

political partisanship blur our vision on that point.

In Guatemala and Southern Mexico one can observe the Indians who are without doubt the lineal descendants of those who created the Mayan civilization. Today they are a humble people, not asking much of themselves or the world, and not getting much. A light went out.

The geography and natural resources are virtually unchanged; the genetic make-up of the people is no doubt much the same. They were once a great people. Now they do not even remember their greatness. What happened?

I suspect that in the case of the Mayans, the ruling ideas were too primitive to sustain a great civilization for long.

What about our own ideas? Can they sustain a great civilization?

The answer depends on what ideas we are talking about. Americans have valued and sought and believed in many different things—freedom, power, money, equality, justice, technology, bigness, success, comfort, speed, peace, war, discipline, freedom from discipline and so on.

I like to believe that most Americans would agree on which of those values might serve as the animating ideas for a great civilization.

In my present job, I deal with a side of American society in which the existence of certain ruling ideas is visible and inescapable. I see children being taught, the sick healed, the aged cared for, the crippled rehabilitated, the talented nurtured and developed, the mentally ill treated, the weak strengthened.

Those tasks are not done by unbelieving people. Those tasks are carried forward by people who have at heart what I like to call the American Commitment.

I believe that when we are being most true to ourselves as Americans we are seeking a society in which every young person has the opportunity to grow to his full stature; a society in which every older person can live out his years in dignity; a society in which no one is irreparably damaged by circumstances that can be prevented.

All too often we have been grievously unfaithful to those ideas. And that infidelity can be cured only by deeds. Such ideas cannot be said to be alive unless they live in the acts of men, unless they are embedded in our laws, our social institutions, our educational practices, our political habits, our ways of dealing with one another. We must act in the service of our beliefs.

Every individual is of value.

The release of human potential, the enhancement of individual dignity, the liberation of the human spirit—those are the deepest and truest goals to be conceived by the hearts and minds of the American people.

And those are ideas that can sustain and strengthen a great civilization. But we must be honest about them. We must live by them. And we must have the stamina to hold to our purposes through times of confusion and controversy.

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The 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 ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CHARLES O. FINLEY—THE ALL-AMERICAN DISGRACE TO SPORT

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, at long last the people of Kansas City and

the Midwest have rid themselves of one of the most disreputable characters ever to enter the American sports scene.

The American League owners have pledged, have given an irrevocable covenant, to the mayor of Kansas City, to the presiding judge of Jackson County, to the president of the Kansas City Sports Complex, to the president of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, to me personally and above all to the fans of Kansas City, that Kansas City will have an American League franchise by March 1, 1968, at the latest and will be ready to play at the opening of the 1969 season.

This means that despite the unprecedented effort of Kansas City to maintain major league baseball, and its superb record of attendance in the face of the obstacles Mr. Finley imposed, the fans will have no baseball for 1 year, 1968.

But this loss is more than recompensed for by the pleasure resulting from our getting rid of Mr. Finley.

Nevertheless, and based on the record, we were surprised the American League owners did not kick Mr. Finley out of organized baseball.

Our only regret is that Mr. Finley has now been foisted on our good friend, former Senator Bill Knowland. Knowing Bill as we do, and knowing Mr. Finley, it will be interesting to see how long this works out.

Later we will present to the Senate a few of the actions, and methods, Mr. Finley used in his efforts to wreck the hopes of his players, and the fans of Kansas City and this Midwest area.

JUNIOR COLLEGE ELIGIBILITY UNDER THE IMPACTED-AID PROGRAM

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, last year, as my colleagues may recall, I opposed the administration's efforts to eliminate the eligibility of junior colleges under the so-called impacted-aid program, Public Law 81-815 and title I, Public Law 81-874.

Because of the importance of this issue, I appeared on April 5, 1966, before the Education Subcommittee and strongly urged the subcommittee to reject the administration's recommendation and accept my amendment, which continued junior college eligibility. The subcommittee, and later the full Labor and Public Welfare Committee, agreed with me, and as a result, the Senate adopted the Murphy amendment continuing junior college eligibility. Congressman BELL of California led this fight on the House side.

Again this year it appeared that the loss of funds was threatened. Recently, the California State Legislature passed, and the Governor signed into law, legislation establishing a new 15-member Board of Governors of California Community Colleges, which will be the new governing body for the State's junior colleges. The new board will succeed to the responsibilities previously exercised by the State board of education, the director of education, and the department of education.

As a result of this administrative change, I heard disturbing reports that

the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare was about to render a ruling making California junior colleges no longer eligible for the impacted-aid assistance.

With the Elementary and Secondary Education Act presently being considered in executive session by the Subcommittee on Education, I was determined not to allow this "vehicle" to clear the Congress and then to hear the Department had ruled California junior colleges ineligible.

To prevent the loss of funds, I prepared an amendment which I planned to offer, if necessary, to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, and which, incidentally, I am confident would have been accepted by the subcommittee. I also pressed the Department to render an immediate decision on this matter and provided them with a copy of the California State law.

I was pleased, Mr. President, to have received late yesterday a letter from Mr. James F. Hortin, Acting Director, Office of School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas, ruling that California would remain eligible. I ask unanimous consent that his letter be printed in full at this point in my remarks.

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

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, OFFICE OF EDUCATION,
Washington, D.C., October 18, 1967.

HON. GEORGE MURPHY,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MURPHY: Thank you for the copy of the California State Law, Chapter 1549, approved by the Governor on August 20, 1967, relative to junior colleges (grades 13 and 14) which you sent to our office yesterday.

The provisions of the new Act have been reviewed by our Counsel and the Commissioner has determined that those junior colleges in California which were considered to be legal "local educational agencies" for purposes of Public Law 81-815 and Title I, Public Law 81-874, under the terms of the previous California law are not precluded from the same classification under the new Act.

Should you have need for further information relative to this matter we will be glad to oblige.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES F. HORTIN,
Acting Director, School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, I am extremely proud of the educational system in the State of California. In my judgment, it is unparalleled in the Nation. The junior colleges are an important part of this great educational system. At this very moment in California 84 out of every 100 college freshmen and sophomores are in our junior college system. This statistic in itself underscores their importance.

California has been the pioneer in the junior college movement which has spread throughout the Nation. As of October of last year, there were 78 junior colleges in the State, and there may be more now for they are growing so fast that I have trouble keeping track of them. By early 1970, it is expected there will be 100. Had a ruling been made that the California junior colleges were ineligible, a heavy blow would have been inflicted upon some of these colleges.