

Mr. MARTIN. As I recall, the Rules Committee in suggesting that amendment last year, sought to safeguard the rights of the Members themselves.

Mr. BENNETT. That would be thoroughly acceptable to me. It would be acceptable to myself and I think it would be to the committee as a whole. The only reason it is the other way is because this resolution before you today is 100 percent the same resolution the House passed with the single tiny exception of inserting the ability to recommend censure in proper cases.

Mr. MARTIN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Bolling?

Mr. BOLLING. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Bennett, at the bottom of page 2 of your resolution, the paragraph that begins—it is under section (b)—

The select committee shall have power to make an investigation of any violation by a Member, officer, employee of the House of standards of conduct established by the House of Representatives by law or resolution, including those standards provided as title 18, United States Code, and in the concurrent resolution passed July 11, 1958.

I would like to be reminded what was in that concurrent resolution.

Mr. BENNETT. That is the "Code of Ethics for Government Service."

Mr. BOLLING. And that includes the Congress? Do you have a copy of that around?

Mr. BENNETT. It is in the report of the committee. I usually carry a wallet-sized one in my wallet, but I don't have my wallet with me.

Mr. BOLLING. I was asking this because of something in the colloquy between the chairman and Mr. Bennett, and I think it is worth reading this "Code of Ethics for Government Service":

Any person in Government service should :

1. Put loyalty to the highest moral principles and to country above loyalty to persons, party or Government department.
2. Uphold the Constitution, laws and legal regulations of the United States and of all governments therein and never be a party to their evasion.
3. Give a full day's labor for a full day's pay; giving to the performance of his duties his earnest effort and best thought.
4. Seek to find and employ more efficient and economical ways of getting tasks accomplished.
5. Never discriminate unfairly by the dispensing of special favors or privileges to anyone, whether for remuneration or not; and never accept, for himself or his family, favors or benefits under circumstances which might be construed by reasonable persons as influencing the performance of his governmental duties.
6. Make no private promises of any kind binding upon the duties of office, since a Government employee has no private word which can be binding on public duty.
7. Engage in no business with the Government, either directly or indirectly, which is inconsistent with the conscientious performance of his governmental duties.
8. Never use any information coming to him confidentially in the performance of governmental duties as a means for making private profit.
9. Expose corruption wherever discovered.
10. Uphold these principles, ever conscious that public office is a public trust.

The thing that worries me today, as it did then, about this code of ethics for Government service is, first, its vagueness—because it really is, as I understand it, a re adoption of the Ten Commandments with a little addenda; and, second, the effectiveness it may or may not have had since its adoption.