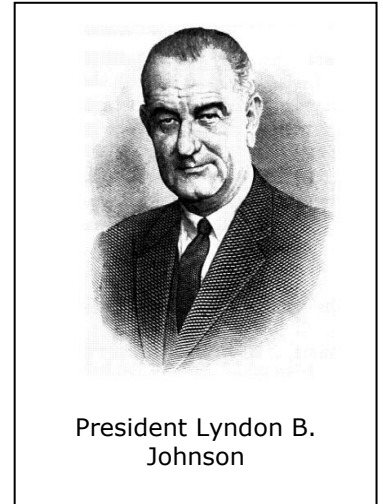


Ninetieth Congress

Jan. 10, 1967-Oct. 14, 1968

Second Administration of Lyndon B. Johnson

Historical Background.....	1
War or Peace?	2
Economic Trends and Conditions.....	5
Major Treaties.....	6
Landmark U.S. Supreme Court Decisions.....	6
1967 Events	8
1968 Events.....	9
Major Acts.....	11



Historical Background

President Lyndon B. Johnson's last two years (1967-68) in office were eventful. There was a rising wave of rioting and looting, the continuing bloodshed in Vietnam, rising inflation, and then the assassinations of Martin Luther King and Senator Robert F. Kennedy. Near the end of March 1968, just prior to the unfolding of these last two tragic events, Johnson announced his decision not to run for another term.

Before then, however, President Johnson succeeded in seeing through a symbolically important part of his legacy. On June 13, 1967, Johnson nominated Thurgood Marshall to be an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court on the retirement of Justice Tom C. Clark. Marshall was confirmed by the Senate in a 69-11 vote, making him the first African American Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court.

President Johnson was more attuned to domestic policy than international affairs and, as such, though he advocated for containment of Soviet encroachment in the developing world, he favored a policy of non-confrontation with the Soviet Union itself. This allowed for certain breakthroughs in relations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Senate approval of the first bilateral treaty between the U.S. and the Soviet Union on March 16, 1967, marked the first legislative endorsement of the Johnson Administration's policy of "building bridges" to the Communist world of the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe. A second major agreement between the U.S. and the Soviet Union occurred a little more than a month later when the Senate gave its unanimous consent to the ratification of a multilateral treaty governing the peaceful exploration of outer space.

House	Senate
Majority Party: Democrat (247 seats)	Majority Party: Democrat (64 seats)
Minority Party: Republican (187 seats)	Minority Party: Republican (36 seats)
Other Parties 0	Other Parties 0
Speaker of the House: John W. McCormack	Majority Leader: Mike Mansfield

An important part of the President's economic program for 1967 was embodied in the Investment Tax Credit Congress approved in June, which provided for the restoration of the 7 percent tax credit and certain accelerated depreciation practices. Other notable legislative accomplishments in 1967 included approval for a nongovernmental corporation designed to improve educational television and radio, extension of the draft, stronger meat and poultry inspection requirements, an increase in postal rates, and boosts of Federal civilian and military pay. Spurred by the increasingly serious national air-pollution problem, Congress enacted the Air Quality Act in late November.

On April 11, 1968, the President signed the Civil Rights Act of 1968, which President Johnson viewed as a companion to the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Title VIII of the Act is the Fair Housing Act, the nation's first open housing law, prohibiting discrimination in the sale or rental of most of the nation's housing. The Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of July 31 authorized a 3-year, \$150 million program of Federal block grants to States and local governments for the planning and operation of preventative and rehabilitative programs, construction of facilities, training of personnel, and research into improved techniques and practices.

In September 1968, after more than two decades of bitter controversy, action was completed on a law authorizing construction of the huge Colorado River Basin Project. This \$1.3 billion appropriation became the largest reclamation program ever authorized in a single piece of legislation. A month later, Congress approved three far-reaching national resources acts: the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the National Trails System, and the National Wild and Scenic River System.

Also in 1968, Congress enacted a landmark housing and urban development bill, an across-the-board 13 percent increase in social security benefits, a program to hasten acquisition of lands authorized for use as Federal recreation areas, a strong truth-in-lending law, and crime and gun control bills. The 1968 Amendments to the Vocational Education and Vocational Rehabilitation Acts placed new emphasis on preparing the disadvantaged for productive work. Two other acts provided for the popular election of governors and lieutenant governors in Guam and the Virgin Islands.

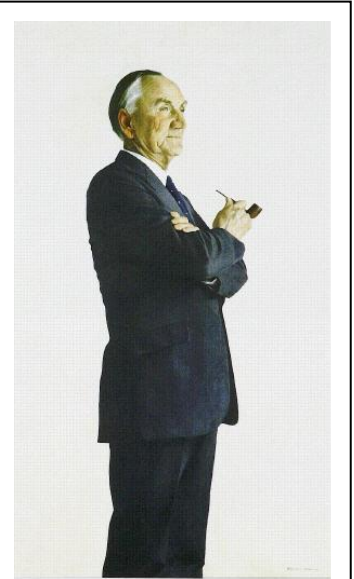
Source:

Dell, Christopher and Stephen W. Stathis. [*Major Acts of Congress and Treaties Approved by the Senate, 1789-1980*](#). Government Division (CRS), Sept. 1, 1982. 97th Congress, 2nd Session, 82-156 GOV. ProQuest Congressional, CRS-1982-GOV-0005

War or Peace?

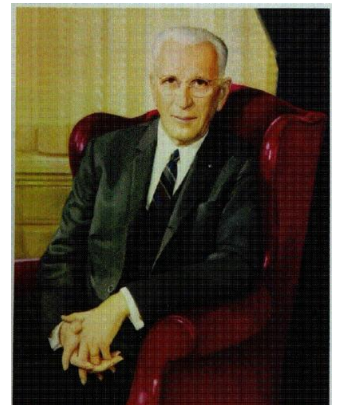
Cold War

President Lyndon B. Johnson's policy of non-confrontation with the Soviet Union allowed for his administration to make real progress in relations



Mike Mansfield

Senate Majority Leader
Mike Mansfield



Speaker of the House
John W. McCormack

between the two superpowers. The government of the Soviet Union took advantage of the Johnson Administration's policy, drawing closer to the United States as its relations with China deteriorated. The first treaties that grew out of this minor thaw, the U.S.S.R. Consular Convention and Protocol, which was concluded in June 1964 and approved in March 1967, and the Multilateral Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space Bodies, concluded in January 1967 and approved that April, respectively established diplomatic conventions between the United States and Soviet Union, and established the basic assumptions and principles that would govern the international exploration of space. More importantly, the direct talks between the two nuclear-armed superpowers paved the way for the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which was concluded in July 1968 and approved the following March.

Vietnam War

In the waning months of 1967, U.S. and South Vietnamese intelligence reported significant deployment of North Vietnamese military vehicles moving toward South Vietnam through transportation networks largely in Laos. The number of trucks increased from a monthly average of fewer than 500 to more than 6,000 in December. Despite this clear indication of major preparations, U.S. forces in Vietnam were caught unprepared when, on January 30, 1968, forces from the North Vietnamese Army and the Việt Cộng began a major offensive timed to coincide with the Tet lunar new year holiday.

The Tet Offensive, as it has come to be known, was a series of actions on the part of the North Vietnamese and Việt Cộng to draw U.S. forces inland and attack the positions of the government of South Vietnam with the ultimate goal of sparking an uprising among the people of South Vietnam that would end the conflict in North Vietnam's favor. Though the theorized uprising never panned out, the offensive caught the South Vietnamese and their U.S. allies off guard and dealt a number of significant setbacks. Perhaps the greatest of these occurred as a result of the Battle of Huế. The siege of the city of Huế began on January 30, the first night of the Tet Offensive, and by the following day the North Vietnamese and Việt Cộng forces had occupied most of the city. It took a grueling month of heavy, urban, building to building combat before the U.S. and South Vietnamese were able to drive the occupiers out. In the meantime, the city of Huế was virtually destroyed and between 3,000-6,000 civilians were summarily executed by the North Vietnamese.

In 1967 12,716 U.S. soldiers were killed and the toll rose in 1968 to 16,353. In May 1968 peace negotiations began in Paris, with Hanoi continuing to demand an unconditional halt in U.S. bombing. After intense negotiations, President Johnson ordered a halt in the bombing of North Vietnam, which went into effect on November 1.

Six-Day War

In the middle east, tensions between Israel and its neighbors failed to normalize in the period after the declaration of Israel's independence and the 1948 Arab-Israeli War. In the 1950s, after that conflict, Egypt closed the Straits of Tiran in the Red Sea, effectively cutting off Israeli access to the Red Sea. In 1956, Israel invaded the Sinai Peninsula in Egypt, with the specific intention of reopening the Straits, ultimately securing a promise that the Straits would remain open. In May 1967, Egyptian—at the time known as the United Arab Republic—President Gamal Abdel Nasser announced that the Straits of Tiran would be closed and deployed the military along the border with Israel. In response, on June 5, Israel launched a series of strikes against Egyptian airfields, effectively destroying the Egyptian air force before they could launch a strike.

At the same time, Israel launched ground attacks against Egypt in the Gaza Strip and Sinai Peninsula, forcing the Egyptian military to evacuate both territories. Caught doubly unawares, Egyptian President Nasser influenced the governments of Jordan and Syria to launch ground attacks against Israel, which were easily repulsed and allowed Israel to occupy Syria's Golan Heights, as well as Jordan's East Jerusalem and the West Bank of the Jordan River. By the 11th of June a ceasefire was signed. Israel's lightning-quick dispensing of three Arab armies greatly improved its own self-confidence while humiliating the Egyptians, Syrians and Jordanians. Moreover, with the exception of the Sinai Peninsula, which would be returned to Egypt in 1982 as part of the Egypt-Israel peace treaty, the territories occupied by Israel in the conflict remain under Israeli occupation to the present day.

Source:

Committee on Foreign Relations. Senate. [Foreign Assistance Act of 1968. Part 1: Vietnam](#). Senate. Mar. 11-12, 1968. 90th Congress, 2nd Session. 90 S1859-11 (Y4.F76/2:F76/13/968/pt.1) ProQuest Congressional. HRG-1968-FOR-0004

Haggard, M.T. [Southeast Asia: A Survey of Political and Economic Problems](#). Foreign Affairs Division (LRS), Jan. 14, 1969. 91st Congress, 1st Session, F-348. ProQuest Congressional, CRS-1969-FAX-0037

Economic Trends and Conditions

In 1967 prices were rising, the balance of payments deficit was a matter of concern, and high interest rates and tight money were jeopardizing the health of the housing industry. During 1968, gross domestic product grew at a rate of 9 percent. Of this, 5 percent represented an increase in real output and 4 percent an increase in process. The unemployment rate fell to 3.3 percent, the lowest level since 1953, but the 4-percent rate of inflation that prevailed in 1968 was the highest since 1951 and interest rates were at the highest level in history. A sizeable number of Americans remained at a low level of living and high unemployment in ghetto areas was a serious factor in social unrest. Imbalances existed in the allocation of Federal resources, with the result that fundamental needs like education, urban transportation, and pollution control were met, but the Vietnam War and proposals for missile defense clouded the outlook for a reduction in defense expenditures. An income tax surcharge was imposed in mid-1968. The nation continued to face international trade and balance of payment problems.

President Lyndon B. Johnson would use his remaining time in office to continue his work on the suite of domestic social programs aimed at ending poverty and discrimination. Major legislation enacted during the 90th Congress includes the Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1967, enacted January 2, 1968, authorized appropriations of nearly \$10 billion for education programs through fiscal 1970, established new programs in bilingual education for students from non-English speaking backgrounds, as well as pilot programs for reducing school dropouts. The Social Security Amendments of 1967, enacted the same day, authorized an across-the-board increase in Social Security benefits of 13 percent and liberalized retirement benefits to persons 72-years of age and older who had otherwise not met the requirements for Social Security. The Civil Rights Act of 1968, enacted April 11, 1968, includes the Fair Housing Act, which prohibits discrimination in the sale or rental of most housing in the United States, while the Consumer Credit Protection Act, enacted May 29, implemented specific requirements for the disclosure of terms for loans, credit, and installment purchase plans. The Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments of 1968, enacted July 7, expanded vocational education programs to disadvantaged and disabled persons and the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, enacted August 1, authorized appropriations of over \$5 billion to provide over a million and a half units of new and rehabilitated housing for low-income families and provided subsidies to aid the poor in renting or purchasing housing.

Sources:

[1968 Joint Economic Report \[...\]](#). Committee on Economic. Joint, Mar. 18, 1968. 90th Congress, 2nd Session, S.rp.1016. ProQuest Congressional, 12794-1 S.rp.1016

Patman, John William Wright. [1969 Joint Economic Report](#). Committee on Economic. Joint, Apr. 1, 1969. 91st Congress, 1st Session, H.rp.142. ProQuest Congressional, 12839-2 H.rp.142



President Johnson Addresses Joint Session of Congress, January 17, 1968. "If ever there were a people," he said, "who sought more than mere abundance, it is our people."

Major Treaties

U.S.S.R. Consular Convention and Protocol. Detailed the legal framework and procedure for operation of consulates in the U.S. and the Soviet Union, if and when any consulates were established. Criminal and diplomatic immunity extended to consular employees. Also guaranteed to both countries quick access to any of their citizens arrested within the borders of the other country. Concluded June 1, 1964. Approved by the Senate on Mar. 16, 1967. Signed into law on Mar. 31, 1967. ([19 UST. 5018-5058](#))

Multilateral Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space Bodies. Established general principles for the peaceful international exploration and use of outer space (including the moon and other celestial bodies) and contained provisions for arms control in outer space, suspension of claims of national ownership or sovereignty, and the protection of astronauts. Obligated the signatories (the U.S., the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and 57 other nations) not to station in space or place into orbit any object carrying nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction (such as chemical or biological devices). Also prohibited weapons testing and military bases, fortifications, and maneuvers on celestial bodies. Concluded Jan. 27, 1967. Approved by the Senate on Apr. 25, 1967. ([18 U.S.T. 2410-2498](#))

Sources:

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. Senate. [Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies](#). May 1, 1980, 96th Congress, 2nd Session (Y4.C73/7:M77/pt.1&2). ProQuest Congressional, CMP-1980-CST-0005

Dell, Christopher and Stephen W. Stathis. [Major Acts of Congress and Treaties Approved by the Senate, 1789-1980](#). Government Division (CRS), Sept. 1, 1982. 97th Congress, 2nd Session, 82-156 GOV. ProQuest Congressional, CRS-1982-GOV-0005

Johnson, Lyndon B. [Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Consular convention and protocol, June 1, 1964](#). June 13, 1968, Unnumbered Executive Orders. ProQuest Congressional, 1968-29-6

Johnson, Lyndon B. [Multilateral: Treaty on principles governing the activities of states in exploration and use of outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, Jan. 27, 1967](#). Oct. 10, 1967, Unnumbered Executive Orders. ProQuest Congressional, 1967-29-11

Landmark U.S. Supreme Court Decisions

In re Gault, held that juveniles accused of crimes in delinquency proceedings must be afforded certain due process rights available to adults, 387 U.S. 1 (1967)

Afroyim v. Rusk, held that the provision in the Nationality Act of 1940 that revokes U.S. citizenship from persons who vote in another country's election is in violation of their Fifth and Fourteenth Amendment rights, 387 U.S. 253 (1967)

Reitman v. Mulkey, held that discriminatory property rental practices, whether initiated before or after the passage of California's Proposition 14, were in violation of the Equal Protection Clause, 387 U.S. 369 (1967)

Loving v. Virginia, held unanimously that prohibiting the marriage of interracial couples was a blatantly discriminatory and in violation of the Equal Protection Clause, 388 U.S. 1 (1967)

Berger v. New York, invalidated a New York law that authorized wiretapping without required procedural safeguards. 388 U.S. 41 (1967)

Katz v. U.S., held that a wiretap initiated for prosecuting purposes in a criminal case constitutes a search and seizure within the meaning of the Fourth Amendment. 389 U.S. 347 (1967)

Cameron v. Johnson, held that an Anti-Picketing Law which was passed to keep picketers from preventing the "free ingress or egress" to and from county courthouses, in this case to obstruct the voting registration of African-Americans in Mississippi, was a valid regulatory statute and did not violate the freedom of expression, 390 U.S. 611 (1968)

Amalgamated Food Employees Union v. Logan Valley Plaza, held that the peaceful picketing of a store at a shopping center is not an invasion of property rights of the owner, and to prevent the picketing would violate the picketers First and Fourteenth Amendment rights, 391 U.S. 308 (1968)

United States v. O'Brien, held that the burning of a draft card was a federal offense and to prosecute an offender of this law did not violate freedom of speech, 391 U.S. 367 (1968)

Green v. Country School Board of New Kent County, held that the freedom of choice plan for integrating schools violated the Equal Protection Clause, since the plan was not likely to properly desegregate schools, 391 U.S. 430 (1968)

Terry v. Ohio, held that the search and seizure of three men who were observed to exhibit suspicious behavior and were later found to be armed, was reasonable under the Fourth Amendment, 392 U.S. 1 (1968)

Flast v. Cohen, held that a taxpayer may sue the government to keep the it from unconstitutionally using taxpayer funds, 392 U.S. 83 (1968)

Jones v. Alfred H. Mayer Co., upheld the right of Congress to enforce the prohibition of private as well as public discrimination in the sale and rental of property. 392 U.S. 409 (1968)

Source:

Costello. George A. and Johnny H. Killian. [*Constitution of the United States of America, Analysis and Interpretation*](#). Senate, Jan. 1, 1996. 103rd Congress, 1st Session, S. Doc. 103-6. ProQuest Congressional, 14152 S.doc.6

1967 Events

- **Jan. 27:** *Space Race* - [Apollo spacecraft fire disaster results in the deaths of three astronauts--Gus Grissom, Edward White, and Roger Chaffee—during launch pad tests](#)
- **Apr. 4:** Martin Luther King denounces the Vietnam War
- **June 5-10:** *Six Day War* - [Fighting breaks out between Israel and the United Arab Republic \(Egypt\) Syria, and Jordan](#)
- **June 6:** *Six Day War* - [Israeli forces drive U.A.R. forces to the Suez Canal and claim possession of all territory captured from Egypt in the Sinai Peninsula; Israel seizes the West bank from Jordan](#)
- **June 9:** *Six Day War* - [Israeli forces defeat Syrian forces near the Sea of Galilee and enters Syrian territory, capturing the Golan Heights](#)
- **June 10:** *Six Day War* - [A U.N. cease-fire goes into effect to stop the Arab-Israeli fighting](#)
- **June 17:** [The Communist Chinese government announces that it has detonated its first hydrogen bomb](#)
- **June 23 and 25:** [President Johnson and Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers Alexei Kosygin meet in Glassboro, New Jersey, to discuss major world problems](#)
- **July 6-7:** [Civil war breaks out in Nigeria between armed forces of the Federal government and those of the Republic of Biafra which had seceded from the central government on May 30; Biafra claims victory](#)
- **July 12-17:** [Racially motivated rioting occurs in Newark, N.J.](#)
- **July 23:** [Racially motivated rioting breaks out in Detroit, Mich.](#)
- **Aug. 3:** *Vietnam War* - [President Johnson orders that an additional 45,000 to 50,000 men be sent to Vietnam by mid-1968](#)
- **Aug. 30:** [Thurgood Marshall confirmed as the first African American Justice of the Supreme Court](#)
- **Sept. 3:** *Vietnam War* - [Nguyen Van Thieu elected President in South Vietnam; 20 Americans representing President Johnson observe the elections to insure against fraud](#)
- **Sept. 18:** [Defense Secretary McNamara announces that the U.S. will deploy a \\$5 billion antiballistic missile system to guard against a potential nuclear threat from Communist China](#)
- **Oct. 8:** [Ernesto Che Guevara, Cuban Revolutionary, is captured by Bolivian troops while engaging in guerrilla warfare operations in Bolivia, and is executed the following day](#)
- **Oct. 26:** *Vietnam War* - U.S. Navy pilot John McCain is shot down over North Vietnam and made a POW; His capture is announced in the New York Times and Washington Post two days later
- **Nov. 3:** [Defense Secretary McNamara announces that the Soviet Union appears to be developing a Fractional Orbital Bombardment System that could fire a nuclear bomb at a target while orbiting the Earth](#)
- **Nov. 7:** [Carl Stokes is elected mayor of Cleveland, Ohio, becoming the first African American mayor of a major U.S. city](#)

- **Nov. 9:** *Space Race* - [NASA launches a Saturn V rocket carrying the unmanned Apollo 4 spacecraft](#)
- **Nov. 29:** *Vietnam War* - [Secretary of Defense McNamara formally resigns over U.S. involvement in Vietnam and accepts an offer of the presidency of the World Bank, to assume office in early 1968](#)

1968 Events

- **Jan. 5:** [Alexander Dubcek elected leader of the Communist Party in Czechoslovakia, opening up the Prague Spring period of peaceful political reform](#)
- **Jan. 23:** *Vietnam War* - [North Korea seizes the USS Pueblo, a Navy intelligence gathering vessel, claiming violation of its territorial waters](#)
- **Jan. 30-Feb. 24:** *Vietnam War* - [Tet Offensive takes place, as Viet Cong forces launch coordinated attacks against South Vietnam](#)
- **Mar. 16:** *Vietnam War* - [My Lai Massacre in which U.S. troops kill more than 500 Vietnamese civilians in the hamlet of My Lai](#)
- **Mar. 31:** [President Johnson announces that he will not seek reelection](#)
- **Apr. 4:** [Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. assassinated](#)
- **Apr. 23-30:** [Anti-war student protesters at Columbia University take over administration buildings](#)
- **May 10:** *Vietnam War* - [U.S. and North Vietnam begin peace negotiations](#)
- **June 5:** [Robert Kennedy assassinated](#)
- **July 17:** Military coup d'état in Iraq results in the rise to power of Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr and his deputy Sadaam Hussein
- **Aug. 20-21:** [Soviet-led military force invades Czechoslovakia ending Prague Spring reform movement](#)
- **Aug. 26-28:** [Chicago police clash with anti-war demonstrators outside the Democratic National Convention](#)
- **Oct. 11:** *Space Race* - NASA launches Apollo 7, the first manned Apollo mission
- **Oct. 31:** *Vietnam War* - [President Johnson announces suspension of bombing of North Vietnam, to take effect on November 1](#)
- **Nov. 26:** *Vietnam War* - South Vietnam agrees to participate in peace talks
- **Dec. 21:** *Space Race* - [Launch of Apollo 8, the first Apollo mission to orbit the moon](#)

Sources:

Colwall, Carolyn K. [Biafra: A Chronology of Developments Attending the Secession of the Eastern Region of Nigeria \(January 15, 1966-November 15, 1968\)](#). Foreign Affairs Division (LRS), Nov. 22, 1968. 90th Congress, 2nd Session, F-337. ProQuest Congressional, CRS-1968-FAX-0009

Committee on Armed Services. House. [Investigation of the My Lai Incident](#). GPO, Apr. 15-17, 23-24, 27-30, May 8-9, 12-13, June 9-10, 22, 1970. 91st Congress, 2nd Session, 76-H201-24. ProQuest Congressional, HRG-1970-ASH-0001

Committee on Armed Services. Senate. [Middle East and American Security Policy](#). GPO, Dec. 1, 1970. 91st Congress, 2nd Session, 71-S202-1 (Y4.Ar5/3: Ea7). ProQuest Congressional, CMP-1970-SAS-0004

Committee on the Judiciary. Senate. [Nomination of Thurgood Marshall](#). GPO, July 13-14, 18-19, 24, 1967. 90th Congress, 1st Session, 90 S1826-3 (Y4.J89/2:M35/2/967). ProQuest Congressional, HRG-1967-SJS-0014

["Courageous Educator."](#) Congressional Record, 90th Congress, 2nd Session (Apr. 29, 1968) Vol. 114, p. 10919. ProQuest Congressional, CR-1968-0429

["Death of Senator Kennedy of New York."](#) Congressional Record, 90th Congress, 2nd Session (June 6, 1968) Vol. 114, pp. 16151-16165. ProQuest Congressional, CR-1968-0606

["The Decision to Build an Anti-Ballistic Missile System."](#) Congressional Record, 90th Congress, 1st Session (Sept. 19, 1967) Vol. 113, pp. 25931-25933. ProQuest Congressional, CR-1967-0919

["The Fractional Orbital Bombardment System."](#) Congressional Record, 90th Congress, 1st Session (Nov. 9, 1967) Vol. 113, pp. 32105-32106. ProQuest Congressional, CR-1967-1109

["The Glassboro Summit Conference."](#) Congressional Record, 90th Congress, 1st Session (June 26, 1967) Vol. 113, pp. 17168-17169. ProQuest Congressional, CR-1967-0626

Haggard, M. T. [Chronology of Efforts to Achieve a Negotiated Settlement in Vietnam \(1964-1968\)](#). Foreign Affairs Division (LRS), Apr. 12, 1968. 90th Congress, 2nd Session, F-287. ProQuest Congressional, CRS-1968-FAX-0055

Haggard, M.T. [Negotiations and a Settlement in Vietnam](#). Foreign Affairs Division (LRS), July 5, 1968. 90th Congress, 2nd Session, F-311. ProQuest Congressional, CRS-1968-FAX-0034

Johnson, Lyndon Baines. [President's address to the nation announcing steps to limit the war in Vietnam and reporting his decision not to seek reelection](#). Public Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1983, Mar. 31, 1968. ProQuest Congressional, 1968-21-10

Johnson, Lyndon Baines. [Telegram in reply to Governor Romney's request for Federal troop assistance in Detroit](#). Public Papers of the Presidents, 1789-1983, July 24, 1967. ProQuest Congressional, 1967-21-18

["Let's Have Peace in Vietnam—Let's Win."](#) Congressional Record, 90th Congress, 1st Session (June 21, 1967) Vol. 113, pp. 16766-16770. ProQuest Congressional, CR-1967-0621

["A Medal in Honor of Martin Luther King, Jr."](#) Congressional Record, 90th Congress, 2nd Session (Apr. 8, 1968) Vol. 114, pp. 9164-9165. ProQuest Congressional, CR-1968-0408

["Newark and Riot Control."](#) Congressional Record, 90th Congress, 1st Session (July 17, 1967) Vol. 113, pp. 19046-19047. ProQuest Congressional, CR-1967-0717

Paine, T. O. [Twentieth Semiannual Report to Congress](#). National Aeronautics and Space Administration, House, Oct. 3, 1969. 91st Congress, 1st Session, H.doc.153 (NAS1.1:968-2). ProQuest Congressional, 12860 H.doc.153

["President Nguyen Van Thieu of the Republic of Vietnam Makes Simple But Eloquent Points That Bear Repeating."](#) Congressional Record, 90th Congress, 1st Session (Nov. 3, 1967) Vol. 113, pp. 31133-31136. ProQuest Congressional, CR-1967-1103

["Recent Developments in Guerilla Insurgency in Bolivia."](#) Congressional Record, 90th Congress, 1st Session (Oct. 16, 1967) Vol. 113, pp. 28891-28892. ProQuest Congressional, CR-1967-1016

["Rhodesia and Vietnam."](#) Congressional Record, 90th Congress, 1st Session (Aug. 28, 1967) Vol. 113, pp. 24320-24321. ProQuest Congressional, CR-1967-0828

["Secretary McNamara's Pending Resignation."](#) Congressional Record, 90th Congress, 1st Session (Nov. 29, 1967) Vol. 113, p. 34185. ProQuest Congressional, CR-1967-1129

Special Subcommittee on USS Pueblo; Committee on Armed Services. House. [Inquiry into the USS Pueblo and EC-121 Plane Incidents. Report.](#) GPO, July 28, 1969. 91st Congress, 1st Session, H1539. ProQuest Congressional, CMP-1969-ASH-0007

Subcommittee on NASA Oversight; Committee on Science and Astronautics. House. [Allegations and Charges Concerning Apollo Accident. Staff Study.](#) GPO, Apr. 3, 1967. 90th Congress, 1st Session, H1041. ProQuest Congressional, CMP-1967-SAH-0008

U.S. Senate. 110th Congress, 1st Session. ["110 S. Res. 383 Introduced in the Senate."](#) (Nov. 15, 2007). ProQuest Congressional

Whelan, Joseph G. [Czechoslovakia, August-September 1968: A Chronological Summary and Analysis.](#) Foreign Affairs Division (LRS), Oct. 1, 1968. 90th Congress, 2nd Session, F-330. ProQuest Congressional, CRS-1968-FAX-0016

["Where Do We stand in Space?—An Assessment."](#) Congressional Record, 90th Congress, 1st Session (Nov. 14, 1967) Vol. 113, pp. 32374-32375. ProQuest Congressional, CR-1967-1114

Major Acts

Investment Tax Credit Act. Restored the 7 percent investment credit on the purchase of machinery and equipment and the allowance of accelerated depreciation in the case of certain real property. Approved June 13, 1967. ([81 Stat. 57; PL90-26](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Military Selective Service Act of 1967. Changed the name of the 1951 Universal Military Training and Service Act to the Military Service Act of 1967. Extended the President's authority to induct men into the armed services through July 1, 1971. Prohibited the President from instituting a draft lottery or other means of random selection of draftees without the specific approval of Congress. Approved June 30, 1967. ([81 Stat. 100; PL90-40](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Public Broadcasting Act of 1967. Established a public corporation to provide financial assistance for noncommercial educational television and radio broadcasting and authorized \$9 million for fiscal 1968. Approved Nov. 7, 1967. ([81 Stat. 365; PL90-129](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Foreign Assistance Act of 1967. Reduced the annual authorization for the foreign aid program to the lowest level in the 20-year history of foreign aid. Attached several restrictive amendments that curbed the President's authority to conduct foreign policy. Prohibited all forms of aid under the Foreign Assistance Acts to countries which traded with North Vietnam. Approved Nov. 14, 1967. ([81 Stat. 445; PL90-137](#))

Air Quality Control Act of 1967. Greatly enlarged existing Federal responsibility for air pollution control in the absence of meaningful State action. Authorized the expansion of existing Federal grants to States and local governments to assist in planning the implementation of air quality standards. Provided for the establishment of Federal interstate air quality

planning agencies if the States failed to act, and an expanded research and development program for the control of pollution. Established a 15-member President's Air Quality Advisory Board, headed by the HEW Secretary or his designate, and authorized the creation of other advisory committees to assist the Secretary. Also authorized the establishment of air quality standards. Approved Nov. 21, 1967. ([81 Stat. 485; PL90-148](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Wholesale Meat Act. Declared it "essential in the public interest that the health and welfare of the consumers be protected by assuring that meat and meat food products distributed to them are wholesome, not adulterated, and properly marked, labeled, and packaged." Approved Dec. 15, 1967. ([81 Stat. 584; PL90-201](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Postal Revenue and Federal Salary Act of 1967. Combined three measures, postal increases on all classes of mail, a raise for Federal employees, and a liberalized Federal employee life insurance plan. Provided for automatic future pay increases which would not require congressional action. Approved Dec. 16, 1967. ([81 Stat. 613; PL90-206](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Military Pay Bill of 1967. Increased the monthly pay of servicemen, retroactive to October 1, 1967, by 4.5 percent for "regular compensation which included basic pay, quarters, and subsistence allowances. Also provided for automatic military pay raises in the future that would correspond to similar increases for Federal civilian employees-unless Congress took separate action on servicemen's salaries. Approved Dec. 16, 1967. ([81 Stat. 649; PL90-207](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1967. Authorized appropriations totaling \$9,249,860,644 for fiscal 1969 and 1970 and added an additional \$132,884,000 to existing authorizations for fiscal 1968. New programs under the law authorized a bilingual education project for children from non-English speaking backgrounds, with additional fellowships awarded for teachers of these children; pilot projects to develop effective programs to prevent school dropouts; and technical assistance to rural schools that wished to apply for Federal aid. Approved Jan. 2, 1968. ([81 Stat. 783; PL90-247](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Social Security Amendments of 1967. Provided an across-the-board increase of 13 percent to all beneficiaries under old-age, survivors and disability insurance programs. Raised the monthly minimum benefit from \$44 to \$55. Increased and liberalized retirement benefits to persons 72 and over who had not met Social Security requirements, provided additional benefits to certain widows, widowers, and dependent children who had lost their parents. Approved Jan. 2, 1968. ([81 Stat. 821; PL90-248](#)) ([Regulatory History](#)) Certain provisions of this Act were subsequently held unconstitutional in *Richardson v. Davis*, 409 U.S. 1069 (1972), *Richardson v. Griffin*, 409 U.S. 1069 (1972), and *Califano v. Westcott*, 443 U.S. 76 (1978).

Civil Rights Act of 1968. Prohibited discrimination in the sale or rental of about 80 percent of all housing. Provided criminal penalties for, injuring or

interfering with an individual's right to vote, to serve on a jury, to participate in government and government-aided programs, to work, to attend school, and to enjoy public accommodations. Approved Apr. 11, 1968. ([82 Stat. 73; PL90-284](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Consumer Credit Protection Act (Truth in Lending Act). Required that buyers be told the cost of loans and installment purchase plans in terms of annual rate calculated under certain specified procedures by all lenders and creditors. Required the lender or businessman to tell the customer the total cost in dollars of the credit being extended. No more than 25 percent of the worker's take-home pay (after deductions) could be garnisheed. In addition, the Act established a National Commission on Consumer Finance to study and make recommendations on the need for further regulation of the consumer finance industry. Approved May 29, 1968. ([82 Stat. 146; PL90-321](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. Established a three-member Law Enforcement Assistance Administration within the Justice Department, to administer grant programs for training, education, research, and demonstration projects. Authorized law enforcement assistance grants to educate the public for riot control and prevention, to combat organized crime, and for correction, probation and parole services. Other provisions focused on confessions, wiretapping, and firearms control. Designed to assist State and local governments in reducing the incidence of crime, to increase the effectiveness, fairness, and coordination of law enforcement and criminal justice systems at all levels of Government. Approved June 19, 1968. ([82 Stat. 197; PL90-351](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Revenue and Expenditures Control Act of 1968. Imposed a 10 percent surcharge on personal and corporate income taxes. Approved June 28, 1968. ([82 Stat. 251; PL90-364](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments of 1968. Enlarged the scope of vocational education to permit assistance to disadvantaged, as well as physically and mentally handicapped persons. Defined disadvantaged persons as those hampered by such factors as youth, advanced age, poor education, police record, or ethnic or cultural conditions. Approved July 7, 1968. ([82 Stat. 297; PL90-391](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1968. Provided additional revenue, up to a total of \$200 million, for the Land and Conservation Fund. Stipulated that the responsibility for fixing and collecting admission and user fees be returned to individual Federal agencies and provided that all such fees (except ones earmarked for special purposes) be placed in a special Conservation Fund account for appropriation to the collecting agencies for any authorized outdoor recreation function without prejudice to appropriations from other sources for the same purposes. Approved July 15, 1968. ([82 Stat. 354; PL90-401](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968. Authorized a three-year, \$150 million program of block grants to plan and operate

projects to prevent juvenile delinquency and rehabilitate young offenders. Grants were also given in some instances to local governments for the planning and operation of preventive and rehabilitation programs, construction of facilities, training of personnel, and research into improved techniques and practices. Approved July 31, 1968. ([82 Stat. 462; PL90-445](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968. Enlarged the authorization for the rent supplement program and the model cities undertaking. Authorized a \$5.3 billion, three-year housing program designed to provide more than 1.7 million units of new and rehabilitated housing for low-income families. Major new programs authorized by the measure included Federal subsidies to help the poor buy their own homes and rent apartments, Federal underwriting of the insurance industry against riot losses, flood insurance for homeowners, and new urban renewal programs. Approved Aug. 1, 1968. ([82 Stat. 476; PL90-448](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Wholesome Poultry Products Act. Authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to work with State agencies to establish poultry inspection programs which were to be at least equal to Federal standards. Established criminal penalty provision for persons convicted of violating the Act. Approved Aug. 18, 1968. ([82 Stat. 791; PL90-492](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Virgin Island Elective Governor Act. Provided for the popular election of the governor and lieutenant governor of the Virgin Islands. Extended the privileges and immunity clauses, the due process and equal protection clauses of the U.S. Constitution to the people of the Virgin Islands. Made the Virgin Islands subject to the general military law of the United States (which authorized the President to use Federal local forces in case of insurrection or similar emergencies). Approved Aug. 23, 1968. ([82 Stat. 837; PL90-496](#))

Guam Elective Governor Act. Provided for the popular election of the governor and lieutenant governor of Guam. Extended certain provisions of the U.S. Constitution to the people of Guam. Made Guam subject to the general military law of the United States. Approved Sept. 11, 1968. ([82 Stat. 842; PL90-497](#))

Colorado River Basin Project Act. Authorized the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Central Arizona Project and related water projects on the Colorado River which were of immense importance to the States of the Southwest. Also authorized five reclamation projects on the western slope of Colorado. Other provisions gave California an important water usage guarantee, relieved the Colorado River Basin States of responsibility for financing works to provide water due to Mexico under a 1944 treaty, and protected the Northwest for 10 years from studies of plans to divert some its water to the Southwest. Approved Sept. 30, 1968. ([82 Stat. 885; PL90-537](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Established a National Wild and Scenic Rivers System to preserve outstanding stretches of rivers from incompatible water

resource development, pollution, or commercialization. Approved Oct. 2, 1968. ([82 Stat. 906; PL90-542](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

National Trails System Act. Established a nationwide system of scenic trails, recreational trails, and side trails. Approved Oct. 2, 1968. ([82 Stat. 919; PL90-543](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Vocational Education Act Amendments of 1968. Amended the Vocational Education Act of 1963 by increasing the funds available for and extending the length of certain programs available to students engaged in vocational education. Required that the States devote 40 percent of these funds for education of the physically handicapped and the disadvantaged and for post-high school courses. Approved Oct. 16, 1968. ([82 Stat. 1064; PL90-576](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Gun Control Act of 1968. Banned most interstate shipments of long guns to individuals and prohibited individuals with few exceptions from buying guns except in their own States. Prohibited sale of rifles, shotguns or ammunition to persons under 18 and sales of handguns or handgun ammunition to persons under 21 years of age, and importation of foreign-made military surplus firearms into the United States. Approved Oct. 22, 1968. ([82 Stat. 1213; PL90-618](#)) ([Regulatory History](#))

Source:

Dell, Christopher and Stephen W. Stathis. [Major Acts of Congress and Treaties Approved by the Senate, 1789-1980](#). Government Division (CRS), Sept. 1, 1982. 97th Congress, 2nd Session, 82-156 GOV. ProQuest Congressional, CRS-1982-GOV-0005

Copyright©2018, ProQuest LLC. All rights reserved.