

U.S. Congress

UNITED STATES



OF AMERICA

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 90<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS  
FIRST SESSION

VOLUME 113—PART 18

AUGUST 22, 1967, TO AUGUST 31, 1967

(PAGES 23451 TO 24928)

chief of the Bureau, one clerk, and three draftsmen. They were located here in the Washington Navy Yard. Today, this very active worldwide command, which is under Rear Adm. Arthur Gralla, U.S. Navy, utilizes the efforts and resources of roughly 40,000 people.

Prior to 1842 Navy ship commanders obtained their own ordnance with funds provided them for the outfitting of their ships. However, with the establishment of the Navy Bureau of Ordnance, that Bureau has been responsible for the development of naval guns, torpedoes, and missiles, which have been devastating in war and provide otherwise the power to protect the sea lanes so vital to our national and economic well-being.

I take this opportunity to offer my congratulations to Admiral Gralla and the very effective group he heads in Naval Ordnance Systems Command on the occasion of this anniversary, and ask unanimous consent that the proclamation of the Secretary be printed in the RECORD.

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

SECNAVNOTE 5080

OP—O0B9

Ser 3029

July 19, 1967.

SECNAV Notice 5080

From: Secretary of the Navy

To: All Ships and Stations

Subject: 125th Anniversary, United States Naval Ordnance

1. *Purpose.*—To designate the month of August 1967 as a commemorative period for celebrating the 125th Anniversary of United States Naval Ordnance, and to outline the scope of the celebration.

2. *Background.*—The United States Navy is preparing to commemorate the 125th Anniversary of United States Naval Ordnance. On 31 August 1842, President Tyler signed into Law the bill establishing the original Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography. It is appropriate that the historical panorama of naval ordnance development receives maximum public awareness during the 125th anniversary month.

3. *Action.*—The month of August 1967 is designated as the 125th Anniversary month of United States Naval Ordnance. All ships and stations will observe the anniversary at appropriate occasions throughout the month. Recognition of the exploits and achievements of naval ordnance during the past 125 years will be noted in public speeches, statements, open house ceremonies and other public events whenever feasible.

4. *Cancellation.*—This Notice is cancelled 1 September 1967.

ROBERT H. B. BALDWIN,

Acting Secretary of the Navy.

Distribution.—SPCC Parts 1 and 2.

### RENAISSANCE FOR PUBLIC HOUSING

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, the President's announcement last Thursday of a new plan to put private enterprise to work in public housing is welcome news for all Americans concerned with the crisis of our cities. It is evidence of the initiative of this administration in its determination to deal with urban blight. It is also an expression of the positive spirit in which we must respond to the plight of the urban poor.

One particular feature of President Johnson's new plan has special and striking appeal—the use of private manage-

ment firms. This program would allow the local public housing authority to enter into a contract with a private managerial firm to take over the management of a publicly owned housing project for the low income. This, coupled with the turnkey method adopted last year, is the maximum use of private enterprise in public housing. This would provide for the local housing authority to purchase a project initiated and constructed by private enterprise and then turn over the management of it to a private management firm. The resources of local public authorities are not unlimited, and this program will allow more units for the low income to be built and insure the efficient management of these units.

By this program, recommended by Secretary Weaver and endorsed by the Kaiser Commission, we begin to reap new benefits from a tested and proved public program of long standing. The first step that the President directs Secretary Weaver to take is a giant step forward for public housing.

Public housing is our oldest program aimed at providing decent shelter for the poor. Over the years, it has constructed more than 600,000 units and provided homes for 9,056,000 Americans. Its popularity is attested to by a waiting list of 384,149. Furthermore 4.3 million Americans, 2.7 of them elderly, are eligible for the program if housing were available. However, the public housing program has too often been the whipping boy for slum blight and decay.

This instrument of public policy, and the loyal, dedicated public servants who have devoted careers to creating better housing can use new methods. I am glad that the President is moving within established organizations and tested procedures that benefit from long experience to bring the extra capabilities of private management and know-how to the service of the Nation.

### SEEDS OF RIOT

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, one of America's foremost Negro authors and newspapermen, Mr. Louis E. Lomax, recently wrote a series of articles for the North American Newspaper Alliance on the July riots in the city of Detroit. The articles were published in the Detroit News.

Mr. Lomax's series sheds important light on the role of professional revolutionaries in the wave of violence that has hit our cities.

Because I believe this series of articles should have wide attention at this particular time, I ask unanimous consent that the articles be printed in the RECORD.

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

SEEDS OF RIOTS PLANTED HERE BY  
"SALESMEN"

(By Louis E. Lomax)

Three days before the Detroit riots the city's summer task force, a civilian riot-control group, was assigned to control and end a simulated riot. The explosion point was 12th and Clairmount, the corner where the riots erupted early the following Sunday morning.

The group attacked its assignment and failed—because it overlooked the fact that an organized group, largely from outside the Detroit area, had been operative in the city for more than a month.

And like the riot-control group, this second group had an assignment: burn and destroy.

This second group is highly organized and well trained. It is not made up of thieves and arsonists in the ordinary sense. They are, instead, caustics—revolutionaries committed to the belief that the power structure does not have the moral fiber to repent its socioeconomic sins, so the only truly corrective measure is to level the nation in ashes.

The principal U.S. cities were chosen as the initial battleground simply because they afford the cooperation of the innocent and uninformed that every such revolution needs.

"Operation Detroit" got under way several weeks ago when a small band of young Negro men fanned out through the ghetto, posing as magazine salesmen. Once allowed in a home or apartment, the "salesman" would say he was from the South, and he recently had graduated from high school and was selling magazines to earn his college tuition.

The salesman offered the customer a wide range of Negro magazines. The price of the package was \$18, of which \$12 was to be given the salesman and \$6 sent to a legitimate circulation service in New Jersey. The salesman represented the New Jersey company and provided each customer with a receipt and a printed envelope for mailing this payment to the firm.

But the "sale" did not stop there. The salesman went on to sell Black Power.

"I thought I was helping a worthy Negro boy get to college," one of the subscribers said. "I really couldn't afford the subscription, but I sacrificed to help one of my own kind. Then he started talking to me about Black Power. He asked me 'why the hell we let Whitey, particularly the Jews, run the stores in our neighborhood.'

"Then he started asking questions about the community: Who was who; who had guns; who owed big bills at local stores and might be interested in seeing the buildings burn down. I told the fellow I didn't know all that. He left and went next door. I later learned he did the same thing all along our block. I also learned other salesmen called on friends I have many blocks away."

Within a week the salesmen produced such concern along Euclid that several responsible citizens belonging to a neighborhood association decided something should be done. The leaders of the group were immediately threatened by young Negroes they never saw before. Honestly frightened, they remained silent until after the riots.

The battle plan was simple: Remain as obscure as possible until police-ghetto dynamics provided the proper setting for "the revolution."

The uprising almost occurred a month earlier when a Negro was shot and killed while allegedly protecting his wife from three white rapists. But the needed trigger in the street did not fire.

Two weeks later a young Negro woman, a suspected prostitute, was killed by police who said the woman had drawn a knife on them. Again the necessary dynamics—milling, angry Negroes—did not materialize.

But early Sunday morning, July 23, the proper ingredients were mixed in the right proportions at 12th and Clairmount. Even then the riot needed the "assistance" of the police.

Just before dawn police raided a "blind pig," an after-hours club neighborhood residents complained about for six months. The police also knew its existence for months. After all, the policemen on the beat could