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FE001-01

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 21, 1983

Rm031

LG FG001-02

FG022

FG006-12

FG021

20170

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAMES BAKER III

FROM: FAITH RYAN WHITTLESEY FRW

SUBJECT: Funeral of Cardinal Medeiros, Friday, September 23

Arrangements are currently being made in Boston for the funeral of Cardinal Medeiros, who died last weekend. The funeral is scheduled for Friday, September 23. It is very important that the President be represented by a senior Administration official, preferably a Catholic.

My recommendations are:

1. Secretary Heckler (Catholic, from Massachusetts, Cardinal Medeiros had a great personal interest in health and social issues).
2. Judge Clark
3. Secretary Donovan
4. Bill Wilson, U.S. Envoy to the Vatican (My staff is trying to determine whether or not he is in the country).

I would like to stress the importance of having a senior White House representative attend. The President's representative to the funeral of Cardinal Cody of Chicago in April 1982 was the OPL Liaison for Catholic affairs. He was not considered to be of appropriate rank by the Catholic community. There are only six American Cardinals, the highest ranking position in the Church other than the Pope.

199826

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FE001-01

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TN005

FG024-01

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON *MS*

February 1, 1984

Dear Congressman Badham:

I have reviewed your letter of January 18, 1984, regarding a letter from Daniel Donovan (USAF, Ret.), with my colleagues who were familiar with the recent burial at sea of Dennis Wilson, the late member of the Beach Boys musical group.

The accidental and untimely death of Dennis Wilson came as a saddening shock to millions of Beach Boys fans, including the President and Mrs. Reagan. Dennis and all of the Beach Boys have been exceedingly generous with their time and services to charities that the President and Mrs. Reagan support, most notably the Special Olympics, for which the Beach Boys performed at a benefit last June in the White House. It may also interest you to know that Dennis Wilson's family requested donations to the Special Olympics, in lieu of flowers, following his death.

The Beach Boys let it be known that they were willing to assist in public service endeavors for the Nation whenever the President and Mrs. Reagan asked. Following the tragedy, the family asked if we could assist in facilitating the burial at sea. In light of the tragic circumstances, and with sensitivity to the bereaved family and friends, we contacted individuals in California state government and in the Coast Guard who might be able to accommodate Mr. Wilson's wish.

Since Dennis Wilson was not a veteran, the ceremony was civil, not military. The Coast Guard was able to accommodate the request; they were not "ordered" to do so.

I hope that this information is useful. Please let me know if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

W. Dennis Thomas
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs

X

The Honorable Robert E. Badham
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

199826 CA

Craig/Karen:

I showed this draft to Don Cleary, and he felt that this response should come from Dennis Thomas and not CLF. He felt it would be advisable to insulate CLF from dealing with this issue.

I told Don that I would turn in the draft as originally requested, but that I would also pass on the suggestion.

-- David

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 31, 1984

Dear Congressman Badham:

Dennis Thomas, Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs, has referred to me your letter of January 18, 1984, regarding a letter from Daniel Donovan (USAF, Ret.) Major Donovan, who is your constituent, takes issue with the recent burial at sea of Dennis Wilson, former member of the Beach Boys musical group.

The accidental and untimely death of Dennis Wilson came as a saddening shock to millions of Beach Boys fans, including the President and Mrs. Reagan. Dennis and all of the Beach Boys have been exceedingly generous with their time and services to charities that the President and Mrs. Reagan support, most notably the Special Olympics, for which the Beach Boys performed at a benefit last June in the White House. It may also interest you to know that Dennis Wilson's family requested donations to the Special Olympics, in lieu of flowers, following his death.

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Since Dennis Wilson was not a veteran, the ceremony was civil, not military. The Coast Guard was able to accommodate the request; they were not "ordered" to do so.

I hope that this information is useful. Please let me know if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Craig L. Fuller
Assistant to the President
for Cabinet Affairs

The Honorable Robert E. Badham
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

cc: Dennis Thomas

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 31, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR W. DENNIS THOMAS

FROM: CRAIG L. FULLER *CF*

SUBJECT: Letter from Congressman Robert E. Badham

In your memorandum of January 20, 1984, you referred me a letter sent to you by Congressman Robert E. Badham, concerning a constituent letter that criticized White House assistance in the burial at sea of deceased Beach Boy Dennis Wilson. You asked me to respond directly to the Congressman, with a copy of the response to be sent to you.

I would prefer that the response to the Congressman come directly from you. Therefore, I am attaching a draft response for your signature.

Thank you very much.

attachment

**OFFICE OF CABINET AFFAIRS
ACTION TRACKING WORKSHEET**

Action resulting from:

- Document (attached)
 Telephone call
 Meeting (attach conference report if available)

Date Received: 84 101 120

Document Date: 84 101 120

From: Robert E. Badham

SUBJECT: letter to Dennis Thomas Forwarding letter from constituent, Daniel Donovan, who comments on U.S. involvement in Dennis Wilson's burial at sea.

ACTION CODES:

- A - Appropriate Action
B - Briefing Paper
C - Comment/Recommendation

- D - Draft Response
F - Furnish Fact Sheet
I - Info Copy Only/No Action Necessary

- R - Direct Reply w/Copy
S - For Signature
X - Interim Reply

ROUTE TO:

Date Sent	Name	Action Codes	Date Due	Action Taken
84 101 120	1. David Newman	D	84 101 130	
84 101 130	2. Karen Hart	S	1 1	Draft Response Provided
/ /			/ /	
/ /			/ /	
/ /			/ /	
/ /			/ /	

COMMENTS: WS 1. Do you want to try your hand at a draft response from ChF to Cong. Badham. Remember it was a civil ceremony, not military, the Coast Guard merely took the remains out to sea & no one "ordered" the Coast Guard to act

2. Coast Guard, First Lady's Office, and Wilson's P.R. representatives contacted for discreet research of facts. Also, please see note attached to the draft. Incidentally, the Beach Boys were part of the effort that raised \$300,000 for the Special Olympics here in Washington last June. It is alluded to in the draft.

ORIGINATOR: Anderson Clarey Faoro Fuller Gibson Gonzalez Hart Herboldsheimer

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming material and when the assigned action is complete, return to:

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 20, 1984

100826

MEMORANDUM FOR CRAIG FULLER

FROM: W. DENNIS THOMAS
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

Attached is correspondence from Congressman Bob Badham (R-California) regarding the burial at sea of Dennis Wilson of the Beach Boys.

Could you please respond to the Congressman's office with a copy to my office.

Thank you.

Attachment

ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

HOUSE ADMINISTRATION
COMMITTEE

REPUBLICAN STUDY
COMMITTEE

REPUBLICAN POLICY
COMMITTEE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
NATIONAL REPUBLICAN
CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

January 18, 1984

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
2438 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-5611

DISTRICT OFFICE:
180 NEWPORT CENTER DRIVE
SUITE 240
NEWPORT BEACH, CALIFORNIA 92660
(714) 644-4040

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

ROBERT E. BADHAM
40TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

W. Dennis Thomas
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Legislative Affairs
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Thomas:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from a constituent of mine, Major Donovan, with regard to the burial of Dennis Wilson, the drummer for the Beach Boys. I would appreciate your review of and comments on the enclosed correspondence. Please send your response to my Washington office to the attention of Kimberly Dwan.

I appreciate your assistance.

Cordially,


Robert E. Badham
Member of Congress

REB:kd
enclosure

K
JAN 1983

Representative Robert E. Badham
2438 Rayburn Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

10 Jan 83

Dear Sir:

As much as I hate to be critical of President Reagan and/or his staff because I have been in total support since the beginning, I am compelled to comment on the intervention of the White House in the burial arrangements of Beach Boys drummer Dennis Wilson.

It has always been my understanding that burial of a person at sea was an honor reserved for those who have served or given their lives for our country.

Dennis Wilson, from all accounts, has spent his life on the beach and banging on a drum. He is reputed to have been involved in the use of cocaine and has been described by an acquaintance as "a weirdo, but you couldn't help like the guy". He was old enough to have served in the military but nowhere is there any mention that he did.

I realize that it was a White House staff member who ordered the Coast Guard to give Wilson the burial at sea. The only reason I have heard is that he loved the sea so much. There are probably thousands of people who love the sea but who are not qualified for burial at sea.

I wonder if you or the White House have heard from Navy or Coast Guard members about this situation. If I am mistaken in thinking that Wilson was not worthy of this honor, please explain. In my mind,, this ranks a close second to President Carter's granting of amnesty to draft dodgers of the Vietnam era.

44328

Yours truly,
D. A. Donovan
Daniel A. Donovan
Major, USAF, Ret.
2775 Mesa Verde Dr. E (x214)
Costa Mesa, CA 92626

199826 CA
FED01-01

Gail Hedges

Burst - they donated their time.
to ever we had here to S. Olympic
use money.
Call you... super

They also

Mike Love - offered to campaign
whenever he could to P

Ty has offered to do anything, anytime,
anywhere.

Biff -
This belongs to the
with ~~new~~ ^{belong} file on Craig Fuller's
Action on the Beach
Boy Dennis Wilson's
drowning - communication
w/ Dennis Thomas from a
conversation w/
Gail Hedges

Letter to Dennis Thomas from Daniel Dowran
Re: Dennis Wilson's Burial at sea

9



ay
S/S 8405071



United States Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

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2/11/59
February 18, 1984

1130

FE 001-01
CO 086
FG 006-12

[LP]

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ROBERT C. MCFARLANE
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Ceremonies on Return of the Body of
Leamon (Ray) Hunt, Director, MFO
Andrews Air Force Base, February 18, 1984

Attached is the scenario for the ceremonies at Andrews Air Force Base for the return of the body of Leamon Hunt. Also attached are the biographic sketch of Mr. Hunt and a background paper on the MFO.

BMcRaney
cc: Charles Hill
Executive Secretary

Attachments:
As stated

NSC# 8401397

SCENARIO

After the plane has come to a stop and the ramp is in place, Acting Secretary Dam, escorted by Assistant Secretary Murphy, will proceed up the ramp and board the plane where Ambassador Murphy will present the Acting Secretary to Mrs. Hunt and the other members of the party. The Acting Secretary and Ambassador Murphy will have a brief conversation while the military personnel are taking their positions near the plane. When preparations have been completed the Acting Secretary will escort Mrs. Hunt down the ramp to the lectern followed by Ambassador Murphy and other members of the party. Once the party is in place the casket will be moved from the plane to the hearse. (Appropriate music will be played by a military band.)

Once the body has been placed in the hearse the Acting Secretary will deliver his remarks. Following his remarks the Acting Secretary will escort Mrs. Hunt and Bryan Hunt to her limousine. Following the departure of the hearse and Mrs. Hunt's limousine, the Acting Secretary will proceed to his car and depart.

NOTE: Upon arrival McFarlane and other principals in attendance will be escorted to a designated area near the lectern.

BIOGRAPHIC DATA

Leamon R. (Ray) Hunt

Mr. Hunt was appointed Director General of the Multinational Force and Observers by the Governments of Egypt and Israel in August 1981.

Mr. Hunt retired from the United States Foreign Service in 1980 after more than 32 years of service. He joined the Foreign Service in 1948 and served in Jerusalem, Turkey, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Costa Rica, Syria and Lebanon. In Washington, he served as Executive Director of the State Department's Bureau of Near East and South Asian Affairs from 1969 to 1974 when he was named Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Operations.

In 1976 Mr. Hunt served as Charge d'Affairs at the American Embassy in Beirut and in 1977 was appointed Minister-Counselor and Director of the United States Sinai Field Mission. He was named Deputy for Saudi Arabian Affairs at the Department of the Treasury in 1979, and in this position had jurisdiction over the United States-Saudi Arabian Joint Commission on Economic Cooperation.

Mr. Hunt received the State Department's Superior Honor Award in 1973, a Meritorious Honor Award in 1977 and was again awarded the Superior Honor Award in 1980. He was presented with the US-Saudi Arabian Joint Commission outstanding Award in 1980.

Mr. Hunt attended Murray State College in Oklahoma and the US Army War College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He served in the US Coast Guard in 1945 and 1946. He was born in Mill Creek, Oklahoma on October 7, 1927. He was married to the former Joyce Conneally and had one son, Richard Bryan.

MULTINATIONAL FORCE AND OBSERVERS

Background and Mission. The Treaty of Peace between Egypt and Israel, signed on March 26, 1979, provided for phased withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Sinai Peninsula linked to agreed security measures set forth in the Treaty. Final withdrawal of Israeli forces and civilians from the Sinai took place on April 25, 1982.

The agreed security measures specified in the Treaty were of two kinds: military restrictions in the Sinai and the border area of Israel, and the stationing of a United Nations peacekeeping force and observers in the Sinai. The Treaty established three zones in the Sinai and one zone in Israel, with specified limitations on armed forces, armament and equipment in each zone.

Protocol of August 1981 and Establishment of the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO). It became clear in early 1981 that the United Nations would not be able to provide the peacekeeping force and observers required by the Treaty. Therefore, the United States assisted in the negotiation of a Protocol, signed on August 3, 1981, by Egypt and Israel and witnessed by the United States, which provided for establishment of the MFO to serve in place of the UN force and observers. The Protocol also set forth the organization and functions of the MFO and the privileges and immunities of the MFO and its members.

The Parties to the Protocol--Egypt and Israel--appointed Leamon R. Hunt, to be the first Director General of the MFO. The Director General's role is similar to that of the UN Secretary General in a UN peacekeeping operation. Lieutenant General Fredrick V. Bull-Hansen of Norway was appointed Force Commander by the Director General with the approval of the Parties.

The Director General is responsible for the direction of the MFO in the fulfillment of its functions. He provides reports to the Governments of Egypt and Israel on developments relating to the operations of the MFO. Under the overall authority of the Director General, the Force Commander has full command authority over the MFO in the area of operations and promulgates its standing Operating Procedures. The Force Commander participates in formal Liaison System between Egypt and Israel and has direct communications with the chief liaison officers of the two states.

Composition and Administration of the MFO. Ten nations are participating in the MFO: The United States, Fiji and Colombia are providing the three infantry battalions; the United Kingdom, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Australia, New Zealand and Uruguay are providing specialized units for the military force. Norway, while not considered a participant, provides, in addition to the Force Commander, several officers for the Force Commander's staff. The United States is also providing a Logistics Support Unit and civilian personnel for the observer unit.

The Director General's Headquarters, which consists of a small number of civilian officials appointed by him, is located in Rome, Italy. The Force Headquarters, two battalions, the civilian observer unit, the aviation element, and the logistics and signal units are located at el-Gorah in northern Sinai. The US infantry battalion and the coastal patrol unit are located in the south near Sharm el-Sheikh.

US Contribution. The Protocol provides that the expenses of the MFO which are not covered by other sources will be borne equally by the Governments of Egypt and Israel. The United States has agreed to contribute one-third of the annual operating expenses of the MFO. Thus, each country will pay one-third of the costs.

The Multinational Force and Observers assumed its functions at 1300 hours April 25, 1982. The less than two full years that it has been active in the Sinai have seen the organization progress from a fledgling alternative, to a credible and highly successful peacekeeping operation. The scrupulous manner in which the MFO has carried out its mandate has earned it the sincere respect of both Egypt and Israel.

NSC/S PROFILE

UNCLASSIFIED

ID 8401397

RECEIVED 18 FEB 84 11

TO MCFARLANE .

FROM HILL, C

DOCDATE 18 FEB 84

URGENT

KEYWORDS LEBANON

SUBJECT. CEREMONIES ON RETURN OF THE BODY OF LEAMON RAY HUN DIRECTOR MFO
ON 18 FEB 1984

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO FOR MCFARLANE DUE: 18 FEB 84 STATUS S FILES

FOR ACTION

DUR

FOR CONCURRENCE

KEMP

FOR INFO

TEICHER

KIMMITT

Brian
Close this out
per Frank.
Phil

COMMENTS

REF# 8405071

LOG

NSCIFID

(V)

ACTION OFFICER (S) ASSIGNED

C FEB 18 1984

ACTION REQUIRED

DUE

COPIES TO

Action completed per Kimmitt

DISPATCH

W/ATTCH FILE

WT

DR

URGENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

There is not a
copy of this in
the file

March 21, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL DEAVER

FROM: LEE L. VERSTANDIG *Lee*
SUBJECT: FUNERAL FOR CLARENCE MITCHELL, JR.

The funeral for civil rights leader Clarence Mitchell, Jr. will be this Friday at noon in Baltimore. Mitchell was the older brother of Congressman Parren Mitchell (D-MD), who has introduced enterprise zone legislation, as well as the father of Maryland State Senator Clarence Mitchell, III, who has been very helpful to me in working with black elected officials.

I understand that a condolence letter to the family as well as a statement by the President are in the works. I wanted to bring to your attention the question of how to coordinate the Administration's representation at the funeral. There will be quite a bit of attention given to the funeral and I expect that the Reverend Jesse Jackson, among other political leaders, will attend.

I am planning to attend and I know that Jack Svahn, who has good relationships with the Maryland black community, is also planning to attend.

March 22, 1984

NOTE TO LEE

RE: Clarence Mitchell Funeral

The memorial service for Clarence Mitchell, Jr. will begin at 12:00 noon, however, dignitaries are to be at the church and seated by 11:30 a.m. You and Jack are considered dignitaries. FYI-Clarence Mitchell dedicated his body to science; this is not a funeral but a memorial service.

Directions:

Sharp Street
Memorial United Methodist Church
1206 Etting Street
Baltimore, Maryland

Take the Baltimore Washington Expressway to Baltimore (295)
Stay on 295, it goes to downtown Baltimore and the name changes to Russell Street.

Where Russell forks into Green Road and Paca Road take the right fork on to Paca

Turn Left on to McCullough

Turn Left on to Dolphin

Turn Left on to Druid Hills

Policemen should be in the area to direct cars at this point.

The church is off Druid Hills Avenue at Dolphin and Etting

RO

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FE 001-01
FG 006-07

March 22, 1984

KLD

NOTE TO LEE

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The church is off Druid Hills Avenue at Dolphin and Etting

Mr. Sucko attended per
Schedule of Mar 23 84

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 21, 1984

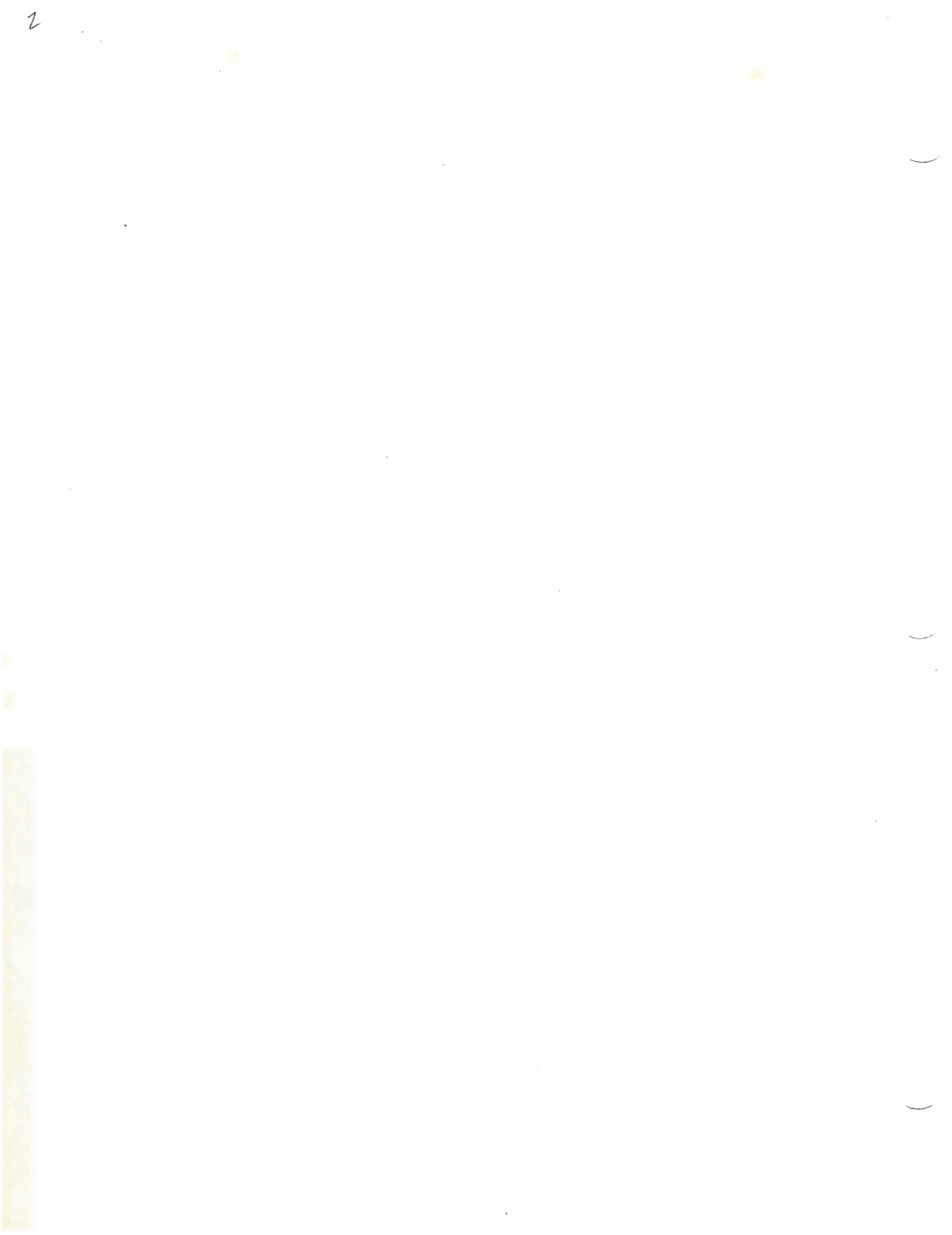
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I am planning to attend and I know that Jack Svahn, who has good relationships with the Maryland black community, is also planning to attend.



253887

JV

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 20, 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR LEE VERSTANDIG

FROM

BOB GLEASON

Bob

SUBJECT:

FUNERAL FOR CLARENCE MITCHELL, JR.

LD

WE

1110

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FG006-01

HU013-30

Date: Friday, March 23, 1984

Time: Noon

Place: Sharp Street Baptist Church
1206 Etting Street
Baltimore, Maryland

Service: Memorial service lasting
approximately 2 hours
(Followed by cremation)

Recommendations:

1. That you and I attend to pay our respects to State Senator Clarence Mitchell III. (Another son is on the Baltimore City Council.)
2. That because the Vice President cannot attend, you suggest to Jim Baker that he represent the President. (I would speculate that the service will be attended by all the principals in the civil rights community.)
3. That a Presidential note of sympathy be delivered to the Mitchell family.

Clarence Mitchell Memorial Service
Date: Friday, March 23
Time: 12:00 noon
Location: Sharp Street Memorial United
Methodist Church
1206 Etting Street (^{at} Etting + Dolphin)
(off Druid Hill Avenue)
Baltimore

The family will receive friends after
the service at 4304 St Paul Street

Bob, Joyce Greeland in Warren
Mitchell's office would like to know
who from the White House will be
attending.

Tell them LLV is
representing the President
and Jack Svahn will acc.

March 21, 1984

2660
f

MEMORANDUM FOR MICHAEL DEAVER

FROM: LEE L. VERSTANDIG

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I am planning to attend and I know that Jack Svahn, who has good relationships with the Maryland black community, is also planning to attend.

Closed--No

90 minutes
12:00 Memorial Service at Sharp Street
1/80 Memorial United Methodist Church
1206 Etting Street

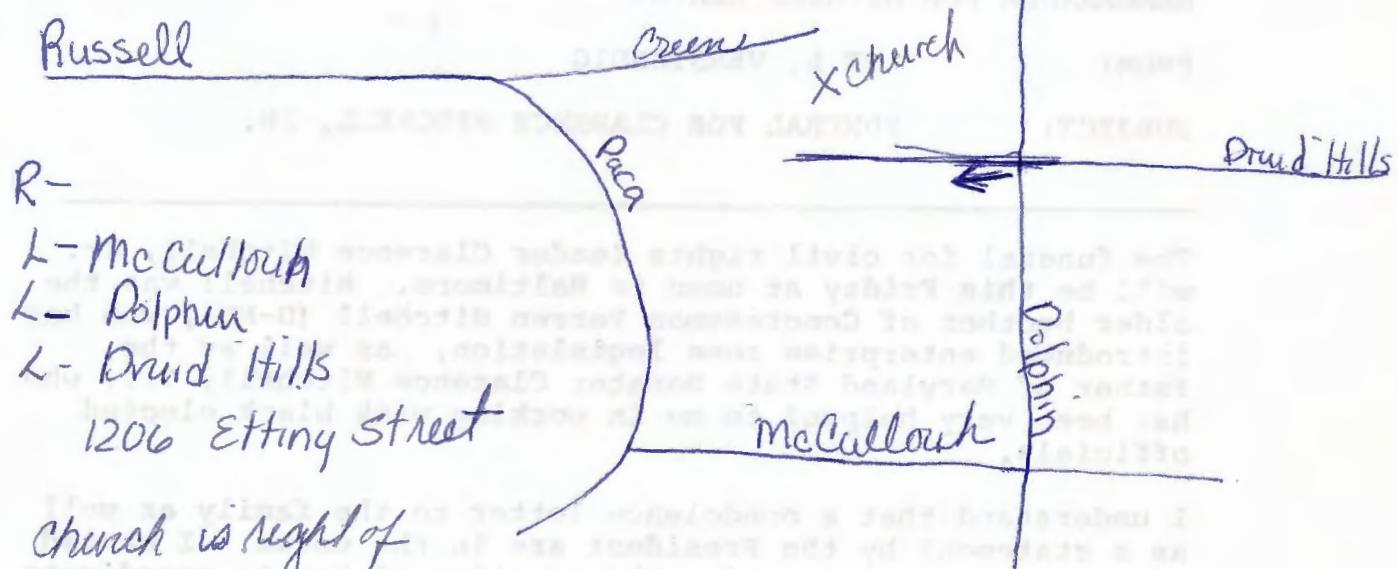
Off Druid Hill Avenue at Dolphin & Etting

- No Body or viewing, He dedicated his body to science
- All dignitaries seated at 11:30.
family will walk to church
- Lee & Jack Svahn will be consider dignitaries.

Directions to the Church in Baltimore-

BW Expressway to Baltimore (295)

Stay on 295 it goes to Downtown Baltimore & name changes Russell Street



10:15

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

22.3.84

Lee:

This information came from
Mel Bradley's office - I
hope it's helpful

Best,

Frank L.

Civil Rights Champion

Clarence Mitchell Jr. Dies

By Martin Weil
Washington Post Staff Writer

Clarence M. Mitchell Jr., 73, a lifelong champion of equality for blacks who played a key role in winning passage of much of the major civil rights legislation of the 1960s, died last night at the Maryland General Hospital in Baltimore.

As the chief Washington lobbyist for the NAACP for nearly three decades, Mr. Mitchell combined conviction, persistence and quiet persuasive power. In his ultimately successful quest for the landmark measures of the '60s, he displayed skills and talents that won him the sobriquet of "the 101st Senator."

Both as the NAACP's man in Washington, and as a principal in the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, which he helped found, Mr. Mitchell was instrumental in passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and the Fair Housing Act of 1968.

A lawyer and a former newspaper reporter whose career was galvanized when in 1933 he witnessed his first lynching, Mr. Mitchell was a leading member of a family that in Maryland, his home state, and in Baltimore, his hometown, symbolized civil rights and the NAACP.

Known as a man of courage and integrity, Mr. Mitchell persisted optimistically through years of resistance and rebuff to seek the common ground and consensus that in time permitted him to witness passage of the bills that helped guarantee equality before the law.

Despite his successes, his name was not nearly so well known to the general public as many of the other principal actors in the social and legislative revolution of the 1960s.

Firmly committed to the goal of full integration of blacks into the American mainstream, Mr. Mitchell shunned the separatist doctrine and militant tactics that might have won him greater visibility.

A modest and unassuming man, whose arena of action was the congressional office and conference room, he neither sought nor attained the broad public recognition to which his accomplishments entitled him.

Before the days in which meaningful civil rights legislation was possible, Mr. Mitchell prompted and promoted advances through executive orders, such as the one by which President Truman demanded the desegregation of the armed forces.

During the Eisenhower administration, Mr. Mitchell was credited with guiding to passage the 1957 Civil Rights Act, the first legislation of its kind in years. He was also recognized among legislative insiders as being instrumental in passage of the 1961 act that set up the federal Civil Rights Commission.

Beyond his work in shepherding to passage the civil rights bills of the '60s, Mr. Mitchell is cited as the author of a key section of at least one of them, Title VII of the 1964 bill, which required equal employment opportunity.

As chairman of the leadership conference on civil rights, Mr. Mitchell employed his lobbying skills in helping to bring about the rejection by the Senate of the nominations to the Supreme Court of Clement Haynsworth and G. Harrold Carswell.

Despite the not infrequent bitterness and strong feelings bound up in the long struggle in which Mr. Mitchell was engaged, he was himself viewed as generous and conciliatory towards his foes, often finding it possible to say a good word about all but the harshest among them.

A man who carried a picket sign to help desegregate Baltimore schools, and who was arrested for going through the main door of a South Carolina railroad station, Mr. Mitchell knew the values of direct action.

But, he said, "you've got to know when to stop picketing and sit down at the conference table."

In 1980 the year he left his leadership conference post, and two years after leaving the NAACP post, Mr. Mitchell received the nation's highest civilian honor, the Presidential Medal of Freedom, from President Carter.

He was also appointed as a U.S. representative to the United Nations by President Ford, and at the time of his death, was a member of the board of regents of the University of Maryland, from which he held his law degree.

Mr. Mitchell was born in Baltimore, where he lived for the last four decades at the same inner-city address. His father, a musician, and his mother, a cashier, enforced daily study hours for their seven children, who included Mr. Mitchell's brother, U.S. Rep. Parren J. Mitchell (D-Md.).

"He was one of the most remarkable human beings I've ever met," Rep. Mitchell said last night of his brother.

Sen. Paul Sarbanes (D-Md.) called Mr. Mitchell "a great champion of justice and human dignity" who was "a powerful force for a better America."

John Toll, president of the University of Maryland, described his death as a "serious loss" for the nation and called him "an inspiring leader" in the work for equality, justice and a better society.

After receiving a bachelor's degree from Lincoln University in Chester, Pa., Mr. Mitchell became a reporter for the Baltimore Afro-American newspaper. The lynching he saw as a newsman in Princess Anne, Md. made him decide on a civil rights career.

After work for the Urban League in the Midwest, he joined the federal government in assignments that included enforcing World War II antidiscrimination orders in shipyards. He was labor secretary of the NAACP from 1945 until becoming director of the Washington bureau in 1950.

In recent years, he and his wife Juanita, the first black woman to practice law in Maryland, were joined by a son, Michael, a Baltimore City Councilman, in the firm of Mitchell, Mitchell and Mitchell. Another son, Clarence III, is in the state legislature.

Survivors include two other sons, Keiffer J., and George D.

Clarence M. Mitchell Is Dead; N.A.A.C.P. Lobbyist Till '78

By ERIC PACE

Clarence M. Mitchell Jr., long the Washington lobbyist of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, died Sunday at Maryland General Hospital in Baltimore. He was 73 years old.

Mr. Mitchell's son Michael Bowen Mitchell, a Baltimore City Councilman, said his father died of cardiac arrest after suffering a heart attack at his home in Baltimore.

Mr. Mitchell, a burly veteran of countless legislative skirmishes and undertakings, played a particularly prominent role in passage of the Fair Housing Act of 1968, the last of the landmark civil rights legislation of the 1960's.

He was then acting on behalf of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, an organization of 115 church, labor, civil rights and civic groups. He was the chief lobbyist of that organization, and of the N.A.A.C.P., from 1950 through 1978, an epochal era in civil rights.

Nixon Nominees Defeated

Mr. Mitchell also marshaled civil rights leaders in successful campaigns against the seating, as Supreme Court Justices, of President Nixon's nominees G. Harrold Carswell and Clement F. Haynsworth.

Mr. Mitchell's success as a lobbyist, his admirers said, stemmed largely from his fruitful relationships with Republican as well as Democratic legislative leaders, including John W. McCormack and Everett McKinley Dirksen. He also had good relations with Lyndon B. Johnson as Senator, Vice President and President.

In his civil rights work, Mr. Mitchell believed in working as extensively as possible through existing legislation. "When you have a law," he once said, "you have an instrument that will work for you permanently. But when you branch out on a separate line of direct action, you may wind up with nothing."

So influential did Mr. Mitchell become among Federal lawmakers that he was sometimes called "the 101st Senator." The N.A.A.C.P.'s executive director, Benjamin Hooks, characterized him yesterday as "a legend in his own time," and Senator Paul Sarbanes, Democrat of Maryland, said

Mr. Mitchell was "a powerful force for a better America."

Mr. Mitchell became known as a stickler for discipline, respect and courtesy. He used to counsel younger lobbyists to "listen carefully and make no threats," but to stand ready to mobilize public opinion against a legislative opponent in the opponent's home constituency.

Mr. Mitchell came into the national limelight in 1958, when he was arrested for refusing to use a blacks-only doorway to the railroad station in the mill town of Florence, S.C. The case caused a furor.

Other members of the Mitchell family have become prominent in politics. His wife, Juanita Jackson Mitchell, who is a lawyer, is also a widely known civil rights activist. His brother Parren is a Democratic Congressman from Baltimore. Besides Michael, Clarence M. Mitchell 3d is also in politics, as a Maryland State Senator and civil rights activist.

A member of the Maryland bar, Clarence M. Mitchell Jr. once observed: "Success usually comes from action based on facts rather than on vain hopes or groundless fears."

Father Was a Chef

Mr. Mitchell was born March 8, 1911, in Baltimore, the son of Clarence Maurice Mitchell, a chef at Carver Hall, a popular restaurant in Annapolis, and Elsie Davis Mitchell. He received an A.B. degree in 1932 from Lincoln College in Chester County, Pa., went on to graduate from the University of Maryland Law School. He also did graduate work in Minnesota and at Atlanta University.

After working as a reporter for The Baltimore Afro-American and covering radical violence in Princess Anne, Md., in 1933, Mr. Mitchell in 1937 became executive secretary of the Urban League in St. Paul, Minn.

In 1942, he became assistant director of Negro Manpower Service in the War Manpower Commission, and he went on to take other posts with the Fair Employment Commission, the War Production Board and other Government organizations before joining the N.A.A.C.P. in 1945 as national labor secretary in the Washington office.



The New York Times

Clarence M. Mitchell Jr.

After retiring from the N.A.A.C.P. in 1978, he continued to serve it as a consultant, while practicing law in Baltimore.

Mr. Mitchell was named a United States representative at the United Nations General Assembly in 1975, incurring widespread criticism among blacks for publicly defending the former chief delegate, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, author of the controversial "benign neglect" theory for Government treatment of the race issue.

At various times, Mr. Mitchell also served on national and Presidential commissions. He was awarded the Medal of Freedom by President Carter in 1980 and the N.A.A.C.P.'s Spingarn Medal in 1969. He held honorary degrees from six universities.

Mr. Mitchell is also survived by two sons, Evelyn Mitchell Matthews Ross of Pittsburgh, Anna M. Gittings of Baltimore and Elsie Mitchell of New York; another brother, George A. Mitchell of Baltimore; two other sons, Dr. Kieffer Jackson Mitchell and George Davis Mitchell, both of Baltimore; and 10 grandchildren.

BALTIMORE SUN
March 19, 1984

Clarence Mitchell, Jr., rights leader, dies at 73

By David Michael Ettlin
and Scott Shane

Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr., a national civil rights leader and patriarch of the black family most prominent in Baltimore and Maryland politics, died of an apparent heart attack last night at Maryland General Hospital. He was 73.

He directed the Washington office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for three decades, advised presidents on civil rights and became known as "the 101st senator."

Mr. Mitchell was stricken at home in the 1300 block Druid Hill

avenue yesterday morning and died at Maryland General at 8:32 p.m. of cardiac arrest.

His death was mourned last night by Mayor Schaefer, who said he had "lost a close personal friend who has made a tremendous contribution to both Baltimore and the nation."

Mr. Mitchell was the father of a state senator and a city councilman and the brother of a congressman. His wife, Juanita Jackson Mitchell, also is noted as a civil rights activist.

Born in Baltimore, Mr. Mitchell was a graduate of the Lincoln University in Chester county, Pa., and

earned his law degree at the University of Maryland.

Mr. Mitchell made his first appearance in Washington in 1933, to testify about witnessing the lynching of a black man on the Eastern Shore — a time when he was a reporter for the Baltimore *Afro-American* newspaper. He later described the incident as one of the most influential events in directing his career toward civil rights.

He served during the administrations of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman on the Fair Employment and War Manpower commissions.

In 1945, he became first labor secretary of the NAACP and was named director of its Washington bureau five years later.

It was in that role that he first attracted national attention, becoming a fixture in hearing rooms and in the halls of Congress as he battled for an end to segregation.

Though he won renown as a lobbyist, Mr. Mitchell frequently clashed with authorities in his early days with the NAACP.

In 1956, he was arrested in Florence, S.C., for refusing to use a blacks-only entrance to the town's railroad station. The arrest drew national attention — and led to the abolition of the segregated entrances.

During his NAACP years, the federal government took actions to prohibit discrimination in education, housing, unemployment, voting and politics — bringing closer the civil rights organization's goal of racial equality in the United States.

After retiring from the NAACP in 1979, Mr. Mitchell became chairman of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

In 1980, at a dinner where Mr. Mitchell and the late AFL-CIO president George Meany were honored with the organization's Hubert H. Humphrey Civil Rights Award, President Carter declared:

"Every single piece of civil rights legislation passed in the last 25 years was passed because of Clarence Mitchell. Without him, it could not have been done."

Later that year, Mr. Carter awarded Mr. Mitchell the Medal of Freedom — the nation's highest civilian award. At the ceremony on the White House South Lawn, Mr. Carter said the late President Lyndon B. Johnson and his vice president, Mr. Humphrey, "would not have been so notably acclaimed" for civil rights leadership were it not for Mr. Mitchell's persistent lobbying in the halls of Congress.

Mr. Mitchell worked closely with Mr. Johnson, meeting with the president to plan the lobbying strategy that won passage of the nation's most important civil rights legislation.

"We divided up who will get what members of the Senate," Mr. Mitchell recalled later. "We always saw to it he got the hardest ones."

In 1968, a *Congressional Quarterly* survey identified Mr. Mitchell as the "catalyst" most responsible for passage of that year's hard-fought civil rights and open housing bills.

Later, he helped direct the successful Senate fight against President Nixon's nominees to the Supreme Court, federal Judges Clement Haynsworth and G. Harrold Carswell.

In the 1960s and 1970s, he occasionally clashed with more militant blacks over both tactics and goals. In 1966, for instance, he denounced "black nationalists," who he said wanted to "replace the physical prisons of racial segregation with the mental chains of segregated thinking."

A tall, stocky man, he was sometimes as feisty in his personal life as in his lobbying.

In 1974, two youths tried to rob him in front of his home. When one pulled a gun, he grabbed its barrel — and was shot in the hand. But he continued to wrestle with and shout at the youths, who fled but were eventually arrested and convicted.

Mr. Mitchell served on the U.S. delegation to the United Nations during the administration of President Gerald R. Ford.

A member of the University of Maryland Board of Regents since 1982, he became one of its most outspoken members and was praised last night by university President John S. Toll as a "valued and hard-working member ... who brought great judgment, experience and commitment to the governance of the university."

Dr. Toll said last night that a Clarence Mitchell, Jr., scholarship fund would be established at the university "as a continuing memorial to his service and ideals."

Enolia P. McMillan, Baltimore and national president of the NAACP, recalled last night Mr. Mitchell's efforts in Washington, where the civil rights legislation he shepherded included the Voting

Rights Act of 1965.

"He did a fantastic job. In fact, he was known as the 101st senator because of his influence in the Senate," Mrs. McMillan said.

"There is only one Clarence Mitchell, Jr.," said Dr. Emmett C. Burns, regional director of the

NAACP.

Mr. Mitchell himself was the older brother of Representative Parren J. Mitchell (D, Md., 7th), and the father of state Senator Clarence M. Mitchell III (D, Baltimore) and City Councilman Michael B. Mitchell (D, 4th).

He has two other sons, Dr. Keiffer J. Mitchell, a Baltimore physician, and George D. Mitchell, a businessman in the city.

Funeral arrangements were incomplete last night.

Reporter David Simon also contributed to this article.



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Senate

The Senate met at 12 noon and was called to order by the Honorable DANIEL J. EVANS, a Senator from the State of Washington.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Richard C. Halverson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

I will bless the Lord at all times: His praise shall continually be in my mouth. My soul shall make her boast in the Lord . . . O magnify the Lord with me, and let us exalt His name together.—Psalm 34: 1-3.

Thou art worthy of our praise, O Lord. May we not neglect to honor Thee, to exalt Thee, to magnify Thy name. "Thou hast made us for Thyself, O God, and our hearts are restless until they repose in Thee." (St. Augustine) God of grace and love, these words of the eminent theologian, St. Augustine, remind us of our lostness, our loneliness, our emptiness without Thee. Save us, Lord, from indifference to Thee and lead us in the way of truth and justice. In the name of Him who loved us and gave Himself for us. Amen.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. THURMOND).

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., March 19, 1984.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, section 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable DANIEL J. EVANS, a Senator from the State of Washington, to perform the duties of the Chair.

STROM THURMOND,
President pro tempore.

Mr. EVANS thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. BAKER. I thank the Chair.

SENATOR THURMOND ANNOUNCES CANDIDACY FOR REELECTION

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, it would not be inappropriate, I think, to call the attention of our colleagues to the fact that the distinguished President pro tempore is not here today, where he usually is, almost without exception, at the opening of the Senate. The presiding duties have fallen to the distinguished junior Senator from Washington.

The President pro tempore, Senator THURMOND, is doing a very important thing today. He is in the State of South Carolina, announcing his candidacy for reelection. It has not yet been ascertained that anyone has worked up the courage to run against him. In any event, he is there and announcing today for reelection, and I am sure all of us understand the reason for his absence.

DEATH OF CLARENCE MITCHELL

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, it was with sadness that I learned of the death this weekend of Clarence Mitchell, a distinguished leader in the civil rights community, whose service to the Nation has been great and whose presence will be missed in the future deliberations and conscience of this country.

My own career in the Senate had barely begun when Clarence Mitchell achieved one of his greatest legislative triumphs—the passage of the Fair Housing Act of 1968.

There was no more controversial domestic issue in that controversial year, and I recall today with fondness and admiration that Clarence Mitchell fought for that legislation with both the force of a hurricane and the grace of a nobleman.

I voted for the Fair Housing Act because I believed in it, but there was in that vote more than a trace of tribute to this great soldier in the cause of justice.

In those days, Clarence Mitchell was called the 101st Senator, but those of us who served here then knew full well that this magnificent lion in the lobby was a great deal more influential than most of us with seats in the Chamber.

Five decades of talented service yielded an enormous harvest for Clarence Mitchell, not in terms of material wealth but in terms of the moral health of this Nation.

Clarence Mitchell helped persuade President Truman to desegregate our Armed Forces in the late 1940's.

Clarence Mitchell helped persuade the Congress to enact this century's first civil rights act in the 1950's.

Clarence Mitchell, at the height of his powers and influence, helped persuade the Congress to establish the Civil Rights Commission in 1961 and to enact the second Civil Rights Act of 1968.

These are only the most celebrated achievements of a lifetime of achievement by one of the quiet giants of our age.

We mourn his passing today, but we will celebrate his enormously useful life for years to come.

CLARENCE M. MITCHELL, JR.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, last night, Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr., one of our foremost citizens, died in his home town of Baltimore, Md.

Today's Washington Post carried a full and fully deserving obituary. One

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by the Member on the floor.

of its paragraphs particularly caught my attention:

Despite his successes, his name was not nearly so well known to the general public as many of the other principal actors in social and legislative revolution of the 1960's.

Mr. Mitchell, as the chief Washington lobbyist for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for nearly three decades, and as a leader of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, was instrumental in the passage of every major civil rights law enacted in this country since the 1960's.

Whether or not one always agreed with the advice he urged, one could not help but admire Clarence Mitchell, Jr. I admired him. I admired his commitment to the causes he served. I admired his faithfulness to the orderly processes of our democratic system.

I extend my sincere condolences to his wife, Juanita Mitchell, to his sons, and to his grandchildren, of whom he was greatly proud.

SENATE SCHEDULE

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, as Members know, when the opening formalities are dispensed with today and after the time for the transaction of routine morning business has expired, the Senate will return to the consideration of the unfinished business, Senate Joint Resolution 73, the prayer amendment. A time certain has now been established for a vote on that resolution at 3 o'clock tomorrow, Tuesday.

In the meantime, if there is not a need for debate during the entire course of today, I should like to urge the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the wheat improvement bill. It would require unanimous consent to do that on a temporary basis. We had difficulty with that on Thursday, and we were not able to obtain unanimous consent for that purpose. But I say to the minority leader that I should like to examine once more the possibility of proceeding to the consideration of that bill today, for a period of, say, not more than 3 hours, and then to return to the consideration of the prayer amendment. It may not be possible to do that, but I think it is worth another try.

Mr. President, in addition, it might be well to explore the schedule for the rest of the week. I have not yet had an opportunity to consult with the minority leader, but I have had an opportunity to consult with the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee and the distinguished Senator from Missouri (Mr. DANFORTH). I have notified them of what I am about to say now.

The original schedule had contemplated returning to the reciprocity tariff bill after we finished the prayer amendment. Members will recall that we were on that measure and it was returned to the calendar when we were

not able to complete our disposition of it. Rather than that, I suggest that it is important that we try to reach the supplemental appropriations bill, which contains food aid money, Public Law 480 money, and a number of other items of an important character.

So, Mr. President, this morning, I consulted with the Senator from Missouri (Mr. DANFORTH), and he assures me that he understands the necessity for a try to reach that bill instead of the Reciprocity Trade Act, pending debate on the prayer amendment.

I have talked to Senator HATFIELD, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, who indicates his willingness to go forward with that bill after we finish the prayer amendment.

I have not had a chance yet to confer with the minority leader on that, but I should like to let him know that the preference of the leadership on this side would be to go to the supplemental appropriations bill after we finish the prayer amendment. I have an idea that that may be a controversial bill, since aid for El Salvador and Nicaragua is in it, but there are a number of other things, also. I hope we can take up the supplemental appropriations bill and finish Tuesday afternoon. But, like many of my legislative hopes, that one probably is prompted more by optimism than reality.

So, if we do not finish that bill on Tuesday afternoon, we will be on it Wednesday or Thursday or goodness knows how long. But it is important to do that.

I say to the minority leader that I apologize to him for not having consulted with him in advance on it, but I wanted to let him know at the first opportunity that that would be the wish of the leadership on this side.

Mr. President, there is one other matter we can deal with this week—it is of a privileged character—and that is a veto message on a water bill. I will consult with the minority leader on that, as well, but the leadership on this side would like to schedule that matter this week, perhaps early this week. I understand that going to that veto message would not put the pending business back on the calendar.

I inquire of the Chair if that is correct.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is correct.

Mr. BAKER. That was my impression. So it could be done absent unanimous consent, without disrupting our schedule, but I would not propose to do that. I will negotiate with the minority leader with respect to a convenient time.

Today, a number of Members are absent. Tomorrow is another primary day. It may not be a good day, but we will see.

In any event, I will add that to the things that the leadership on this side would like to accomplish this week, if possible.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the distinguished majority leader yield for a question?

Mr. BAKER. I yield.

Mr. BYRD. What can the majority leader tell us with respect to the math science bill, what the prospects are for it being brought up soon?

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I say to the minority leader that the preliminary scheduling of legislation for the Senate, which I discussed with him some time ago, provided for the math science bill in the last week of this month, which would be the latter part of next week.

We are sort of falling behind now. So I will consult with the committee chairmen tomorrow at our regular meeting and see what we can rearrange. But that is still a bill that must be taken up, and I anticipate it will be dealt with before very long.

Mr. BYRD. I thank the distinguished majority leader, and I am pleased that he indicates that he still has this item very much in mind for early action.

Mr. BAKER. Yes.

Mr. President, may I also say that one matter that I did not mention, and I guess I should, is that at some point we are going to have to deal with the budget situation and reconciliation bill that was scheduled for March 5. Obviously, we did not get to that. But sometime after we can confer on that matter, it would be my intention to bring up the reconciliation bill also.

That will probably produce a debate of major proportions, particularly in light of the President's proposal joined in by the Republican leadership of the Senate on the budget reduction package.

While I do not know if it is possible that might be offered to the reconciliation bill, it might, since it is certainly budget related.

But I will try to have more to say about that also at a later time.

Mr. President, I have used all of my time and I yield the floor.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Democratic leader is recognized.

S. 2446—SENATE CONFIRMATION ACT

THE MEESE NOMINATION

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, according to press reports, the Department of Justice will be conducting an investigation to determine whether an independent counsel should be appointed to investigate the financial activities of the President's nominee for Attorney General, Edwin Meese III.

The decision to conduct that inquiry is to be commended, but its implications are troublesome.

this crucial issue be printed in the RECORD.

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

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, February 1, 1984.
MR. MORRIS B. ABRAM,
Chairman, National Conference on Soviet
Jewry, New York, N.Y.

DEAR MR. ABRAM: Thank you for sending me the National Conference on Soviet Jewry report, "1983: The Year of Yuri Andropov—Implications for Soviet Jews." I found the report to be of considerable interest. It is a thorough appraisal of the increasingly grave problems confronted by Soviet Jews.

The issue of Soviet Jewry has been and will continue to be of high priority to this Administration. We are particularly concerned about the dramatic decline in Jewish emigration and the instances of harassment and arbitrary treatment.

Please be assured that we will continue to pursue every means possible to engender more humane practices by Soviet authorities and to impress upon them the importance we attach to this issue.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN.

THE YEAR OF ANDROPOV

If there were any doubts about the direction Yuri Andropov would take after he came to power, these were swept aside when, after more than a year in power, the solidification of his regime's policy became clear. Restrictive laws were introduced, which resulted in the increased harassment of Jews trying to emigrate or to study and practice their heritage.

The radical decline in emigration, begun during Brezhnev's final years, dropped to its lowest point since the late sixties. In all of 1983, 1,314 Jews left the Soviet Union, whereas in the peak year of 1979, over 4,000 left each month. The creation of an official "Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public" suggests that authorities may be trying to further erode the claim of Jews to repatriation to their homeland, Israel. With its basically Jewish membership, the existence of the group helps foster a claim of "legitimacy" to Soviet actions, especially in the face of continued Western criticism of emigration practices. The Committee insisted that no more Jews wished to leave, calling evidence that thousands still sought permission "a juggling of figures by Zionist propaganda," an allegation refuted by the statistics. At least 300-350,000 affidavits of invitation sent from Israel were outstanding by 1979.

NEW MEASURES

A new decree rendered visa applicants invalid after six months. As a result, applicants must repeat the lengthy procedure at regular intervals, a process guaranteed to wear down many. Vulnerable to dismissal from jobs after submitting documents, Jews trying to emigrate were also threatened by a new "Redundancy Law," which encourages the firing of individuals in managerial positions. Then, a third statute was tightened so that an unemployed person can be tried as a "parasite" after two months, a charge leveled against prospective emigrants in the past who have had to leave their jobs. Jews applying to leave are thus being forced into a no-win trap, as the likelihood of imprisonment increases.

Seven men were imprisoned for activities connected with efforts to emigrate to Israel or to improve Jewish life. The possibility of re-sentencing for others already incarcerated

loomed great, with a new law against a vaguely defined "opposition" to penal authorities. Carrying up to five additional years for "especially dangerous recidivists," or those convicted of a "grave crime," it codified a Stalinist practice that had been increasingly applied to political prisoners in recent years. The net effect could be the further stifling of activism, or the assertion of rights, among such prisoners.

CRACKDOWN

Striking at the core of Jewish tradition, Hebrew was labeled devoid of "cultural" value due to its "exclusively political"—i.e., "Zionist"—nature. Simultaneously, Yiddish, as a sanctioned channel of Jewish expression, was given a slight boost, with the publication of a primer in remote Birobidzhan, and the production of a Yiddish play based on "Fiddler on the Roof." Such moves may be an effort to create the impression that Jewish culture was available, while masking the actual harassment of younger Jewish religious and cultural activists. Overall policy towards cultural activism was reflected in the public insinuations of inherent Jewish disloyalty. A *Leningradskaya Pravda* article described Jews seeking their roots as a "fifth column in our country," a term used by the oppressive Tsarist Black Hundreds.

ANTI-ZIONIST COMMITTEE

An "appeal" was issued by the Anti-Zionist Committee for a massive propaganda effort aimed at the "political unmasking of Zionism." Lifted from a notorious Tsarist forgery, the drive only thinly masked anti-Semitism by picturing Judaism as the source of "Zionist evil": the Torah and the Talmud were described as works preaching racism, hatred and violence. In a particularly vicious attack, Committee Chairman David Dragunsky dubbed Zionism a "mating ideology" based on "the ideas and methods of Hitler." Much of the continuing propaganda campaign was drawn from a new book by an old propagandist, Lev Kornnev, entitled *The Class Essence of Zionism*, which seemed to be inspired by the work of a Tsarist anti-Semite who blamed Jews for hostile actions against themselves. Kornnev's writings also borrowed from current neo-Nazi doctrine by arguing that the figure of six million Jews killed in the Holocaust is a "myth of Zionist propaganda."

Together with claims denying the presence of anti-Semitism, the severance of the already fragile relationship with Jews abroad was encouraged. In March, the Committee claimed that "Soviet Jews reject with contempt attempts by Zionist propagandists to interfere in their life," and that "citizens of the USSR who are Jews are an inseparable part of the Soviet people." Not only did this suggest that those who refrain from Jewish activism could be considered "good Jews," but all Soviet Jews were thus warned against having contacts with their dangerous "Zionist" brethren in the West.

U.S. RESPONSE

World response to the tough line taken by the Andropov regime was significant. Nearly 3,000 delegates from 32 countries, including over 500 from the United States, met for a Third International Conference on Soviet Jewry in March, in Jerusalem. President Ronald Reagan, in a message to the Conference, asserted that the plight of Soviet Jewry will remain a key issue at major international forums. After three years the Madrid Review Conference on the Helsinki Final Act, where the U.S. helped develop a strong Western coalition, came to an end. Despite criticism, the meeting was seen as a cautious step forward in protecting human rights, including those of Soviet Jews. In a meeting with Secretary of State George

Shultz, Jewish leaders were assured that this Administration remains wedded to securing the basic rights of Soviet Jews, as a primary part of its human rights agenda with Moscow. Congress continued to participate actively, as all 80 new members of the House joined the 98th Congressional Class for Soviet Jewry. Members of the House and the Senate sent forceful letters on behalf of individual Soviet Jews, refuseniks and prisoners of conscience. Visiting Members of Congress were also important in bolstering the spirit of Soviet Jews.

It was certainly a difficult year. The arrival in Israel, however, of long-term Vilnius activist Eitan Finkelstein and his family, after 12 years of refusal, indicated that the doors were not irrevocably closed—a hopeful sign for the future.

It remains to be seen whether the rise to power of Konstantin Chernenko will bolster that hope.

CLARENCE M. MITCHELL, JR.

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, the news of the death yesterday in Baltimore of Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr., carried the message of a double loss. As a Marylander, I grieve because my State has lost one of its most dedicated and public-spirited citizens. But I also feel a more personal grief, for with the passing of Clarence Mitchell, I have lost a counselor, a teacher, and a friend.

I know that all my colleagues share this feeling of loss. Clarence Mitchell was sometimes called "the 101st Senator." He represented no State. He cast no vote in this body. But for nearly half a century his humane vision and his wise counsel encouraged the Senate to act, in its best traditions, to establish justice and equality for all Americans.

If there was one thing that Clarence Mitchell taught it was the lesson of justice and compassion.

I think his restraint, his discipline, and his quiet force were powerful instruments in persuading others of the validity of his doctrine of justice and compassion for all Americans. And that is what I believe will be most sorely missed by those of us who knew him, worked with him, and relied upon his advice and counsel.

I was deeply in his debt. As recently as last year, I asked him to serve as chairman of the Judicial Selection Committee for the U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland, and within the last month one of the lawyers recommended by that Commission was in fact installed as a U.S. district judge in the U.S. court in Maryland.

But beyond that I had occasion to seek advice and counsel from Clarence Mitchell on a variety of subjects. I will deeply miss this important resource in the State of Maryland.

For more than 30 years, beginning in 1945, Clarence Mitchell was the chief legislative spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. But his contributions to the Senate predate his formal association with the NAACP. It was exact-

ly half a century ago—on February 21, 1934—that a young reporter for the Baltimore Afro-American made his first appearance as a witness before a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee. His task was a painful one—to describe the lynching of a black man on the Eastern Shore of Maryland—but he discharged it with eloquence, conviction, and force. That was the first of nearly 200 occasions on which Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr., testified on Capitol Hill.

When Clarence Mitchell assumed the role of representative for the NAACP, the quest for equal rights in America was moribund. Congress had not enacted any major civil rights legislation since the days of Reconstruction. But, with Clarence at the helm, things began to change. Not all at once, of course; the fruits of his and his colleagues' labor were still years away. It was not easy to overcome years of accumulated apathy and prejudice. In 1957, however, Congress broke with the past and enacted the first major civil rights bill since 1875. It was a modest first step; its real value was largely symbolic.

As Mr. Mitchell noted:

The importance of getting that bill through was that we could break the spirit of defeat around here on civil rights legislation.

The spirit of defeat had certainly been broken; and, in ensuing years, Clarence Mitchell shepherded through Congress an impressive array of major civil rights legislation, including:

The Civil Rights Act of 1960;

The 24th amendment to the Constitution, which abolished the poll tax;

The 1964 Civil Rights Act; the most far-reaching of all the modern civil rights enactments;

The 1965 Voting Rights Act, which made the right to vote a reality for millions of disenfranchised Americans;

The 1968 Civil Rights Act, which outlawed discrimination in the sale and rental of housing;

The 1970 and 1975 Voting Rights Act Amendments;

The 26th amendment, which lowered the voting age in Federal elections to 18 years;

The Civil Rights Attorney Fees Act of 1976; and

The proposed constitutional amendment to give the District of Columbia full voting rights in Congress.

Clarence Mitchell's record speaks for itself. It is the record of a tireless, dedicated man of great vision whose life was guided by the belief that the Constitution was intended for all Americans.

Clarence Mitchell shunned the lime-light. He was present at the creation of the modern civil rights movement, and he never left the fray; but he fought in the legislative trenches, not on the front pages, and he worked quietly, persistently, patiently, behind the scenes. But his accomplishments did not go unnoticed.

On two occasions—in 1976 and in 1979—the U.S. Senate adopted resolutions honoring this great American for his contributions to the establishment of justice and equality in America. I am proud to have been a cosponsor of both of these resolutions. But I know that my support for these resolutions in no way discharged my debt to Clarence Mitchell. His strong sense of justice, his humanity and his compassion taught me lessons which I could never repay. Clarence Mitchell was a guiding spirit for me as he was for so many thousands of other people. All of us will miss him; all of us will be impoverished by his passing.

Among the many other legacies of Clarence Mitchell, he leaves behind a family which carries on his tradition of public service to the city of Baltimore, to the State of Maryland, and to the Nation as a whole. Mrs. Mathias joins me in extending our condolences to Mr. Mitchell's widow, Juanita Jackson Mitchell, and to their four sons: State Senator Clarence Mitchell III, City Councilman Michael B. Mitchell, Dr. Kieffer J. Mitchell, and George D. Mitchell. Our sympathies also go out to Representative PARREN MITCHELL, our colleague in the other body, on the loss of his older brother.

Once the shocking news of Clarence Mitchell's death is absorbed, there will surely be discussion about an appropriate memorial for his life and work. I can only say that the most fitting memorial for the life of Clarence Mitchell will be to continue the work to which he devoted his life.

Clarence Mitchell expressed, more eloquently than I can hope to do, what that work was. In speaking to a convention of the NAACP in 1969, he said:

We are the first to admit that we have not gotten rid of sickness, poverty, inequality and discrimination in our country and the world. But we have made a good start. . . . We are asking you to share in the building of a democracy that is a shield for the humble and weak as well as a sword for the strong and just.

Mr. President, I know that Senators will want to know that a memorial service will be held on Friday at noon at the Sharp Street Memorial United Methodist Church in Baltimore.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks an obituary which appeared in the Washington Post today and an obituary which appeared in the Baltimore Sun today.

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

(See exhibit 1.)

(EXHIBIT 1)

(From the Washington Post, Mar. 3, 1984)
CIVIL RIGHTS CHAMPION CLARENCE MITCHELL
JR. DIES

(By Martin Weil)

Clarence M. Mitchell Jr., 73, a lifelong champion of equality for blacks who played a key role in winning passage of much of the major civil rights legislation of the 1960s, died last night at the Maryland General Hospital in Baltimore.

As the chief Washington lobbyist for the NAACP for nearly three decades, Mr. Mitchell combined conviction, persistence and quiet persuasive power. In his ultimately successful quest for the landmark measures of the '60s, he displayed skills and talents that won him the sobriquet of "the 101st Senator."

Both as the NAACP's man in Washington, and as a principal in the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, which he helped found, Mr. Mitchell was instrumental in passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and the Fair Housing Act of 1968.

A lawyer and a former newspaper reporter whose career was galvanized when in 1933 he witnessed his first lynching, Mr. Mitchell was a leading member of a family that in Maryland, his home state, and in Baltimore, his hometown, symbolized civil rights and the NAACP.

Known as a man of courage and integrity, Mr. Mitchell persisted optimistically through years of resistance and rebuff to seek the common ground and consensus that in time permitted him to witness passage of the bills that helped guarantee equality before the law.

Despite his successes, his name was not nearly so well known to the general public as many of the other principal actors in the social and legislative revolution of the 1960s.

Firmly committed to the goal of full integration of blacks into the American mainstream, Mr. Mitchell shunned the separatist doctrine and militant tactics that might have won him greater visibility.

A modest and unassuming man, whose arena of action was the congressional office and conference room, he neither sought nor attained the broad public recognition to which his accomplishments entitled him.

Before the days in which meaningful civil rights legislation was possible, Mr. Mitchell prompted and promoted advances through executive orders, such as the one by which President Truman demanded the desegregation of the armed forces.

During the Eisenhower administration, Mr. Mitchell was credited with guiding to passage the 1957 Civil Rights Act, the first legislation of its kind in years. He was also recognized among legislative insiders as being instrumental in passage of the 1961 act that set up the federal Civil Rights Commission.

Beyond his work in shepherding to passage the civil rights bills of the '60s, Mr. Mitchell is cited as the author of a key section of at least one of them, Title VII of the 1964 bill, which required equal employment opportunity.

As chairman of the leadership conference on civil rights, Mr. Mitchell employed his lobbying skills in helping to bring about the rejection by the Senate of the nominations to the Supreme Court of Clement Haynsworth and G. Harrold Carswell.

Despite the not infrequent bitterness and strong feelings bound up in the long struggle in which Mr. Mitchell was engaged, he was himself viewed as generous and conciliatory towards his foes, often finding it possible to say a good word about all but the harshest among them.

A man who carried a picket sign to help desegregate Baltimore schools, and who was arrested for going through the main door of a South Carolina railroad station, Mr. Mitchell knew the values of direct action.

But, he said, "you've got to know when to stop picketing and sit down at the conference table."

In 1980 the year he left his leadership conference post, and two years after leaving the NAACP post, Mr. Mitchell received the

nation's highest civilian honor, the Presidential Medal of Freedom, from President Carter.

He was also appointed as a U.S. representative to the United Nations by President Ford, and at the time of his death, was a member of the board of regents of the University of Maryland, from which he held his law degree.

Mr. Mitchell was born in Baltimore, where he lived for the last four decades at the same inner-city address. His father, a musician, and his mother, a cashier, enforced daily study hours for their seven children, who included Mr. Mitchell's brother, U.S. Rep. Parren J. Mitchell (D-Md.).

"He was one of the most remarkable human beings I've ever met," Rep. Mitchell said last night of his brother.

Sen. Paul Sarbanes (D-Md.) called Mr. Mitchell "a great champion of justice and human dignity" who was "a powerful force for a better America."

John Toll, president of the University of Maryland, described his death as a "serious loss" for the nation and called him "an inspiring leader" in the work for equality, justice and a better society.

After receiving a bachelor's degree from Lincoln University in Chester, Pa., Mr. Mitchell became a reporter for the Baltimore Afro-American newspaper. The lynching he saw as a newsman in Princess Anne, Md., made him decide on a civil rights career.

After work for the Urban League in the Midwest, he joined the federal government in assignments that included enforcing World War II antidiscrimination orders in shipyards. He was labor secretary of the NAACP from 1945 until becoming director of the Washington bureau in 1950.

In recent years, he and his wife Juanita, the first black woman to practice law in Maryland, were joined by a son, Michael, a Baltimore City Councilman, in the firm of Mitchell, Mitchell and Mitchell. Another son, Clarence III, is in the state legislature.

Survivors include two other sons, Keiffer J., and George D.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Mar. 19, 1984]

**CLARENCE MITCHELL, JR., RIGHTS LEADER,
DIES AT 73**

(By David Michael Ettlin and Scott Shane)

Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr., a national civil rights leader and patriarch of the black family most prominent in Baltimore and Maryland politics, died of an apparent heart attack last night at Maryland General Hospital. He was 73.

He directed the Washington office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for three decades, advised presidents on civil rights and became known as "the 101st senator."

Mr. Mitchell was stricken at home in the 1300 block Druid Hill Avenue yesterday morning and died at Maryland General at 8:32 p.m. of cardiac arrest.

His death was mourned last night by Mayor Schaefer, who said he had "lost a close personal friend who has made a tremendous contribution to both Baltimore and the nation."

Mr. Mitchell was the father of a state senator and a city councilman and the brother of a congressman. His wife, Juanita Jackson Mitchell, also is noted as a civil rights activist.

Born in Baltimore, Mr. Mitchell was a graduate of the Lincoln University in Chester County, Pa., and earned his law degree at the University of Maryland.

Mr. Mitchell made his first appearance in Washington in 1933, to testify about witnessing the lynching of a black man on the

Eastern Shore—a time when he was a reporter for the Baltimore Afro-American newspaper. He later described the incident as one of the most influential events in directing his career toward civil rights.

He served during the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman on the Fair Employment and War Manpower Commissions.

In 1945, he became first labor secretary of the NAACP and was named director of the Washington bureau five years later.

It was in that role that he first attracted national attention, becoming a fixture in hearing rooms and in the halls of Congress as he battled for an end to segregation.

Though he won renown as a lobbyist, Mr. Mitchell frequently clashed with authorities in his early days with the NAACP.

In 1956, he was arrested in Florence, S.C., for refusing to use black-only entrance to the town's railroad station. The arrest drew national attention—and led to the abolition of the segregated entrances.

During his NAACP years, the federal government took actions to prohibit discrimination in education, housing, unemployment, voting and politics—bringing closer the civil rights organization's goal of racial equality in the United States.

After retiring from the NAACP in 1979, Mr. Mitchell became chairman of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

In 1980, at a dinner where Mr. Mitchell and the late AFL-CIO president George Meany were honored with the organization's Hubert H. Humphrey Civil Rights Award, President Carter declared:

"Every single piece of civil rights legislation passed in the last 25 years was passed because of Clarence Mitchell. Without him, it could not have been done."

Later that year, Mr. Carter awarded Mr. Mitchell the Medal of Freedom—the nation's highest civilian award. At the ceremony on the White House South Lawn, Mr. Carter said the late President Lyndon B. Johnson and his vice president, Mr. Humphrey, "would not have been so notably acclaimed" for civil rights leadership were it not for Mr. Mitchell's persistent lobbying in the halls of Congress.

Mr. Mitchell worked closely with Mr. Johnson, meeting with the president to plan the lobbying strategy that won passage of the nation's most important civil rights legislation.

"We divided up who will get what members of the Senate," Mr. Mitchell recalled later. "We always saw to it he got the hardest ones."

In 1968, a Congressional Quarterly survey identified Mr. Mitchell as the "catalyst" most responsible for passage of that year's hard-fought civil rights and open housing bills.

Later, he helped direct the successful Senate fight against President Nixon's nominees to the Supreme Court, federal Judges Clement Haynsworth and G. Harrold Carswell.

In the 1960s and 1970s, he occasionally clashed with more militant blacks over both tactics and goals. In 1966, for instance, he denounced "black nationalists," who he said wanted to "replace the physical prisons of racial segregation with the mental chains of segregated thinking."

A tall, stocky man, he was sometimes as feisty in his personal life as in his lobbying.

In 1974, two youths tried to rob him in front of his home. When one pulled a gun, he grabbed its barrel—and was shot in the hand. But he continued to wrestle with and shout at the youths, who fled but were eventually arrested and convicted.

Mr. Mitchell served on the U.S. delegation to the United Nations during the administration of President Gerald R. Ford.

A member of the University of Maryland Board of Regents since 1982, he became one of its most outspoken members and was praised last night by university President John S. Toll as a "valued and hard-working member . . . who brought great judgment, experience and commitment to the governance of the university."

Dr. Toll said last night that a Clarence Mitchell, Jr., scholarship fund would be established at the university "as a continuing memorial to his service and ideals."

Enolia P. McMillan, Baltimore and national president of the NAACP, recalled last night Mr. Mitchell's efforts in Washington, where the civil rights legislation he shepherded included the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

"He did a fantastic job. In fact, he was known as the 101st senator because of his influence in the Senate," Mrs. McMillan said.

"There is only one Clarence Mitchell, Jr." said Dr. Emmett C. Burns, regional director of the NAACP.

Mr. Mitchell himself was the older brother of Representative Parren J. Mitchell (D-Md., 7th), and the father of state Senator Clarence M. Mitchell III (D, Baltimore) and City Councilman Michael B. Mitchell (D-4th).

He has two other sons, Dr. Keiffer J. Mitchell, a Baltimore physician, and George D. Mitchell, a businessman in the city.

Funeral arrangements were not complete last night.

MR. MATHIAS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY

ORDER FOR RECESS UNTIL 11 A.M.

MR. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until 11 a.m. tomorrow.

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

ORDER FOR RECOGNITION OF CERTAIN SENATORS

MR. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, after the recognition of the two leaders under the standing order, three Senators be recognized on special order of not to exceed 15 minutes each, as follows, and in this order: Senator PROXMIRE, Senator MITCHELL, and Senator SPECTER.

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

ORDER FOR ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

MR. BAKER. Mr. President, after the recognition of these three Senators on special order tomorrow, I ask unanimous consent that any time remaining before 12 noon be devoted to the transaction of routine morning business, in which Senators may speak for not more than 2 minutes each.

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

peace, justice, and brotherhood will prevail.

TRIBUTE TO CLARENCE M. MITCHELL, JR.

(Mr. STOKES asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I have the unpleasant task of notifying the House of the demise of Mr. Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr., one of America's most distinguished leaders. As many of my colleagues know, Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr., is the brother of our distinguished colleague and friend from the State of Maryland, Mr. PARREN MITCHELL.

Mr. Speaker, today is a sad day for not only the Mitchell family but also for the American people. It is always a sad time when you lose a trusted friend and ally. With the passing of Clarence Mitchell, America has lost one of its best friends, and one of its greatest leaders.

Clarence Mitchell was a person whom I and many other Americans respected and admired. His achievements in the area of civil rights were unparalleled. Moreover, Clarence Mitchell pursued his work in the area of civil rights with an uncanny sense of dedication and dignity.

Fondly referred to by many people on Capitol Hill as the 101st Senator, Clarence Mitchell spent over half of his life in the struggle for civil rights. For him, the battleground for the struggle was the Halls of Congress. As the NAACP's chief lobbyist and the architect of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, Clarence Mitchell, Jr., in a very real sense, guided the development and passage of more landmark civil rights legislation through Congress than any other person in history.

It was largely due to his leadership that Congress passed the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and the Fair Housing Act of 1968.

A former journalist and highly regarded attorney, Clarence Mitchell was deeply committed to the dream of justice and equality in this Nation. Mr. Speaker, he took giant steps toward making that dream a reality for millions of Americans.

Because of his service, Clarence Mitchell's legislative victories in the area of civil rights will serve as an eternal monument to his character. He leaves a tremendous legacy and challenge to the Congress and to this Nation.

I take this opportunity to send my condolences to his lovely wife, Juanita, his sons and to my good friend, Congressman PARREN MITCHELL on the passing of this extraordinary human being. At this time, Mr. Speaker, I would like to enter in the RECORD, the article which appeared in today's Washington Post on the late Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr.:

CIVIL RIGHTS CHAMPION CLARENCE MITCHELL JR. DIES

(By Martin Weil)

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Known as a man of courage and integrity, Mr. Mitchell persisted optimistically through years of resistance and rebuff to seek the common ground and consensus that in time permitted him to witness passage of the bills that helped guarantee equality before the law.

Despite his successes, his name was not nearly so well known to the general public as many of the other principal actors in the social and legislative revolution of the 1960s.

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In recent years, he and his wife Juanita, the first black woman to practice law in Maryland, were joined by a son, Michael, a Baltimore City Councilman, in the firm of Mitchell, Mitchell and Mitchell. Another son, Clarence III, is in the state legislature.

Survivors include two other sons, Keiffer J., and George D.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF C-SPAN

(Mr. LUNGRON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LUNGRON. Mr. Speaker, Calvin Coolidge, this Nation's 30th President, pointed out that "it is of infinite importance to demonstrate that legislation is used not for the benefit of the legislator, but of the public."

It is for that reason, then, that we govern not behind closed doors but in an open chamber. While the responsibility of maintaining our democracy remains in the hands of the people who sent us to Washington, they have the opportunity to exercise direct control only once every 2 years. In the interim periods they need to remain informed of our activities. The architects of this building, like the architects of our Nation, realized the impor-

violation of this law if she plans to again have people in her home to celebrate such holidays.

Congressman Lehman, I have come to know you as a friend of Ida's, as someone very concerned with her fate. I am alarmed by this latest development. The Soviet authorities are obviously bent on making the advent of every holiday in the Jewish calendar a period of fear for Ida, for me and for all those dedicated people the world over who treasure the principles which guide her.

After twelve years of refusals, the time has certainly come for the Soviet authorities to relent and allow her to join me in Israel. I know that with your continued help, we can accomplish this seemingly modest but inexplicably difficult goal.

Sincerely yours,

ELENA FRIEDMAN.

I call upon my colleagues to continue to take an active role in helping those who wish to emigrate until Ida Nudel and other Soviet Jews like her are free.●

SALE OF STINGER MISSILE TO ARAB NATIONS

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 19, 1984

● Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, the administration has not been noted for its deftness of policy in the Middle East. Now, it appears ready to compound disaster. The administration has recently notified Congress of plans to sell Stinger missiles to Jordan and Saudi Arabia. We are ostensibly searching for peace in the Middle East; this is not the way to go about it.

A majority of both the House and Senate is already on record opposing the sale of this type of missile to Jordan unless and until King Hussein joins in direct peace negotiations with Israel. Moreover, 1 year ago the House Foreign Affairs Committee approved an amendment to the foreign aid authorization bill prohibiting this kind of sale until Jordan publicly recognized Israel and agreed to promptly enter peace negotiations.

The Stinger missile is one of the most advanced antiaircraft weapons and has not even been fully deployed by our forces, nor has it been sold to any country outside of NATO.

The sale of the Stingers would have an adverse effect on the delicate military balance in this volatile region. If this sale is completed, it is a clear indication that the United States will sell the most sophisticated air defense systems to any Arab nation, despite lack of progress in the peace process.

It is argued that this air defense system is needed too for Jordan to defend against a potential threat from Syria. I do not deny that there is a potential threat from that quarter, but simpler air defense systems already in Jordan's hands are more than adequate to address the Syrian threat. The Stinger is too sophisticated. It

represents nothing more than encouragement for Jordan to join in any future war against Israel. That is not the kind of encouragement we should be giving.●

THE DEATH OF CLARENCE MITCHELL

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 19, 1984

● Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, the death last night of our dear friend Clarence Mitchell takes from us one of the most generous and thoughtful human beings whom I have ever known.

Clarence Mitchell dedicated a lifetime to the struggle for equality and justice. As much as any one person, he was the personification of the civil rights movement in America.

We came to know him well as the NAACP's man in Washington and as a driving force of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, a coalition that he helped found. Through the difficult and sometimes bitter legislative struggles of the 1960's, Clarence Mitchell was always at hand, reconciling differences with patient negotiation, persuading the skeptical with lucid reasoning. His contributions to the passage of the historic civil rights laws of this era are immeasurable. So much was he present amongst us on Capitol Hill that he became known as the 101st Senator. He indeed was one of us.

From early in his life, Clarence Mitchell knew the value of direct action in the march toward equal justice and equal opportunity. Yes, he carried picket signs, and he was arrested, and he suffered cruel indignities. But his greatest strength was at the conference table where he argued forcefully, tirelessly and always with good will to transform the promises of our Constitution into reality. He was unwavering in his belief that our system of government and our institutions could right the wrongs in our society and preserve equal justice for all under law.

For his service and dedication, Clarence Mitchell received many honors and awards, including the Presidential Medal of Freedom, our Nation's highest civilian honor, which President Carter bestowed on him. Clarence Mitchell never sought the limelight. He worked instead with quiet determination to uproot injustice and to weave equal rights for the persecuted and the abused into the fabric of our society. For this, we are a richer nation.

My life was enriched by his long and valued friendship. —

Mr. Speaker, I offer my condolences to Clarence Mitchell's family at this time of their great sorrow. I hope it is of some consolation for them to know

that history will always remember him as one of our greatest champions of freedom and justice; that he has the lasting respect of his fellow Americans, black and white; and that his courage and integrity and dedication will serve as an inspiration for generations to come.

Clarence Mitchell was a great leader; he was a great American.●

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TOM CORCORAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 19, 1984

● Mr. CORCORAN. Mr. Speaker, due to my absence from the House, I was not present and voting when the House considered various legislative matters on the following days:

TUESDAY, MARCH 6

On passage of House Joint Resolution 492, urgent supplemental appropriation for African food aid, I would have voted "yea."

On an amendment to H.R. 3648, Amtrak Improvement Act, to permit the Department of Transportation to sell Conrail unless Congress passes a law disapproving the sale, I would have voted "yea."

THURSDAY, MARCH 8

On a motion to approve the House Journal of Wednesday, March 7, I would have voted "yea."

On an amendment to H.R. 4164, vocational technical education amendments, to prohibit the use of funds under the bill to buy equipment, if the purchase results in financial benefit to an organization representing the interests of the purchaser or its employees, I was paired for.

On an amendment to H.R. 4164, to prohibit use of funds to maintain existing programs without substantial change, I would have voted "nay."

On final passage of H.R. 4164, I would have voted "yea."

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14

On an amendment to H.R. 3020, Small Business authorizations, that sought to prohibit use of funds in the bill for direct loans, I would have voted "nay."

THURSDAY, MARCH 15

On final passage of H.R. 3020, I would have voted "yea." ●

FOOD STAMP ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1984

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 19, 1984

● Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, hunger has reemerged, not just in drought stricken Africa, but on our own continent, rich in agricultural resources. For the first time in 20 years, in a

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 22, 1984

Dear Mrs. Mitchell:

Nancy and I were very sorry to learn of the death of your husband. Clarence Mitchell was without any doubt one of the most effective and respected men in Washington during his long career as a leading advocate for the NAACP.

The civil rights revolution that began in the '50s has been one of the most dramatic and beneficial events of our time. It would be hard to name anyone who made a larger contribution to the success of that revolution than your husband. His victories did not often gain him headlines, but his patient, behind-the-scenes effort shaped all the important civil rights legislation of that era. He changed the world we live in more rapidly and completely than perhaps even he imagined possible.

Although he faced great difficulties and experienced many disappointments in his battle, Clarence Mitchell himself was respected by all sides because of his idealism, generosity and goodwill. The nation truly shares your grief at his passing.

Nancy and I send our deepest sympathy to you and your family on this sad occasion. We are thinking of you and will keep you in our prayers.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

Mrs. Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr.
1324 Druid Hill Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland 21217

March 22, 1984

NOTE TO LEE

RE: Clarence Mitchell Funeral

The memorial service for Clarence Mitchell, Jr. will begin at 12:00 noon, however, dignitaries are to be at the church and seated by 11:30 a.m. You and Jack are considered a dignitaries. FYI-Clarence Mitchell dedicated his body to science; this is not a funeral but a memorial service.

Directions:

Memorial United Methodist Church
1206 Etting Street
Baltimore, Maryland

Take the Baltimore Washington Expressway to Baltimore (295)
Stay on 295, it goes to downtown Baltimore and the name changes to Russell Street.

Where Russell forks into Green Road and Paca Road take the right fork on to Paca

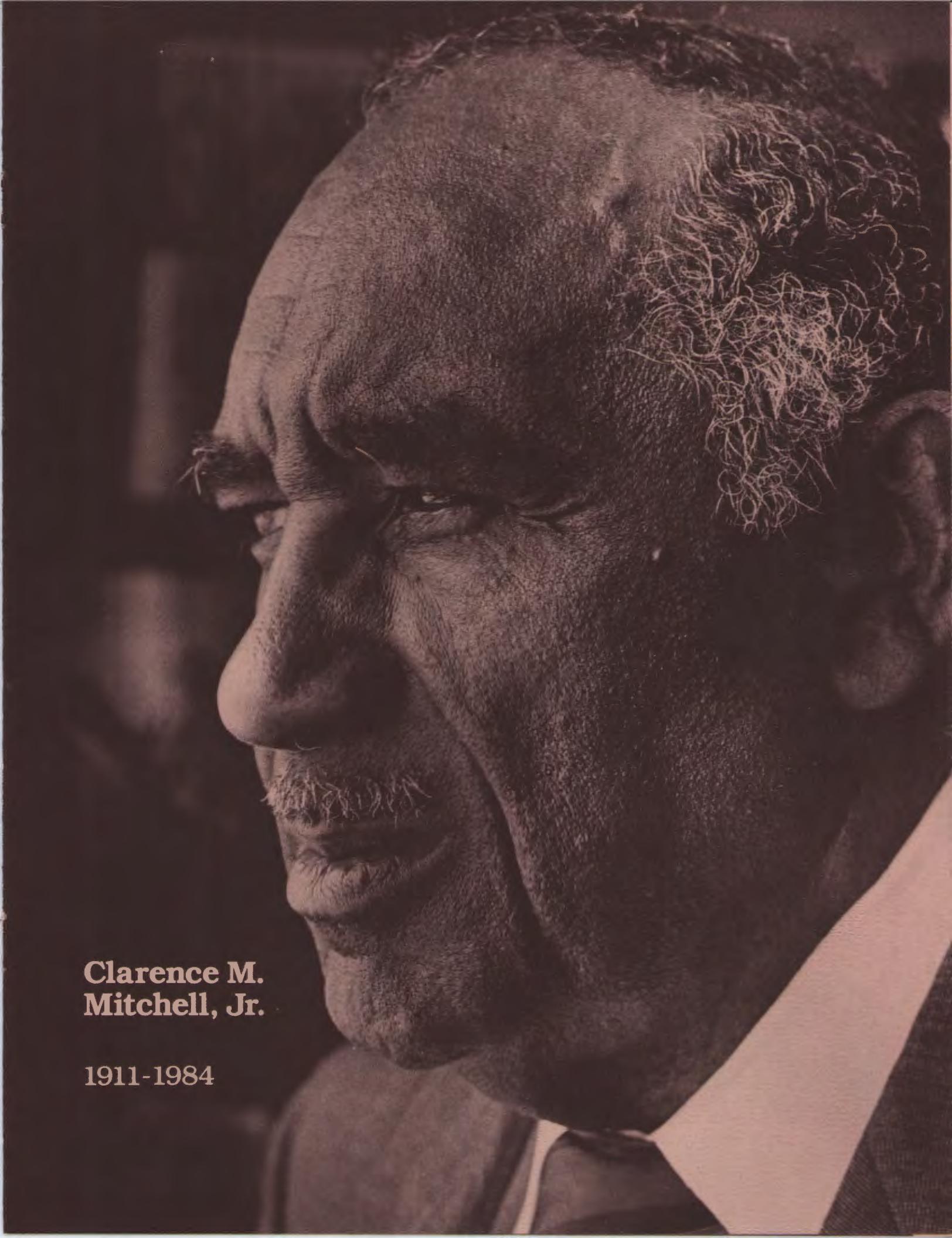
Turn Left on to McCullough

Turn Left on to Dolphin

Turn Left on to Druid Hills

Policemen should be in the area to direct cars at this point.

The church is off Druid Hills Avenue at Dolphin and Etting



**Clarence M.
Mitchell, Jr.**

1911-1984

Memorial Service for Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr.

Friday, March 23, 1984

**Sharp Street Memorial United Methodist Church
Baltimore, Maryland**

Rev. John Wesley Coleman, Presiding

Processional

Opening Hymn

"Lift Ev'ry Voice and Sing" *Choir*

Invocation

Scripture Readings

*Old Testament/Rabbi Donald
R. Berlin*

*New Testament/Rev. Richard
L. Clifford*

Hymn "Listen To The Lamb" *Choir*

Tributes

*Mr. Arnold Aronson
Mr. Gloster B. Current
Mrs. Myrlie Evers
Jack Greenberg, Esq.
Dr. Dorothy Height*

Hymn "Are Ye Able?" *Choir*

Tributes

*Hon. Leon Higginbotham
Dr. Benjamin L. Hooks
Hon. Harry Hughes
Mr. John E. Jacob
Hon. Nathaniel Jones*

Solo "May the Work I've Done"
Ms. Audrey Phillips

Tributes

*Mrs. Thurgood Marshall
Hon. Charles McC. Mathias, Jr.
Joseph Rauh, Esq.
Hon. Paul S. Sarbanes
Hon. William D. Schaefer*

On Behalf of The Baltimore Clergy

Rev. Alfred D.C. Vaughn

Solo "How Great Thou Art"

*Mrs. Patricia Gittings and
the Mitchell Grandchildren*

Tributes

*Hon. Parren J. Mitchell
Hon. Clarence M. Mitchell, III
Dr. Keiffer J. Mitchell*

Solo "When I've Gone the Last Mile"

Mr. Bowen K. Jackson

Tributes

*Mr. George D. Mitchell
Hon. Michael B. Mitchell*

Benediction

Closing Hymn

*"The Battle Hymn
Of The Republic"*

Recessional

Organist—Mr. Morris Queen



“ If any of you are wondering how I managed to get into the Jackson household when they didn't mix books and boys, I passed as a book. ”



Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. 101st U.S. Senator

If the Founding Fathers of these United States made a mistake in framing the Constitution, it may have been in not providing for Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr., the man who earned the accolade as the nation's 101st U.S. Senator, in spite of the fact that he has never been elected to a public office. The Constitution originally provided, "The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote."

Clarence Mitchell represented no state, had no vote, and did not stand for election every six years, and yet, his impact on the U.S. Congress has been as great as any member to serve in that august body since 1788. He was a specialized "senator" with a national constituency composed primarily of the poor, the hungry, the disenfranchised, the ill-housed, the uneducated, and all those who seek that "equality" promised by the U.S. Constitution.

On March 7, 1911, Clarence Mitchell was born in Baltimore, into a closely knit, church-going family of seven children. From the beginning they were taught the virtuous principles of cleanliness, hard work, industry, initiative, and respect for family, home, church and for self.

He attended Baltimore City public schools, graduating from Douglass High School in 1928. He received his bachelor's degree from Lincoln University in Pennsylvania in 1932, and returned to Baltimore to work as a reporter for the *Baltimore Afro-American*.

As an Urban League fellow, he attended the Atlanta University School of Social Work from 1936 to 1937. Upon leaving Atlanta University, he became the executive for the National Youth Administration. Soon thereafter, Clarence Mitchell was appointed Executive Director of the St. Paul, Minnesota, Urban League.

In 1941, with the urging of Dr. Robert Weaver, former Secretary of Housing and Urban Development under President Lyndon Johnson, he came to Washington, and joined the Office of Production Management, Department of Labor.



“ I dealt with people who had power, and I always started with the premise that they wanted what I wanted. I talked to them man-to-man and found them receptive. **”**



“ The only leverage I had was my persistence and logic, and my belief in taking some action. **”**

As a result of the threatened March on Washington in 1942, by A. Phillip Randolph and Walter White, President Franklin D. Roosevelt established the Fair Employment Practices Committee. In 1944, Clarence Mitchell became the associate director, serving with Dr. John A. Davis, Director. Shortly thereafter, he was made Director, succeeding Dr. Davis.

Approximately two years later, he was appointed labor secretary of the NAACP, assisting the late Walter White, NAACP Executive Secretary. He held this post until he was named Director of the NAACP Washington Bureau in 1950, in which capacity he served until his "retirement" in 1978.

During most of this time he also served as the legislative chairman for the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

As a civil rights lobbyist, he almost always found himself pitted against the conservative and reactionary forces of the South who opposed the passage of any civil rights legislation. Armed with an irrevocable determination to reverse the tide of racism, he walked the halls of Congress, knocking on doors and talking to all who would listen. As time passed, more and more Members of Congress began to listen and slowly he began to make his mark on national legislation. He knew he had to crack the barriers erected by civil rights opponents—to "break the spirit of defeat" which surrounded efforts to enact civil rights legislation.

Clarence Mitchell spearheaded the sustained drive for the enactment of no less than five major civil rights laws between 1957 and 1968, none of them bears his name, but all of them bear his mark.

Success in the passage of these measures would have been appropriate credits for most mortals. But, Clarence Mitchell was no ordinary person. He was a dogged foe of racism in every form. Upon retirement he simply shifted his focus from the national to the state and local levels.

In 1981 Governor Harry Hughes appointed him to the Board of Regents of the University of Maryland.

Just over 50 years earlier, he had been unable to enroll at the University because it was segregated. Consequently he and other graduates of the city's segregated public school system went outside the state for their college education.

As a Regent of the University, he exercised the same determination to extend the promise of freedom and equality to every citizen that had characterized his long career as a civil rights lobbyist with the NAACP and the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.



“ My personal philosophy is pretty simple. Once it's been established that certain wrongs exist, it is useless to complain unless you plan to do something. **”**



“ If enough of us continue to try to point the country in the way it ought to go, I believe that it will come out in a desirable way. **”**

On the occasions when Clarence seemed to walk alone, he was never lonely. With him at all times was the unwavering support of his family.

During the entire time that he carried forth his mission in Washington, he lived in nearby Baltimore, a few blocks from the house of his birth, making the forty-mile drive each day to his office and the Halls of Congress.

On September 7, 1938, Clarence Mitchell and Juanita Jackson were married, bringing to this union the rich heritage of two families equally discontented with the inequalities and injustices surrounding them.

Mrs. Mitchell has paralleled an equally full life of her own with that of her husband. A partner with him in their law firm, Mrs. Mitchell served as president of the Maryland State NAACP and was elected a delegate to the Maryland Constitutional Convention. As a constitutional lawyer, she filed suits that desegregated the Baltimore public schools, municipal swimming pools, state and municipal beaches and parks.

While putting 12 hours a day in her law practice, she is held in high regard for her reputation of working for the poor and disadvantaged citizens of Baltimore.

The Mitchells raised four sons, each of whom has carved out a highly successful career, credited largely to the strong influence and inspiration of their father.

The oldest son, Clarence, III, was the youngest man ever elected to the Maryland Legislature—elected to the General Assembly at the age of 22. At 26 he was elected to the State Senate, where he continues to serve.

A prominent medical doctor, Keiffer Jackson Mitchell integrated the Greater Baltimore Medical Center as an intern and first Black professional staff member. He later became the first Black professor at Johns Hopkins School of Medicine.

Michael Brown Mitchell, graduate of Lincoln University and the University of Maryland Law School, served as Assistant States Attorney of Baltimore City. In November, 1975 he was elected to the Baltimore City Council, where he continues to serve.

The youngest of the sons, George David Mitchell, former law clerk in the Juvenile Court of Baltimore, is now property manager for the family's real estate enterprises.

Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. departed this life on Sunday, March 18, 1984, survived by his wife and four sons; two brothers, George A. Mitchell and Parren J. Mitchell; three sisters Evelyn M. Ross, Anna M. Gittings, and Elsie Mitchell; twelve grandchildren; three nephews; and three nieces.

President Carter presented the nation's highest civilian award, the Presidential Medal of Freedom, to Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr. on June 9, 1980.



The President of the United States of America

Awards this
Presidential Medal of Freedom
to
Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr.

Clarence M. Mitchell, Jr., for decades waged in the halls of Congress a stubborn, resourceful and historic campaign for social justice. The integrity of this 101st Senator earned him the respect of friends and adversaries alike. His brilliant advocacy helped translate into law the protests and aspirations of millions consigned too long to second-class citizenship. The hard-won fruits of his labors have made America a better and stronger nation.

The White House
Washington, D.C. June 9, 1980

Jimmy Carter



With best wishes
to Clarence Mitchell

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“ Now as I look back at the history of the fight we have been through, I feel a sense of inspiration. I am privileged to have lived to see all three branches of our national government working for civil rights. **”**

The family will receive friends immediately following the service at 4304 St. Paul Street.

In lieu of flowers, please send contributions to the Lillie Carroll Jackson Museum, 1320 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, MD 21218 or to the NAACP.

The family gratefully acknowledges with deep appreciation your kind expression of sympathy and all other acts of kindness and love.

