

before we refuse to grant this rule, or cause you to pause long enough before you refuse to grant this rule.

Mr. QUILLEN. I am from an area that did not secede from the Union. President Andrew Johnson was from my area, a man who had the courage to stand up to what he believed was unconstitutional government, vilified, spit upon, hounded, impeached by the House of Representatives, tried and acquitted by one vote. But while all of that was going on Andrew Johnson said, "I must do what I think is right for my country."

Mr. CELLER. I respect you for your opinion.

Mr. QUILLEN. I respect you. I said that in the beginning, but I want to know who is calling the shots.

Mr. CELLER. I don't know of anybody calling shots.

Mr. QUILLEN. Martin Luther King through Bobby Kennedy, and Bobby Kennedy through Martin Luther King, and the history will be written to that effect. If that is what we want, go full speed ahead, but I am not going to bow down to that ilk.

Do you still want to go ahead with it? You still want to schedule it as soon as you can?

Mr. CELLER. I certainly do, sir.

Mr. QUILLEN. You are not going to agree to anything to open it up for full discussion?

Mr. CELLER. I have indicated that before, and I reiterate it now with all the power within me, we must remember that most of the provisions of this bill have already been passed upon by this House and have been approved by this House. The only exception, as I see it, is the firearms provision. The whole business was, in essence, approved by this House already.

Mr. QUILLEN. Is open housing the same?

Mr. CELLER. Practically the same; not so much different.

Mr. QUILLEN. Were the real estate dealers exempted in the House bill?

Mr. CELLER. There were some differences. I say they are not too great a degree of difference.

Mr. QUILLEN. Speaking of the report on civil disorders, Martin Luther King did not agree with that. I say, if I have raised a point here, I hope it will be loud and clear.

Mr. Chairman, rather than pursue the matter any further, I would like to defer at this point until later.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. O'Neill, do you have any questions?

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Celler, isn't the truth of the matter that legislation always follows the same line? For example, half a dozen or a dozen States passed a minimum wage law and in 1938 the Congress passed the minimum wage law.

Isn't it true, as far as this bill is concerned, there are some 12 or 15 States—

Mr. CELLER. Twenty-two States.

Mr. O'NEILL. So we are only trying to get the remainder of the States to include in their laws exactly what 22 other States already have? Is this any more stringent than, say, the State of New York bill?

Mr. CELLER. The New York bill is probably a little broader than this, a little more stringent, not much.