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The honorary escort included Mr. Peace's associates in The Greenville News and Greenville Piedmont. Representatives of far-ranging Multimedia operations in Greenville, Asheville, Knoxville and Macon also attended.

Also seen among those paying respects were Gov. and Mrs. Byrnes, several members of their family and Miss Cassie Connor, Mr. Byrnes' secretary for many years; U.S. Sen. Strom Thurmond; Republican senatorial candidate Marshall Parker; U.S. District Judge Donald S. Russell; U.S. Rep. Robert T. Ashmore; Greenville Mayor David G. Traxler, State Sens. Thomas Wofford, Dick Riley and Harry Chapman and other members of the Greenville County Legislative Delegation; S. L. Latimer, editor emeritus of The Columbia State; Ambrose Hampton, publisher of the Columbia newspapers; Dean Albert Scroggins and Dr. Reid Montgomery of the University of South Carolina Journalism School; Wright Bryan, Clemson University vice president for development; Franklin Way, Piedmont and Northern Railway president; Lee Ward of Ward-Griffith, national advertising representatives; Pierson Mapes of New York, representing the National Broadcasting Co.; Chief Judge Clement Haynsworth Jr. of the U.S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals; Dr. Gordon Blackwell, Furman University president; and Cliff Barrows of the Billy Graham evangelistic team.

Remembrances poured in from hundreds of others with whom Mr. Peace was associated during his 69 years of life, including more than a half-century in which Mr. Peace remained a working journalist as well as civic leader and foremost bulwark in the communications field.

[From the Greenville News, Aug. 24, 1968]
ROGER PEACE CALLED AN IRREPLACEABLE MAN

Roger C. Peace was eulogized Friday as a man "who made the most he could of the intelligence and ability entrusted to him" in serving his community and fellowman.

The final tribute to the native Greenville native who built a communications media organization after beginning his career as a cub reporter was delivered by Dr. L. D. Johnson, Furman University chaplain.

Hundreds of Mr. Peace's associates and friends attended the services. Among them were dignitaries from throughout South Carolina.

The rites were simple, in keeping with the life of the writer, publisher and civic leader, in whose death Tuesday, "we have lost wisdom and common sense, a quality of life with which we are not abundantly endowed in the country just now," Dr. Johnson said.

Dr. Johnson quoted Mr. Peace's own tribute to another great South Carolinian, former Gov. James F. Byrnes, of whom he said: "I have been nurtured by the flow of that greatest of all fountains, his fountain of common sense."

The state's elder statesman and Mrs. Byrnes were among the host of long-time close associates who attended the final rites. Dr. Johnson called Mr. Peace "irreplaceable."

"Our common mortality is the ultimate and indisputable answer to the human feeling that any man is indispensable. But some are irreplaceable. To a great many people who were indebted beyond calculation to him, Roger Peace was such a man," he said.

"Roger Peace was a man who was content to know and to be unknown, a man who believed in the meaning of old fashioned integrity, a man who knew how to listen, to extend the hand and heart of friendship and sympathy," Dr. Johnson said.

The Furman chaplain and former pastor of the First Baptist Church, of which Mr. Peace was a member, also commented on the patriotism of Mr. Peace, who served on many local public boards and organizations,

on state advisory groups and for a time as U.S. senator:

"He was a man who believed in the future of his nation. He deplored the crepe hangers who keep telling us how sick we are. He never doubted the clouds would break."

The simple and brief services at The Mackey Mortuary were joined by evangelist Dr. Billy Graham and the Rev. James G. Stertz, pastor of First Baptist Church.

Brief graveside rites in Springwood Cemetery, including reading of the 23rd Psalm by Dr. Graham and a prayer by the Rev. Stertz, concluded the final tribute by Greenville and South Carolina residents to the man who had become a giant in the business and civic lives of both his hometown and state.

Honorary escort included associates of Mr. Peace at The Greenville News and Piedmont.

Joining Gov. and Mrs. Byrnes in paying last respects to Mr. Peace were other members of the Byrnes family and Miss Cassie Connor, Byrnes' secretary for many years; U.S. Sen. Strom Thurmond; U.S. Rep. Robert T. Ashmore; Chief Judge Clement N. Haynsworth Jr. of the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals; U.S. District Judge Donald S. Russell; former state Sen. Marshall Parker; Greenville Mayor David G. Traxler; State Sens. Thomas Wofford, Dick Riley and Harry Chapman and other members of the Greenville County Legislative Delegation; S. L. Latimer, editor emeritus of The Columbia State; Ambrose Hampton, publisher of the Columbia newspapers; Dean Albert Scroggins and Dr. Reid Montgomery of the University of South Carolina Journalism School; Wright Bryan, Clemson University vice president for development and a former newspaper editor; Franklin Way, Piedmont and Northern Railway president; Lee Ward of Ward-Griffith, national advertising representatives; Pierson Mapes of New York, representing the National Broadcasting Co.; Dr. Gordon W. Blackwell, president of Furman; and Cliff Barrows, of the Graham evangelistic team.

[From the Greenville News, Aug. 24, 1968]
ROGER C. PEACE TRIBUTES FLOW IN FROM ACROSS UNITED STATES

Messages of tribute to Roger C. Peace continued to flow in Friday from business officials and friends all over the United States.

They included many from executives who knew and worked with him in the various news media fields, many of them in broadcasting:

Charlie Crutchfield, president of Jefferson Standard Broadcasting Co.—"He leaves behind a legacy of respect of citizenship, service and of significant contribution."

Julian Goodman, president, National Broadcasting Co.—"He was a leader in broadcasting and journalism whose accomplishments and services we will long remember."

Paul Rittenhouse, National Broadcasting Co.—"A gentle man."

Walter D. Scott, chairman of the board, NBC—"We will miss the warmth, affection, good humor and loyal support which he so generously gave for so many years."

David C. Adams, senior executive vice president, NBC—"... vigorous and far-sighted leadership made so many contributions to Greenville and South Carolina."

Donald J. Mercer, vice president, NBC station relations—"We shall remember him warmly for his many contributions to the communications world."

R. C. Doane, board chairman emeritus, International Paper Co.—"He was a great person and will be missed by many persons."

William H. Gambrell of Belton, former New York City banker now associated with Peoples National Bank—"I knew him 50 years and always admired him. His life was an inspiration to thousands."

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I should like to associate myself with the

remarks of my distinguished colleague, Senator THURMOND, concerning the passing of a former Member of this great body, Senator Roger C. Peace, of Greenville, S.C.

Mr. Peace served here only a short time, but he won the admiration and respect of all his colleagues and indeed of all in government with whom he came in contact. Although Mr. Peace served as U.S. Senator, he was first and foremost a journalist with a long and distinguished career as publisher of one of South Carolina's leading newspapers, the Greenville News.

During my tenure as Governor, our State embarked on an extensive program designed to lure new industry to South Carolina. Through these efforts I learned that one of the first things a prospective industry looks at when considering a relocation or a plant site is the newspaper of the particular community involved. This is a prime reason that Greenville, S.C., succeeded in attracting the largest share of new industry.

Roger Peace's personal philosophy was reflected in his newspaper—a philosophy of fairness, free enterprise, community pride, and progressive local government. I am also happy to say that the policies and traditions of Roger Peace are now being ably carried on by Mr. Ned Ramseur and Mr. Wayne Freeman. Under their guidance, the Greenville News has continued to be the outstanding newspaper that Roger Peace sought to make it, and it continues to provide a living monument to a great and loved South Carolinian. Roger Peace's passing is mourned by many in the State of South Carolina, but his accomplishments will live long after the mourning has passed and indeed as long as the ideas of free enterprise, progressive government and a responsive democracy are cherished.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. What is the pleasure of the Senate?

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS, 1969

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 18037) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, and for other purposes—

A GOOD EDUCATION

Mr. HANSEN. Mr. President, there is one thing that cannot be taken away from a person after he has received it. And that is a good education. If our country and her citizens are going to be able to rise above the seething unrest that grips so many of our young people today, it will only be through the process of edu-

cation—the process of providing the very best in facilities and teachers and equipment that can be obtained.

A great number of school people in thousands of school districts in the United States understand this and feel keenly their responsibilities to serve our country's best interests by helping to train young people for future leadership. Surely, no other process is so closely tied to our country's future greatness than is education.

Almost all of us can agree that in any kind of listing of priorities of spending—and certainly the time is well past due that these priorities should be established—education should occupy one of the highest positions.

I have been consistent in my support of expenditure cuts and yield to no one in my desire to stop the erosive effects of more inflation by hewing to a hard, tough position insofar as balancing the budget is concerned.

Many of the cuts I have supported have had a direct impact on Wyoming, but I cannot support the withholding of school district funds which are needed to provide the necessities of an adequate education for the children of my State.

Therefore, Mr. President, I am pleased to support the Spong and Ribicoff amendments that deal with school assistance in federally affected areas and I urge, in the strongest possible terms, their approval.

School has already started across America, and yet the Federal Government withholds the funds which were provided by Congress to finance activities in the 1967–68 school year.

Additionally, hundreds of school districts have begun the 1968–69 school year in an extremely vulnerable and frustrating position because of the uncertain status of Public Law 874 funds.

The money for 100 percent funding for these school districts with large numbers of children whose parents live and/or work on Federal property was provided by action of the Congress, but the President has chosen to withhold these moneys.

If his action is not corrected, funds for a school year that has already ended—back in May of this year—will be denied and school budgets already drawn up and approved for the current school year will be thrown into a state of confusion and doubt.

In my State of Wyoming, 26 schools depend to a great extent on Public Law 874 moneys—some of them for as much as two-thirds of their budgets.

In Fremont County, Wyo., School District No. 14, which depends on Public Law 874 funds for 70 percent of its budget, will not have a student counselor, a librarian, or an art teacher unless these moneys are released.

This school district, which educates Wyoming's Indian children, has been forced to change its budgetary plans almost as the direction of the wind changes, because of the varying status of Public Law 874 moneys. The superintendent of the school tells me the district cannot continue to operate under these conditions.

The situation is not confined to School District 14. It is repeated throughout Wyoming in federally impacted areas.

Unless these funds are released, an adequate education will be denied to many Wyoming children.

I would hope these amendments could be approved so that the Public Law 874 program can go forward.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to correct an error in reporting the bill, to make certain that States will receive their fair share, which the Congress intended they should receive.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair wishes to inform the Senator that amendments are pending.

Mr. HILL. What is the pending amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama can ask unanimous consent that the amendments be temporarily set aside.

Mr. HILL. Which amendment is pending?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Mundt amendment to the Spong amendment, in the nature of a substitute.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I know of no reason why we should not set that amendment aside, with all due deference to the Senator from Virginia. I understood he was not going to request action on the amendment until the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] had an opportunity to offer his amendment. The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] made a statement on his amendment and said he would ask for a vote on it tomorrow. So I ask unanimous consent that the Mundt amendment be laid aside temporarily.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I offer an amendment which would simply correct an error that was made in reporting the bill. It does not add any money at all to the amount provided by the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment of the Senator from Alabama will be stated.

The legislative clerk read the amendment, as follows:

On page 14, line 20, insert the following: "Provided, That the aggregate amounts otherwise available for grants therefor within States shall not be less than the amounts allocated from the fiscal year 1968 appropriation to local educational agencies in such States for grants:"

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, as I have said, the amendment adds no money whatever to the amount provided by the bill, but corrects an error that was made in reporting the bill, which would have denied certain States that which it was intended they should receive. The amendment simply means that the money would be allocated exactly as it was in the past fiscal year, and those States would get their proper share of the amounts provided.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Alabama.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question recurs on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT].

What is the will of the Senate?

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, since the Senator from South Dakota is not present, and since he announced that he would not ask for a vote on his amendment until tomorrow, and since the Senator from Virginia [Mr. SPONG] is also not present, and the two Senators are working in close relationship, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota be temporarily laid aside, so that the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WILLIAMS] may offer an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, both amendments will be temporarily laid aside.

The Senator from New Jersey is recognized.

AMENDMENT NO. 925

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, I appreciate the courtesy of the Senator from Alabama.

On behalf of the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] and myself, I call up amendment (No. 925), and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The legislative clerk read the amendment (No. 925), as follows:

Insert at the end of title II the following: "Sec. 208. Appropriations in this title available for any of the health functions of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare shall be available for the expenses of a fifteen-member President's Commission on Preventive Medicine the findings and recommendations of which are to be reported to the President by August 1, 1969, and the members of which are to be compensated while on business of the Commission, including traveltime, at rates not in excess of the rate specified at the time the service is performed for grade GS-18 in section 5332 of title 5, United States Code."

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, I am proud to join with the farsighted senior Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] in urging the Senate to act today on a matter that could decide the health and happiness of tomorrow. I strongly recommend that the Senate adopt amendment No. 925 to the appropriations measure for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare. This amendment would provide for the funding of a Commission on Disease Prevention and Health Protection.

The need for such a Commission is outlined in a paper, "Ounce of Prevention," presented to the Senate on July 31. In that document, a distinguished group of physicians, medical educators, and private citizens state quite emphatically "that the most effective control of disease will always be prevention." The compelling case for a Commission is based on the "lack of a national goal, or a national will, to undertake preventive programs."

Clearly, in a nation where chronic disease costs \$57 billion annually, but where we spend only about 8 percent of our national health outlay for disease prevention and health protection, an imbalance exists.

To alert the Nation, and to mobilize our resources for the task ahead, "An Ounce of Prevention" outlined the creation of the Presidential Commission, now under consideration in the amend-

ment Senator MAGNUSON and I are supporting.

That Commission, as I told the Senate in an August 2 statement, will do far more than carry out a much-needed detailed investigation of our health maintenance structure. It will also give us the impetus we need to start planning for a national action program of health protection and disease prevention.

This is a particularly rewarding suggestion to me, because I have long argued the need for a system of health screening centers. Many of the arguments for the Commission extend and amplify the things I have been saying about preventive health screening—some call it "preventicare"—and both proposals share the philosophy that preparation and planning are better medicine than repair and restoration.

As chairman of the Senate Special Committee on Aging, I have heard time and again that prevention will be the ultimately workable solution to our health problems. The case for screening and effective followup was emphatically drawn in the 1966 report of the Health Subcommittee, "Detection and Prevention of Chronic Disease Utilizing Multiphasic Health Screening Techniques." The full committee supported the subcommittee findings when it reported that "there is great need for additional efforts to prevent chronic disease on a national scale."

The Committee on Aging was concerned about older Americans, because they suffer the severest penalties from chronic disease. But Americans of all ages would benefit if they could call on the resources and information needed to keep disease from taking its present toll.

Mr. President, the amendment before the Senate today could be the beginning of a major shift in emphasis and attitude toward medicine and illness. I urge that the Senate give its prompt approval of this vital measure.

Mr. President, I have a statement by the Senator from Washington [Mr. Magnuson], which includes as an attachment a letter from Secretary Wilbur Cohen, in which he endorses this proposal, and a letter from Deputy Assistant Secretary John Grupenhoff, of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which states that there is no objection to the amendment by the Bureau of the Budget.

I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the Senator from Washington, together with the letters, be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

STATEMENT BY SENATOR MAGNUSON

Mr. President, on behalf of myself and the junior Senator from New Jersey (Mr. Williams), I rise in support of an amendment to HR 18037, the Labor and Health, Education and Welfare appropriations bill, to make funds available for the expenses of a fifteen member Presidential Commission on Preventive Medicine.

As I said to the Senate on July 31, such a Commission would undertake four major tasks. First, after a study of existing knowledge, it would make a series of recommendations for immediate programs of preventive medicine. The Commission would investigate

and recommend ways to increase the understanding, support, and implementation of preventive medical techniques by the health profession and the public. It would plan long-range programs for the prevention of disease and illness. Finally, a Commission on Preventive Medicine would spear-head a national effort to stimulate and support the field of preventive medicine.

The proposal for the Commission, which was presented to the President last month, was developed and put forward by a group of medical and business leaders with whom we have been most privileged to work. I am pleased to advise my colleagues that the President gave emphatic support to the proposal.

In addition, I offer for the *Record* a letter from Wilbur Cohen, Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. In this letter Secretary Cohen expresses his enthusiastic support for the proposed Commission on Preventive Medicine. I also offer, as a supporting letter, a statement from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare indicating that the Bureau of the Budget has no objection to the proposal.

Mr. President, I believe that the Commission on Preventive Medicine will play a key role in developing the kind of national commitment to prevention which this most promising and important approach to disease and health hazards must have.

THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,

Washington, D.C., September 4, 1968.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: The amendment which you have proposed to the 1969 Labor-HEW Appropriations bill, H.R. 18037, providing for a Commission on Preventive Medicine has my enthusiastic support. A vigorous, dynamic program emphasizing the preventive aspects of medical care can preclude needless suffering and insure longer, happier, more healthful lives for all Americans. Although medical science and the health professions have given us many benefits over the years, and although quality care is becoming increasingly available to our population, there is yet much to be done.

The toll of chronic diseases with their impairments and disabilities, the tragedy of accidents with their deaths and injuries and the attendant drain on our health resources are all increasing in spite of our efforts.

I believe it stands to reason that the application of some of the techniques and measures of prevention that have been so successful in controlling our infectious and communicable diseases—like poliomyelitis, and measles—and even some serious types of mental retardation—can and should be applied to the problems of heart disease, cancer, injuries, and other disease conditions.

The amendment you have proposed would provide Congressional recognition of the importance of preventive medicine to the Nation's health. Such a Commission would define the nature of the problem, examine the gaps in our existing knowledge, and point the way to application of techniques of preventive medicine. Hence, I endorse and support this proposal wholeheartedly.

Sincerely,

WILBUR J. COHEN,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE,

Washington, D.C., September 4, 1968.

MR. MICHAEL PERTSCHUK,
General Counsel, Committee on Commerce,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PERTSCHUK: You should know that the Bureau of the Budget has indicated to us that there is no objection to the submission of our letter on the Commission on

Preventive Medicine. We had been waiting for this clearance, but had not received it before Secretary Cohen signed the letter.

Perhaps Senator Magnuson could make the statement in his floor speech that the Bureau of the Budget has cleared the letter.

Sincerely,
JOHN T. CRUPENHOFF,
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Legislative Service.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, after discussions with our revered chairman of the subcommittee handling the bill, who is also chairman of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, I hope I am not overstating it when I say that there is no objection to the amendment.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. I yield.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I understand the amendment of the Senator does not add 1 cent to the bill. No additional appropriation whatever is proposed to the bill. The amendment merely means that the President, with funds carried in the bill for health services, shall set up the Commission to study preventive medicine.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. That is correct.

Mr. HILL. As the Senator knows, we have made much progress in the field of preventive medicine in recent years. The thought is that, with study by the Commission, we may be able to take further steps in the field of preventive medicine.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. I would think there is no doubt about that. The answer to the money question is there is no additional money added.

Mr. HILL. No additional money.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Moreover, great strides have been made in early detection of possible disease; and an ounce of prevention, we all know, is worth many pounds of care.

Mr. HILL. That is right. We have found that, with the development of the measles vaccine, measles, which was a common disease a few years ago, has now been pretty well wiped out. Two or three years ago, we provided some funds to study rubella, or what we know as German measles. If a woman, during the first 2 or 3 months of pregnancy, has rubella, the child is likely to be born with some physical deformity, perhaps mental retardation, a deformity of the heart or circulatory system, or some other terrible physical disability. Certainly anything we can do in the field of preventive medicine to prevent such tragedies ought to be done. And the Senator's amendment adds not \$1 to the cost of this bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. That is correct. I thank the Senator very much.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment (No. 925) of the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, it is quite agreeable to have this amendment acted upon at this point.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I deeply regret that arrangements made some time ago will prevent my being present tomorrow when, as I understand, the votes on this measure will take place. I

have been in my seat today and yesterday. It was my earlier information that the bill would be acted upon yesterday and today.

The fall meeting of the employees of the Department of Agriculture of the State of Florida will be held tomorrow, and I have agreed to be there. Likewise, the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States has agreed to be there. I feel it is an appointment that I cannot break. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that I may be excused from attendance upon the Senate tomorrow, Friday.

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

What is the pleasure of the Senate?

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I am proud to be a cosponsor of the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. NELSON] and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT], increasing the entirely inadequate appropriation for the Teachers Corps.

Mr. President, in the dark world of poverty, one door that does remain is the one marked "education." With a good education, many opportunities can become available—jobs, income, advancement, housing. Without it all the other barriers remain.

But a headstart is not enough, for the dropout potential continues in our ghetto schools. Change all along the way is required if the disadvantaged child is to reach graduation. Teacher Corps members are change agents. It is they, like the VISTA and Peace Corps volunteers, who work to modify the system to meet the needs of the people it is supposed to serve. Teacher Corps members learn what the children need. They adapt traditional concepts and methods so that the young men and women who otherwise would be permanent under-achievers can learn to their full potential.

Mr. President, we hear much rhetoric these days about law and order; about violence; about repression. Yet if we deal with the causes of the problem, we will not have to worry so much about the cure.

Mr. President, the Teachers Corps has only been in operation for a short time. Yet already its praises are being sung, not only by children and parents, but by professional educators as well.

As John B. Davis, Jr., superintendent of Minneapolis public schools has stated:

I can report an early recognition of the value of the Teachers Corps as an agent for unifying the efforts of local school districts, teacher-training colleges, deprived communities and concerned and competent young adults into a combined attack upon the problems of poverty through education.

Mr. President, the Teachers Corps has proven a resounding success in Minnesota, and around this Nation. The currently approved \$17.3 million is little more than half the administration re-

quest. It is a totally inadequate commitment to a program that has proved its worth. I urge and support the increase to the administration request level of \$31.2 million.

I urge this because I believe we may yet find the Teachers Corps to be a two-edged sword in our battle to improve life for all Americans. It can bring hope to despairing young people in the schools of our central cities. And it provides an opportunity for committed young American men and women to devote themselves to helping solve the real problems of urban America, to work within the system to bring about change.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, the Senate committee report on this measure earmarks \$50 million of OEO title II funds for use in the senior opportunities and services program authorized by Congress last year. The report, also directs the Department of Labor to assure that not less than \$10 million, over and above the amount obligated last year for community senior service programs, will be available to continue, to expand, and to extend these programs.

The Senate Special Committee on Aging on which I serve as chairman, has had a longstanding interest in making the war on poverty responsive to the needs of more than 5 million Americans over the age of 65 whose incomes are below the officially designated poverty level. During 1965 and 1966, our committee held hearings and issued a report on "The War on Poverty as It Affects Older Americans." As a result of those hearings, the Office of Economic Opportunity launched a number of programs to lift income levels and to improve living conditions generally among poverty-stricken older Americans. These included foster grandparents, medicare alert, green thumb, and other programs conducted locally.

As I have already indicated, the Congress last year authorized another program to benefit the elderly under the war on poverty. The purpose of this "senior opportunities and service" program is to identify and meet the needs of older, poor persons above the age of 60 in one or more of a number of areas listed in the law. The OEO Director is required to utilize to the maximum extent feasible the services of the Administration on Aging of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Bright as the promise of this authorization is, thus far it has been only that—just a promise—since it has not been possible to obtain the legislative and executive action necessary for funding the program.

Now, the Senate Appropriations Committee has earmarked funds in the bill before us to implement this program of "senior opportunities and services." With the \$50 million earmarked by the report for this purpose, the program could get off to a magnificent beginning, and could go far toward meeting the needs of our impoverished elders. One factor assuring the success of this program would be the cooperation and participation of the Administration on Aging, as required in the authorization enacted last year. The Office of Economic Opportunity and the Administration on Aging have already

shown that they can work effectively together to benefit America's elderly poor, most notably in their highly successful foster grandparents program.

In my judgment, we can confidently rely upon the good faith and zeal of the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Administration on Aging, and other executive agencies in implementing this congressional directive.

As a member of the Committee on Aging, I appreciate the action taken by the Committee on Appropriations in funding "senior opportunities and services," a program which should be of tremendous assistance to the Nation's elderly poor.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator ask unanimous consent that the pending amendment be temporarily laid aside?

Mr. HILL. I ask unanimous consent that the pending amendment be temporarily laid aside.

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

The amendment offered by the Senator from New Jersey will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

On page 46, line 12, after "vocational rehabilitation," insert "aging and other research and training by the Social and Rehabilitation Services."

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. Mr. President, the House of Representatives, by making the changes stated in the amendment the language of existing legislation, narrowed the use of counterpart funds for research and training under the special foreign currency program administered by HEW. This program is for research and training in social welfare and maternal and child health care. Many of these projects also affect the aged. This amendment would restore the program and would add no new funds to the appropriation.

I have discussed this matter with the distinguished Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], and I understand it is acceptable to him.

Mr. HILL. As I understand the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from New Jersey, it would simply permit these counterpart funds to be used as they have been used in the past. Is my understanding correct?

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. The Senator's understanding is correct.

Mr. HILL. It is to make sure that they can be used this fiscal year, just as they have been used in past fiscal years.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. I do not travel much, but wherever one goes, he sees the inadequacy of health care. We worked together on a hospital in Po-

land for children. We used counterpart funds for that.

Mr. HILL. These are counterpart funds. There would be no additional appropriations.

Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey. There would be no additional appropriations. It might cut down a little on congressional travel. That is the only thing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from New Jersey.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending amendments be temporarily laid aside.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOLLINGS in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I call up my amendment which is pending at the desk and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

On page 22, line 13, strike out the figure "\$87,967,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$92,967,000".

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, in March of this year, President Johnson proposed a major model school experiment in the District of Columbia. The goals which he set forth for the experiment were to revive the interest of citizens in their schools, help teachers improve the skills of their profession through retraining opportunities, bring to students the best in teaching methods and materials, revise the curriculum to make it serve the young people of our city, equip high school graduates with marketable skills, seek alliances between employers and the schools, give children the chance to learn at their own pace, reducing both dropouts and failures, and serve a section of the city where the needs of students and schools are greatest.

To support this effort, the President requested \$10 million in the 1969 budget of the U.S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The District of Columbia immediately began planning for the model school project proposed by the President. This planning has involved the District of Columbia government, the District School Board, a Community Planning Council from the neighborhood where the proposed model school project would be established, and many other interested organizations.

As the plans are now drawn, the people of the District of Columbia are now ready to launch what they hope will be an exciting new venture in education.

With new approaches to instruction, curriculum, and school organization.

With new learning and recreational opportunities for the family and the community.

With new services for young and old.

With new activities during the summer, on weekends, and in the evening.

Unfortunately, there is now apparently some question as to whether the Federal Government will do its part to make this

project a success. When the budget request for the Office of Education was acted upon by the House of Representatives, only \$1 million was provided for this program, instead of the \$10 million requested by President Johnson.

I am well aware of the budgetary stringencies which have been imposed on all Federal programs. But to eliminate funds entirely or at least to appropriate only one-tenth of the amount requested by the President for this important educational project would be false economy. At least we should give it a try. We ought to give the model school project an opportunity to prove itself and perhaps become a model for the Nation.

What we are talking about here is not simply spending; we are talking about an investment. We are talking about an investment in people, an investment in the future, an investment in children. Funds for the model school project are concrete evidence that life can be made better for the disadvantaged children of our inner cities, and for people who have ambition and drive and who want to develop whatever potential may be within them.

I do not think anyone has ever regarded me as a pushover when it comes to voting for the expenditure of Federal tax dollars. In this case, however, the problem is clear, the need is great, and the justification is valid.

Mr. President, I have offered an amendment which would increase the amount in the bill by \$5 million, making a total of \$6 million in response to the budget request of \$10 million.

This model school project would be in the Ballou area of Anacostia. It is thought that this would be the best location because of overcrowding, the higher ratio of public housing, and the very high juvenile delinquency rate.

The project has been developed on the basis of a plan which would include the newest ideas in education and provide a very concentrated program to significantly change the life prospects for these people.

The project, it is hoped, would become a model for the Nation, to be followed and utilized in other great urban centers throughout the country. The administration of the program and the responsibility for carrying on the project would be that of the District of Columbia School Board. The Office of Education would finance the project and would make grants directly to the District of Columbia School Board.

Mr. President, this project has never come before my subcommittee, the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the District of Columbia. It was considered by the House Appropriations Subcommittee on the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare.

As I have said, the project would be funded through the Office of Education and, therefore, appropriately comes within the province of the subcommittee which has jurisdiction over the bill before the Senate today.

However, as chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the District of Columbia I have manifested what I believe to be a very strong, enthusiastic, and appropriate interest in education in

the District of Columbia, and throughout the country, for that matter, during the 10 years I have served on the subcommittee and during the 8 years I have served as chairman of the subcommittee.

It is because of my interest not only in the District of Columbia but also in the education of the children of the District of Columbia, and my interest in providing what may become a model project for education throughout the Nation, that I have offered this amendment, not to restore the full budget amount, but to restore \$5 million out of the \$9 million disallowed by the House. The House allowed \$1 million so that with the amount of \$5 million provided for in my amendment, the amount appropriated would total \$6 million.

I have discussed this matter with the distinguished and able chairman of the committee, the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], and I hope he will find it possible to accept the amendment.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I know of the authority with which the Senator from West Virginia speaks on this matter, inasmuch as he has been a member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the District of Columbia for some 10 years and for the last 8 years he has been the chairman of that subcommittee. I know the time, work, and effort he has put into these various programs for the District of Columbia and also the effect they may have so far as programs throughout the country are concerned.

I see no reason why we should not at least take this amendment to conference.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I wish to express my gratitude to the distinguished chairman of the committee, the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], for his generous remarks. I appreciate his willingness to accept the amendment and take it to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD].

The amendment was agreed to.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, after conferring with appropriate Members on both sides of the aisle, I send to the desk a unanimous-consent agreement and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The unanimous-consent agreement will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Ordered, That effective on Friday, September 6, 1968, during the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 18037, an act making appropriations for the Department of Labor, Health, Education, Welfare and related agencies for fiscal year 1969, debate on any amendment, motion, or appeal, except amendments dealing with legislation which are subject to a point of order and can only be considered under a suspension of the rules, and except a motion to lay on the table, shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the mover of any such amendment or motion and the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL]: *Provided*, That in the event the Senator from Alabama [Mr.