last resort and a provider of disaster assistance to flood victims and communities. FEMA spends an average of \$4.3 billion each year responding to a wide range of disasters.²⁴ These funds, which are intended to address immediate and longer-term impacts of disasters on individuals and communities, are in addition to the funds spent each year on compensation for flood victims for uninsured losses and mitigating future flood losses under the NFIP.

1913: San Francisco Water Rights

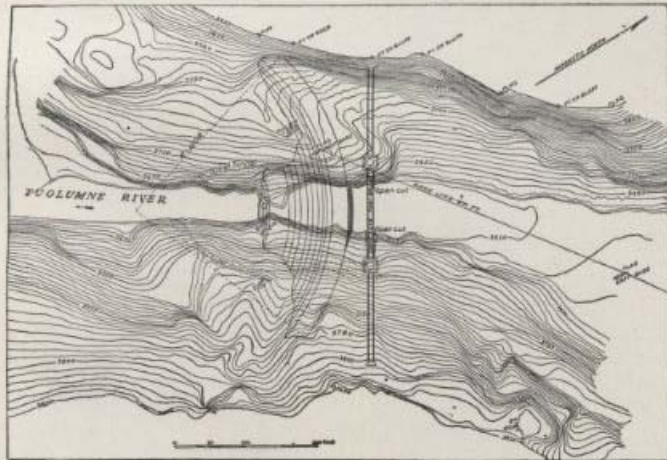


FIG. 257.—Map of Hetch Hetchy dam site.



J. HETCH HETCHY DAM SITE, CALIFORNIA.

63^d CONGRESS, } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. } REPORT
1st Session. } No. 41.

HETCH HETCHY GRANT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

August 5, 1913.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. RAKER, from the Committee on the Public Lands, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 7207.]

The Committee on the Public Lands has had under consideration bill H. R. 7207, a bill "granting to the city and county of San Francisco certain rights of way in, over, and through certain public lands in the Yosemite National Park and Stanislaus National Forest, and certain lands in the Yosemite National Park, the Stanislaus National Forest, and the public lands in the State of California, and for other purposes." Having had the same under consideration and after full hearing and due consideration thereof, the committee unanimously reports that the bill do pass. The bill as finally passed upon and unanimously approved by the committee is as follows:

[H. R. 7207, Sixty-third Congress, first session.]

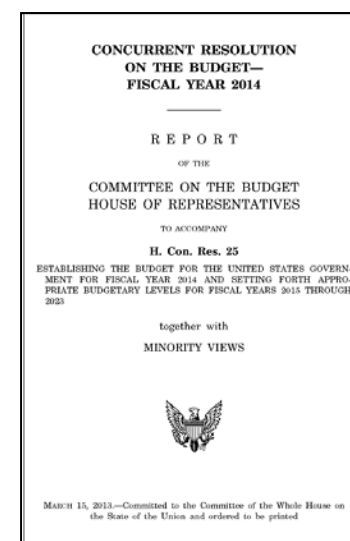
A BILL Granting to the city and county of San Francisco certain rights of way in, over, and through certain public lands, the Yosemite National Park, and Stanislaus National Forest, and certain lands in the Yosemite National Park, the Stanislaus National Forest, and the public lands in the State of California, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby granted to the city and county of San Francisco, a municipal corporation in the State of California, all necessary rights of way along such locations and of such width, not to exceed two hundred and fifty feet, as in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior may be required for the purposes of this act, in, over, and through the public lands of the United States in the counties of Tuolumne, Stanislaus, San Joaquin, and Alameda, in the State of California, and in, over, and through the Yosemite National Park and the Stanislaus National Forest, or portions thereof, lying within the said counties, for the purpose of constructing, operating, and maintaining aqueducts, canals, ditches, pipes, pipe lines, flumes, tunnels, and conduits for conveying water for domestic purposes and use to the city and county of San Francisco and such other municipalities and water districts as, with the consent of the city and county of San Francisco, or in accordance with the laws of the State of California in force at the time application is made, may hereafter participate in the beneficial use of the rights and privileges granted by this act; for the purpose of constructing, operating, and maintaining power and electric plants, poles, and lines for generation and sale and distribution of electric energy; also for the purpose of constructing, operating, and maintaining telephone and tele-

2013: San Francisco Water Rights

Reflect Current Value for the Use of Hetch Hetchy Reservoir. Since 1913, the city of San Francisco has paid an annual \$30,000 fee or less to the federal government for its use of the O'Shaughnessy Dam and the accompanying Hetch Hetchy Reservoir within Yosemite National Park. San Francisco generates approximately \$40 million in annual hydropower revenues from the Hetch Hetchy system, yet has only paid at most \$30,000 annually—or 7 cents an acre for almost 100 years—not indexed to inflation. This proposal would remove the century-old fee structure to the city without affecting wholesale customers and irrigation districts.

John Muir, the Father of our National Parks, called Yosemite National Park's Hetch Hetchy Valley "a grand landscape garden, one of Nature's rarest and most precious mountain temples." Unfortunately, after a decade of nationwide debate, in 1913 Congress authorized building a dam and reservoir on the Tuolumne River in Hetch Hetchy Valley to generate power and to supply water to the San Francisco Bay Area. Today, that reservoir water is conveyed to San Francisco and to parts of San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Alameda Counties.



1813: Slave Trade

Mr. BRADLEY presented the memorial of the Pennsylvania Society for promoting the abolition of slavery, stating that the laws prohibiting the African slave-trade are violated by American citizens to a very great extent, the flags of foreign nations being employed to protect this traffic, and the ports of those dominions furnishing a market for cargoes thus illegally procured ; and praying that means may be devised to restrain more effectually this inhuman practice ; and the memorial was read.

Annals of Congress, February 16, 1813

1913: Racial Discrimination

Jack Johnson Convicted of Violating the Mann Act

The Law

CHAP. 395.—An Act To further regulate interstate and foreign commerce by prohibiting the transportation therein for immoral purposes of women and girls, and for other purposes.

June 25, 1916.
[H. R. 12315.]

(Public, No. 277.)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the term "interstate commerce," as used in this Act, shall include transportation from any State or Territory or the District of Columbia to any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and the term "foreign commerce," as used in this Act, shall include transportation from any State or Territory or the District of Columbia to any foreign country and from any foreign country to any State or Territory or the District of Columbia.

White slave traffic act.
Application of interstate and foreign commerce to transportation.

Transporting, etc., females for immoral practices a felony.

Furnishing tickets, etc., included.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall knowingly transport or cause to be transported, or aid or assist in obtaining transportation for, or in transporting, in interstate or foreign commerce, or in any Territory or in the District of Columbia, any woman or girl for the purpose of prostitution or debauchery, or for any other immoral purpose, or with the intent and purpose to induce, entice, or compel such woman or girl to become a prostitute or to give herself up to debauchery, or to engage in any other immoral practice; or who shall knowingly procure or obtain, or cause to be procured or obtained, or aid or assist in procuring or obtaining, any ticket or tickets, or any form of transportation or evidence of the right thereto, to be used by any woman or girl in interstate or foreign commerce, or in any Territory or the District of Columbia, in going to any place for the purpose of prostitution or debauchery, or for any other immoral purpose, or with the

Congressional Record excerpts

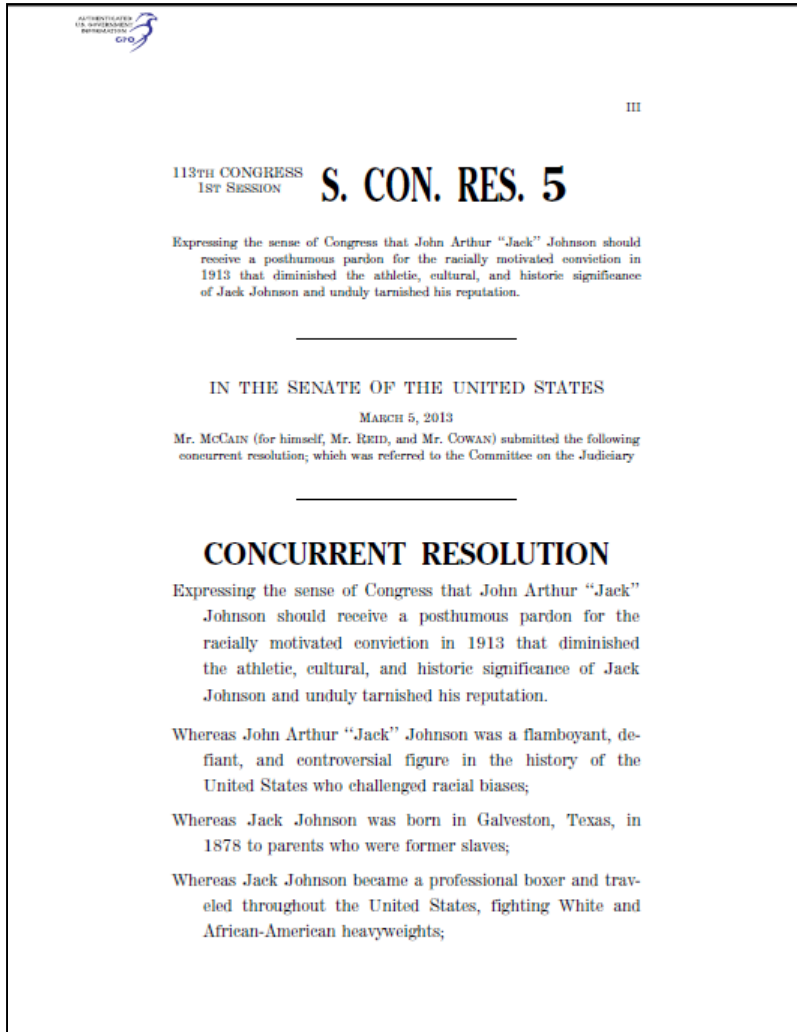
I should imagine that it would be more difficult, considering this proposition as an original one and from a universal view, for anyone to state a reason why the right to vote should be a question of sex than to state reasons why women who are otherwise qualified should have the right to vote. In other words, it is difficult to conceive of a valid or logical objection to the proposition.

I suppose that the exclusive privilege now given in some States to the male citizens to take part in the elective franchise is based upon superior physical strength. I think we have arrived at a day and age when it is universally conceded that that is not a high nor a just principle upon which to base the privilege of the franchise. If it were, then we should pick out those who are physically the strongest and give them superior rights in the State.

In the case of a man like Jack Johnson, who at one time was the champion prize fighter in the world, if the highest privilege, the highest right, which a citizen can enjoy is to be based upon physical superiority, I suppose he would stand very high in the favors of the State.

Why, Mr. Chairman, the very atmosphere of Florida conduces not only to a broadening of the intellectual man, but it tempers and refines the moral sensibilities. The "Florida Cracker" has "sense" enough to keep on the statute books of his State a law which forever makes impossible the shocking of the moral sense of all decent people by the union of a half-witted white girl with a black negro brute. If the culture, refinement, and "sense" of Chicago is exemplified in the recent legal marriage of the negro brute Jack Johnson and that poor, miserable white girl, then may the great God of the heavens and the earth forever deliver my people from the Chicago variety. The "Florida Cracker" has "sense" enough to know that God Almighty never intended that the black crow should roost where the gray eagle builded her nest.

2013 Request for Jack Johnson Pardon



- Whereas the relationships of Jack Johnson with White women compounded the resentment felt toward him by many Whites;
- Whereas, between 1901 and 1910, 754 African-Americans were lynched, some simply for being "too familiar" with White women;
- Whereas, in 1910, Congress passed the Act of June 25, 1910 (commonly known as the "White Slave Traffic Act" or the "Mann Act") (18 U.S.C. 2421 et seq.), which outlawed the transportation of women in interstate or foreign commerce "for the purpose of prostitution or debauchery, or for any other immoral purpose";
- Whereas, in October 1912, Jack Johnson became involved with a White woman whose mother disapproved of their relationship and sought action from the Department of Justice, claiming that Jack Johnson had abducted her daughter;
- Whereas Jack Johnson was arrested by Federal marshals on October 18, 1912, for transporting the woman across State lines for an "immoral purpose" in violation of the Mann Act;
- Whereas the Mann Act charges against Jack Johnson were dropped when the woman refused to cooperate with Federal authorities, and then married Jack Johnson;
- Whereas Federal authorities persisted and summoned a White woman named Belle Schreiber, who testified that Jack Johnson had transported her across State lines for the purpose of "prostitution and debauchery";
- Whereas, in 1913, Jack Johnson was convicted of violating the Mann Act and sentenced to 1 year and 1 day in Federal prison
- Whereas Jack Johnson fled the United States to Canada and various European and South American countries;
- Whereas Jack Johnson returned to the United States in July 1920, surrendered to authorities, and served nearly a year in the federal penitentiary in Leavenworth, Kansas.....

1813: Women

- Violated by foreign troops in the pay of Britain
- Defenceless frontier women slaughtered, tomahawked, scalped
- Attack of the savage upon helpless women
- Cries of massacred women
- Lands sold for the payment of taxes belonging to infants, persons of insane mind, or married women
- Army budget for bedding for washerwomen
- Two black women stated that the British burned the deponent's furniture
- Every man and woman, unless charged with crime, enjoys freedom of occupation
- Land claims in Louisiana: Yvette, a free mulatto woman , and Anne Judit Chenal, widow

KNOXVILLE, *June 25, 1812.*

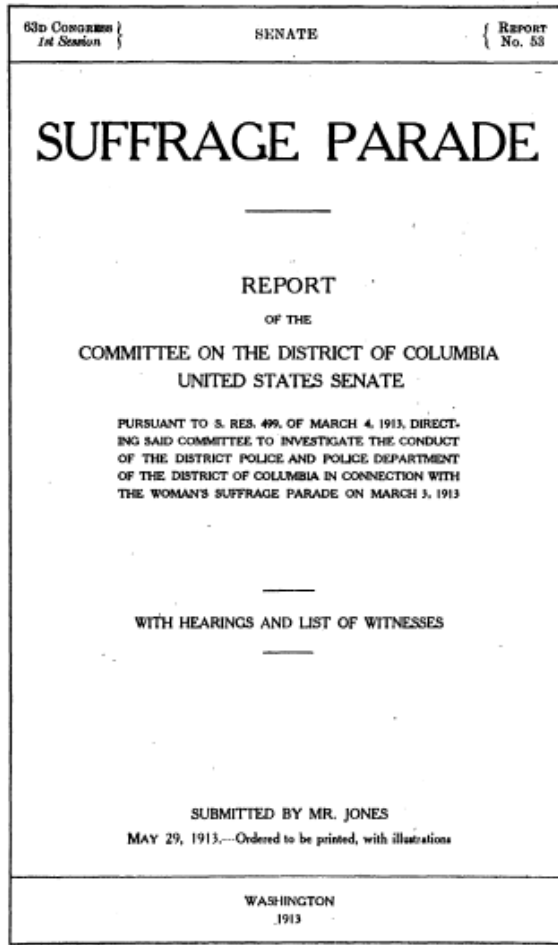
SIR: I feel it to be my duty to say, that I believe that the spirit of the people in this State is so roused, by the conduct of those Creek Indians who recently massacred some of our citizens, near the mouth of Duck river, and who took Mrs. Crawley prisoner, whom I have, in a former letter, requested that the President would, without delay, demand to be given up, that they, probably, cannot be restrained if satisfaction is not given in reasonable time, from taking it. It is said that those Creeks take that poor woman from town to town, in their nation, naked, and exultingly dance around her as their captive. I have said, in a former letter to you, that if Government would order a campaign to be carried into the Creek nation, there to punish them for their crimes, that quiet would follow; I now repeat it, and recommend it as the best way of keeping peace, already violated; I repeat it, under the fullest conviction that it would be the most effectual way, permanently, to preserve peace with them, and I believe that nothing short of it will.

Your obedient servant,

WILLIE BLOUNT.

Hon. W. EUSTIS, *Secretary of War.*

1913: Women's Suffrage



19th amendment not ratified until 1920

1913 Women's Employment

AGE, RACE, CONJUGAL CONDITION, LAUNDRY EXPERIENCE, AND HOURS OF WORK AND EARNINGS OF WOMEN EMPLOYED IN MILWAUKEE POWER LAUNDRIES—
Continued.

MACHINE DAMPENERS.

No.	Age.	Race.	Con- ju- gal con- di- tion.	Lau- dry expe- rience (yrs.).	Hours.					Earnings.			Num- ber of weeks em- ploy- ed, Sept. 1, 1911, to Mar. 1, 1912.	Other em- ployment between Sept. 1, 1911, and Mar. 1, 1912.	
					Usual.			Maximum.		Sys- tem of pay- ment.	Week- ly rate of pay.	Aver- age week- ly earn- ings.		Num- ber of wks.	Total earn- ings for such other em- ploy- ment.
					Work- ing hours per day.	Num- ber of short days.	Aver- age hrs. per wk.	Hrs. per day.	Hrs. per week.						
1	17	German..	S.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	2	50	10	50	Time	\$5.00	\$5.00	12	None
2	17	Polish....	S.	2	10	2	50	10	50	..do..	5.00	5.00	26	None
3	20	German..	S.	4	10	2	50	10	50	..do..	6.50	6.50	26	None

FLAT-WORK IRONER AND COLLAR-IRONER FEEDERS.

1	17	German..	S.	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	53	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	Time	\$3.00	\$3.00	26	None
2	17	...do.....	S.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	2	50	10	50	..do..	3.50	3.50	17	None
3	(1)	...do.....	S.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	2	50	10	50	..do..	4.00	4.00	26	None
4	17	Polish....	S.	1	10	2	51	10	51	..do..	4.50	4.50	26	None
5	17	American	S.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	2	53	10	53	..do..	4.50	4.50	13	None
6	16	Polish....	S.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	1	52	10	52	..do..	4.94	4.75	26	None

82d Congress, 3d Session House Document No. 1479

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CHAS. P. NEILL, Commissioner

BULLETIN OF THE UNITED STATES . . . (WHOLE NUMBER 122)
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS (NUMBER 122)
WOMEN IN INDUSTRY SERIES: NO. 3

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN POWER
LAUNDRIES IN MILWAUKEE

A STUDY OF WORKING CONDITIONS
AND OF THE PHYSICAL DEMANDS OF
THE VARIOUS LAUNDRY OCCUPATIONS



MAY 15, 1913

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1913

2013 Women's Employment

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
VICE CHAIR AMY KLOBUCHAR



UNITED STATES CONGRESS

Women in Manufacturing



Women's Role in Manufacturing

Amidst all the promising signs in U.S. manufacturing, one disparity continues to make headlines—the recent job gains in manufacturing have been largely among men.²⁴ While overall the sector has added 530,000 jobs since February 2010, men have gained 558,000 jobs during that time, and women have lost 28,000.²⁵

Historically, men have held the majority of jobs in manufacturing. At its peak in 1990, women's share of employment in the sector was only about 32%. Since then, the share of female employees has steadily fallen, and it has continued to fall even as the sector has added jobs over the last three years. According to the National Women's Law Center, the job losses that occurred during the recession were borne proportionately by men and women, so the recent disproportionate gains by men "are not just a correction for men's recession losses."²⁶ Women's share of manufacturing employment is now 27%, the lowest it has been since 1971.²⁷ (See Figure 2.)

2013: Whatever Happened to The Equal Rights Amendment?



113TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 56

2

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled*
3 *(two-thirds of each House concurring therein),* That the fol-
4 lowing article is proposed as an amendment to the Con-
5 stitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all
6 intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when
7 ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several
8 States:

9 "ARTICLE—

10 "SECTION 1. Women shall have equal rights in the
11 United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction.
12 Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or
13 abridged by the United States or by any State on account
14 of sex.

15 "SECTION 2. Congress and the several States shall
16 have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the
17 provisions of this article.

18 "SECTION 3. This amendment shall take effect two
19 years after the date of ratification."

○

The first proposal for an equal rights amendment, drafted by Alice Paul, was introduced in the 68th Congress in 1923.² In its original form, the text of the amendment read as follows:

Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.³



The Proposed Equal Rights Amendment: Contemporary Ratification Issues

Thomas H. Neale
Specialist in American National Government
May 21, 2013

Congressional Research Service
7-5700
www.crs.gov
R42979

CRS Report for Congress
Prepared for Members and Committees of Congress



113TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 457

To posthumously award a Congressional gold medal to Alice Paul, in recognition of her role in the women's suffrage movement and in advancing equal rights for women.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 5, 2013

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. LUTTENBERG, Ms. COLLINS, Mrs. BOXER, and Ms. STABENOW) introduced the following bill, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

A BILL

To posthumously award a Congressional gold medal to Alice Paul, in recognition of her role in the women's suffrage movement and in advancing equal rights for women.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the "Alice Paul Congres-
5 sional Gold Medal Act".

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 The Congress finds as follows:

Women in the 113th Congress



**Congressional
Research Service**

Informing the legislative debate since 1914

Women in the United States Congress: Historical Overview, Tables, and Discussion

Jennifer E. Manning
Information Research Specialist

Colleen J. Shogan
Deputy Director CRS

Ida A. Brudnick
Specialist on the Congress

December 16, 2013

Congressional Research Service

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CRS REPORT
Prepared for Members and
Committees of Congress

Women in the United States Congress: Historical Overview, Tables, and Discussion

Summary

A record 102 women currently serve in the 113th Congress: 82 in the House (63 Democrats and 19 Republicans) and 20 in the Senate (16 Democrats and 4 Republicans). One hundred one women were initially sworn in to the 113th Congress—1 female Republican House Member has since resigned, and 2 Democratic House Members have been elected. This is higher than the previous record number of 95 women who were initially elected to the 111th Congress.

- The first woman elected to Congress was Representative Jeannette Rankin (R-MT, 1917-1919, 1941-1943). The first woman to serve in the Senate was Rebecca Latimer Felton (D-GA). She was appointed in 1922 and served for only one day. Hattie Caraway (D-AR, 1931-1945) was the first Senator to succeed her husband and the first woman elected to a six-year Senate term.
- A total of 298 women have served in Congress, 194 Democrats and 104 Republicans. Of these women, 254 (165 Democrats, 89 Republicans) have served only in the House of Representatives; 34 (21 Democrats, 13 Republicans) have served only in the Senate; and 10 (8 Democrats, 2 Republicans) have served in both houses. These figures include 4 non-voting Delegates, 1 each from Guam, Hawaii, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
- A total of 33 African American women have served in Congress (1 in the Senate, 32 in the House), including 17 serving in the 113th Congress. Ten Hispanic women have been elected to the House; nine serve in the 113th Congress. Nine Asian Pacific American women have served in Congress (8 in the House, 1 in both the House and Senate), including seven in the 113th Congress.
- Nineteen women in the House, and 10 women in the Senate, have chaired committees. In the 113th Congress, 1 woman chairs a House committee, and 5 women chair Senate committees, with 1 female Senator chairing two committees.

This report includes a discussion of the impact of women in Congress as well as historical information, including the number and percentage of women in Congress over time, means of entry to Congress, comparisons to international and state legislatures, records for tenure, firsts for women in Congress, women in leadership, and African American and Asian Pacific American women in Congress. The report may reflect data at the beginning or end of each Congress, or changes during a Congress. See the notes throughout the report for information on the currency of the data.

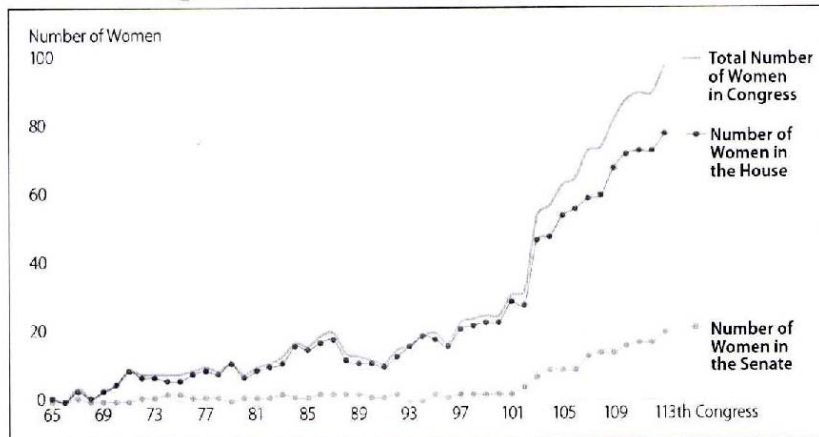
For additional biographical information, including the names, committee assignments, dates of service, listings by Congress and state, and (for Representatives) congressional districts of the 297 women who have served in Congress, see CRS Report R1.30261, *Women in the United States Congress, 1917-2013: Biographical and Committee Assignment Information, and Listings by State and Congress*, by Jennifer E. Manning and Ida A. Brudnick.

Congressional Research Service

Women in the 113th Congress

Women in the United States Congress: Historical Overview, Tables, and Discussion

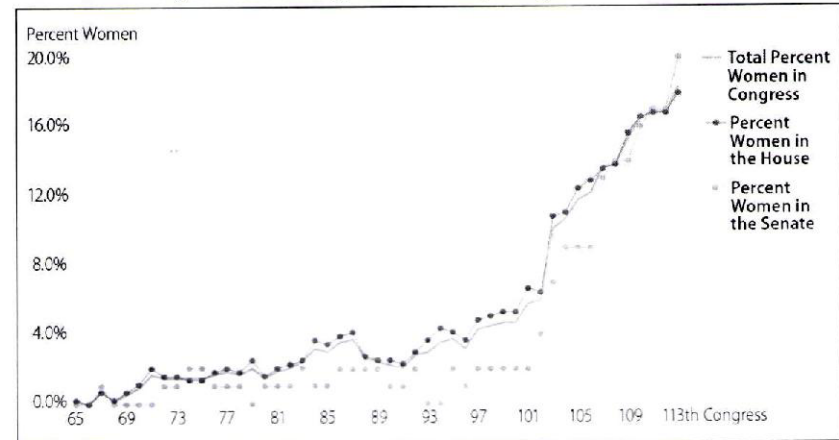
Figure 1. Number of Women by Congress: 1917-2013



Source: "Women in the U.S. Congress 2013" fact sheet, Center for American Women and Politics, Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University. Figure compiled by CRS.

Notes: Delegates are not included in the data. The factsheet indicates that "table for Congresses prior to the Current one shows maximum number of women elected or appointed to serve in that Congress at one time. Some filled out unexpired terms and some were never sworn in." Data for the 113th Congress are for the beginning of the Congress.

Figure 2. Percentage of Women by Congress: 1917-2013



Source: "Women in the U.S. Congress 2013" fact sheet, Center for American Women and Politics, Eagleton Institute of Politics, Rutgers University. Figure compiled by CRS.

Notes: Delegates are not included in the data. The factsheet indicates that "table for Congresses prior to the Current one shows maximum number of women elected or appointed to serve in that Congress at one time.

Questions?

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