

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1969 O - 341-170

UNITED STATES



OF AMERICA

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 91st CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION

VOLUME 115—PART 4

FEBRUARY 24, 1969, TO MARCH 6, 1969

(PAGES 4179 TO 5498)

DEATH OF PRIME MINISTER LEVI ESHKOL

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, the State of Israel lost a valiant leader with the death of Prime Minister Levi Eshkol. I ask unanimous consent that my remarks of February 26, 1969, mourning the passing of the Prime Minister be printed in the RECORD.

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

STATEMENT OF MR. SCOTT

The world today mourns the passing of Prime Minister Levi Eshkol of Israel, one of the pioneer builders of the Jewish homeland.

A member of the Israeli government since its establishment as an independent State in 1948, Prime Minister Eshkol long served the people of that valiant Nation. While continually realizing the need to strengthen Israel's deterrent capacity, the Prime Minister has been unrelenting in his efforts to secure the peace that we knew would benefit all in the Middle East and all mankind.

On a recent visit to the United States, Prime Minister Eshkol conveyed to former President Johnson his central concern for peace in his country and for the area of the world in which he lived. He closed his remarks with the Biblical phrase "Peace be to him that is far, and to him that is near."

These are beautiful sentiments coming from one who has long yearned for a true peace for his people. We can only hope that Prime Minister Eshkol will now find the peace he so richly deserves.

RESPONSIBILITY IN SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, statements attributed to Richard Nixon and some of his supporters during and since his successful campaign for the Presidency led many school officials and other observers of the school desegregation program to believe that less would be required under a Nixon administration than had been true during the preceding administration. I hope I am correct in interpreting the comments recently by the President and Secretary Finch to mean that there will not be any backsliding or equivocation in the school desegregation program authorized by title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

An article published in the Atlanta Constitution of February 15, 1969, makes clear the great importance of the Nixon administration carrying out the title VI school desegregation program firmly and fairly, as I believe it has been conducted in the past. The article was written by Mr. Reg Murphy, and it makes a great deal of sense. Persons who have been elected to office should have no difficulty understanding the point Mr. Murphy makes in the article—that unless the President and Secretary Finch are firm in their administration of the title VI program, they will "create an untenable political situation for local superintendents, principals, teachers, and moderates who must continue to live in the community."

Mr. President, the article by Mr. Murphy emphasizes a point which is often overlooked in the discussion of the school desegregation program. I hope Members of Congress will take time to read the

article, which I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD.

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

PRESIDENT, HEW MUST BE FIRM

(By Reg Murphy)

"If they are wishy-washy now, they will destroy everything we have worked for in this community," a worried Georgia county school superintendent said.

"Our school board and a majority of our people pretty well accepted the fact they would have to desegregate the school for real. They lost in the district court, and then we lost some money from the schools," the superintendent added.

"After Nixon won, the board members got some new hope. Then they went to a Georgia school boards meeting the other night and heard Gov. Maddox talk about the need to change the decisions in education, and they got real excited. Now they think some kind of lightning is going to strike and they won't really have to desegregate."

As the superintendent talked, it was obvious that he has been under great strain. Trying to guide his schools toward integration, and working with a board which has resisted every step of the way, has been exceedingly difficult. He needs help—the kind of help that only the Nixon Administration and the department of Health, Education and Welfare can give.

The superintendent went on to say that his lawyers have advised there is no way to win the appeal. The lawyers have advised it would take \$6,000 of school money to pursue the case to the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans and that much more to go to the U.S. Supreme Court.

"We can't afford that—and it would be a waste of money anyway," the superintendent said. "But if these people keep getting new hope we will find ourselves appealing the case."

What worries him more than money, however, is the fact that the community once was resigned to accepting desegregation but now feels it may have another chance to rebel.

"You know," he said, "it's unhealthy for a community to go through this. We need firm help. If they are wishy-washy now, they will destroy everything we have worked for in this community."

The school man's talk sounded very much like the words of the restaurant operators a few years ago. They were ready to desegregate, but needed an outside agency's help. When the public accommodations law was passed by Congress, they had the firm backing they needed. Then they served food to just about everybody who came.

Only in cases where the superintendent can lean on some outside agency can he afford to move for desegregation. As a public official in a Southern county, he would have no future unless he could point to pressure in moving to desegregate the schools.

The job of President Richard Nixon and HEW Secretary Robert Finch becomes clear, then. They must insist that the law of the land be obeyed promptly. They must have firm guidelines which will tell school districts precisely what to expect. And they must cut off funds precisely when they say they will.

Otherwise they create an untenable political situation for local superintendents, principals, teachers and moderates who must continue to live in the community.

It appears that Nixon and Finch have understood only partially their responsibility. They talk about sweet reason. To be sure, that is essential.

They also must be very firm indeed, or they will bring on the political death of a vast number of men who are trying to do the right thing.

ABM AND THE ARMS RACE

Mr. PERCY. Mr. President, the board of directors of Congregation Solel in Highland Park, Ill., has adopted a statement of concern about the ABM program and the nuclear arms race. Because of its eloquence and logic, I ask unanimous consent that it be presented in the RECORD.

I congratulate the board of Congregation Solel, their rabbi, Arnold Jacob Wolf, and their president, Irving A. Hanig.

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

In the few short years since Hiroshima, we have watched nuclear armaments multiply and re-multiply to even farther and more awesome limits of destructiveness. It is hard to believe that in so little time the arms race could have already reached the state it has, and that we now find ourselves actually considering whether missiles armed with hydrogen bomb warheads should be placed directly into our community in an attempt to achieve some kind of protection.

Supporters of the "thin" antiballistic missile program which is now being proposed admit that it would not be adequate to protect against a massive attack. They do contend that such a system would nevertheless provide protection against a lesser attack. This view is not shared by many who believe that a determined aggressor with enough capability to produce the type of weapon against which the system is designed would also be able to circumvent the system by attacking in other ways.

In the face of the grave dangers of an inflated economy, we are deeply concerned about making vast expenditures in a program which may well contribute little or nothing to our country's security. The initial cost alone would be \$5 billion and if the system is expanded as some have proposed the cost has been projected to from \$40 billion to \$100 billion. With our nation torn by the crisis of racial conflict, our human and material resources in such tremendous amounts must not be diverted from the urgent domestic needs of our society.

We are deeply concerned about the possibility of an accidental explosion. Despite the reassurance that every conceivable precaution would be taken, the horrible loss of life, which would result if an accident should somehow nevertheless occur, remains a terrifying prospect.

On the basis of our religious and moral convictions, we feel that mankind must bring a halt to the senseless nuclear arms race. We pray that people and their leaders in all nations may be granted the will and wisdom to seek out ways of creating a world safe from nuclear holocaust. Man has reached a stage where in a few months he will walk on the moon for the first time. We pray that he may also be granted the dignity to learn how to walk on the earth as a man.

CONSERVATION QUESTIONS FACING THE NATION

Mr. METCALF. Mr. President, I believe that Americans are becoming increasingly aware that a gross national product defined simply in terms of output is a meaningless concept, that if we are destroying our environment in order to produce this output, then the annual increase in GNP is not a figure of which to be proud, but, rather is a measure of our shameful destructiveness.

I say that I believe Americans are becoming increasingly aware of this ele-