

dent, I offered to yield everything in the bill that was my handiwork.

Not only in my judgment, but in other judgments—those of the Secretary of the Treasury and of many of his assistants, and I think I could confidently say in the judgment of the President—the proposal to finance presidential campaigns by a \$1 designation from every taxpayer is the best thing in the bill. It is the best thing we will have done in years for good government. It will avoid the necessity of either party having to be dependent upon large contributions from corporation executives in order to present properly their case before the people and to be heard in political campaigns.

I offered to yield on that. I am not offering any more.

I am through bending the knee, Mr. Leader.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I think the RECORD should explicitly show that the Senator from Louisiana did that. He did offer to yield on the campaign contribution amendment, which we all know is very dear to his heart.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I would have been willing to yield on everything in the bill which was my own handiwork, even as Senator in charge of the bill and as chairman of the committee from which the bill was reported. But, I have no right to yield on things which the Senate and the House of Representatives care to do.

I did not vote for H.R. 10, but the House agreed to it by a unanimous vote. The House is determined that that matter should go to the President for his signature. I have no right to yield on that—none whatever. The House would not let me do that if I tried, and I do not think I could obtain unanimous consent if I did try.

I am not going to bend my knee any longer. We can vote one way or the other on it.

I appreciate the kind consideration which the majority leader has given me, as well as others.

I approve completely of the right of every Senator to do what his conscience tells him is right. I point no finger of scorn at anyone who would filibuster on a conference report. I have done it myself. I have held the Senate in session for 3 days past midnight. But, I repeat, I do not point the finger of scorn at others. They have that right and that privilege.

All I want is the right to have the power of the majority exercised to bring this matter to a vote. I know that no matter how long I spoke against a bill, the Senate always worked its will.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, first, I wish to express my deep gratitude for the generous remarks of the able and

distinguished and beloved majority leader.

Next, I wish to express appreciation for his deeds of consideration and kindness.

Third, I wish to thank all of those who, individually and collectively, participated in the conferences yesterday, for the spirit of gentility which prevailed.

There is no animus in this issue, Mr. President. The senior Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] and I suggested several ways in which the public interest portion of the bill under question could be brought to enactment—and quickly, leaving the nonessential, unrelated, controversial, and questionable features of the bill to be dealt with in January—only a few weeks away.

I shall not detail the suggestions which the Senator from Delaware and I made, but there were many. There are ways yet available in which the foreign investors portion of title I of the bill can be sent to the President within the hour, and the Senate can adjourn by noon.

But, Mr. President, if the novel and bizarre provision in the bill, and the tax favoritisms in the bill are insisted upon at this late hour, then the Senator from Tennessee is duty bound to resist its passage.

Let me say that on day before yesterday, I made a statement with respect to the bill in the hope that the following morning Members of the Senate who were not present when I spoke, it being late in the afternoon, could read my remarks.

However, because of the pressure of business and the long hours in session, the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD was in two volumes. It was possible to print only one volume yesterday—the second volume not being available anytime during the day. I was ready to speak all day yesterday on the issue, if brought up. There was no opportunity.

It is with regret that Senators are called back. But, it is not the senior Senator from Tennessee who has provided that the Senate can operate only with a quorum. It is not the responsibility of the senior Senator from Tennessee that the bill, which was worthwhile in its original form, was loaded, or was brought here at this time. I have no voice in scheduling.

My duty is to support or oppose issues as they come to the Senate. It is, of course, a matter of disappointment when my sense of duty leads to the disappointment, the displeasure, or the discomfort of any other Member of the Senate. No one can regret that more than I, but conscience bound, I shall attempt, when I have the opportunity, to present the issues in this bill.

Instead of making a point of no quorum—which I have not yet done—I