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ranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. This potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists and will persist.

We must never let the weight of this combination endanger our liberties or democratic processes. We should take nothing for granted. Only an alert and knowledgeable citizenry can compel the proper meshing of the huge industrial and military machinery of defense with our peaceful methods and goals, so that security and liberty may prosper together.

Akin to, and largely responsible for the sweeping changes in our industrial-military posture, has been the technological revolution during recent decades.

In this revolution, research has become central; it also becomes more formalized, complex, and costly. A steadily increasing share is conducted for, by, or at the direction of, the Federal government.

Today, the solitary inventor, tinkering in his shop, has been overshadowed by task forces of scientists in laboratories and testing fields. In the same fashion, the free university, historically the fountainhead of free ideas and scientific discovery, has experienced a revolution in the conduct of research. Partly because of the huge costs involved, a government contract becomes virtually a substitute for intellectual curiosity. For every old blackboard there are now hundreds of new electronic computers.

The prospect of domination of the nation's scholars by Federal employment, project allocations, and the power of money is ever present—and is gravely to be regarded.

Yet, in holding scientific research and discovery in respect, as we should, we must also be alert to the equal and opposite danger that public policy could itself become the captive of a scientific-technological elite.

It is the task of statesmanship to mold, to balance, and to integrate these and other forces, new and old, within the principles of our democratic system—ever aiming toward the supreme goals of our free society.

V

Another factor in maintaining balance involves the element of time. As we peer into society's future, we—you and I, and our government—must avoid the impulse to live only for today, plundering, for our own ease and convenience, the precious resources of tomorrow. We cannot mortgage the material assets of our grandchildren without risking the loss also of their political and spiritual heritage. We want democracy to survive for all generations to come, not to become the insolvent phantom of tomorrow.

VI

Down the long lane of the history yet to be written America knows that this world of ours, ever growing smaller, must avoid becoming a community of dreadful fear and hate, and be, instead, a proud confederation of mutual trust and respect.

Such a confederation must be one of equals. The weakest must come to the conference table with the same confidence as do we, protected as we are by our moral, economic, and military strength. The table, though scarred by many past frustrations, cannot be abandoned for the certain agony of the battlefield.

Disarmament, with mutual honor and confidence, is a continuing imperative. Together we must learn how to compose differences, not with arms, but with intellect and decent purpose. Because this need is so sharp and apparent I confess that I lay down my official responsibilities in this field with a definite sense of disappointment. As one who has witnessed the horror and the lingering sadness of war—as one who knows that another war could utterly destroy this civilization which has been so slowly and painfully built over thousands of years—I wish I could say tonight that a lasting peace is in sight.

Happily, I can say that war has been avoided. Steady progress toward our ultimate goal has been made. But, so much remains to be done. As a private citizen, I shall never cease to do what little I can to help the world advance along that road.

VII

So—in this my last good night to you as your President—I thank you for the many opportunities you have given me for public service in war and peace. I trust that in that service you find some things worthy; as for the rest of it, I know you will find ways to improve performance in the future.

You and I—my fellow citizens—need to be strong in our faith that all nations, under God, will reach the goal of peace with justice. May we be ever unswerving in devotion to principle, confident but humble with power, diligent in pursuit of the Nation's great goals.

To all the peoples of the world, I once more give expression to America's prayerful and continuing aspiration:

We pray that peoples of all faiths, all races, all nations, may have their great human needs satisfied; that those now denied opportunity shall come to enjoy it to the full; that all who yearn for freedom may experience its spiritual blessings; that those who have freedom will understand, also, its heavy responsibilities; that all who are insensitive to the needs of others will learn charity; that the scourges of poverty, disease and ignorance will be made to disappear from the earth, and that, in the goodness of time, all peoples will come to live together in a peace guaranteed by the binding force of mutual respect and love.

CIVIL RIGHTS CONCERN

Mr. HART. Mr. President, five Senators—all members of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare—have written to Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Finch to express their concern about the administration of the school desegregation program under title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. I share the concern of our colleagues and wish to associate myself with the position expressed in their letter.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the letter and a press release describing the contents of the letter be printed in the RECORD.

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

MARCH 25, 1969.

HON. ROBERT H. FINCH,
*Secretary, Department of Health, Education,
and Welfare, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: As supporters of the basic principle underlying Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964—that Federal tax revenues collected from all Americans should not be used to support programs of activities which discriminate against some Americans—we are concerned about the way in which the Title VI school desegregation program will be implemented in the future. We believe you share our commitment to equality of opportunity, but we are concerned about the statements attributed to you in the March 10th issue of a national magazine, and the interpretations being applied to those statements.

Our concerns have been heightened by articles appearing in last Sunday's newspapers with titles such as "Finch Aide Urges Eased Guidelines." We are disturbed to learn that you are being advised to relax the school desegregation guidelines, and advised to relax them in a furtive and quiet manner. In our judgement, these guidelines accurately reflect the law of the land, and should be implemented openly and honestly.

Because of the confusion which now seems to exist in many parts of the country—particularly the South—about how this Administration plans to proceed in the school desegregation program, we urge that you issue a statement clarifying your intent. We urge you to make clear the commitment of the Administration to implement this program firmly and fairly in accordance with the existing school desegregation policies and consistent with the decisions of the Federal courts. We believe it would be unfair and unfortunate to change the existing requirements under which hundreds of schools are now desegregating.

Finally, Mr. Secretary, we hope that you will receive this letter in the same constructive spirit in which it is intended. We want to support you in the firm and fair enforcement of the Title VI compliance program. We believe, however, that a statement from you affirming your support for the program would help immensely to clear the air.

Sincerely,

WALTER F. MONDALE,
U.S. Senator.
HARRISON WILLIAMS,
U.S. Senator.
THOMAS EAGLETON,
U.S. Senator.
ALAN CRANSTON,
U.S. Senator.
HAROLD HUGHES,
U.S. Senator.

In a letter made public today, five members of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee urged HEW Secretary Finch to implement existing school desegregation guidelines "firmly and fairly."

Expressing their concern "about the way in which the Title VI school desegregation program will be implemented in the future" were Senators Mondale (D-Minn.), Williams (D-N.J.), Eagleton (D-Mo.), Cranston (D-Calif.) and Hughes (D-Iowa).

The Senators said "we believe you share our commitment to equality of opportunity, but we are concerned about the statements attributed to you in the March 10th issue of a national magazine . . . and by articles appearing in last Sunday's newspapers with titles such as "Finch Aide Urges Eased Guidelines."

Further, they stated in their letter, "In our judgment, these guidelines accurately reflected the law of the land," and "we believe it would be unfair and unfortunate to change the existing requirements under which hundreds of schools are now desegregating."

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.— TRIBUTE BY SENATOR GOODELL

Mr. SCOTT. On behalf of the distinguished Senator from New York (Mr. GOODELL), who is absent from the Senate on official business, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a tribute by him to the memory of Martin Luther King, Jr., on the anniversary of Dr. King's assassination.

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

TRIBUTE BY SENATOR CHARLES E. GOODELL TO
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.'S MEMORY ON
THE ANNIVERSARY OF HIS ASSASSINATION

April 4th marks the first anniversary of the physical death of Martin Luther King, Jr.

It is a time of sadness . . . it is a time of solemnity . . . it is a time of prayer . . . it is a time of dedication.

It is a time for all America to say "We share the dream."