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Americana Hotel lobby during the UMWA international convention in 1964 in Miami. She, too, never forgets a name or face and has a word, a smile and handshake for everyone.

Despite the prestige with which his office cloaks him and its acknowledged effect in industry, business and politics, Boyle has retained a modesty, a humbleness and an ability to joke about himself. "Not bad for a sagebrush kid," he'll laugh, winding up a conversation of his encounter with a head of state, foreign diplomat or business tycoon. "Sagebrush kid" was what John L. Lewis called him once a few years after he'd brought Boyle to Washington. "Well, you've come a long way for a sage brush kid," Lewis said. "Are you still mad at me for bringing you back here?"

"Never was mad," Boyle says, recalling Lewis' question. "But, I do miss those wide open spaces in Montana and the relaxation you feel the minute you hit the state. There's no chance to relax here." Even when Boyle was hospitalized for a dislocated disc, he worked on UMWA business and negotiated one of its biggest and best contracts for miners.

"There's competition here," he says of Washington, D.C., "for just plain survival. And intrigue?" He laughs dryly at that. "There's more intrigue back here per square inch than I don't know what."

For brief respite from competition, intrigue and long, long working days, Boyle and his wife come back to the wide open spaces of Montana—Billings where his brother, R. J., is headquartered as UMWA District No. 27 president, and where his lawyer daughter, Antoinette, and her son, Daryl, nicknamed "Tiger," live. Then it's bowling, Little League baseball, drive-in movies, hamburgers, playing with Tiger's dog and casual clothes for Boyle as he devotes his time to his only grandchild.

But—Boyle's drawn back to Washington's whirlpool like a moth to a flame. "If I could live my life over," he says, "I'd be in labor. I like people and I like to fight for the underdog. I believe a man should enjoy the fruits of his labors."

He puts that point home with a quote from Abraham Lincoln: "Labor came first; without labor there'd be no capital."

DEATH OF HARVEY LEE NEAL

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, many of my colleagues have, I am sure, been privileged from time to time to hear the superbly talented piano duo known as Nelson and Neal.

I deeply regret that I must report to you today the death of my friend, Harry Lee Neal, who, with his wife, Allison Nelson, achieved worldwide acclaim unparalleled among duo pianists.

Mr. Neal's death has touched me and my staff in a very personal way, as I am sure it has others here in this Chamber, for we have come to know and enjoy his young son, John, who serves the Senate faithfully and well as a page.

The tremendous contributions Nelson and Neal have made to the cultural revolution in which we now find ourselves go far beyond the brilliance of their performances.

Their tireless research has produced a startling array of North American and 20th century premieres of lost or forgotten original works by such composers as Schubert, Mendelssohn, Liszt, and Brahms.

For a number of years their summers have been devoted to practice, recording,

and teaching the students who have come from all over America to study with them at Manorhouse, their home in Paris, Tenn.

Both distinguished educators, they co-authored a remarkable series of instruction books for student pianists. In addition, Mr. Neal was the author of a bestselling autobiography entitled "Wave As You Pass," published by Lippincott.

Not very long ago, I received a letter from Harry Neal which spoke eloquently of the uncommon generosity of this truly uncommon man. He wrote:

From time to time you may run across a situation in which it would be convenient for you to furnish some form of serious music as entertainment. As a gesture of friendship, we would be delighted to appear there in your behalf. If we may serve you by performing anywhere from Washington to Los Angeles, just pick up the telephone and call us.

The Rochester Times-Union once said of this immensely talented pair:

Nelson and Neal were a joy to hear.

Indeed, Harry Lee Neal was a joy to know.

My most heartfelt sympathy to his family.

FAILURE TO APPROPRIATE FUNDS FOR ENFORCEMENT OF FAIR HOUSING LAW

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, it was exceedingly disappointing to note that the independent offices appropriation conference report did not include any funds for the enforcement of the recently adopted fair housing law. We see once again that Congress does not mean what it says when it passes substantive legislation, and that Congress can and does speak with two voices when it comes to appropriating the funds to carry out laws already on the books.

The failure of the Congress to appropriate any funds for the implementation of the fair housing provisions of the 1968 Civil Rights Act is a denial of the basic human rights of a large segment of the American people, and a repudiation of the will of the Congress which passed the law by a large majority.

The Civil Rights Act of 1968 was a hard-won, but overwhelming congressional mandate to make economics and not race the sole determinant of purchase in the housing market. It also contained a mandate to the Department of Housing and Urban Development to participate in its enforcement through conciliation, mediation, and broadly based educational activities.

A decision not to appropriate funds to fulfill this mandate, in effect repeals that part of the law. This is a breach of faith with those in the black community who preached moderation and reliance in the Congress. It is a breach of faith with all of them who pursued their remedies in Congress and were told by Congress that their cause was just and right.

This cannot be permitted to stand. We simply must appropriate the money required.

The Senate Appropriations Committee

provided \$9 million for roughly 900 new positions both in Washington and in Housing and Urban Development regional offices for the manpower needed to handle the considerable responsibilities entailed in mediation and education. This amount was a reasonable and responsible figure.

I know that Senator WARREN MAGNUSON, chairman of the Senate conferees, fought hard to keep this in the conference bill. I commend him and support him wholeheartedly.

If we are to make any progress at all toward a unified society—and prevent what the Kerner Commission predicts—we simply must live up to our commitments. We have made a commitment in passing that law, a commitment which says that every man has a right to buy the house he wants regardless of his race or color. Not to appropriate funds to enforce, means that we have ignored and nullified our earlier commitment. I simply do not believe that the Congress wishes to go on record as repealing the Civil Rights Act of 1968 less than a year after substantial majorities in both Houses voted for it.

I, therefore, urge every Member of Congress to work for a decent level of appropriations, and live up to our word.

NIXON CALLS ON BUSINESS IN A CRISIS

Mr. DOMINICK, Mr. President, one of the contributing factors leading to the discouragement and unhappiness across our land today has been the failure of the majority of Government programs aimed at solving the problems of the slums and urban America. In the past 5 years we have been inundated with unrealistic promises, massive spending sprees, and a proliferation of Government bureaus, all attempting to alleviate poverty, unemployment, and the inequities faced by the ghetto dweller. This approach has not only miserably failed to bridge the gap between black and white Americans, but has bred frustration and violence and has fostered the very conditions it sought to overcome.

In his presidential nomination acceptance speech, Richard Nixon outlined this American tragedy and expressed the feelings of the majority when he stated "it is time to take a new road." The former Vice President summed up the situation saying "black Americans do not want more governmental programs which perpetuate dependency. They do not want to be a colony in a nation."

Long before his selection as the Republican standard bearer, Richard Nixon approached this problem with keen insight and innovative alternatives. An example is contained in an article written for the New York Amsterdam News printed in the May 25 issue. I believe it summarizes a bold new approach to overcoming the tangled crisis in the slums. His call to apply American ingenuity and talent is a call we can and must respond to. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows: