

LAWS (PASSED BY THE EIGHTY-NINTH CONGRESS, FIRST AND SECOND SESSIONS, 1965-1966. pdf

1: Now the Government can Legally Kill Christians

The Eighty-ninth United States Congress was a meeting of the legislative branch of the United States federal government, composed of the United States Senate and the United States House of Representatives.

With the blessing of the Ford family, it was placed back into circulation in as part of the Michigan Football Legends program and issued to sophomore linebacker Desmond Morgan before a home game against Illinois on October 1965. Ford also visited with players and coaches during practices; at one point, he asked to join the players in the huddle. Instead, he took a job in September as the boxing coach and assistant varsity football coach at Yale University [19] and applied to its law school. Yale officials at first denied his admission to the law school because of his full-time coaching responsibilities. He spent the summer of 1965 as a student at the University of Michigan Law School [21] and was eventually admitted in the spring of 1966 to Yale Law School. The petition was circulated nationally and was the inspiration for the America First Committee, a group determined to keep the U.S. Ford graduated from law school in 1966 and was admitted to the Michigan bar shortly thereafter. Ford is second from the right, in the front row. Following the December 7, 1941, attack on Pearl Harbor, Ford enlisted in the navy. Naval Reserve on April 13, 1942. On April 20, he reported for active duty to the V-5 instructor school at Annapolis, Maryland. After one month of training, he went to Navy Preflight School in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, where he was one of 83 instructors and taught elementary navigation skills, ordnance, gunnery, first aid, and military drill. In addition, he coached in all nine sports that were offered, but mostly in swimming, boxing and football. During the year he was at the Preflight School, he was promoted to Lieutenant, Junior Grade, on June 2, 1942, and to lieutenant, in March 1943. Sea duty[edit] Navy pilots playing basketball in the forward elevator well, mid Jumper at left is Gerald Ford. While he was on board, the carrier participated in many actions in the Pacific Theater with the Third and Fifth Fleets in late 1942 and 1943. In 1943, the carrier helped secure Makin Island in the Gilberts, and participated in carrier strikes against Kavieng, New Ireland in 1943. During the spring of 1944, the Monterey supported landings at Kwajalein and Eniwetok and participated in carrier strikes in the Marianas, Western Carolines, and northern New Guinea, as well as in the Battle of the Philippine Sea. The Third Fleet lost three destroyers and over 100 men during the typhoon. During the storm, Ford narrowly avoided becoming a casualty himself. As he was going to his battle station on the bridge of the ship in the early morning of December 18, 1944, the ship rolled twenty-five degrees, which caused Ford to lose his footing and slide toward the edge of the deck. The two-inch steel ridge around the edge of the carrier slowed him enough so he could roll, and he twisted into the catwalk below the deck. As he later stated, "I was lucky; I could have easily gone overboard. One of his duties was to coach football. On October 3, 1943, he was promoted to lieutenant commander. He was released from active duty under honorable conditions on February 23, 1946. On June 28, 1946, the Secretary of the Navy.

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2: 89th United States Congress - Wikipedia

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A closer look at the legislative history of the section, however, reveals that Congress was primarily concerned with increasing scholarly access to unpublished materials. Under the original section b , there were no limits on the number of copies that could be made for deposit in other repositories. Today digital technologies could provide a means of providing access to research materials without having to distribute physical copies to other repositories though distribution of copies for preservation purposes would still be desirable. One section, b , focuses specifically on unpublished works. The purpose of the reproductions made under Section b and c , therefore, was for preservation. Congress wanted to ensure that scholars had ready access to unpublished research materials. Such access could be secured by authorizing the distribution of copies of the unpublished research materials to other libraries and archives. Congress apparently accepted the arguments that limited distribution of facsimiles of unpublished manuscripts would in no way conflict with the publication and distribution rights of the copyright owner; scholarship and commercial distribution are not in conflict. With the advent of ubiquitous network access to digital information, and in the light of the original intent of Section b , it is easy to conclude that limited networked digital access to unpublished material would better address the problems that Congress tried to solve in . In the same report, the Judiciary Committee also added a new provision, urged in by the General Services Administration, historians, archivists, and educators, on reproduction of works in archival collections. It was the first iteration of the current section , and provided: Notwithstanding the provisions of section , it is not an infringement of copyright for a nonprofit institution, having archival custody over collections of manuscripts, documents, or other unpublished works of value to scholarly research, to reproduce, without any purpose of direct or indirect commercial advantage, any such work in its collections in facsimile copies or phonorecords for purposes of preservation and security, or for deposit for research use in any other such institution. For that, we need to look at why the General Services Administration introduced the provision and the rationales that were provided in support of it. The initial suggestion for the provision was made by Dr. One of the major functions of NHPC was to give grants to State and local agencies to microfilm collections of nationally significant manuscripts in order that these materials could be available for historical research. More importantly, Bahmer cited the general harm to historical scholarship that the draft copyright legislation would cause. It is not even clear whether a custodian could microfilm or otherwise copy a collection of papers less than years old when the purpose is to provide an insurance copy in case the originals are lost as a result of some natural or man-made catastrophe. The proposed language is worth quoting in full: No explanation is given as to why they wanted to restrict the reproductions to reduced sizes. In his responses to Representative Richard C. Poff, Bahmer made clear that he considered that there were two types of uses of manuscript materials. The first type of use, publication, required, and would continue to require, the permission of the copyright owner. The second type of use, making copies for research purposes, however, should be exempted. The unpublished material could be projected onto a screen or a reader, but Bahmer indicated that it would not be permissible to make a print from the microfacsimile. In this way, no substantive rights of the copyright owner would be affected. Gasque, the Deputy General Counsel for GSA, added that under the proposed provision, the use the researcher could make of the material would be the same as in the repository where the original was located. If you could review, read, or look at a manuscript at the University of Virginia, you should be able to do the same with a copy of the manuscript given to the University of Chicago. The provision, Gasque noted, was needed as a matter of convenience to make it easier for historians to conduct historical research without having to do extensive travel. Convenience would not be served if only one copy were deposited somewhere else. That the new

copyright law include a provision that will permit libraries, archives and other repositories to microfilm or otherwise make facsimiles of manuscripts for the purpose of depositing copies in other institutions. This would not adversely affect copyright interests in the manuscripts in any way. Boyd, who testified on behalf of many of these organizations as well as the American Historical Association and the American Association for State and Local History, spoke out strongly in favor of the proposed new provision. Scholars, Boyd noted, need access to scholarly resources wherever they may be. He added one caveat: Boyd objected to limiting the proposed exemption to microfacsimiles. He believed that the community of scholars would insist that the exemption be extended to copies in any format. The first was the American Council on Education. Testifying on behalf of the Office, Abraham L. Kaminstein, the Register of Copyrights, noted that he: Julian Boyd on behalf of archivists and historians. Their proposal that libraries, archives, and other repositories be permitted to duplicate manuscripts for the preservation of their own collections and for research use in other archival institutions struck me as reasonable and worthy of adoption. While noting that it was not sympathetic to the introduction of a general exemption for library and archives as some had proposed, it had been convinced by the arguments that it had heard about the difficulty of conducting archival research. The committee noted that arguments had been made expressing the need to be able to make facsimile reproductions of unpublished works for deposit in other manuscript collections. Proponents noted as well that unpublished material in archives is of little interest to copyright owners, but of great historical and scholarly value. Four things are clear from a review of the introduction and discussion surrounding the first appearance of what would become Section b. First, the law as finally passed by Congress in mirrors almost exactly the language proposed by GSA in . Second, the driving impetus for the suggested provision was increased scholarly access, not preservation. Scholarly access could be enhanced through the distribution of copies of manuscript collections to other institutions. Preservation was important, but it remained secondary in the discussions in spite of its primary position in the proposed legislation. The primary goal of Section b was to make unpublished research material broadly available to the scholarly community. Third, there is no suggestion in the proposed legislation or in the reported discussion that the number of copies of manuscripts deposited in other libraries should be limited. The National Archives had then, and still has, statutory exemption from copyright infringement with regard to unpublished, unregistered items. It was, instead, intended to assist all other historical repositories by extending to them just one of the broad privileges available to the National Archives. From Proposal to Enactment Section as proposed by the House Judiciary Committee remained in the House and Senate versions of draft copyright legislation through the s. It sparked little controversy or debate in subsequent hearings. One of the few times that the proposal was mentioned specifically was in when Arthur R. The exclusion of machine reproduction, he argued, represents pure fear of new techniques that is not based on any showing of actual injury to the owner of the archived material. If an archived manuscript can be reproduced on a Xerox machine times and distributed to other nonprofit libraries under section , why cannot exactly the same thing be done by allowing this same manuscript to be put into machine-readable form, input into a data processing system, and sent to terminals in the same nonprofit libraries? Two important changes were made. First, the number of copies that could be made was limited to three. This was in all likelihood an unintentional change. Prior to the passage of the DMCA, Section c , which governs the making of replacement copies of published works, had specified that a single facsimile copy could be made. Preservation microfilming standards, however, require that when filming a work, at least three copies of the work should be made: Library groups were successful in their efforts to suggest that the language for c should be changed to reflect current practice. Second, the restriction that the copies made under Section b and c be in facsimile form was dropped and digital copies were permitted. By it had become clear that a scan of a page in book was little different than a photocopy. Because some perceived that the danger of systematic reproduction and distribution was higher with digital copies, however, use of these digital copies was limited to the physical premises of the library. Again, the rules that were developed for replacement copies were applied to unpublished materials as well. Section b in the Digital Era In an era of ubiquitous digital technology, how

might Section b be altered to better address original Congressional intent? First, as we have seen, the primary purpose of Section b was to provide convenient access to the vast array of unpublished resources of possible scholarly interest found in the historical repositories of the nation. At the time that Section b was drafted, the only practical way of providing access to material at a distance was via depositing microfilm or photographic copies at another institution. There are, however, limitations with the technology. For example, some important research materials do not lend themselves to effective microfilming. They may have material that is in color, or a large number of faint marginalia. There are also scholarly risks associated with using a copy of a research collection made years or sometimes decades earlier. For example, a collection that has been microfilmed can still change and evolve, even after filming. New documents can be added to the collection, and other documents that were filmed may at a later date be identified as forgeries. The original, authoritative collection as found in the owning repository can be updated and corrected, but a microfilmed collection must by its very nature remain static. In addition, the repository that has ownership of the originals may also place requirements on their use. These requirements are likely to change over time. For example, the policies of the institution may change, or restrictions based on privacy or other factors may disappear over time. The repository that owns the original items will change access to reflect current policies, but the repository that owns the microfilm has less incentive to track changes in access and use policies at the primary repository. The best access controls are the ones managed by the repository that owns the originals. Digital technologies can address the goals of the original legislation and overcome the limitations of microfilm. Section b should be altered to allow archival and manuscript repositories to reproduce and deliver historical research material in digital form. The advantages of this approach are obvious: The increased scholarly access to research materials that is at the heart of Section b is enhanced. The repository that owns the material, and hence is in the best position to convey information about any access and use restrictions, becomes responsible for administering access. The issue of how many copies is it reasonable to distribute to other archival repositories becomes moot. Behind this recommendation is the belief that no online compilation of facsimile documents would likely damage a market for an edited, annotated version of the original documents. It may be desirable to require similar registration before users are allowed access to online unpublished material. Such a registration system would be a minor imposition on the user. It would, however, calm the fears of those who might worry that the digital availability for scholarly purposes of the unpublished material is the equivalent of general publication. It would also provide the opportunity for the archives to inform all users that access is for scholarly or research purposes only, and that other uses may require the permission of the copyright owner. In addition to allowing repositories to post page images of unpublished material for access purposes, Section b will still need to allow repositories to distribute material to other institutions as part of a distributed preservation system. Conclusion When what was to become Section b of the Copyright Act was first proposed, the storage of unpublished materials in digital form was perceived to be a threat. With thirty years of experience with distributed archival collections, digital technologies, and networked access, it is now apparent that digital technologies are the best way of addressing the challenge of access to unpublished materials. The distribution of physical copies of unpublished materials to other repositories is still needed to ensure the preservation and security of the information. However, the best method of providing scholarly access to unpublished materials, which was the primary motivation for the inclusion of Section b in the Copyright Act, is via networked digital access from the owning institution.

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3: James Clyburn - Ballotpedia

Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws: Communist Youth Program.: hearings before the United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws, Eighty-Ninth Congress, first.

Congressional Testimony of REV. Sourwine, chief counsel; Benjamin Mandel, director of research; Frank W. Schroeder, chief investigator; and Robert C. I will call this hearing to order. We have as our witness today Pastor Richard Wurmbrand, who is a refugee from Rumania. Sourwine will introduce and read a copy of Dr. I must say, before you do so, that we are grateful for your appearing here. I am familiar with the nature of your testimony -- I think I am -- to an extent. I feel that you are rendering a real service to the cause of the free world. Chairman, this letter of credentials, which I shall read pursuant to your instructions, was given to Dr. Hedenquist, who is the mission director of the Svenska Israels missionen. The reason is explained the text. Fleeing from there, he has not the usual credentials, which have been taken from him at his arrest by the secret police of the Communists Since our mission retired from Rumania in , from that year to he has been a pastor of the Norwegian mission to the Jews Released in , he was no more authorized by the Communist authorities to fulfill his duties. From to he preached and exercised his other pastoral functions illegally. This is signed by Dr. Hedenquist, doctor of theology, mission director in Sweden for Svenska Israels missionen. He is the former secretary of the World Council of Missions. Without objection, this letter will be included in the record. Since it has been read, it will not be reprinted. Sourwine, you may proceed. I have some questions which I might as well ask to begin with, rather than wait until later. Pastor, how many languages do you speak? Obviously, you speak English. Yes; English, French, German Hungarian, and so on. Did you come directly from Rumania? I came to the States 3 weeks ago. Were you required by the secret police to make any commitments before you could leave Rumania? Before I left Rumania I was called twice to the secret police. You will have to leave the country, but perhaps we will let some time to pass, because your remembrances of prison are too fresh and you have too good a pen. Perhaps we will keep somebody here of your family as hostage. You may preach Christ as much as you like. We play with you with open cards. You come from prison. You have met in prison men whom we have brought back from the West. I have been in prison with a Rumanian Orthodox priest, Vasile Leul, who has been kidnapped from Austria. I have seen his nail torn out and broken, and so they reminded me of that. We can destroy you morally outside. We will find story with a girl or a money story or something else and people will be stupid enough to believe it. We will destroy you if you touch us. And very sorrowfully in the West I found people in the West, even religious leaders, who told me the same thing: As I understand it, you said you came to this country 3 weeks ago. Were you in prison from to ? Yes, and then imprisoned again in January to Were you in the same prison all of that time? No, no; we were transferred from one prison to the others. From to as I understand it, you exercised your religious function in spite of the law against such activity, did you not? How did you do this? When I came out from prison in , I was licensed to preach - of course, nobody can preach in our country accept he has a license from the Government - and in the beginning I got a license, but which was withdrawn from me after the first week of preaching. The motives are so comical you would say. In a sermon I said that Christians must keep hope, because of the wheel of history turns Never will it fall. And then generally in the Soviet countries there exists the underground church which works as the first Christians worked. Only now we understand texts of the bible which we had not understood before. I did not know why it is written in the Bible that a man named Simon was called Peter. Simeon was called Niger and so on. Everyone is called otherwise than his mother called him. So it is with us now. In every village I was called by another name. I was called Valentin, Georgescu, Ruben. In every village I had another name, and so I could preach. I did not understand in earlier times why Jesus, when He wishes to have the last supper said: Now we know it when we make secret prayer meetings. We never give the address. We tell to the main to wait in a public garden or somewhere, and when one with a

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flower here, or with a necktie passes, go after him. And so we have developed a technique of secret church work and so I could work. How did you keep alive.? How did you sustain yourself? The Christians sustained me everywhere. I had no salary, I had no regular salary but the Christians everywhere sustained me. In Rumania the first question asked of a pastor or a priest of any denomination, is: Has he been in prison? If he has been in prison he is all right. All the Christians sustain him. You were rearrested in , as I understand it. Were you kept in the same prison until your release in ? Then, also, I was in several prisons. Could you describe for us the cell in which you were kept in solitary confinement? There were different cells. In solitary confinement I was the first 2, nearly 3 years. It was in the most beautiful building of Bucharest in the building of the Secretariat of State for Internal Affairs. It is a building before which all foreigners stand and admire it. I can tell you that your White House is a very little building in comparison with ours. And there, beneath the earth, 10 meters beneath the earth, are the cells. There are no windows in the cells. Air enters through a tube. And there were a few desks with a mattress, with a straw mattress. You had but three steps for to walk. Never were we taken out from these cells except for interrogations when prisoners were beaten and tortured. For years I have never seen sun, moon, flowers, snow, stars, no man except the interrogator who beat, but I can say I have seen heaven open, I have seen Jesus Christ, I have seen the angles and we were very happy there. But the treatment was very bad. The purpose was to make us mad. The guard had felt shoes. For years, not to hear anything. In all these years of prison we never had a book, we never had a but of paper, we never had a newspaper, nothing to distract our mind except that from time to time tape recorders were put on the corridor. I had not seen such a thing. But at once we heard beautiful Rumanian music, and then we enjoyed it. This lasted for half an hour the torturing of a woman.

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4: [USC04] 2 USC Ch. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MEMBERS

Passed House; Passed Senate; To President; Became Law; H.R. 1000 th Congress () To amend titles II and XIX of the Social Security Act remove the age limit on the Medicaid buy-program, to remove work restrictions on disabled adult children who have reached retirement age, and for other purposes.

Usage[edit] The term bill is primarily used in Anglophone nations. In the United Kingdom, the parts of a bill are known as clauses, until it has become an act of parliament, from which time the parts of the law are known as sections. Preparation[edit] The preparation of a bill may involve the production of a draft bill prior to the introduction of the bill into the legislature. While mechanisms exist to allow other members of the legislature to introduce bills, these are subject to strict timetables and usually fail unless a consensus is reached. In the US system, where the executive is formally separated from the legislature, all bills must originate from the legislature. Bills can be introduced using the following procedures: A motion is brought before the chamber asking that leave be given to bring in a bill. This is used in the British system in the form of the Ten Minute Rule motion. The legislator has 10 minutes to propose a bill, which can then be considered by the House on a day appointed for the purpose. While this rule remains in place in the rules of procedure of the US Congress, it is seldom used. In jurisdictions where the executive can control legislative business a bill may be brought in by executive fiat. Reading legislature Bills are generally considered through a number of readings. This refers to the historic practice of the clerical officers of the legislature reading the contents of a bill to the legislature. While the bill is no longer read, the motions on the bill still refer to this practice. This is accompanied by an order that the bill be printed and considered again. After the second reading the bill is referred to a committee, which considers the bill line by line proposing amendments. The committee reports to the legislature, at which stage further amendments are proposed. Finally a third reading debate at which the bill as amended is considered in its entirety. In a bicameral legislature the process is repeated in the other house, before the Bill is submitted to the executive for approval. Enactment and after[edit] Where a piece of primary legislation is termed an act , the process of a bill becoming law may be termed enactment. Approval[edit] Bills passed by the legislature usually require the approval of the executive such as the monarch, president, or governor to become law. In parliamentary systems , approval of the executive is normally a formality, since the head of state is directed by an executive controlled by the legislature. In constitutional monarchies , this approval is called royal assent. The legislature may have significantly less power to introduce bills on such issues and may require the approval beforehand. In Commonwealth realms the royal prerogative informs this. In presidential systems , the need to receive approval can be used as a political tool by the executive, and its refusal is known as a veto. The legislature may be able to override the veto by means of a supermajority vote. In some jurisdictions a bill passed by the legislature may also require approval by a constitutional court. If the court finds the bill would violate the constitution it may annul it or send it back to the legislature for correction. In Germany the Federal Constitutional Court has discretion to rule on bills. Afterwards[edit] A bill may come into force as soon as it becomes law, or it may specify a later date to come into force, or it may specify by whom and how it may be brought into force; for example, by ministerial order. Different parts of an act may come into force at different times. An act is typically promulgated by being published in an official gazette. This may be required on enactment, coming into force, or both. Numbering of bills[edit] Legislatures give bills numbers as they progress. Every two years, at the start of odd-numbered years, the United States Congress recommences numbering from 1, though for bills the House has an order reserving the first 20 bill numbers and the Senate has similar measures for the first 10 bills. Joint resolutions also have the same effect as bills, and are titled as "H. This means that two different bills can have the same number. Each two-year span is called a congress, tracking the terms of Representatives elected in the nationwide biennial House of Representatives elections, and each congress is divided into year-long periods called sessions. Then it became Bill 72 on consideration by the Committee, after that it became House of Lords Bill This means that two

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different bills may have the same number. Sessions of parliament usually last a year. They begin with the State Opening of Parliament , and end with Prorogation. In the Irish Oireachtas , bills are numbered sequentially from the start of each calendar year. There are separate sequences for public and private bills, the latter prefixed with "P". Although acts to amend the constitution are outside the annual sequence used for other public acts, bills to amend the constitution are within the annual sequence of public bills.

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5: Browse subject: Usury laws | The Online Books Page

The Child protection act of hearings, Eighty-ninth Congress, second session on S. , a bill to amend the Federal hazardous substances labeling act to ban hazardous toys and articles intended for children, and other articles so hazardous as to be dangerous in the household regardless of labeling, and to apply to unpackaged articles intended for household use, and for other purposes.

The President is requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such day with appropriate ceremonies and activities. Passed the House of Representatives March 5, One of its prime goals is the enforcement of the Noahide Laws on all humanity. But completely missing from this Resolution are the following: The Noahide Laws –” The Encyclopedia of Judaism Civil justice [the duty to establish a legal system]; Prohibition of blasphemy [which includes the bearing of false witness]; The abandonment of idolatry; The prohibition of incest [including adultery and other sexual offenses]; The prohibition of murder; Also that of theft; The law against eating flesh [a limb] cut from a living animal [ie. When you initially read HJ Res. I have no recollection of anyone asking me to co-sponsor this Resolution so I am not familiar with what reasons were given to House of Representative members to sign on as co-sponsors. The language of the Resolution speaks for itself. Specifically, roll call votes are the means whereby members of Congress identify what laws have been passed and by whom. When laws and resolutions pass by unanimous consent, watch out! In this case someone or some group wanted to hide the real purpose behind a seemingly innocuous birthday recognition of Rabbi Schneerson. I was not part of the discussion that led to the drafting and presentation of HJ Res. But based on my knowledge of how Congress works, this describes what most probably took place. Jews, who by their financial contributions to members of Congress, claim they control what Congress will or will not do. A look at the recent history of U. This coalition has a major influence on both the Republican and Democratic parties by providing the bulk of campaign funding to both sides. Christian Zionists have also been influential in forging a closer relationship with Israel by facilitating solidarity pilgrimages and educational tours to the Holy Land. These lobbyists wanted to eliminate, for obvious reasons, any chance for discussion of the seven questions written above in this report. Specifically, the Bible, with particular reference in this instance to the Ten Commandments written by God, is the source of the ethical values and principles which are the basis of civilized society, not the Seven Noahide Laws, written by man. A recorded vote was taken and Item Yeas , Nays 8. My yes vote was among the This page contains the name of each member present and how he or she voted. But then after almost everyone was gone for the day, Item This is how it occurred: If he had objected, it would have stopped the process of unanimous consent. Congressman Gilman spoke briefly as did Minority Leader Michel. It appears likely that these four Congressmen were the only ones present. After assisting with the underhanded passage of HJ Res. After the tragic multiple shootings at Virginia Tech on April 16, , Ridge became part of the committee to cover up what actually happened in that event. There was no objection. On motion of Mr. Sawyer, by unanimous consent, the Committee on Post Office and Civil service was discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution H. A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said joint resolution was passed was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table. Ordered, That the Clerk request the concurrence of the Senate in said joint resolution. Their total remarks consumed no more than four or five minutes and there was not even a mention of the Seven Noahide Laws. Congress, and so they have. As proof of this statement no one needs to search further than the blunt words of Israeli Prime Minister, Ariel Sharon, uttered on October 3, to his colleague, Shimon Peres: We, the Jewish people, control America, and the Americans know it. Bringing up HJ Res. And because no one objected, passage was obtained with no member having his or her vote recorded in favor of or against the Resolution. By design there was no roll call vote and thus no member was held accountable for what Congress did. Eliezer Segal, a Jewish Associate Professor of Theology at the University of Calgary, admits that history proves that the Talmud, Mishnah a part of the Talmud and the seven Noahide Laws are derived from

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Babylonian traditions, that Jesus vehemently denounced because they nullified the teaching of Scripture. Provisions of the Talmud, Genesis Rabbah Sanhedrin 56 states that the seven Noahide Laws were commanded to Adam. Yet there is nothing in the Bible to support this claim. Hoffman , describes how the Talmud specifically defines all non-Jews as non-human animals. It also distinguishes between actions by Jews against non-Jews, from actions of non-Jews against Jews. Jews are clearly spoken of as Superior to non-Jews. Hitting a Jew is the same as hitting God Sanhedrin 58b. If a gentile hits a Jew, the gentile must be killed. Acceptable to Cheat Non-Jews Sanhedrin 57a. A Jew need not pay a gentile the wages owed him. If a Jew finds an object lost by a gentile it does not have to be returned. Affirmed also in Baba Kamma b. When a Jew murders a gentile there will be no death penalty. What a Jew steals from a gentile he may keep. All gentile children are animals. Gentile girls are in a state of niddah filth from birth. Insults Against Mary Sanhedrin a. Jesus is also described in the Talmud By , certain Orthodox Jewish organizations described Jesus as a sorcerer and a demented sex freak. On the website of the Orthodox Jewish, Chabad-Lubavitch group, chabad. Jesus is to be stoned to death because he has practiced sorcery and has lured the people to idolatry. He was an enticer and of such thou shalt not pity or condone. This Talmudic passage has been concealed in some translations. Non-Jews are not Human The Talmud specifically defines all who are not Jews as non-human animals, and specifically dehumanizes Gentiles as not being descendants of Adam. But there is nothing in the Bible to support this claim. These provisions of the Talmud, the same Talmud that is the source of the Noahide laws, make very clear why the proponents of HJ Res. If these had been brought to the attention of the members of Congress, HJ Res. Sinai with the intention that the Children of Israel should keep them and teach them to the Gentiles. This is a deliberate lie! There is absolutely no support in the Bible for this fraudulent claim. Over years later, after the Pharisees had killed Christ and the Temple in Jerusalem was destroyed in 70 AD, these Oral Traditions were written down and became the Babylonian Talmud. Moses died in BC. Shortly after beginning the forty year wandering in the desert, God wrote the Ten Commandments on two tablets with his own finger and they are recorded in Exodus The ancient nation of Israel reached its height of power and prestige during the reign of Solomon from BC. After Solomon, most of the Israelite kings were corrupt or inept and the Northern ten tribes of Israel were taken captive by Assyria in BC. The Southern tribes, Judah and Benjamin, were expelled to Babylon in about BC, after which the Talmud oral traditions, specifically including the Seven Noahide Laws, were produced in Babylon during this period. A Jewish website, www. The penalty for idolatry is decapitation. May the name of the wicked rot. The Ten Commandments are found in Exodus God wrote these Commandments shortly after the Exodus that began in BC. Although false claims have been made by the Jews that the origin of the Noahide Laws began with Adam, and included Noah and Moses, Jewish Professor Segal stated that the evidence of history proves that the origin of the Seven Noahide Laws is the Babylonian Traditions! In other words, at least years after God gave the Ten Commandments to mankind on Mt. The ordinances were totally separate from the Ten Commandments. No trace of a claim by anyone has been found which asserts that the Seven Noahide Laws were inside or on the outside of the Ark of the Covenant or anywhere during the Israelites sojourn in the wilderness. This fact is not surprising since the Seven Noahide Laws were first developed as a part of the Babylonian Talmud long after the exile of the Israelites to Babylon in BC. What God gave in these texts to the Children of Israel was clearly conditional. In the 23rd Chapter of Matthew, Jesus properly brought to account the Scribes and Pharisees for not keeping the covenant, the Ten Commandments. No better proof of the total rejection of the covenant was the actions of the Jews to call for the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. They were under Roman rule and only a Roman ruler could order the death penalty for any person. Jesus is God and God is not Jewish. Thou shalt have no other gods before Me. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth; thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them; for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate Me; and showing mercy unto thousands of them that love Me, and keep my commandments. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord they God in vain, for the

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Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh His name in vain. Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God, in it thou shalt not do any work, thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy manservant, nor thy maidservant, nor thy cattle, nor thy stranger that is within thy gates; for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day, and hallowed it. Honor thy father and thy mother; that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee. Thou shalt not kill.

6: Project MUSE - JFK, LBJ, and the Democratic Party

Public Laws. Enacted bills and joint resolutions appear on this list after NARA assigns public law (PL) numbers. PL numbers link to slip law texts after they have been published by GPO.

7: Communist Exploitation of Religion: Congressional Testimony Testimony of Richard Wurmbrand

Passed at the first session, which was begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the twenty. fourth day of October, , and ended on the ninth day of May,

8: Congressional Timeline: 1st Congress (March 4,) - th Congress (January 3,)

A bill does not become law until it is passed by the legislature and, in most cases, approved by the executive. Once a bill has been enacted into law, it is called an act of the legislature, or a statute.

9: Holdings : State Department security, : | York University Libraries

The first number indicates the session of Congress in which the law was passed and the second number represents the order in which the law was passed during that session. The Public Law number helps explain how a bill becomes public law and the background history noted in committee reports.

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