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that jobs under this program will be cut back in Jersey City, N.J., from 750 last summer to approximately 410 this summer and, in Newark, N.J., from 2,610 last summer to 1,870 this summer. In addition, the Neighborhood Youth Corps job program is being cut from 12 weeks to 10. Similar reductions are projected in cities all across the country.

I need not recite the litany of horror which engulfed Newark last summer. I will only point out that the Governor's Commission on Civil Disorder, which reported less than 2 weeks ago, cited unemployment and under-employment as one of the chief causes of unrest in the ghettos.

Last year, with a substantially larger sum of money available for the poverty programs, we enacted a \$75 million supplementary appropriation.

The supplementary appropriation requested in this bill is \$150 million.

That money will be spent to provide useful employment within the ghettos for those with no jobs and no serious hope of jobs without this program.

The record of last summer shows all too clearly how desperately these jobs are needed and I urge the members of the Committee on Appropriations to keep that record in mind as they consider this bill.

FUTURE AMERICAN LEADERS

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, unless the fighting in Southeast Asia is tremendously escalated, expanded, and prolonged, about 70,000 Negro Vietnam veterans will be finishing their military service in Vietnam during this year and early next year. They will return to civilian life. What will be the impact of these Negro war veterans on the ghettos and slums of our cities? I predict they will not join up with Stokely Carmichael, "Rap" Brown, and other extremist advocates of violence.

True, many of these Negro soldiers have lived through days and nights in combat when they thought that the last vestige of decency, kindness, and humanity had disappeared altogether from the face of the earth. Perhaps for this and other reasons we may safely predict these Negro veterans following their discharge from our Armed Forces will become tomorrow's Negro leaders and become highly respected and regarded citizens in their respective communities. Furthermore, this summer and next summer there is likely to be much less violence in our cities because of these fine and highly trained young men who recently took off their fatigue uniforms, returned home, and again became civilians.

In Vietnam many of these 60,000 or 70,000 young Negroes for the first time in their lives had the opportunity to do important work. They performed their duties well. They responded to discipline. They acquired self-confidence. They received their pay regularly and sent much of it home to their families. Practically every one of these men made a first-class war record. Many acquired a better education than before and a better education than many of their neighbors

back in the cities and towns in the United States.

Our Government is not neglecting and will not neglect these returning veterans. For example, officials of our Labor Department are already making studies to learn of employment needs of Negro veterans and to furnish further job and skill training to meet any additional requirements of these returning veterans. Then, there is the GI bill of rights and provision for higher education at Government expense. Also Project Transition has been organized to provide job training for GI's in Vietnam and in cities in this country for Negro and white veterans nearing the end of their period of service. Preference will be given to hiring these men as teachers in ghetto and other schools and as policemen and firemen in our cities. Of course, some lunatic extremist Negro groups headed by the Rap Browns and Stokely Carmichaels and their like may urge these new civilians to join noisily disturbing and violent agitation programs. I predict they will be soundly rebuffed by the great majority of returning Vietnam veterans.

These 60,000 to 70,000 former GI's have every reason to hold their heads high. They performed very important duties and received official and unofficial commendation for their services. They acquired self-assurance, confidence. Care-free youth became men almost overnight under fire. They are the "cream of the crop" among Negroes of 18 to 30 years of age. It is more than likely they will continue to be the "cream of the crop" 20 and 40 years from now—become American leaders of tomorrow.

PROPERTY RIGHTS CONSTITUTE A BASIC HUMAN RIGHT

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I shall vote to table the so-called fair housing amendment because, in my judgment, it is not a fair housing amendment. It is a forced housing amendment. It would constitute discrimination in reverse, in that it would discriminate against the owner of property as against the prospective purchaser. It is also discriminatory, in that, under the amendment, a property owner may refuse to sell, rent, or lease to a prospective purchaser of his own race or color for whatever reason he may wish, and there is nothing that the prospective purchaser could then do about it.

On the other hand, if the prospective purchaser were of a different race or color than that of the property owner, the aspect of Government compulsion would immediately be brought into the situation if this amendment were to prevail.

The amendment would accord rights to the prospective buyer which would be superior to the rights of the owner of property. In other words, the prospective buyer, who has no constitutional, legal, or natural rights in the property whatsoever would, under this amendment, be given superior rights, in instances where color or race became a factor, over the rights of the property owner.

Mr. President, I will not be a party to compelling the property owner to rent,

sell, or lease his property against his own wishes to another individual who has absolutely no legal, constitutional, or natural claim thereto whatsoever.

The right to use, manage, or dispose of his possessions cannot be separated from the physical property itself, if property is to have any real value to the individual owner, for insofar as the owner is denied such rights, he is thereby stripped of his full and unrestricted ownership of property.

Property rights constitute a basic human right and have existed long before the Constitution of the United States was ever written.

Property rights are given clear recognition repeatedly in the U.S. Constitution and are given status approaching that, indeed, if not equal thereto, of life and liberty.

The eighth Commandment recognizes the rights of true ownership of property.

Mr. President, I want to see every family have a decent and good house in which to live, but this does not necessitate destroying the rights of the property owner, whether he be white or nonwhite, to refuse to sell, rent, or lease, except in cases of eminent domain, as he thinks best.

Decent housing does not necessarily have to be integrated housing. I have no objection to those who wish to convert their neighborhoods into interracial neighborhoods. But, I recognize the equal right of those who take a different view and who wish to be selective in the management, use, and disposition of the property which is the product of their own sweat and industry.

If the time-honored rights of property are ever destroyed in America, all citizens, white and nonwhite, will have surrendered a vast portion of their liberty and their freedom.

Why should a Negro property owner be forced, against his wishes, to rent to a white person, and vice versa?

Let him do so if he so wishes, but let us not permit government, at any level, to intervene and compel him to do so, not only against his wishes, but also perhaps against his own good judgment.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, there has been much discussion, in the course of debate over fair housing, as to where the people of this country stand on the question. Despite the fact that several States have strong fair housing laws, over 80 municipalities have adopted fair housing ordinances. With each passing year, the number not only increases but also does so at an accelerating rate.

This morning, we have another example of where a community has had deep and profound debate on this issue and finally, after its citizens understood the issue, voted to support the principle of fair housing.

This morning's AP ticker indicates that the voters of Flint, Mich., where a very serious debate over fair housing occurred, approved by public referendum a fair housing ordinance. That fair housing ordinance stood up under the referendum. It did so by a vote of 20,172 to 20,129.

The petition to remove was brought by Mr. Gerald Spencer, who is a section leader of the ultraconservative John

Birch Society. This was a case where the forces of hatred and the forces of segregation decided that the people of Flint, Mich., did not want fair housing. They tried to remove it through a plebiscite. The voters of Flint decided that they in fact, after long debate, wanted the measure.

I think this is a further evidence of growing public support for the concept that discrimination in the sale and rental of housing should be removed in our country, and arrives at a time just moments before the motion to table will be presented, and shows additional reason why public support exists for this measure.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Is there further morning business?

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, in a little while we shall undoubtedly be acting—may I have the attention of the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. JAVITS. In a little while we shall undoubtedly be acting, as the majority leader has already given notice, on a motion to table the housing amendment offered by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MONDALE] and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. BROOKE].

It should be clear to every Senator precisely what we are voting on, and precisely what support this issue has.

First, let us remember, Mr. President, that a fair housing bill has passed the House of Representatives, which we never acted on; so the argument that it will not get by the other body is not valid.

Second, let us understand very clearly that the terms of the particular housing amendment before us, as every Senator knows—and rightly—will not be the terms upon which we finally vote. The housing amendment before us will, I have no doubt, be shaped and guided by what is felt in conscience to be correct, and by whatever is necessary in order to win the necessary support in the Senate.

The important thing, therefore, to bear in mind in voting on the motion to table, is that this is an expression of the sentiment of the Senate as to whether it wants any fair housing provision in this civil rights bill. Let us understand that very clearly. Does the Senate want any fair housing provision in the bill?

I strongly urge that the Senate should express itself as desiring some fair housing provision, for this reason: As one who, I believe, has a right to speak not only with feeling but with some degree of experience of slums and ghettos, I remind the Senate that the concept we are trying to get across before the long hot summer is that we are endeavoring to do, in every way open to us, justice, which has too long been deferred, more than a century in this country, in terms of equal opportunity.

It is obvious to anyone who sets foot in Harlem, Bedford-Stuyvesant, or Watts, or any such area one chooses to visit: The first thing that assails us is the dilapidation of the housing; and that is likewise the first thing that assails the Negro or member of any other minority group who lives there. This is what he suffers under. This is one of his priority gripes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. JAVITS. I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JAVITS. By permitting him to move elsewhere, we set a premium upon dignity, and drive home the lesson that if you show initiative, are lively, do a job well, and learn a trade, you get something for it. And one coin that is universally understandable is the ability to get out from under dilapidation, away from the houses with empty eyes or broken windows, which is what they are, and away from the littered courtyards, the littered streets, and the general air of depreciation which, unhappily for all of us, except where it has been broken here and there by urban renewal, by public housing, or by middle-income housing, represents the total antithesis of living which one sees in the slums.

So I ask the Senate, in voting, to bear in mind that we are voting on the principle. Shall there be something on fair housing included in this bill?

In that regard, Mr. President, I think we all ought to be aware of some very high-level endorsements. The AFL-CIO executive council, meeting in Miami Beach, Fla., has written a very eloquent resolution, signed by George Meany, its president, urging that we give favorable attention to the fair housing provision, which I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD.

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

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.,
February 19, 1968.

Senator JACOB K. JAVITS,
Washington, D.C.:

The AFL-CIO executive council today adopted the following resolution and instructed me to send it to you.

"We urge every Member of the Senate to vote for cloture to halt the filibuster against H.R. 2516, the bill that would grant Federal protection to citizens exercising their civil rights and the amendment that would establish a fair housing law that would give equal access to all housing to all persons everywhere in America.

"There are irreducible rights in this Nation and the Congress must guarantee them. Therefore, it is vital that all Members of the Senate be allowed to vote on these issues and that the undemocratic device of the filibuster be defeated."

GEORGE MEANY,
President, AFL-CIO.

Mr. JAVITS. It will be remembered that the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MONDALE] and I had a colloquy on the Senate floor recently about the President's letter, and I said I would appeal to the declared Republican candidates for expressions of their views.

I have done so, and at this time I shall read into the RECORD a telegram from

George Romney, one of the leading candidates, who says:

It is important to do all possible to demonstrate to those still suffering from social and racial injustice that needed changes can be made without lawlessness violence and civil guerrilla warfare I urge you and all Republican Senators to support cloture as a meaningful step in that direction. National, State, local, and private action is necessary if we are to defeat the effort of those organizing for racial revolution in America.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this time the telegram from George Romney, and also a telegram from Roy Wilkins, chairman of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

There being no objection, the telegrams were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MADISON, WIS.,
February 20, 1968.

Senator JACOB JAVITS,
Washington, D.C.:

It is important to do all possible to demonstrate to those still suffering from social and racial injustice that needed changes can be made without lawlessness, violence, and civil guerrilla warfare. I urge you and all Republican Senators to support cloture as a meaningful step in that direction. National, State, local, and private action is necessary if we are to defeat the effort of those organizing for racial revolution in America.

GEORGE ROMNEY.

WASHINGTON, D.C.,
February 16, 1968.

Senator JACOB K. JAVITS,
Washington, D.C.:

The cloture vote this Tuesday is clearly the critical vote on civil rights in this session of Congress. On behalf of the 115 national organizations in the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights—and more importantly—on behalf of millions of Americans whose rights are involved in the pending bill, we urge you to be on the Senate floor Tuesday at 1:00 p.m. and to vote to shut off debate.

ROY WILKINS,
Chairman, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

Mr. JAVITS. As to former Vice President Nixon, unhappily he has been traveling, and I have not actually been able to get to him; but I wish to state for the information of the Senate that his office this morning has transmitted a message to us, which sounds reasonable enough, stating that when he was here as Vice President, his rulings on the various civil rights bills and on cloture would certainly most eloquently indicate his support for civil rights measures, and for use of the instrument of cloture in order to pass them.

That is my report to the Senate in that situation.

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JAVITS. I am happy to yield.

Mr. MONDALE. I thank the Senator from New York for his most important comments at this moment, a few moments before the motion to table is presented.

I should like to repeat some of the colloquy which we had yesterday concerning our efforts to revise and reduce the scope of the fair housing proposal.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. JAVITS. I ask unanimous consent

that I may have 3 additional minutes, so that the colloquy may be completed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MONDALE. The revised proposal will be presented to the Senate as a part of the cloture motion which is to be voted upon on Monday next.

We recognized, in presenting the strong fair housing proposal which was the subject of the vote on yesterday, that we were putting the fair housing issue in its strongest terms, involving some 96 percent of the housing in this country, and very strong enforcement and procedural powers as well.

We did so even though we knew there were many Senators who opposed us on cloture in that instance, but who might support us on a reduced version of a fair housing proposal.

I believe I am fair in saying that we are in the process of developing such an alternative proposal at this time, and intend to present it within the next day or so, but that the time element is such that we are not in a position to place before the Senate, prior to the motion to table, the exact terms of that altered and reduced version.

Mr. JAVITS. I ask the Senator from Minnesota, as one of the authors of the amendment, is it fair to say that the altered and reduced version will be a substantial alteration and reduction, that we have in mind coming to an approximation with the House bill, which has already passed the House, and that what we are hoping for, from our fellow Senators today, is a favorable vote on the principle that there shall be something in this bill with relation to open housing, rather than that the amendment as originally offered should stand or fall solely as a work of perfection on the fair housing issue?

Mr. MONDALE. The Senator is correct. What this motion to table today involves is the question of whether, as the Senator from New York put it, there will be some fair housing measure voted upon by the U.S. Senate, and we hope passed by the Senate, with the further understanding that the sponsors of this measure, Senator BROOKE, myself, and others, fully intend to offer at the earliest possible moment, and before the cloture vote on Monday, a much reduced version of our fair housing proposal than that which was involved in the vote on the cloture motion yesterday.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the Senator.

DOWRIES ARE NO SUBSTITUTE FOR LIBERTIES

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, the New York Times of February 14, 1968, contained an article written by Richard Eder entitled "Greek Government Will Provide Dowries for Working Girls."

I do not know if the Greek Government is aware of the fact that this report of its efforts in support of cupid were brought to the attention of the American public on Valentine's Day. The coincidence, I am sure, cannot have escaped the attention of the alert editors of the New York Times.

But if the junta believes that by this

kind of action they can delude either the people of Greece or the friends of democracy in this country into accepting the continuing denial of constitutional government to what was the world's oldest democracy, they are wrong.

Dowries are no substitute for liberties; and the love of freedom and democratic government among the Greek people is surely still strong.

I have continually urged our Government to keep at arm's length from the present illegal government in Greece, and in particular to refrain from extending any form of military assistance to it, at least in the absence of firm guarantees that constitutional government and free and honest elections will be reinstated, on a strict and speedy timetable. We must not permit ourselves to be drawn by degrees into so-called normalized relations with what is plainly an abnormal and illegitimate regime.

I ask unanimous consent that the New York Times article to which I have referred be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

GREEK GOVERNMENT WILL PROVIDE DOWRIES FOR WORKING GIRLS

(By Richard Eder)

ATHENS, February 13.—The ruling junta extended the Greek revolution today to one of this country's most persistent—and for many families, most troublesome—traditions.

Henceforth, an official announcement said, the Government will provide dowries to marriageable working girls.

The announcement was the latest of a series of measures taken by the junta to accentuate its portrayal of itself as the patron of the poorer classes and the enemy of the privileged.

Another measure was announced today that conveys even more sharply the sense of resentment felt by many junta officers, most of whom are of humble backgrounds, toward the wealthy classes of Athens.

This was a ruling that low-priced theater tickets, formerly available to workers only for Wednesday performances, will now be good any day of the week. Under the previous practice, the announcement indicated, wealthier patrons tended to stay away from the theater on Wednesdays.

Other measures announced today include free trips abroad for workers and free expeditions to points of interest in Greece. In addition, clubs for dock workers will be built in 17 port towns and day nurseries for working mothers will be opened.

The announcements did not indicate how many workers would actually benefit from the free trips, the dowries and the nurseries, nor how the hard-pressed budget would be expanded to pay for them.

There were indications, however, that employers would be pressed to support the dowry fund, at least. A \$600,000 dowry fund, already set up by the Government, would seek employers' contributions, it was announced, and those who contributed would be given a special Labor Ministry merit flag.

The dowries given to factory and office girls would range up to the equivalent of \$1,000. It was not clear on what basis higher or lower dowries would be assigned. Possibly a system akin to that used in the Greek Army will be adopted.

Under a joint contribution plan, the army provides dowries for the daughters of officers. These vary according to the fathers' rank, starting with a few hundred dollars for a lieutenant and ranging upward.

Some light was recently cast on this by Vice Premier Stylianos Patakos, who retired from the army with the rank of brigadier. When his daughter was married shortly afterward, Mr. Patakos, who is by far the chattiest member of the junta, revealed that he had made a financial sacrifice by retiring. As a brigadier, the dowry assigned to his daughter was \$3,500. But if he had stayed in the army an imminent promotion to major general would have made it higher.

The dowry is obligatory at all levels of Greek society. The lack of one will make even a beautiful girl unmarriageable unless she emigrates and most working girls in shops and offices put aside part of their wages for their dowry.

The prevalence of the dowry was brought home sharply to one British diplomat at a farewell party just before he left Athens for another post. A Greek friend came up and told him that by leaving he was losing £5,000.

Why was that? the diplomat asked?

"As a British First Secretary, that is what you are worth if you marry into one of our families," his friend told him.

The diplomat was too tactful to ask what a French or Italian First Secretary was worth—they are, in fact, worth somewhat less—but he told a friend afterward that it was one of the more tangible satisfactions of his career.

LEADER IN GREECE SOLIDIFIES POWER

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I call attention to an article entitled "Leader in Greece Solidifies Power," written by Richard Eder, and published in the New York Times on February 16, 1968.

I ask unanimous consent that this article be printed at this point in the RECORD.

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

LEADER IN GREECE SOLIDIFIES POWER—PAPADOPOULOS'S ROLE BIGGER SINCE CONSTANTINE'S FLIGHT

(By Richard Eder)

ATHENS, February 15.—Some years ago, a visitor to a remote garrison in western Thrace was invited to join the officer's mess for dinner. As the conversation proceeded, an undercurrent of amiable mockery developed at the expense of one stocky officer.

"That's our Nasser," the visitor was told, amid general hilarity.

"The man sat there while this was going on," the visitor recalled later, "obviously aware that he was being ragged, but looking extraordinarily pleased at the same time."

The officer, who had been banished to the garrison from Athens because the Government suspected him of intrigue, was George Papadopoulos. Mr. Papadopoulos—he recently gave up his rank as colonel—led the coup of last April, became Premier in December after King Constantine had tried and failed to lead a counter-coup, and appears likely to remain Greece's ruler for as long as anyone can foresee.

Many observers believe that before he has finished, Mr. Papadopoulos will have moved Greece on a course strikingly similar to that followed by President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic.

There have been a number of changes in the position of the junta since the King fled to Rome Dec. 13, bringing down with his failure the remaining anti-junta structure in the armed forces, and collapsing the hopes of the politicians that something would come along to put them back in power.

A SHIFT IN EMPHASIS

For one thing, the previous emphasis on the transitory nature of the junta's mission has been dropped. It became unnecessary