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conferred upon such courts for the trial of such offenses"; and

(C) striking out the catch line and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"§821. Art. 21. Limitation on jurisdiction of courts-martial".

(6) The table of sections at the beginning of subchapter IV is amended by striking out

"821. 21. Jurisdiction of courts-martial not exclusive."

and inserting in lieu thereof

"821. 21. Limitation on jurisdiction of courts-martial."

(7) Section 849 (article 49) is amended by—

(A) striking out "not, capital" in subsection (d); and

(B) striking out subsection (f).

(8) Section 852 (article 52) is amended by—

(A) striking out subsection (a) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(a) No person may be convicted of any offense under this chapter except by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the court-martial present at the time the vote is taken or except as provided in section 845 (b) of this title (article 45 (b)).";

(B) striking out subsection (b); and

(C) redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (b).

(9) Section 856 (article 56) is amended to read as follows:

"§ 856. Art. 56. Maximum limits

"The punishment which a court-martial may direct for an offense may not exceed such limits as the President may prescribe for that offense. The President shall not have authority to modify or suspend punishment with respect to any particular geographical area or with respect to any particular offense."

(10) Section 867 (b) (1) (article 67 (b) (1)) is amended by striking out "or extends to death".

(11) Section 871 (article 71) is amended by—

(A) striking out "extending to death or" in the first sentence of subsection (a);

(B) striking out "except a death sentence" in the second sentence of subsection (a); and

(C) striking out "except a death sentence" in the second sentence of subsection (d).

(12) Sections 933 and 934 (articles 133 and 134) are amended to read as follows:

"§ 933. Art. 133. Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman

"Any commissioned officer, cadet, or midshipman who is guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman shall be subject to punishment under section 815 (article 15) of this title.

"§ 934. Art. 134. General article

"Though not specifically mentioned in this chapter, all disorders and neglects to the prejudice of good order and discipline in the armed forces, all conduct of a nature to bring discredit upon the armed forces, of which persons subject to this chapter may be guilty, shall be taken cognizance of and punished under section 815 (article 15) of this title."

Sec. 2. The amendments made by this Act shall become effective on the first day of the sixth calendar month following the month in which this Act is enacted.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business not be laid before the Senate until the morning business is completed. The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr.

CXVI—1715—Part 20

GRAVEL). Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, informed the Senate that, pursuant to the provisions of section 5(a); Public Law 87-758, the Speaker had appointed Mrs. HANSEN of Washington as a member of the National Fisheries Center and Aquarium Advisory Board, to fill the existing vacancy thereon.

The message announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the bill (S. 2484) to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 to authorize marketing agreements providing for the advertising of papayas.

The message also announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 3547) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Narrows unit, Missouri River Basin project, Colorado, and for other purposes, with an amendment, in which it request with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 11032. An act to prohibit the use of interstate facilities, including the mails, for the transportation of salacious advertising;

H.R. 13125. An act to amend section 11 of the act approved February 22, 1889 (25 Stat. 676), as amended by the act of May 7, 1932 (47 Stat. 150), and as amended by the act of April 13, 1948 (62 Stat. 170), relating to the admission to the Union of the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington; and for other purposes;

H.R. 13434. An act to provide for the disposition of judgment funds on deposit to the credit of the Hualapai Tribe of the Hualapai Reservation, Ariz., in Indian Claims Commission dockets Nos. 90 and 122, and for other purposes;

H.R. 14097. An act to authorize the use of funds arising from a judgment in favor of the Citizen Band of Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma in Indian Claims Commission docket No. 96, and for other purposes;

H.R. 14373. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the city of Portsmouth, State of Virginia, certain lands situated within the Crawford urban renewal project (Va.-53) in the city of Portsmouth, in exchange for certain lands situated within the proposed southside neighborhood development project;

H.R. 14827. An act to provide for the disposition of funds to pay a judgment in favor of the Sac and Fox Tribes of Oklahoma in Indian Claims Commission docket numbered 220, and for other purposes;

H.R. 15937. An act to curtail the mailing of certain articles which present a hazard to postal employees or mail processing machines by imposing restrictions on certain advertising and promotional matters in the mails, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 17695. An act to amend section 2735 of title 10, United States Code, to provide for the finality of settlement effected under section 2733, 2734, 2734a, 2734b, or 2737.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (S. 2484) to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of

1937 to authorize marketing agreements providing for the advertising of papaya.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred, as indicated:

H.R. 11032. An act to prohibit the use of interstate facilities, including the mails, for the transportation of salacious advertising;

H.R. 15937. An act to curtail the mailing of certain articles which present a hazard to postal employees or mail processing machines by imposing restrictions on certain advertising and promotional matters in the mails, and for other purposes;

H.R. 17695. An act to amend section 2735 of title 10, United States Code, to provide for the finality of settlement effected under section 2733, 2734, 2734a, 2734b, or 2737; to the Committee on the Judiciary;

H.R. 13125. An act to amend section 11 of the act approved February 22, 1889 (25 Stat. 676) as amended by the act of May 7, 1932 (47 Stat. 150), and as amended by the act of April 13, 1948 (62 Stat. 170) relating to the admission to the Union of the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington, and for other purposes;

H.R. 13434. An act to provide for the disposition of judgment funds on deposit to the credit of the Hualapai Tribe of the Hualapai Reservation, Arizona, in Indian Claims Commission dockets numbered 90 and 122, and for other purposes;

H.R. 14097. An act to authorize the use of funds arising from a judgment in favor of the Citizen Band of Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma in Indian Claims Commission Docket No. 96, and for other purposes;

H.R. 14827. An act to provide for the disposition of funds to pay a judgment in favor of the Sac and Fox Tribes of Oklahoma in Indian Claims Commission docket numbered 220, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; and

H.R. 14373. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey to the city of Portsmouth, State of Virginia, certain lands situated within the Crawford urban renewal project (Va.-53) in the city of Portsmouth, in exchange for certain lands situated within the proposed Southside neighborhood development project; to the Committee on Armed Services.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GRAVEL). Under the previous order, the Senator from Alabama (Mr. ALLEN) is now recognized for a period of not to exceed 45 minutes.

EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, on February 19, 1970, Senate Resolution 359 was adopted by the Senate. This resolution sets up a Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity.

Then under date of March 17, 1970, Senate resolution 366 was passed by the Senate, providing for an appropriation of \$375,000 to defray the cost of the work of this committee. The terms of Senate Resolution 359 require that—

Not later than August 1, 1970, such select committee shall make an interim report to the appropriate committees of the Senate.

Some weeks ago in debate on the Senate floor, the junior Senator from Alabama expressed considerable interest in

this resolution and expressed the hope that the report would be made feeling that it would have considerable bearing on the work of the Senate regarding a Federal policy with respect to the public schools of this country.

Inquiry this morning of the Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity disclosed the fact that the interim report by August 1, required by the resolution creating the committee, has not been filed.

This select committee was set up the day following the passage of the Stennis amendment to the elementary and secondary school bill in the Senate.

The legislative history of this committee is to the effect that the committee was set up to study de facto segregation—the type of segregation that is said to exist in areas outside the South—and to make recommendations with respect to a Federal policy regarding the handling of de facto segregation.

Mr. President, it must be borne in mind that the Supreme Court of the United States has not ruled that the segregation of the type that exists in the North—de facto segregation—is constitutional. It has not been ruled to be constitutional. There is nothing that would prevent the Federal bureaucracy from proceeding against de facto segregation, the segregation that exists in the North, that is said to come about through a fortuitous pattern of residence, whereas the so-called de jure segregation which is said to exist in the South comes about by reason of some past legal requirement on the part of State or local agencies.

Mr. President, I read from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of February 19, 1970, the date of the adoption of the resolution establishing the Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity, on page 4134. The distinguished Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. HARRIS), speaking for the adoption of Senate Resolution 359 creating the select committee, had this to say:

This committee would make an interim report by the first of August of this year, and a final report by January 31, 1971. The inquiry would consider all phases of the problem of de facto segregation, including development of possible alternatives to busing, which would still insure equal educational opportunities.

Mr. President, what a noble purpose for this committee. What could be a loftier aim for this committee than to study all phases of the problem of de facto segregation, including development of possible alternatives to busing, which would still insure equal educational opportunities? Who could be against that?

I say parenthetically that on yesterday I informed the able and distinguished Senator from Minnesota (Mr. MONDALE), the author of the resolution, that today at 11 o'clock in the morning I would address the Senate and that in the course of my remarks I would comment on the work of this select committee and on certain actions which he has taken in recent days with respect to that investigation.

The distinguished Senator from Minnesota in speaking for this resolution had this to say:

The one observation I should like to make, which may be somewhat irrelevant in the light of our agreement here, is that we act on this proposal in the context of the action we took yesterday.

I might say parenthetically that referred to the adoption of the Stennis amendment.

He continued:

I view yesterday's action as one primarily directed at the problem of the dual school system. I know that many will disagree. That is how I view it. I view the action on this resolution—

Senate Resolution 359—

as the only step that can reasonably be taken, and in my opinion must be taken, to try to deal with the national problem of de facto segregation.

There we have again the purpose of the committee, stating that it is the only step that can be reasonably taken and in his opinion—that is in the opinion of the Senator from Minnesota—must be taken to deal with the national problem of de facto segregation.

So, with this thought in mind, knowing that the committee would act in accordance with the purpose of the committee as outlined by its advocates, I felt sure that the committee would be sending investigators into and perhaps holding hearings in the areas where de facto segregation exists.

I thought they would be taking testimony in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, and the city of Washington, D.C.

Mr. President, so as not to encumber the RECORD I am not going to put in the RECORD the statements which the distinguished Senator from Mississippi (Mr. STENNIS) placed in the RECORD last year as an introduction or as preliminary information in connection with the later considerations of the Stennis amendment. I am going to read sketchily from these pages.

Speaking with reference to the city of Philadelphia,

Philadelphia has 9 schools with a total enrollment of 7,206 that are 100 percent Negro. It has another 57 schools, with a total enrollment of 68,402, that are 99 percent to 99.9 percent Negro segregated. It has 26 schools, with a total enrollment of 26,333, that are 95 percent to 98.9 percent Negro segregated, and another 17 schools with a total enrollment of 14,571, that are 90 percent to 95 percent Negro segregated.

There are further tabulations, but I think that is enough to illustrate the point.

Mr. President, the item I just read appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 115, part 27, page 36637.

Then, appearing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 115, part 28, page 37859, also in remarks by the distinguished Senator from Mississippi (Mr. STENNIS):

In New York City there are 119 schools which are 99 and 100 percent minority group segregated, which have a Negro enrollment of 89,957 or 19 percent of the city's total Negro enrollment. There are 207 schools having a Negro student enrollment of 146,575—43.7 percent of the city's total Negro enrollment—that are 95 to 100 percent minority group segregated.

Then, in the city of Washington, D.C., reading from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 115, part 27, page 36266, also from

remarks by the distinguished Senator from Mississippi (Mr. STENNIS):

There are 56 schools with 41,109 students that are 100 percent Negro. There are another 57 schools that have 99 to 99.9 percent Negro students, which makes an aggregate of 113 schools with enrollments totaling 96,518 which are 99 to 100 percent Negro.

Then, with respect to the city of Chicago, reading from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 115, part 28, page 37529, the remarks by the distinguished Senator from Mississippi (Mr. STENNIS), he stated:

On previous occasions I have talked about racial segregation in Chicago, where 248,677 or 80.6 percent of its 308,266 Negro student enrollment are attending schools which are 99 to 100 percent Negro, and where 90 percent of the total Negro enrollment of the city are in schools between 90 and 100 percent Negro.

In comparison to those astounding figures which played a prominent part in the passage on February 18, of the Stennis amendment in the Senate, providing for uniformity of application of Federal rules as to desegregation of public schools, the administration has stated categorically that by this September it will have desegregated 97 percent of the school districts in the South.

Now, Mr. President, is it not reasonable that a committee, formed for the purpose, as its sponsors stated, of checking, investigating, and making recommendations with respect to de facto segregation, the type which exists in Chicago, New York, and Philadelphia, would have inquired into conditions which exist in New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia, and that those areas would have been the proper and the likely fields of their activities?

Mr. President, if we had this report, which should have been filed on the 1st of August, we would know, or I assume we would know, if it made such a report, what activities the committee had undertaken with respect to making a study of de facto segregation.

Mr. President, I do not know whether the distinguished Senator from Minnesota (Mr. MONDALE) was in search of de facto segregation when, around the middle of last month, according to newspaper accounts published after the fact on his visits, he went to some three different communities in three different southern States. He went to Prattville, Ala. I might say that visit is the occasion for my speaking in the Chamber at this time. He went to the city, or town, because it is hardly more than that, of Homer, La.; and he went to the town of Uvalde, Tex., which gained its fame not for the de facto segregation it has, because I assume it has none, but because it was the hometown of the late great former Vice President of the United States, John Nance Garner.

Mr. President, the people of Alabama are a most hospitable people, and most friendly. We show true southern hospitality to all visitors within our borders. We welcome visitors to Alabama. We hope they will enjoy our wonderful climate, our lakes, our streams, our mountains, our gulf coast. We hope they will enjoy coming to Alabama, enjoy their stays there, and become citizens of our

State if that is their wish. We welcome visitors into our State.

We were somewhat surprised and shocked at the unannounced visit of the distinguished Senator from Minnesota to Alabama and to other southern States. It occurs to the junior Senator from Alabama that if the distinguished Senator from Minnesota had been in search of de facto segregation, he would not have gone into those three small towns in Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas. He would have gone to States with millions of people where it is known that de facto segregation exists, of which his committee is charged with the duty and responsibility of making a study and making recommendations with regard to the method of dealing of the Federal Government with de facto segregation.

We read in the newspapers and heard through other news media that the distinguished Senator from Minnesota had been to our State. After consulting we know not how many individuals—I assume with respect to the school situation in Alabama—he comes back as a 1-day expert on the public schools of Alabama and, after having briefly visited the other towns, as an expert on the condition in the public schools of those towns.

The junior Senator from Minnesota was under no duty to notify the junior Senator from Alabama that he proposed to make a trip into his State, though other Senators—I think of at least four—who have made trips to Alabama have come and informed us of their plans. But had the junior Senator from Alabama been advised by the Senator from Minnesota that he planned a trip to Alabama, the junior Senator from Alabama would have seen to it that a proper welcoming committee, a committee fully befitting his lofty position as a U.S. Senator and as chairman of the Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunities, would have rolled out the red carpet for him and made available to him many more witnesses than those to whom he apparently was able to talk.

I have an editorial from the Dothan Eagle, from which I shall read, and which I ask unanimous consent be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

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

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I read from the editorial:

Finding people who visited and talked with the Senator was similar to finding someone interviewed in public opinion polls. That is to say, it takes a lot of doing if it can be done at all. . . .

Nevertheless, Senator Mondale told the world that discrimination and repression of minorities continues to be "severe and blatantly open" in the States of the South.

How could that be when the administration is desegregating 97 percent of the school districts in the South and is desegregating none in the North?

I have a report from the regents of the University of the State of New York, dated in late 1969, stating that segregation in New York is rapidly increasing. Why did not the Senator from Minnesota go to those areas where de facto segrega-

tion exists, rather than go down to the State of Alabama, where our communities are under a court order to desegregate, and where our people, who are law-abiding citizens, will follow the decrees of the court?

In debate here with respect to the Stennis amendment one of the distinguished Senators from a section outside of the South said that if the same desegregation rules that are applied in the South were attempted to be applied in the North, it would take the U.S. Army to enforce those regulations.

How does that type of prospective conduct on the part of people outside the South compare with the law-abiding policies and actions of the people of the South?

Mr. President, the junior Senator from Alabama did not vote for the establishment of the select committee. He did not vote for the throwing away of \$375,000 of the taxpayers' money, providing for the so-called work of this committee. He did not vote for it because he knew that, even though the sponsors of the measure said that it was going to be a study of de facto segregation, the South would end up as the whipping boy of the investigations carried on by the committee.

Even though no report has been made, as required by the resolution itself, it would seem that, from the investigation that is being made, the ones being investigated are de jure segregation cases, most, if not all, of them being under court orders to desegregate, rather than areas in the North where, by HEW figures, segregation exists, is increasing, and nothing is being done about it.

I want to read in full—it is short—an editorial appearing in the Montgomery Advertiser of July 28. It is entitled "Pilgrim MONDALE'S Progress." I gather he is likening the distinguished Senator from Minnesota to Christian, the Pilgrim in "Pilgrim's Progress."

At any rate, the title of the editorial is "Pilgrim MONDALE'S Progress," and it reads as follows:

Senator Walter F. Mondale, Minnesota Democrat, is now an expert on southern race problems.

He qualified for that rating after a whirlwind tour of towns in three Southern states, including Prattville. Having thus gained all the knowledge he wanted, he announced Sunday that the Nixon Administration has been dragging its feet on school integration in the Deep South, with possibly explosive results.

Ninety-seven percent of the school districts to be integrated by the opening of school next month, but still he says:

The Nixon administration has been dragging its feet on school integration in the Deep South, with possibly explosive results.

He deplored, and again blamed on Nixon, the existence of separatist sentiment among some Negroes. He said he got the impression that integration enthusiasm among blacks "is beginning to wane," a development that he, as chairman of the Senate Committee on Equal Educational Opportunities, will not tolerate. He finds it as intolerable among blacks as whites, neither of whom are capable of judging what's good for them, presumably.

But think of it: an authority on southern

problems actually coming South to find evidence to support his preconceptions. We might suggest that he would have much more to worry about had he investigated "de facto" segregation in the North, and saved the taxpayers some travel expenses to boot. But that would be rude to a visitor who came here with the loftiest of intentions—to fortify what he already knew from having read Uncle Tom's Cabin and other learned texts.

We gather that Mondale carefully selected the cities and towns he would visit to avoid contact with the problems of massive integration. He wasn't interested in that, but rather those areas where the problems could be neatly capsuled as attributable to not enough integration; hence, "explosive."

But, to repeat, he at least visited the South, which is so remarkable among northern experts on Dixie as to eclipse any suspicions we have about his intent.

Mr. President, the people of Alabama had varying reactions to the unscheduled and unannounced visit of the distinguished Senator from Minnesota. I dare say they varied from indifference, to incredulity, to amusement, to outrage and indignation.

But, Mr. President, I am concerned that we set up a committee and appropriate \$375,000 for the work of that committee, and the sponsor of the committee says here, in an address before the Senate, that it is set up for the purpose of studying and making recommendations with respect to de facto segregation, that that is the only way they are going to reach this problem, to set up such a committee, and then we find the chairman of that committee making a whirlwind trip to three small towns in Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas.

Mr. President, we will not know without the report, and probably will not know with it, whether the committee ordered the Senator to go to the South looking for de facto segregation. I seriously doubt that the committee would have done that. We do not know whether he was acting personally or as the act of the committee. We will not know until we receive that report, and probably not then. We will not know when the committee is going to get down to the serious business for which it was created, to try to cope with and handle the de facto segregation in the North.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an article published in the Montgomery Advertiser, entitled "MONDALE Visit to Prattville is Recalled," commenting on the Senator's trip to Alabama.

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

MONDALE VISIT TO PRATTVILLE IS RECALLED
PRATTVILLE.—Mrs. Sallie Hadnot, president of the Prattville Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said she talked with Minnesota's Sen. Walter F. Mondale during a visit he made here July 14.

Mondale also reportedly talked to students and parents in Prattville, Homer, La., and Uvalde and San Antonio, Tex., during his trip.

Sources in Washington said it was believed that Mondale also talked in Alabama to Lucius Pitts, president of Miles College of Birmingham, and John Monroe, a professor at Miles, and to Montgomery attorney Fred Gray. Gray was out of the city and unavailable for comment.

Mrs. Hadnot said she understood that Mondale was to have talked with these persons but that it was not at the time she spoke with the senator.

Autauga County School Superintendent John R. Hargis said he knew nothing of the reported Mondale visit.

"If he came into Prattville," Hargis said, "he did not contact me or any of the people in my office."

Probate Judge E. A. "Bud" Grouby and Prattville City Clerk Donald Kelley both said they had heard nothing of such a visit. Mayor C. M. "Mack" Gray was out of town on vacation.

Mr. ALLEN. I read briefly from it, as follows:

Autauga County School Superintendent John R. Hargis said he knew nothing of the reported Mondale visit.

You would think that if an investigator were investigating schools, he would go to the school superintendent.

"If he came into Prattville," Hargis said, "he did not contact me or any of the people in my office."

The probate judge—this is the highest political officer on a local level in a county in Alabama—was not notified—

Probate Judge E. A. "Bud" Grouby and Prattville City Clerk Donald Kelly both said they had heard nothing of such a visit.

So, Mr. President, it is the hope of the Senator from Alabama that this committee, which was set up with such great hopes by the Senate as a means of combating de facto segregation, will get on the right track. If it was looking for de facto segregation, something must have gone wrong with its compass when it was directed down South rather than up North looking for de facto segregation.

Let us get it on the right course. Let us get it working on the problem in connection with which it was set up. Let us not worry about the desegregation of the South. HEW, the Justice Department, the Federal courts, the Chief Executive himself, are handling that, to the point that they make their boast that they will desegregate 97 percent of the school districts in the South by September.

There is no need for this committee helping out the existing agencies with respect to desegregating southern school districts. Let us let this committee do what it was set up to do—try to find the answer to the problem of de facto segregation, and come back in here with a recommendation for a uniform school policy for the Federal Government. That is what we need for this committee to do, rather than have its chairman roaming over the South, looking, we assume, for de facto segregation, which unfortunately he is not going to find a great deal of in Alabama and the South.

EXHIBIT 1

PROFILE OF AN EXPERT

Senator Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota whose political designation is listed in the 1970 Congressional Directory as "Democrat-Farmer-Labor," was appointed to the U.S. Senate to fill the unexpired term of Senator Hubert Humphrey, resigned. Subsequently he was elected in November 1966 to a full six-year term.

Senator Mondale, who is 42 or twice the minimum voting age, serves as chairman of

the Senate's special committee on equal Educational Opportunity. He is an expert in his field, knows more about Equal Educational Opportunity than any other living person, bar none. This he does not challenge.

In mid-July he made an unannounced visit to Alabama, Louisiana and Texas to expand his expertise in the field of integrated education. Specifically, he said, he visited and talked with students, parents and residents in Prattville, Ala., Homer, La., and San Antonio, Tex.

Finding people who visited and talked with the Senator was similar to finding someone interviewed in public opinion polls. That is to say, it takes a lot of doing if it can be done at all. At any rate, the Senator quoted no impressionable individuals and he failed to mention their qualifications to discuss the subject.

Nevertheless, Senator Mondale told the world that discrimination and repression of minorities continues to be "severe and blatantly open" in the States of the South. Among his conclusions, he said, were these: "The abuses of the desegregation process that the select committee has heard testimony on—segregated classrooms, firing of black faculty members, transfer of public funds to private academies—appear to be widespread.

"At least in communities I visited, discrimination and repression of minority groups is severe and blatantly open. This ranged from police brutality to insults, to economic sanctions such as firing of parents of black and Chicano students who were protesting discrimination etc.

"Despite this continuing discrimination and despite what amounts to a mockery of real and effective desegregation, most blacks I talked to in the South haven't abandoned the goal of integration. But time is running out."

Senator Mondale, who devoted four days to wrapping up his investigation in three States, even took a dim view of what the FBI has done to mix and mingle the races. "Person after person told us of their efforts to involve the department in protecting their rights, their attempts to report these abuses to the FBI and Justice Department attorneys, and the lack of action or the negative action they received."

It would appear that the Senator's whirlwind and thorough investigation was one-sided. He said nothing about the plans of school authorities to send white children many blocks from their home into Negro schools, the similar dispatch of white teachers, the orders to mix, mix regardless of the fact that such action lessens rather than increases education. Likewise, he neglected to mention rezoning of neighborhoods into school attendance zones to force integration. He also failed to say if he visited or talked with the first white student, parent or teacher. His was strictly an investigation according to color.

And this latter is of significance, curious significance but significance. According to the World Almanac, the 1960 census showed that Minnesota, the home of this emerging Senate expert on race, had 22,263 Negro citizens. By contrast, Alabama had 980,271, Louisiana 1,039,207 and Texas 1,187,125.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to the previous order, there will now be a period for the transaction of routine morning business, with a time limitation of 3 minutes on statements therein.

TRIBUTE TO DAN KIMBALL AND DORIS FLEESON

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, for several days I have wanted to say something about the passing of two old friends—Dan Kimball, a former Secretary of the Navy, and his wife, Doris Fleeson, a well-known columnist.

I valued the friendship of both. I found Dan Kimball a man with a big heart, a man with deep understanding, and with a deep appreciation of the affairs of state—domestically and in the field of foreign affairs.

I found Doris Fleeson a lady with a sharp tongue and a sharp pen but a big heart. She was one of the really good columnists, in my opinion. She did not try to gloss over the facts as she understood them. She made her views known in no uncertain language. Everyone always knew where Doris stood.

It was a happy marriage. It was a coincidence that Doris Fleeson died on the 12th anniversary of her wedding to Dan Kimball. It was more than coincidental, I believe, that she died within 36 hours after Dan's death.

I just want to express my feeling and that of my wife on the passing of these two outstanding Americans. We extend every sympathy possible to those whom they have left behind. I wish to assure them that if there is any way in which I can be of service, I shall be more than happy to help in any way possible.

I can only say in closing, Mr. President: May their souls rest in peace.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a newspaper article appertaining to the passing of Dan Kimball and Doris Fleeson published in Sunday's Washington Post.

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

COLUMNIST DORIS FLEESON DIES AT 69, 36 HOURS AFTER DEATH OF HUSBAND, DAN KIMBALL

(By Gerald E. Bunker)

Doris Fleeson, one of the most successful women journalists in American newspaper history, died early yesterday morning of a coronary thrombosis at her home, 2120 S St. NW. She was 69.

Her death came just 36 hours after that of her second husband, Dan A. Kimball, a Secretary of the Navy under President Truman. Yesterday would have been their 12th wedding anniversary.

Miss Fleeson launched a syndicated political column for the Evening Star and the Boston Globe in 1945, and at the time of her semi-retirement in 1967, was being published by more than 100 newspapers through the United Features Syndicate.

Known for her strong opinions and acerbic wit, she was praised yesterday by friends and colleagues for the unflinching professionalism of her writing.

"She could sit down at a typewriter in the