

schools is predominantly white neighborhoods is meeting opposition from white parents.

"DON'T TREAD ON US"

A few weeks ago, a group of white mothers from the Glendale section of Queens marched around city hall carrying placards protesting the plan to transport about 1,000 children, most of them Negro or Puerto Rican, from overcrowded schools in Brooklyn to schools in Glendale.

Among the signs the white mothers carried was this: "Don't tread on us."

At the same time, in the same vicinity, Negro mothers also were picketing city hall with signs such as this one: "This is New York City—not Little Rock."

White homeowners and apartment dwellers in many parts of the city are moving out as Negroes spread out from Harlem. In Queens, one estimate is that it takes about 3 years for a neighborhood to change from white to black after the first Negro moves in.

In residential areas, New Yorkers are becoming more aware of their race problem than ever before. A white householder in Queens says:

"We're beginning to feel a coldness between the races. The other day, a Negro told me that his white neighbor doesn't talk to him now. My wife and I, in the past, have had Negroes to dinner in our home—and we still do. But now we look around to see if the neighbors notice it."

"DIFFICULT" SCHOOLS?

Top-rated teachers are bitterly protesting proposals that school officials assign them, regardless of their desires, to teaching posts at "difficult" schools which are composed mainly of Negro and Puerto Rican children. At present, such posts are filled on a voluntary basis, and many teachers have said they will seek employment elsewhere rather than be assigned to such schools.

Also stirring resentment among whites is the dispersal of Negroes across the city by means of public housing.

It is now the official policy of the city to discourage location of any public-housing projects in areas occupied mainly by Negroes and Puerto Ricans. Such projects, it is felt, will only build up ghettos, since 40 percent of all public housing for low-income families is occupied by Negroes and another 15 percent by Puerto Ricans.

As a result, about three-fourths of these families in public housing now live in racially integrated projects in predominantly white neighborhoods.

In such projects, white tenants and nearby residents are complaining of a rise in crime, juvenile delinquency, and dilapidation. White families are tending to move out of integrated projects. A Brooklyn project that was equally divided between whites and other groups only a few years ago, now is two-thirds Negro.

COST OF CRIME

New Yorkers are becoming aroused by the mounting costs of crime and welfare that have come to the city with the growth of this Negro population.

Unofficial estimates are that Negroes, with about 15 percent of the city's population, account for a third of its serious crimes. Many of these crimes are committed far beyond the borders of Harlem and other Negro areas. In some categories, such as rape and narcotics violations, the percentage of Negroes involved is believed to be considerably higher than for other offenses.

Negroes, together with Puerto Ricans, are estimated to account for about half of the city's welfare costs—and for a far bigger percentage of the aid to dependent children.

The answer of Negroes, and many white officials in this city, is that these problems can be solved only by providing Negroes and Puerto Ricans with better housing, better schools, and more job opportunities.

Negroes now are embarked on a "revolt" to gain those objectives. The result at this time is to bring New York City's racial troubles into the foreground, and fears are being expressed that these troubles are going to mount in the months ahead.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, no one condones law violations. No one should for a moment seek to defend the violation of law by any person of any race, creed or color. However, the incidence of crime in the cities throughout our country, including New York City, has nothing whatever to do with the enactment of civil rights legislation.

What is being sought in the proposed legislation is the guarantee of equal protection of the law for our citizens of every race, creed, and color. We seek to protect the rights vouchsafed by the Constitution of the United States, which we are sworn to uphold. We seek to extend the life of the present Civil Rights Commission, which is seeking, by hearings, to determine the areas where further aid is needed in bringing about the equal protection of the laws to our citizens. The work of this Commission has been thwarted at every turn by those who would obstruct progress in this field. That is the reason why it is necessary to extend the life of the Commission.

There are many other areas which cry out for legislative treatment at this session of Congress. This afternoon I shall send to the desk for printing under the rule some proposed amendments to the bill which is now under consideration in the Committee on the Judiciary, to strengthen the bill and to make it more meaningful—as has been said by other Members of the Senate, to "put meat on the skeleton." Of course we should fight crime wherever it appears in this country. But this fight has nothing to do with the constant struggle to strengthen the civil rights of the people of our land.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, the reason why I had the article from the U.S. News & World Report printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD is that it pointed out a fundamental fact which I think is true to life. It is not possible to have a group of people live segregated for 150 years and then overnight have them not be segregated. One cannot force integration upon people against their own will and have anything but unrest.

There will be unrest in the United States wherever integration is forced. I warn the Members of the Senate and the people of this Nation that God segregated the races at the beginning. The Jewish people segregated themselves, and have kept themselves segregated to a certain extent down through the years. I am not criticizing them for that. But we find that when we have segregation and then force integration upon any people we have a great deal of trouble and unrest. So you face many headaches when you force integration in the United States.

SEGREGATION FOR LIQUOR SALESMEN IN HARLEM ADVOCATED BY NEW YORK NAACP

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent

to have printed in the RECORD an editorial published in the State, of Columbia, S.C.

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

[From the Columbia (S.C.) State, July 29, 1959]

ONE-WAY STREET

Up Harlem way, this discrimination mania seems to have gotten some organizations into something of a bind.

The New York branch of the NAACP has under way a drive to get Negro liquor salesmen a larger share of the Harlem market. Harlem is, of course, almost all Negro.

Others are charging that this would throw a lot of white salesmen out of work, thus constituting discrimination against whites. The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, a national Jewish organization, has volunteered to investigate the situation.

The national organization of the NAACP has thus far not openly taken a stand on the matter. As the Anti-Defamation League points out, this drive has become "an extremely delicate" situation, and the league notes that it and the NAACP have had a long and close association in fighting discrimination.

It is interesting to note that 72 of the 200 wholesale liquor salesmen working Harlem are Negroes.

From this one gathers that discrimination, or antidiscrimination, is strictly a one-way street with the NAACP. They want it fixed, through civil rights legislation and pressure groups, so that whites may not discriminate against Negroes, and everyone must discriminate in favor of Negroes. In fact, the New York NAACP is openly advocating a positive form of segregation when it insists that only Negroes should sell to Negroes.

A BOLD AND IMAGINATIVE MEANS FOR PROMOTING WORLD PEACE

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, I am proud to be a cosponsor of the great effort to launch a Great White Fleet to help build world peace. I feel this idea can dramatize America's friendship for the peoples of the world, particularly in the uncommitted nations.

This modern Great White Fleet provides an opportunity to combine the traditional American spirit of generosity and enlightened self-interest in a bold and imaginative demonstration of good will. The fleet, launched in the service of humanity, can sail around the world with food, clothing, medicine, and technical assistance for the impoverished masses of Asia, Africa, South America, and the Middle East.

At a time when expenditures for our foreign aid program total in the billions, the cost of maintaining the white fleet would be about \$5 million each year—and it is quite possible that part of even this relatively small expense can be privately financed.

To compute the value of the proposed program in terms of dollars is, however, impossible. In the three major fields of feeding the hungry, healing the sick, and instructing the illiterate, such a program would allow American aid to be given in ways that can be clearly, unequivocally understood and identified, in ways that cannot be distorted by propaganda or misunderstood through lack of information.

I have willingly given my support to this proposal as my cosponsorship testi-

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fies. Both modest in expenditure and imaginative in method, the Great White Fleet could dramatize the America of the mid-20th century as it brings American aid and friendship to the people of the world.

I commend Life magazine for its pioneering work in this field, in promulgating the idea initiated by Comd. Frank Manson. I also commend the various Members of the House and Senate who have so vigorously pressed for action on this proposal. I am hopeful positive action will be forthcoming soon.

A fine editorial in the Christian Science Monitor recently discussed the Great White Fleet idea. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

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

GREAT WHITE FLEET

In 1907 President Theodore Roosevelt sent 16 American battleships on a cruise around the world. The Great White Fleet (American warships were then painted white in peacetime) carried its intended message: that the United States was emerging from an era of preoccupation with recovering from its own great civil conflict and with developing a continent under a network of railroads—from an era of taken-for-granted security behind the British Navy—and that it now was a world power.

Today an idea initiated by a young Navy commander, Frank Manson, and now sponsored by Senators HUMPHREY and AIKEN and Representatives BATES and EDMONDSON—a bipartisan group—is being framed into a resolution asking President Eisenhower to recommission from ships now in mothballs a modern Great White Fleet. This would carry aid to disaster-stricken areas throughout the world and technical assistance to nations which welcome it.

There are, of course, practical problems to be solved. Except for emergency rescues, care of the injured, food and shelter, the needs arising from disasters vary greatly. And the fleet could be a long way off from the place it would be needed. But these difficulties are not wholly insuperable. Even tardy, partial aid would not necessarily be futile. And technical assistance (instruction) could be a continuing service.

As a dramatic, impressive, traveling advertisement of Americans' dominant desire to be helpful, not warlike, the idea has enormous possibilities. It certainly should be seriously explored and considered.

GOVERNOR NELSON, OF WISCONSIN, AND BIPARTISAN LEGISLATURE MAKE EXCELLENT RECORD

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, last November the people of Wisconsin elected our first Democratic Governor in 25 years, Gov. Gaylord A. Nelson. They also elected a Democratic lower house for the first time in a generation; but partly because only half the State senate seats were at stake, the Republicans held a substantial majority in the upper house.

Many fine and able men in both parties have as Governor of States throughout this country failed to accomplish constructive records because they were unable to overcome obstructionism by an opposition party that controlled one or both of the houses of the Legislature.

The Wisconsin Legislature has just finished its regular session, although it will

reconvene late next fall. A good part of the State government record for 1959 in Wisconsin has now been written.

How did Governor Nelson meet the test?

Mr. President, I am proud to report that Governor Nelson has made a shining start in what promises to be one of the truly great public careers in this country. Nelson did not get everything he wanted of course. But as most fair-minded observers of both parties agree, his accomplishments were impressive and under the circumstances they were extraordinary. Although as I have said—the 1959 session of the Legislature is not yet over—I will gladly match the Nelson record in Wisconsin against that of any other State executive in the country this year, including the Rockefeller accomplishments in New York where the Governor enjoyed a majority in both houses of this Legislature. Indeed the Nelson performance surpasses the Rockefeller record.

The Nelson administration has already overhauled and vastly improved the Wisconsin court system. He has accomplished the most comprehensive State reorganization program in Wisconsin history and the first substantial reorganization of any kind in 20 years. He has created a unified and enlarged agency for resource development. All of these reforms had been objectives of the previous Governors who had failed to achieve them despite huge legislative majorities in both houses. Nelson accomplished these things with a small majority in the State assembly and in spite of heavy Republican superiority in the State senate.

He also achieved a recodification of the laws dealing with marriage and divorce, made decisive strides in the campaign against mental illness, and took long strides toward ending secrecy in Wisconsin government.

Mr. President, this record did not just happen because of luck or good fortune. Two days ago one of the top leaders of the Wisconsin State Senate, Lynn Stalbaum, a highly intelligent and capable State senator from Racine dropped into my office to tell me in part how it was done. He pointed out that Nelson had really brilliant help from the Democratic leader in the State senate, Henry Maier, the minority floor leader, a young man who has become one of the most accomplished and resourceful legislative technicians in the State's history. Maier is a man of very deep convictions. He has a LYNDON JOHNSON legislative competence.

In the Wisconsin Assembly, Nelson has a dedicated, hard-hitting speaker in George Molinaro, who hammered away throughout the session for an honest, responsible, promisekeeping record, and Molinaro, together with Democratic assembly Majority Leader Keith Hardie, and others, succeeded in an assembly record that virtually dotted every "i" and crossed every "t" in the Nelson program.

Of course, some of the Nelson proposals were delayed or killed in the State senate, where the Republicans had a majority. But in all fairness the Republican senators exercised construc-

tive restraint. They deserve a full share of credit for their repeated willingness to recognize the public interest qualities of the Nelson program and approve much of it.

In the last analysis, however, Mr. President, it was Governor Nelson, a 10-year State senator himself until his election as Governor last year, who made the record. State Senator Stalbaum told me that Nelson drove himself around the clock for days toward the end of the session. Nelson is a remarkably charming and ingratiating young man. He, of course, knows the State senators intimately, as one of them himself. He is extraordinarily popular among them in both parties. The Governor has a uniquely swift mind. He is absolutely dedicated to his principles. Nelson used these attributes to striking effect to win a solid record of achievement in the public interest.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that an editorial from the Milwaukee Journal entitled "Divided Legislature Huffed and Puffed, but It Got a Lot Done" be printed in the RECORD. This editorial makes a calm, dispassionate, neutral assessment of the Nelson record.

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

DIVIDED LEGISLATURE HUFFED AND PUFFED, BUT IT GOT A LOT DONE

Contrary to dire forecasts about results of divided party control in the 1959 legislature, the summing up of its score card to date shows progress and achievement to be big winners.

Of course some good proposals failed and some ungood ones succeeded as always. And some of the weightiest fiscal decisions are to await the November recessed session. But the main session took an impressive number of major steps forward, and finally averted most of the major temptations to misstep.

Some of the credit is due to able executive leadership by Governor Nelson. And the Democratically controlled assembly, though inexperienced and often confused, most often regained its footing after its cliff hanging episodes. The long sitting through most of July was a boon in this respect.

But the key to the situation was the Republican majority in the senate. Its overall influence proved more restraining than obstructive—and some of the restraining of exuberant assembly measures was a good thing. Since every measure needed at least several Republican votes to pass the senate, the many good results of the session were all to some extent a bipartisan product.

Surprisingly, this split legislature resolved a half dozen knotty issues that have been on the agenda for years without result. Its vote to overhaul the courts will be historic; this is the first enactment of a planned, systematic judicial structure since statehood.

Governor Nelson succeeded on his first try, where there had been three decades of failure, at bringing Wisconsin into the ranks of modern States with unified departments of administration—housekeeping agencies. He also won (but with the barest minimum of Republican help in the Senate) creation of a unified and enlarged agency for resource development.

If this legislature did nothing else, the session would have gained fame from these acts alone—milestones on the road to more effective government and more efficient justice.

Other long stalemates ended this year with enactment of a boating regulation law, a new State park financing plan, a solution

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for the end of Federal supervision over the Menominee Indian tribe, a billboard control law at least for interstate highways. But the similar control law for the great bulk of mileage off the "I" system still pends.

The session wrote into the statute books another major recodification and modernization of a whole body of laws, dealing with marriage and divorce. This adds to the impressive string of such acts in recent years that have rewritten the cooperative, corporation, and school laws, the criminal, the motor vehicle, and the children's codes.

The session voted important new strides in the public campaign against mental illness. It spelled out in law for the first time a clear public policy against conduct of ordinary public business, at any level of government, behind closed doors. It authorized election of an executive head for Milwaukee county government, a limited but useful step toward meeting the challenges of metropolitan growth.

These are merely outstanding examples of major chores attended to. There was much activity also in the fields of labor and constitutional law. These subjects, plus the big one of fiscal and building program, are too extensive to be summarized here, and will be separately discussed.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I listened with great interest to the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIER] praising the Governor of that State, and describing what he had achieved in Wisconsin with a divided government. These accomplishments were attained with a Senate which was of the other party.

I hope the remarks of the Senator from Wisconsin will be carefully read by the Governor of Michigan, because, as we have seen in the press, one of the most common jokes nowadays is to speak of "Michigan on the rocks" as a popular beverage. Failure to work with a divided government in Michigan may perhaps be highlighted by what the Senator from Wisconsin has said.

In the Federal Government we have heard a great deal about divided government. I think we sometimes forget that that is contemplated in our system of checks and balances. The people may sometimes forget that divided government is exactly what members of the Democratic Party asked the people of the country to give them in the election last November. They knew that we had a Republican President. The Democratic Party said to the people, "Give us a Democratic Congress, and the Congress will work with the Republican President."

Therefore, to the extent that that has been accomplished, to the extent success has been achieved, certainly one must credit the accomplishments of a Democratic Congress in a Republican administration. Equally, to the degree to which it has not been achieved, no recrimination will serve as an excuse; and to the extent it has not been accomplished, let the people of the country remember that they accommodated the request for the Democratic Party for a divided government. Now we have it. It is the responsibility of all of us to make it work.

Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TALMADGE in the chair). The Senator from Pennsylvania.

THE GREAT WHITE FLEET

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I rise for the purpose of commending the distinguished junior Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING] for what he has said about the Great White Fleet. I realize that I am one of the most junior Members of this body. Let me say in passing that I am delighted that we are to have another Republican Senator in this corner of the Chamber, to keep the Senator from Pennsylvania, the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROUTY], and the junior Senator from New York from sliding off the bench. We are looking forward to the arrival of our new Chinese-American anchorman.

I believe that our new Senator from Hawaii, if he were present, would gladly join in praise of the Great White Fleet. Disraeli once said that no army is so powerful as an idea whose time has come.

The concept of the Great White Fleet, that of bringing relief to areas visited by disaster, bringing aid, medicines, supplies, help, and technical know-how to the nonindustrial or less fortunate countries of the world, is a magnificent idea. It depends very largely on private enterprise. I hope the Government, in its comparatively minor contribution, and, to a much greater extent, private enterprise, will meet the challenge and bring to fruition this wonderful idea, which would win us far more friends than we could win with much of our foreign aid program, through all the embassies in the world.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Pennsylvania may have 2 additional minutes.

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

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Pennsylvania yield to me?

Mr. SCOTT. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I have identified myself with the group which is working so hard for the Great White Fleet idea. I am very happy to identify myself with my colleague's sentiments. Of course, as he knows, I feel that the foreign aid program stands on a very different footing. We need it urgently; and I do not believe it should complicate this particular idea.

The Great White Fleet can be made a visible symbol of great significance. As we all know, a picture is worth more than many thousands of words. We are thoroughly convinced that the Great White Fleet will be emblematic of our solicitude for our fellow men, wherever they may be, and whatever the particular enthrallment in which they are held at the moment. So I am glad to identify myself with my colleague's views on that subject, and I am pleased to have had the opportunity to join him.

Mr. McGEE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Pennsylvania yield?

Mr. SCOTT. I am very happy to yield.

Mr. McGEE. I could not help being interested in the Senator's comment about his new Republican colleague from Hawaii and his great confidence that Senator-elect FONG will be associated with the proposal to establish a Great White Fleet. I myself am proud of being one of the sponsors of the bill.

I wondered whether the junior Senator from Pennsylvania was welcoming his new colleague in the hope that this would give him greater comfort and friendship as a sponsor of the Great White Fleet, or as more company on a rather lonely side of the aisle.

Mr. SCOTT. I may say to the Senator from Wyoming that I know the new Senator from Hawaii, Mr. FONG. I am happy that he represents one of the great American ethnic groups, the Americans of Chinese ancestry.

I am delighted that Mr. FONG is a Republican. I am also much pleased that the Governor of Hawaii was elected on a land reform program, an imaginative program. This is a pretty good answer to some of our friends in the other body who say that we in the Republican Party lack imagination. I must confess that at times both parties lack imagination.

I welcome Mr. FONG principally because he is a patriotic American. He will be an outstanding Senator, and will undoubtedly espouse the humanitarian program which envisages the Great White Fleet.

Mr. McGEE. I thank the Senator from Pennsylvania for the clarification.

THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, as I read the newspapers in my own State and those from various other parts of the Nation, I am delighted to see the acclaim editorial writers and columnists are giving to Vice President NIXON.

It was especially heartening to read the thoughtful comments of Mr. William S. White in his column published in yesterday's Washington Star. Mr. White wrote:

The very fact he [Mr. NIXON] might one day be President of the United States was the very ultimate reason why he was sent to Russia in the first place. This was done not to assist RICHARD NIXON but to assist the high policy of this country. If it all helps him politically, as well it might, everybody concerned will just have to live with that fact.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the column by Mr. White, and several other articles and editorials.

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

[From the Washington Star, July 29, 1959]
NIXON SETS KHRUSHCHEV STRAIGHT—VICE PRESIDENT'S STRAIGHT TALK TERMED EFFORT TO AVERT RED MISCALCULATION

(By William S. White)

The so-called striped-pants set, the old career diplomats, tend to tut-tut Vice President RICHARD NIXON's bare-knuckled politician's approach in Russia. But the truly responsible chiefs at the State Department—