

UNITED STATES

Congress



OF AMERICA

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 89th CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

VOLUME 111—PART 17

AUGUST 31, 1965, TO SEPTEMBER 13, 1965

(PAGES 22279 TO 23626)

The welcoming chant that went up when the Troopers arrived was simply, "Welcome Home, Troopers," repeated over and over again.

Both Secretary of State Thyra Thomson and Mayor Patrick Meenan reflected the pride of Wyoming and Casper in the achievements of the Troopers.

Mrs. Thomson said, "Welcoming home the world champion Troopers and Jim Jones is a proud occasion for all Wyoming. They have brought honor and glory to themselves and to the entire State."

Mrs. Thomson added that it was with tears in her eyes and pride in her heart that she was able to be there to welcome them.

Meenan told the group, "We have a mutual admiration society. Casper is the type of city that demands and gets excellence. The Troopers are too talented to knock themselves out for anything but a top-notch city."

"It is in tribute to you that we all turn out this way," Meenan continued. "It is the way a grateful community expresses itself."

He told the Troopers he hoped they would live their future lives by the same standards of excellence they had observed in the Troopers.

Bill Shutts was master of ceremonies for the occasion. He gave a commentary on the achievements of the group while they were on tour of the East. Shutts also praised Jones and his devoted leadership of the Troopers over the past 8 years.

After the ceremony, Mrs. Thomson was taken to the airport by the highway patrol to catch the late commercial flight to Cheyenne. There was anxiety over her being able to catch the plane, as the Troopers were late in arriving. But the plane she was taking was delayed at Riverton, and she arrived at the airport in good time.

Parking was at a premium around the stadium, and cars were jammed into any nook or cranny available for blocks around. Many people despaired of getting into the stadium and sat in their cars to listen to the ceremonies on their radios.

Many remarks passed around among the welcomers regarding the stamina of the Troopers in making the long trek from Sioux City, Iowa, Thursday and still giving a superb performance on their arrival here.

Well, they're here, now—tired but flushed with success—and ready to join in the long academic year ahead.

THE CASPER TROOPERS DRUM AND BUGLE CORPS COLOR GUARD

Cathy Anderson, Barbara Baker, Edie Booth, Virginia Bush, Michelle Charbonneau, Susan Cunningham, Janet Ferrell, Sharon Garrison, Becky Haley, Laurel Jones, Kathy Jones, Vickie Jones.

Florence Lau, Sandy Maxon, Rhonda Murray, Barbara Rinker, Billie Jo Santistevan, Mary Schneider, Mary Shea, Jo Ellen Williams, Donna Knobel, Evet Weeks.

DRUM MAJOR

Pete Emmons.

DRUMS

Eddie Bostwick, Dennis Dusel, Johnny Paterson, Ruth Anne Smith, Bill Bailey, Bob Kalkofen, Fred Sanford, Jim McDaniel, Gary Shockey, Dan Wilson, Lucy Gerdom, Norman Kindt, Eileen White.

SOPRANOS

Paul Boyer, Terry Carr, Bill Fyock, Bob Holland, Ron Kalkofen, Rick Lemke, Barry Miller, David Ramsey.

John Shea, Jim Wade, John Belz, Kandra Carr, Allen Goodrich, Steve Kildow, Jim McIntyre, Vern White, Tom Anderson, Carolyn Bailey, Dick DePaemelere.

FRENCH HORNS

Pete Banta, Tom Dodson, Bill Garner, Lloyd Banta, Dick Hinerman.

BASS

Ken Davis, Ray Maxon, Walt Heath, Randy Murray, Greg Carr, Blaine Gillingham, Jim Herdt, Jake Johnson, Brett Carr, Mike Carr, Dean Jackman.

CONTRA BASS

Ted Booth, Nick Krause, Gary Friess.

STAFF DIRECTOR

Jim Jones.

BEYOND LOS ANGELES

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, many of America's most influential columnists and reporters, and many Senators on this floor, have spoken of the urgent need for action to avert further catastrophes like the rioting last month in Los Angeles. I myself discussed this matter at length in my floor statement of last August 17.

Today I would like to call the attention of the Senate to one of the most illuminating discussions I have yet seen on the immense challenge which lies before us, a column by Richard Wilson in the Washington Star of August 20, entitled, "The Next Step: Erasing the Intolerable."

Mr. Wilson says:

One can wring one's hands over the riots, speak of the need for respect for law and order, or deplore the animalistic and criminal impulses that sent the pillagers and arsonists careening through the streets.

But, he adds:

The point is that the safety and welfare of the whole community depends upon improving the conditions of life in those immense areas of our big cities—and small ones, too—where existence is becoming increasingly intolerable.

Our effort to improve these conditions, Wilson states, must be "direct and prompt." He cites the need for "massive programs for improved education and for keeping Negro children in school," better housing, relief from overcrowding, beautification and cleaning up, and strong efforts "to restore the stability of Negro family life and use welfare programs constructively instead of destructively."

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that this fine article be given the wide circulation it deserves through its publication in the RECORD.

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

NEXT STEP: ERASING THE INTOLERABLE

(By Richard Wilson)

All through this long hot summer, and weeks before the rioting in Los Angeles, President Johnson has had task forces at work on the problem of the Negro in the city.

New legislation is being prepared on cushioning the shocks of population shifts into cities that cannot fulfill the hopes and aspirations of Negroes who are moving into them. The President has said that he considers the problem of the Negro in the city one of the two or three most important matters to be taken up in Congress next year. It may be the most important.

Evidently the President has some new measures in mind to improve educational opportunities for Negroes, and to cope with the

increasing crime, disease, and social and family breakdown which are so characteristic of large urban Negro concentrations in virtually every city of the country.

We are quite clearly passing out of the stage of guaranteeing and enforcing, even by unconstitutional methods, the constitutional rights of Negroes and moving into the second stage of directly addressing the social, human, and emotional aspects of the Nation's most difficult domestic problem.

This would have happened without the Los Angeles riots. One can wring one's hands over the riots, speak of the need for respect for law and order, or deplore the animalistic and criminal impulses that sent the pillagers and arsonists careening through the streets.

One can say that the Reverend Martin Luther King has opened Pandora's box, or go along with the sociologists in finding that the seething discontent in the cities is attributable to the widening gap between newly aroused Negro expectations and stark Negro reality. This is all beside the point. The point is that the safety and welfare of the whole community depends upon improving the conditions of life in those immense areas of our big cities—and small ones, too—where existence is becoming increasingly intolerable.

These conditions would have existed and do exist without relation to enforcing the constitutional and legal rights of Negroes, or any broad concepts of social equality, or any dream world of universal intermixture and brotherhood. Every metropolitan area in the country has a rotten heart of poverty and degradation, a locus of violent crime and disorder that threatens the existence of the city itself—the place where so many millions must work and make their livelihoods whether or not they reside there.

These festering centers of the great cities have grown and continue to grow beyond the capacity of local authorities to control or improve them. No large city in the United States has enough competent police to control crime, nor enough competent welfare workers or preachers or doers-of-good to repair the shattered fabric of Negro family life in the city.

Nor will a statute book full of laws guaranteeing the right to vote, the right to go into all public places, the right to equal education, the right to equal employment opportunity, the right to live where one pleases remove the rotten heart of our cities. In many cities where conditions are the worst, Negroes have had full constitutional rights for many years.

The approach will have to be direct and prompt. It means massive programs for improved education and for keeping Negro children in school. It means massive efforts to restore the stability of Negro family life and the use of welfare programs, constructively instead of destructively.

It means physical improvement of the areas, most of all relief from overcrowding, poor sanitation, rat infestation. It means beautification and cleaning up.

Housing must be improved; it is absolutely intolerable. Order must be maintained and that means more police, whether white or Negro.

The experts will tell you that the answer does not lie in abandoning these areas of Negro concentration and dispersing the residents throughout the community at large in our generation or the next. We cannot wait for that, it will be too slow coming.

It is the unfortunate truth that the Negro ghettos will continue to exist, and conditions in them will grow worse, for many years to come unless determined action reverses the trend.

The cities themselves seem unequal to the task without Federal help, inspiration and direction, and that appears to be the next stage in addressing the problem.