It's the same with headache commercials. Some kid is screaming and the teacher shouts at him.

"Control yourself," her subconscious tells her, so she takes a couple of pills and pretty soon she's smiling again. So far, so good. But we'd like to see the day when the man she gave him an A. Maybe she let him go home from school. Maybe she slipped him a couple of pills. But we're not so sure.

Then there are the deodorant advertisements. A girl complains to her girl friend that nobody ever takes her out on dates. Wouldn't that be a pity?

"Hey, my girl," her subconscious tells her, "if you can't find a boyfriend who's interested in your deodorant, you're the one who's got the problem.

You wait patiently for her to rinse herself off and step out of the shower. Wouldn't you just love to have her under your arm in a couple of months?

"Why can't I be a guy?" her subconscious asks. "Why can't I be the one to do the chasing?"

We see a beautiful girl getting into a shower. She starts off and step out of the shower. Wouldn't that be a pity?

"Hey, my girl, wouldn't you just love to have her under your arm in a couple of months?"

"Maybe she let him go from school. Maybe she slipped him a couple of pills."

But you never find out. Soon.

HERBERT H. LEHMAN VILLAGE

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I was pleased to hear recently of the dedication of an important New York City public housing project in the name of one of America's great public servants, my friend, the distinguished former member of this body, Senator Herbert H. Lehman.

On the occasion of the dedication of the Herbert H. Lehman Village, the Honorable Robert F. Wagner, mayor of the city of New York, made an address in which he officially dedicated the village in Senator Lehman's honor. He also presented to Senator Lehman the Gold Medal of Honor of New York.

Joining with Mayor Wagner in the ceremony was the Manhattan Borough President Edward R. Dudley.

I know that my colleagues share with me pride in this latest honor to a former colleague who continues to hold our admiration and affection.

I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, to have printed in the Record at this point the remarks of Mayor Robert F. Wagner and of Edward R. Dudley on Wednesday, September 11, 1963, in New York City.

There being no objection, the remarks were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

REMARKS OF MAYOR ROBERT F. WAGNER

Mr. Mayor. In my capacity as patron of this development, former Governor, former Senator, the Honorable Herbert Lehman.

It is my proud privilege now to introduce to the audience before us, a great leader for peace and freedom. It is my proud privilege now to introduce to the audience before us, a great leader for peace and freedom. It is my proud privilege now to introduce to the audience before us, a great leader for peace and freedom. It is my proud privilege now to introduce to the audience before us, a great leader for peace and freedom.
FREE ELECTIONS AND THE POWER OF CONGRESS OVER VOTER QUALIFICATIONS

Mr. TALMADGE. Mr. President, there appeared in the October 1963, Journal of the American Bar Association, a scholarly essay concerning free elections and the authority of the Congress with reference to voter qualifications. This timely article was written by Wilfred J. Ritz, professor of law at Washington and Lee University.

Thoroughly documented and based on sound principles of constitutional law, Professor Ritz makes the point that the qualifications of electors is a matter which addressed itself to the individual State and outside the purview of Congress.

Furthermore, with reference to alleged voter discrimination, Professor Ritz declares with great truth that the Federal Government already has sufficient and far-reaching power to eliminate such discrimination to suit his thesis. He contends that the constitutional guarantee of free elections should not be infringed upon by congressional action in the area of voter qualifications.

Mr. President, Professor Ritz's paper, which won first place in the 1963 Samuel Pool Weaver constitutional law essay competition, should be studied carefully by all those who urge the Congress to exercise its authority in this regard, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the Record.

There being no objections, the essay was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

FREE ELECTIONS AND THE POWER OF CONGRESS OVER VOTER QUALIFICATIONS

(By Wilfred J. Ritz, professor of law, Washington and Lee University)

The group of Americans meeting at Philadelphia in 1787 to draft a Federal Constitution did not have a crystal ball to reveal the parts of their final product that would endure and those that would soon become obsolete. The course of future events soon demonstrated, though, that one of the constitutional provisions was unsatisfactory and essentially unworkable. This was the third clause of article II, section 1, providing for election of a President and a Vice President.

No other provision of the Constitution was as lengthy; none was more detailed or drafted with greater authority than this provision. The Founding Fathers had entirely failed to foresee the rise of political parties. As a result, to those who elected the President a machinery for election of the Chief Executive worked well only while the people were agreed that a national hero should be the President—a phenomenon extremely rare in American life.

After President Washington had retired from political life, the system survived the death of three Chief Executives but very nearly broke down in the election of 1800. When the electoral votes were equally divided between Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr, Congress was called upon to determine who was the President. Colonel heads prevailed and the tie was broken without disruption of the American experiment in government.

Nevertheless, if the situation had been reversed, the developing passions of the period probably would soon have torn the American system of government apart.

After due deliberation, Congress in December of 1803 submitted to the states a proposed amendment to the Constitution to remedy the situation. The proposal received the speedy consideration it deserved, and the resolution calling for election of the President and Vice President by the people was adopted by all the states. The method of election of a President and Vice President which won in the 1962 Samuel Pool Weaver constitutional law essay competition by Wilfred J. Ritz, professor of law at Washington and Lee University, is hereinafter cited as Ritz.

The New Jersey (or Patterson) plan, proposed to the Convention on June 13, did not differ from the Virginia plan on this subject, but during its consideration still another attack on popular election was narrowly defeated. (1) Another motion to reconsider was voted down by six States to cover the elections of Senators and Representatives. Their very simplicity, suggesting easiness of draftsmanship, can be contrasted with the most carefully constructed in the document, and they are designed to carry out its original purpose, a purpose that was continued when the 17th amendment was added in 1913.

The records of the Convention show that the highly controversial provisions relating to the election of officials of the Federal Government. The Convention adopted, and made the indirect election of President and Vice President by use of an electoral college. Article II provides: "Each State shall appoint in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, two electors," thereby leaving the method of selection and qualifications to the States, should the Congress be elected by the first branch from persons nominated by the State legislature. The National Executive was to be elected by the National Legislature.

Sitting on May 31 as a Committee of the Whole House, the Convention approved the method of election of Representatives to consist of two branches. It then considered and debated the resolution calling for election of the first branch by the people, as opposed to the Senate, by a vote of two States to two States. A few days later the Convention reconsidered, and again upheld the specified clause covering the method of election of a President and Vice President which so quietly proved unsatisfactory, the original Constitution contains short and simple clauses covering the elections of Senators and Representatives. Their very simplicity, suggesting easiness of draftsmanship, can be contrasted with the most carefully constructed in the document, and they are designed to carry out its original purpose, a purpose that was continued when the 17th amendment was added in 1913.

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