since, Senator Hill, by gently but insistently forcing containing bodies to focus on a single, unifying issue, talk out their differences in private but before a group of their peers, has devised measures which won the wholehearted support of what had been and which is kept the President and our people to a bitterly antagonistic groups. "A great compromiser," some have said of Senator Hill. But it never was compromise of principle or of the resolution of differences, yes, compromise, no!

Step three in the Hill progression, which was carried on concurrently with Step one, was win bipartisan support for his objectives and his measures by the very simple tactic of proving to his colleagues that he really had a real and not a perfunctory second, he had pre-resolved possible political differences, and by the not too common tactic of giving his colleagues, both Republican and Democrat, full and public credit for their co-sponsorship or other help in passing his bills. Almost without exception, Hill-sponsored bills on health have been reported out of the Senate with the overwhelming or unanimous support of Republican as well as Democratic members of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

This was the pattern followed religiously during the next 20 odd years during which Lister Hill sponsored and saw the Congress enact, wrote reports for, and guided through the Senate legislation enacted by the Congress over the last 10 years to the non-publicized drudgery of listening hour after hour as witness followed witness to testify at length and explaining a measure to the Senate. In that instance, someone he had reason to trust as knowledgeable and accurate had given him misleading information. Learning this, just moments before the Senate was about to pass the bill unanimously, Lister Hill took the floor, willed and forced the defeat the measure himself had sponsored.

Such is the man to whom the world of medicine and medical care made his personal and ceaseless quest. As chairman of the Subcommittee on Health of the Senate's all-important Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, Senator Lister Hill had the awesome breadth and depth of his knowledge in the field of health and medical care he made his personal and ceaseless quest.

The Bulletin knows it speaks for all our teaching hospitals and schools of medicine and their staffs and faculties when it pays tribute to this great man who has served the Senate so well. It was the Senate which has occurred over the last two decades. And Lister Hill and John Fogarty not only personally but also through the Senate's Subcommittee on Health, the Senate's Subcommittee on Appropriations, the Senate's Subcommittee on Health and of the full Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, Senator Lister Hill has stood alone in his preeminence. As both chairmen of his Subcommittees on Health and of the full Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, Senator Lister Hill, through his personal and ceaseless quest, has written the Senate's all-important Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Appropriations are essential to the carrying out of programs. But Congress cannot appropriate save to carry out measures which have been signed into law and which have their knowledge of the facts and of the why's and of the consequences were such that, until this time of wartime stringency, they were considered as the most important of all and more on health than they had asked for and more than their budgeteers thought desirable.

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The Riot Commission specifically recommends that the Federal Government enact a comprehensive and enforceable Federal open housing law to cover the sale or rental of all housing, including apartment houses. Such a law should be introduced and reported on as timely as this one. Rarely has a study in such depth been done at a time when we could respond immediately. And our failure to respond to such a clear and explicit statement—prepared not by a pressure group or a group with a vested interest, but by a commission appointed by the President—will only be a signal to those trapped in the ghettos that our Government is paralyzed, that it cannot solve the problem of racial discrimination for every single American. In the words of the Commission, unless drastic remedies are begun at once, there will be "continuing polarization of the American community and, ultimately, the destruction of basic, democratic values.

On Monday we face the fourth court vote on fair housing. A majority of the Senate is on record in favor of what the Riot Commission recommends a law covering the sale and rental of all housing. We have compromised this stand in order that the Senate not remain paralyzed behind the cloture requirement. Monday's vote may be the final attempt—the choice remains with less than a majority of the Senate. Their choice is whether to send America further along the road of polarization and the ultimate destruction of a democracy based upon equality—or to indicate to Americans and to other nations that America is indeed a free society.

A vote for cloture on Monday will reinforce our determination to end the unconscionable insult of racial discrimination in housing.

The Commission report contained two other important recommendations: to assist nonprofit groups with preconstruction costs for their housing programs and to provide supplements which would make homeownership possible for low-income families. During the last session I introduced legislation for both of these programs, and the proposal currently before the Banking and Currency Committee includes these provisions.

In addition, there are many other fine housing recommendations in the Riot Commission report. It focuses on the tremendous task that faces us if we are to have a society in which peace is our way of life and the call for violence falls on deaf ears. It zeroes in on the task of finding out what is wrong with America at home. Their answer is a grim one. But I believe it is a true one.
Mr. President, last summer the junior Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. Harris] and I, along with 99 other Senators, introduced a joint resolution to establish a Special Commission on Civil Strife. At Senator Harris' suggestion, the President acted the next day to create a commission by Executive order.

In my remarks at the introduction of this resolution last July, I said that one of our problems in dealing with civil disorders is "that we have not, surprisingly, explored the fundamentals resulting in these examples of civil strife, and have not come to a national understanding of what they involve."

I said I hope that this study would "help disclose to the American people the enormity of the problem of racial disharmony-and thereby to help educate the American people."

That is as hard to take as a diagnosis of cancer. And it is just as threatening. For white racism is by nature a fatal illness, in a free society, and our pride in the skill and forthrightness of the doctors and patients is about as much comfort as we can expect to get from within us, at the final verdict which we have suspected and feared, but hoped to avoid.

This is a society of opportunity. White racism will kill it if we do not act to protect ourselves from it. This is a society of freedom. White racism will kill it if we do not act. The prognosis is just as clear as the diagnosis.

Mr. President, the President's Commission on Civil Disorders has diagnosed that sickness for us. It describes an America that is becoming a divided society, with black and white separate but not equal. It defines an explosive mixture of discrimination, poverty, and ghetto frustration. It bluntly tells the patient the source of his symptoms—white racism.

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SERVICE TO OLDER AMERICANS

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, President Johnson recently announced the award of contracts totaling more than $2 million to establish a network of volunteer Foster Grandparents to help out the aged. At the same time, President Johnson pointed out that while we have not done all that is needed, we have made great strides during the past 7 years in helping older Americans and making retirement a more pleasant reality for them.

At this point, I should like to insert President Johnson's remarks on that occasion into the Record.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:


Secretary Wirtz, my distinguished friends:

One of our great poets had this to say about getting older: "The years between 50 and 70 are the hardest. You are always being asked to do things, and yet you aren't ancient enough to turn them down."

Well, today we are giving a great many older citizens a chance to do a great many things. And I'm willing to bet that we won't get turned down.

Today we are launching a program to provide work in community service projects for retired or unemployed citizens who are 65 and over.

The three contracts that were referred to by Secretary Wirtz that we will sign will create 300,000 new jobs in the coming year. These jobs will be in schools, hospitals, in beautification projects and other effectives that will improve life for all of us.

There are a great many older people in this room today who can remember seeing people grow old 20 or 30 years ago: seeing what old age did to them.

Too often, it meant being alone. Too often, it meant being dependent on someone else—their children, their sons-in-law. It meant that they lost their savings dwindled down. And worst of all, it meant being sick and afraid because they just didn't seem to be able to afford to be sick.

Things have changed some since then, largely because of a leadership that people like you have provided.

In March, 3.7 million older citizens will receive a Social Security increase of 10 percent. When the benefits check go out, another one million Americans will receive their first Social Security check in the coming year. Last year, 75 percent of these senior citizens received help in paying their medical bills. That is a fact—not a fantasy.

But beyond all of this, we all have another goal. That goal is to guarantee—to every older American—not only security, but the pride of being able to be active and being able to productive.

Last year we took a major step toward that goal.

We passed a law forbidding age discrimination in employment:

We have strengthened the Older Americans Act. It promised a new sense of involvement and usefulness to hundreds of thousands of our citizens.

I had three figures in my mind that were particularly meaningful to me this year when we signed the budget. In 1960 we were spending $19 billion in that area. By fiscal year 1964, we had $28 billion—more than double the amount of federal funds spent for those below the level of $3,000.

We have a long way to go. One of the things that is vital to every citizen of this land, it is health. It doesn't make any difference how many hospital beds there are if a person is bedridden and cannot get out of his room and requires the care of other people.

There will be meetings in the days to come on insurance on education, hearings on health, hearings on security for older Americans.

We passed a law forbidding age discrimination in employment:

We have strengthened the Older Americans Act. It promised a new sense of involvement and usefulness to thousands of our citizens.

In 1960, the Congress, in the precincts of the Senate, in the election, the Congress—by an overwhelming vote—increased that $3 billion in 1960 and that $4 billion in 1964 to $12 billion this year's budget.

In poverty, which affects us all, but affects no one more than the older American, one million people were removed from the poverty level by the last Social Security Bill alone. That is every group that is living a little over $5 billion in the year 1960.

We have moved that $9 billion up to $12 billion by the fiscal year 1964. In 1964, we are prepared to pledge and ourselves pledge and the committees in the House, in the Senate, in the Congress, in the precincts of the Senate, in the House, by an overwhelming vote—increased that $3 billion in 1960 and that $4 billion in 1964 to $12 billion this year's budget.

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