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ators entered the Chamber and answered to their names:

Anderson	Griffin	Monroney
Baker	Gruening	Morton
Bayh	Hansen	Mundt
Bennett	Hart	Muskie
Bible	Hartke	Nelson
Boggs	Hayden	Percy
Brewster	Hollings	Proxmire
Burdick	Inouye	Ribicoff
Case	Jackson	Scott
Church	Jordan, Idaho	Smith
Clark	Long, Mo.	Stennis
Cooper	Long, La.	Symington
Cotton	McGovern	Thurmond
Dominick	McIntyre	Tower
Ellender	McIntyre	Williams, N.J.
Fulbright	Miller	Young, N. Dak.
	Mondale	

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Bartlett, one of its reading clerks, informed the Senate that pursuant to the provisions of section 202(a), Public Law 90-264, the Speaker had appointed Mr. GRAY, of Illinois, Mr. JONES of Alabama, Mr. FALLON, of Maryland, Mr. CRAMER, of Florida, Mr. McEWEN, of New York, and Mr. SCHWENDEL, of Iowa, as members of National Visitors Facilities Advisory Commission, on the part of the House.

The message announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2516) to prescribe penalties for certain acts of violence or intimidation, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bill and joint resolution, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 16489. An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes; and

H.J. Res. 1223. Joint resolution to continue for a temporary period the 7-percent excise tax rate on automobiles and the 10-percent excise tax rate on communication services.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 761) providing that when the House adjourns on Thursday, April 11, 1968, it stand adjourned until Monday, April 22, 1968, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H.R. 2516) to prescribe penalties for certain acts of violence or intimidation, and for other purposes, and it was signed by the Vice President.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H.R. 16489) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

PASSAGE OF CIVIL RIGHTS BILL IS GOOD NEWS

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, the best news of the past few days is the passage by the House of Representatives of the 1968 civil rights bill. This is a fitting response, although an inadequate one, to the tragic death of Dr. King. Even more, it is a demonstration that the democratic process can work.

Passage of a national fair housing law will not stop those who are committed to violence in our cities, but it will rob them of Negro support. The psychological importance for Negroes of available decent housing may ease somewhat the frustrations of ghetto life, frustrations which are the breeding grounds for civil disorder. Congress has demonstrated to those who persevered to progress through legislative action that it can respond to a need that affects every single American, that white America will give full equality to black Americans, that the nonviolent means which Martin Luther King advocated do work.

The Riot Commission specifically recommended enactment of a comprehensive and enforceable Federal open-housing law. Today's action by the House meets one of the steps called for by the Riot Commission—but one step is not enough, clearly not enough when racial violence strikes 110 cities over a weekend. We must turn now to the other recommendations; before we rest easily we must be certain the millions of Negroes in this Nation are sharing the opportunity and economic progress that most whites know and enjoy.

URGENT SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1968—CONFERENCE REPORT

The Senate resumed the discussion of the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 15399) making urgent supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1968, and for other purposes.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, in the presence of at least more Senators than we have had on the floor this afternoon, I wish to sum up briefly the position of those of us who oppose the conference report and ask for its rejection.

If the conference report is rejected it will open the door to a motion to appoint new conferees. That motion will be made by the Senator from Pennsylvania or by me, or by someone else. At any rate, a motion will be made that the conferees be instructed to insist on the Senate amendment adding \$90,950,000 for school assistance in federally affected areas under Public Law 874, \$25 million for the Headstart program, and \$75 million for the summer job program.

Mr. President, the summation of the argument as we have made it is that this is the very time when this conference should not be closed up, but rather the deep problems in which the country is plunged in its major cities demand the very programs which are here being rejected in the supplemental measure.

A minimum of 6 weeks or more would

be required to get a new supplemental bill, with the same struggle taking place on that measure, and with no assurance that it would be successful. Any other supplemental bill will come too late to use the money for summer jobs, as an addition to the Headstart program, or as aid to impacted areas. Therefore, this is the time to act and this is the time to demonstrate that this is the time to act.

The other body has just approved the historic civil rights bill which was passed in this body, with decisive votes and strong support on both sides of the aisle, which indicates Congress is going to act out of a sense of justice rather than resentment. We should do the same thing here today. We should signal this, as has been done in the other body. I know of nothing that could better indicate that nonviolence will be encouraged, because Congress intends to demonstrate it intends to do justice and at the same time make clear that it will not tolerate anarchy or disorder.

With respect to the national tranquillity, the Senate has given its answer with respect to increased taxes, reduced expenditures, and reallocation of priorities. The real deadlock with the other body lies in the fact that it has a different view on that subject so far. We will not yield on the general policy that a tax increase is needed and that a reduction in expenditures is needed, as well as a reallocation of priorities. Why should we yield on these necessary measures at this time?

We should keep the conference open so that there will be a real chance that something can be done for the summer program.

Finally it would give an opportunity, which is essential, to the President to do as he did last year and give us his ideas with respect to what is a required program to deal with our current situation. Last year a special message was sent to the Congress with respect to this matter. This year there may be some other way to manifest the views of the executive branch, but if we close it off by accepting the conference report today we will not be able to move in time with respect to what must eventually and necessarily be done.

Mr. President, for those reasons I urge that the report be rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the Senate conferees weighed the matter in conference to get the Senate amendments agreed to but the House conferees, headed by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the other body, said in the first meeting that they would not agree to any amendments and they stood adamant on every proposition except the allowance of \$20,410,000, which was in the last conference under Public Law 874. The parliamentary situation is this: We can agree to the conference report and then we will have a separate vote on the amendment dealing with the school impacted funds under Public Law 874. So that anyone not satisfied with the funds under Public Law 874 can vote for the conference report, and then vote against the amendment under Public Law 874, which means