

IN THE ARMY

The following-named officer for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States to the grade indicated under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3210, 3284, and 3306:

To be brigadier general

Col. Manley Glenn Morrison, [XXXXXX], U.S. Army.

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 23, 1969:

SUPREME COURT

Warren E. Burger, of Minnesota, to be Chief Justice of the United States.

IN THE ARMY

Lt. Gen. William Beehler Bunker, [XXXXXX], Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army), to be placed on the retired list in the grade of lieutenant general under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3962.

The following-named officer under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3066, to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President under subsection (a) of section 3066, in grade as follows:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Henry Augustine Miley, Jr., [XXXXXX], Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 23, 1969:

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Donald Rumsfeld, of Illinois, to be Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

COMMISSIONER ON AGING

John B. Martin, Jr., of Michigan, to be Commissioner on Aging.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

William T. Pecora, of New Jersey, to be Director of the Geological Survey.

AMBASSADORS

Francis J. Galbraith, of South Dakota, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Am-

bassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Indonesia.

Sheldon B. Vance, of Minnesota, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Oliver L. Troxel, Jr., of Colorado, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Zambia.

John Davis Lodge, of Connecticut, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Argentina.

Matthew J. Loram, Jr., of the District of Columbia, a Foreign Service officer of class 2, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Dahomey.

Francis E. Meloy, Jr., of the District of Columbia, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Dominican Republic.

Spencer M. King, of Maine, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Guyana.

Armin H. Meyer, of Illinois, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Japan.

Jack Hood Vaughn, of Virginia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Colombia.

David H. Popper, of New York, a Foreign Service Officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Cyprus.

Kingdon Gould, Jr., of Maryland, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Luxembourg.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Bert M. Tollefson, Jr., of South Dakota, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Agency for International Development.

U.S. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

James F. Leonard, Jr., of Maryland, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be an Assistant Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

U.S. NAVY

Rear Adm. Maurice F. Weisner, U.S. Navy, having been designated for commands and other duties determined by the President to be within the contemplation of title 10, United States Code, section 5231, for appointment to the grade of vice admiral while so serving.

Vice Adm. John B. Colwell, U.S. Navy, for appointment to the grade of vice admiral on the retired list, in accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 5233.

U.S. MARINE CORPS

Lt. Gen. Lewis W. Walt, U.S. Marine Corps, for appointment to the grade of general while serving as Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Aubrey J. Wagner, of Tennessee, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority for the term expiring May 18, 1978.

IN THE NAVY

The nominations beginning Jon F. Abel, to be lieutenant, and ending Jacquelyn S. Wills, to be lieutenant, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on May 8, 1969;

The nominations beginning Guy H. Able III, to be ensign, and ending Nicolas E. Walsh, to be ensign, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on May 12, 1969; and

The nominations beginning Kenneth D. Aanerud, to be lieutenant (junior grade), and ending Frank E. Kline, to be lieutenant, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on May 12, 1969.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The nominations beginning John E. Allen, to be 2d lieutenant, and ending John T. Wilson, to be 2d lieutenant, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on May 13, 1969.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PARENTAL GUIDANCE AND DISCIPLINE

HON. BIRCH BAYH

OF INDIANA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, May 23, 1969

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, in the midst of widespread publicity about the so-called generation gap and the increasing amount of juvenile delinquency, it is well to remember that many stories in the headlines are not truly representative of the bulk of Americans. We tend to overlook too quickly the fact that most parents make special efforts to understand, guide, and participate in wholesome activities with their children, and that throughout the Nation families are united by close ties of respect, love, and veneration.

Typical of the positive influence for good exerted on their families' lives by many fathers is the relationship described in an article brought to my attention recently about three men in the Calumet area of Indiana. These three

fathers—Robert Blaemire, an assistant fire chief in Hammond; Albert Kaufman, a supervisor for a Chicago Heights steel firm; and Robert J. Stefaniak, an insurance broker in Calumet City—while coming from differing backgrounds and following varied careers, share with millions of others the common bond of concerned parents the world over.

Because the son of one of these men has been a part-time employee in my office while attending college, I can testify personally to the success with which the obligations of parenthood have been met in this particular instance. As a tribute to these fine men as well as to uncounted fathers and mothers who devote themselves unselfishly to the welfare and training of their children, I ask unanimous consent that this article, which appeared in the Hammond Times for April 6, be printed in the RECORD.

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

DISCIPLINE REVIVED

"... Youth Gets 1-10 Year Term."
"Two Burglars Shotgunned."

"Police Snare 16 in Pot Raids."
"Unrest Hits 4 Colleges."
"Teens Beat Conductor."

Headlines like these are appearing in newspapers across the country.

All of them, however, are about Calumet Region youths because they're from The Times, with the exception of college unrest and there's been some of that here, too.

All too frequently the blame for teens and young people going astray can be placed with the parental supervision—or lack of it.

Busy dads often forget the mischievous pranks they pulled as youngsters and the pitfalls which could have swallowed them up.

In an age of permissiveness, today's fathers are reverting to old-fashioned discipline and participation. They're taking an interest in what their children do, with whom, where, when and why.

This, at least, was the impression given by three fathers.

As assistant fire chief in Hammond, Robert Blaemire works one 24-hour shift and is off for three. While it may sound like he has an abundance of time for family activities, it should be pointed out he also works 24 hours a week as a part-time furniture salesman.

With two jobs, Blaemire finds time to attend night school two nights each week and coach a junior youth league baseball team.

"I'm trying to get my degree in education," Blaemire said, "so this semester I'm taking philosophy and criminology."

"So far I have 36 credit hours. When you only take six hours a semester, it takes a little longer."

Blaemire's own philosophy has been "if they're stealing second base, they're not stealing cars."

His own four children have benefitted. They are Donna Rae 21, who works in Chicago and is planning to become an airline stewardess; Robert, 19, a student at George Washington University in Washington, D.C., and an employe of Sen. Birch Bayh; Mike, 17, a senior at Gavitt High School, and Kevin 13, a junior high student at Gavitt.

"All of them are interested in music," Blaemire said. "Bob and Mike played in their own combo until Bob and one of the other boys left for college but they still come over to practice."

According to Mrs. Blaemire, there's always something going on.

"Last fall the senior float for homecoming was built in our backyard," Blaemire said. "Our home has always been open to their children and their friends."

"If they're here," he added, "we know where they are and usually what they're doing."

Although Blaemire enjoys coaching his junior youth league team, something he's done for nine years, his oldest son was more interested in drama and is a good student.

"Mike and Bob have always been kept busy with their music, too," he said. "Kevin is still active in Boy Scouts and likes sports so we've been very lucky."

Blaemire is proud of the fact he's never had a discipline problem with his children.

"If we give them a job to do, they'll get it done, sometimes reluctantly, but they'll do it," he said.

The Blaemires have helped with other school activities in addition to homecoming floats, such as the junior prom.

"You've got to support and be interested in what they do or they'll lose interest," he said. "That's why I favor a strong summer program—summer is probably the worst time for kids."

"They have too much time to get into trouble," he continued, "during the school year there are sufficient activities to keep them occupied, but summers can be rough."

They support student activities by attending as many high school sports events as they can.

Mrs. Blaemire needn't worry about becoming a "baseball widow." Blaemire takes her along to games he's coaching, something he intends to continue doing. If there's a dinner or activity for the players, she pitches in to help.

She also works part-time for the Westminster Presbyterian Church in Munster.

They are members of Woodmar United Methodist Church and Blaemire is active in the newly-organized Woodmar Kiwanis Club.

"The only way to keep a happy home, wife, and children," Blaemire said, "is to make each activity ours—not yours and mine—by making time for each event."

"Besides," he added, "you have to keep your sense of humor. Too much is too serious too often."

"There are many more good kids than bad," he continued. "People should try to understand their own kids as well as someone else's. If they were better understood, there'd be fewer bad ones."

He considers himself lucky for having the kind of job he can leave behind so his work "doesn't interfere with my job at home."

With two daughters and a son, the Albert Kaufman home in Hammond is another beehive of activity.

Kaufman, a supervisor of production control for a Chicago Heights steel firm, is the

father of Ardis, 20, a student at Purdue University in West Lafayette; Cynthia, 18, a senior at Morton High School, and Neal, 14, also a student at Morton.

"Seems like we were always driving kids someplace," Kaufman said, "to games, to school, school functions, field trips, museums."

"Ardis was a cheerleader," he added, "so we always had a carful."

In addition, Mr. and Mrs. Kaufman are both avid high school athletic fans.

Neal is interested in sports, Kaufman said, and plans to go out for baseball this spring. "There is always some sort of meeting going on," Kaufman said. "We're home during meetings, but stay out unless they ask our help on something."

"Our home is always open to the kids and their friends and it's well-used."

"They're very active in school but inactive at home," Kaufman said.

As for discipline, "Girls are no problem; Neal, like all boys, is a little unruly at times."

"I suppose I could beat him, but that wouldn't be any fun, the ability to beat someone doesn't give you the right to boss them."

"When he starts to driving," Kaufman said, "I'll be able to ground him as an effective means of discipline."

Kaufman told of times he's received call from his office while at home. He has so effectively learned to leave his work at the office it often takes several minutes before he can answer the problem about which he's been called.

"We try to take life lightly and as it comes," he said. "That's particularly important in dealing with teenagers."

"Neal and I get along as father and son and as friends, which is equally important."

Kaufman is an ex-coach, but did not "coach" his son as a youngster.

"If he wants to play catch I'm happy to toss around a few, but we don't push him into any sport."

"He knows we're there to back him in whatever he decides."

Robert J. Stefaniak of Lansing, a general insurance broker in Calumet City, has some of these tasks yet to face.

His daughters are Lynn 7, and Lori, 5.

As a young father of younger children, his civic and business interests interfere to some extent with the amount of time he spends with them.

"I don't get to see much of them in the evening," Stefaniak said, "but I try to make up for it on the weekends by spending as much time as possible with them."

"I try to make it up by my physical presence rather than in a material way," he added.

Lynn just joined a Brownie troop.

"It's all pretty new to her," he said, "but I imagine once she gets interested in it, I'll be drafted for various activities."

Stefaniak is active in the Calumet City Lions Club, The Calumet City Real Estate Board, Calumet City Democratic Club and is treasurer of the school township which includes Calumet City, Lansing and Burnham.

"We try to take each crisis—major and minor—as it comes," he said. "What else can you do?"

TRINITY AND THE ROTC

HON. EMILIO Q. DADDARIO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 23, 1969

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Speaker, the Reserve Officers Training Corps in our universities and colleges has received a great

deal of attention in recent months, and I believe the following editorial which appeared in the Hartford Courant is extremely well written and that it imparts a great deal of wisdom on the controversy which now exists:

TRINITY AND THE ROTC

At the request of President Lockwood, the faculty and College Council at Trinity are now reviewing the Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps program there to determine its role on the campus.

From the factual point, perhaps this is an inconsequential exercise. Under ROTC quotas only 22 students out of Trinity's 1,300 are presently enrolled in the program that annually provides the Department of Defense with some 2,500 second lieutenants from colleges around the country.

But "in this year of fabricated issues," as the Trinity newspaper nicely puts it, anything will do to set off a whoopla by student dissenters, and the ROTC has become a special whipping boy on many campuses. Trinity is already in a lather of words whether the ROTC program should go, stay, or be relegated to an extracurricular activity. And it is doubtless to fend off larger demonstrations that President Lockwood has called for a review of the matter.

The lines of debate have already been drawn in the general campus clamor, and they are being echoed at Trinity. Is the ROTC program "relevant" (that jargon word of lovely vagueness) to a liberal arts curriculum? Does ROTC, in content and teaching measure up to other academic and professional standards? And is ROTC, in principle, a militaristic anathema that aids imperialism to do its dirty deeds and so involves a college in the national war guilt?

Perhaps the first two questions are sensibly asked. But they are relatively easy to answer. Presumably some agency at Trinity can evaluate the relevance and competence of the ROTC program as it does any other program at the college. And certainly the colleges of the country together, if they mutually agree ROTC needs improvement in these directions, should not be stumped to find ways to impress the matter on the Defense Department for purposes of betterment. In fact, the Department is already attempting improvements and alterations in this direction.

Thus there would be little sense in sacking or otherwise downgrading ROTC for any academic faults that could be so easily repaired. And certainly it follows that if the program is academically acceptable, the student should get course credits as he does in other fields. To be quite specific, if Trinity is going to give credits in Physical Education, it would find little logic in making ROTC extracurricular.

In short, all this is business for academic or administrative argument—or perhaps quibble. But there is little reason in it for getting rid of ROTC out of hand. And especially not at Trinity (to go back again to being specific) where only recently the Curriculum Revision Committee has said the college should offer the opportunity for the student "to experience life outside the groves (or grooves) of academe." If a young man wishes to sample military science and procedure, or to go on to serve in the country's defenses, what academic freedom is there in preventing him, all other academic considerations being equal?

But of course, it is not reason that is confronting the ROTC around the country's campuses. It is a variety of things ranging from emotionalism to out-and-out anarchy. The ROTC is only one of a score of random issues whipped up out of hysteria or for the sake of student rabble-rousing. In the present college climate of dissension, if it weren't ROTC it would be something else a hardcore knot of agitators would fasten onto.

However, accepting dissenters against ROTC at their prettiest face value, what actually is it they are beefing about? They are against war, they decry American policy in Vietnam. Heaven knows that as far as war goes, they are not alone. But they equate war and militarism, using the latter in its worse sense, with the United States Department of Defense. And they feel if they can put the department out of business somehow, they will strike a blow for peace. The ROTC is of course a guilty agent of the Department in their minds.

This of course is the world's most delusory kind of argument. Armies terrible with banners have been marching since the beginning of time, and there is absolutely no sign—not even in all the world's youthful anti-war protest—that man's warlike bent is yet curbed. Is there anything in news headlines, from Far East to Middle East, from Russia to Indonesia, that indicates to the contrary?

That we live in a world of wars and rumors of wars is tragically obvious. Who, then, is going to defend this country? And what, in the name of everyone from Nathan Hale to Commander Bucher—and not omit the Fighting McCooks of Trinity itself—is wrong with entering the service of this country? To imply that anyone who enrolls in the Trinity ROTC is ipso facto a goosestepping militarist is as ridiculously wrong as it is insulting. Without ROTC in the universities, the Pentagon might very well have to raise an officer corps isolated from the civilizing influences of typical young men and women in a natural American university atmosphere. It is very likely, indeed, that Congress and the Pentagon would instead create more military academies with more discipline, and end up with precisely the militaristic atmosphere the opponents of ROTC say they are against.

These are things the faculty and College Council at Trinity, together with all others concerned pro or con with ROTC, might well chew on. Incidentally, it is interesting to remember that ROTC has served Trinity well, keeping it afloat after World War II when the draft was draining colleges everywhere. But it is not for some past debt it should now be kept on campus. It is because in these terrifying times, ROTC is a notable contributor to national defense—the very defense that prevents wars, not makes them.

THE INTERMOUNTAIN OBSERVER: "A LOUD AND SASSY VOICE"

HON. FRANK CHURCH

OF IDAHO

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, May 23, 1969

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, this week's Time magazine devotes a major portion of its section on the press to the Intermountain Observer, published in Boise, Idaho. The attention devoted by Time to the Observer is well deserved, indeed. Few other publications—of any size, anywhere in the country—offer the quality of journalism that is to be found in the Observer.

Time sums up the essential quality of the Observer when it notes that, despite a circulation of only 3,500, the publication "speaks with a surprisingly loud and sassy voice."

Time also pays tribute to the two editors who make the Observer what it is: Sam Day and Perry Swisher. As the magazine notes:

The Observer is exceptional because of (these) two talented journalists who prefer

roots in a relatively small community to the bustle of metropolitan journalism.

The Observer has never been a wealthy paper, Mr. President. In fact, it has operated on a deficit for much of its history. But as Time points out, its owner—Boise Valley Broadcasters, headed by one of Idaho's most distinguished citizens, H. Westerman Whillock—has been willing to subsidize the paper as a public service. For that, Idaho is grateful.

I ask unanimous consent that the Time article be printed in the Extensions of Remarks of the RECORD.

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

INDEPENDENCE IN IDAHO

Most newspapers in the mountain West are as solid as the Rockies, reflecting the area's high respect for authority and stability and its opposition to rapid change. Idaho's papers are generally no exception, but one small weekly in Boise, with a circulation of only 3,500, speaks with a surprisingly loud and sassy voice. The Intermountain Observer prints four-letter words, opposes the war in Viet Nam, supports sex education and, even in a hunting-happy state, urges strict gun laws. A model of reasoned protest, it also assails shoddy meat inspection, inhumane prison conditions, inadequate school budgets and sheriffs bent on censorship.

A tabloid, the Observer is exceptional because of two talented journalists who prefer roots in a relatively small community to the bustle of metropolitan journalism. Editor Sam Day, 42, worked for Associated Press and three other newspapers before settling in Boise in 1964. Associate Editor Perry Swisher, 45, is a former Salt Lake City Tribune correspondent who ran unsuccessfully for Governor, and still teaches math and English on an Indian reservation. Both believe that editing a regional weekly can be liberating rather than stifling. "We're not gelding—journalists don't have to be disinterested," says Swisher. Day adds: "We do not have to play footsie with businessmen on Main Street."

CANNIBALISM

Day and Swisher crusade with gusto. To attack capital punishment, Day wrote a three-part series on one of the most revolting crimes in Idaho's recent history: the fatal stabbing of a woman in 1956 by a man who bit off and swallowed one of his victim's nipples. Day's report demonstrated that the killing was a sudden, drunken act, not a premeditated murder, and that the state had executed the man in emotional reaction to the cannibalism. To convey the degrading atmosphere of Idaho prisons, the Observer found an imprisoned newspaperman who confessed that he used morphine and other drugs "to escape the reality" of prison life, or he would "surely go mad." He added: "There aren't any girls here, but there are some boy-girls, and while I've never had the occasion to think about having a relationship with such a person, I am contemplating one."

The Observer came to the aid of an embattled Lutheran pastor after rumors spread that his church's youth-recreation center had been organized by Communists. Reporter Alice Dieter traced the rumors to the fact that police had found in the center a copy of the Realist, a satirical Greenwich Village magazine, as well as a reprint of a speech given by an official of Students for a Democratic Society and distributed by the American Friends Service Committee. A local detective had decided that such material sounded subversive.

The Observer's punch and thoughtfulness has brought it a readership well beyond the

borders of Idaho—it has subscribers in 41 states, including many politicians in Washington. In a praiseful article, the Columbia Journalism Review noted that the Observer "comforts the afflicted and afflicts the comfortable." Afflicting the comfortable produces advertising cancellations as well as press-association awards; last year the paper lost \$4,000 on a gross income of \$51,000. It would be out of business if it were not subsidized by its owner, Boise Valley Broadcasters, which operates radio and television station KBOI.

The feisty Observer has plenty of critics, mostly officials it has attacked. Republican Governor Don Samuelson, with whom Day disagrees on almost everything, claims that the paper tries to "get people emotionally disturbed rather than present facts." Sheriff Paul Bright, who has been assailed by the Observer for efforts to close such movies as *I, a Woman* and *Candy*, vainly sought a warrant to arrest Day when the paper published some four-letter words used by S.D.S. Founder Tom Hayden at the University of Idaho, even though the speech was also televised. The prosecuting attorney ruled that the one incident showed no pattern of obscenity but warned that Day should not use such words again. Day, naturally, makes no such promise. "We don't mind risking the paper when we think an issue is important," he says.

HON. WILBUR J. COHEN COMMENTS ON 1970 BUDGET REQUEST

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, May 23, 1969

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, very few men in our generation have viewed America's problems of health, education, and welfare for so long and so perceptively from the mountaintop as Prof. Wilbur J. Cohen, former Secretary, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. I am positive that his eloquent and thorough views will be closely scrutinized and highly valued by all my colleagues, and I include them at this point in the RECORD:

COMMENTS ON THE 1970 BUDGET REQUEST

(Statement to House Subcommittee on HEW Appropriations, by Wilbur J. Cohen, professor of education and dean-designate, School of Education, the University of Michigan, May 23, 1969)

I wish to thank the distinguished Chairman and members of the Subcommittee for taking the time to hear me this morning. I know what a complex and time-consuming responsibility you have had in conducting the hearings on the 1970 Budget requests. Your Subcommittee has always been considerate, thorough and penetrating in cross-examining the various Secretaries and their staffs. I thank you for the courtesies you showed me during the past eight years. I shall miss Mel Laird's tough questions but can only hope that he now finds being on the other side of the table as interesting and challenging.

I first appeared before a Subcommittee on Appropriations nearly 35 years ago when I appeared on the first Social Security budget of 1935. That was a baptism by fire because the House-passed appropriations never became law due to a filibuster by Senator Huey Long. I learned two things from that experience: a number of Louisiana soup recipes which Senator Huey Long discussed in the Senate, and never to be sure about anything in the appropriation process.

So while I appreciate that you and the members of Congress and the Executive Branch are in a mood of constraint on the Budget, I nevertheless feel an obligation to come before you and give you my evaluation of needs. Perhaps somehow the conditions will change as tax reform, international conditions, and Senate action on appropriations unfold. My hope springs eternal.

We—you and I—are faced in the United States with some of the most difficult and sensitive problems since our Republic was established. The problems of poverty, malnutrition, white racism and black racism, student unrest, the role of the universities in our society and their relationship to government, rising medical costs, an outmoded welfare system, school desegregation, disadvantaged children, the needs of our aged—all these and many more of the great national problems vexing our body politic—fall within the scope of this Subcommittee. What you gentlemen do this year and next can have a consequential effect in dealing more realistically and satisfactorily with these problems.

I don't believe that money is the sole situation to our problems but I do believe it helps to have money and that money helps more than mirrors. I must be frank and say to you I believe that the H.E.W. Budget should be about \$1.6 billion more this coming year than the Nixon Budget request, or about \$1 billion above the Johnson request. I believe this additional amount could be wisely and efficiently used. I also agree there could be some reduction in expenditures for Medicare and Medicaid by more rigorous monitoring of over-utilization and unnecessary charges, postponement of some projects of lower priority, and some legislative changes in programs to assist in reducing expenditures.

You will rightfully ask me where is the money coming from to increase the H.E.W. appropriations. It is my view that before you reduce essential H.E.W. programs as members of Congress you should cut out some of the low priority items in the defense budget, stretch out some of the space projects, close the tax loopholes as par of a tax reform measure, postpone some of the projects which the Army Engineers have endorsed, appropriate more funds to collect delinquent income taxes, enact an excess profits tax, and ask the General Accounting Office how they can help to reduce unnecessary and low-priority expenditures. I do not believe it is necessary or desirable to restrict the growth of our health, education and welfare programs. There are other alternatives for the Congress to choose from. I hope the Congress will rise to the statesmanlike opportunities which are present.

As you know, last December I did not increase the \$4 per month premium rate for physicians' services under Medicare for the fiscal year 1970. A \$4.40 rate which was recommended to me would have increased the Federal share from general revenues about \$100 million for the year while at the same time placing another \$100 million on the beneficiaries. This was a difficult and close decision and I received much critical and abusive mail from some physicians for my decision. But I hope my action will help to moderate the inflationary tendencies. Unless there are legislative changes in the Medicare program the cost on general revenues will rise in 1971 and other years, if not in 1970 as well.

In my second annual report to the Congress on Medicare (House Document No. 91-57) I have included a list of the 47 physicians receiving reimbursement under Medicare of \$50,000 a year or more. This does not include any payments under Medicaid. (pp. 114-116). I urge you to request the Department to do a similar study for Medicaid including payments to pharmacies, nursing homes. May I also suggest that your Committee Report indicate that the Department establish a special Task Force under the Comptroller's supervision to make special investigations of

Medicare and Medicaid costs where fraud, overutilization, or abuse are alleged or believed to exist.

ESEA

I urge you first to appropriate additional funds for education and particularly for Title I of ESEA. President Nixon has recommended a reduction of \$110 million in the funds for Titles II and III of ESEA and Titles III-A and V-A of NDEA recommended by President Johnson.

I believe this reduction is unwise and out of harmony with the recent House action on extension of ESEA which gave the States broader flexibility for fiscal year 1971 in the use of funds under these very titles. I urge you to increase the amount available by at least \$224 million and authorize in the appropriation act that the States may utilize this additional amount for 1970 either under Title I, II, III or Titles III-A and V-A of NDEA as is provided in the House-passed amendments for 1971.

If you appropriate only the \$1,226 million for 1970 then the following 14 States would not receive any increase over 1969: Alaska, Arizona, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Washington and Wyoming. The 1970 request is for \$103 million more than 1969 and yet 14 States receive no more in Federal funds.

In addition to recommending \$224 million more than the request I urge you to modify the proposed minimum requirement so as to provide that no State should receive less than 105% of the amount received in the previous year.

ADVANCE FUNDING

The appropriation request also includes \$1,226 million as advance funding for Title I-A for 1971. I strongly support the advance funding for this program and I recommend that you include in your bill \$1.8 billion for 1971 as a 75% payment on the 1971 appropriation. I also recommend you include an appropriation of \$2.4 billion for 1972 on this same basis. These figures are derived from a calculation that on a \$2,000 income basis the entitlements would total about \$2.4 billion for 1971 and on a \$3,000 basis that would total about \$3.2 billion in 1972.

I can think of nothing that would help as much to give hope and enthusiasm to the hundreds of thousands of teachers and school boards who are struggling to improve the education of our young people as your action to substantially increase the ESEA funds for 1971 and 1972. Even if you found that you couldn't go as high in the bill as I have recommended but could include in your Committee Report a statement of your general intent, it would be most constructive.

I need not tell you that teachers, principals and administrators in your schools are having a difficult time. Millage increases for schools have been turned down more frequently than in the past. You could help at this critical time to support the schools and teachers by indicating your intent to appropriate more in 1971 and 1972 than in 1970. You would not be affecting the 1970 Budget and you would be indicating your faith in the Congress' ability to improve the situation in the next two years.

I also recommend that you include in this year's bill advance funding of higher education programs for 1971. This would be very helpful to better planning and I think that you would get "more bang out of a buck" if you provided for advance funding.

FULL FUNDING OF ESEA

Full funding of Title I would involve about \$3.2 billion by 1971. Along with the other titles of ESEA the appropriation of the full authorization under all titles could exceed \$4 billion annually. I am reasonably sure that within a few years the Congress will appropriate this amount.

I urge you very strongly to indicate in your Committee Report that you intend to hold hearings at an appropriate time on what the effect on our American education system would be if and when the full amount authorized under the ESEA were appropriated and that you would like a report from the Department on this matter including information from the States and school districts on the potential use of such funds. You might also ask the Federal agency to establish a special outside Committee of distinguished citizens to evaluate this information and transmit their evaluation to you.

EXPERIMENTAL SCHOOLS

I strongly support the request made by President Nixon for experimental schools. This is a very important proposal. I believe, however, the request could be reduced from \$25 million to \$2.5 million by making the first year a planning grant program. One hundred projects could be financed at \$25,000 each at a total cost of \$2.5 million. The other \$22.5 million could be shifted to ESEA to meet the additional costs I have recommended. By starting with planning grants first a more satisfactory long-range program can be developed.

CONSTRUCTION-EDUCATION

I think it is very unfortunate that President Nixon has requested elimination of the entire request by President Johnson for construction of undergraduate and graduate facilities—a total of \$107 million. While I fully support the Johnson request, I hope that as a minimum you will include at least \$41 million, the amount contained in the 1969 Budget.

I fully support the \$1,080,000 which Secretary Finch has proposed to expand assistance to community colleges.

NIH

President Nixon requested a decrease of \$28 million in the NIH Budget submitted by President Johnson. The Nixon request for the research institutes in 1970 would therefore be below the 1969 level. I made a careful study of NIH programs before I left office and I concluded that they should receive an amount which would be about \$118 million above the revised submittal. I support the request for an increase in research on problems of human reproduction and family planning. I urge you to include a small amount to commence operations on the Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications (omitted by Bureau of the Budget). As a minimum I suggest that the NIH institutes receive at least \$50 million more than in 1969.

SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE

I am very disappointed that the revised Budget reduces the work incentive program by \$35 million because the goal of 175,000 enrollees set for 1970 will not be reached. I urge you to encourage the Department of Labor to speed up the program. If they can get more persons in training I would hope you would indicate your receptivity to a revised estimate in the Senate. We must make every effort to offer work training to more persons on welfare who want such training. A recent study showed 70% of the mothers on welfare wanted such an opportunity.

I also regret the cut of \$64.3 million in vocational rehabilitation. I do not know the reduction in the number of persons who would be rehabilitated by this cut. I urge you to evaluate the cost-benefit effects before making a decision on this item. You might wish to restore some of the cut.

I support the \$5 million added for innovative approaches on income maintenance.

OTHER CHANGES

I support the requests made by President Nixon for civil rights assistance to school districts (\$6 million), nutrition (\$4 million) and aid to medical schools (\$5 million). I do

not favor his elimination of Federal payments for mentally ill patients in State and local institutions after 120 days under Medicaid without further discussion with the States as to how to handle this problem without adverse impact on the mentally ill. Nor do I favor the reduction of \$10,712,000 in certain of the mental health activities even though there is a \$1,379,000 increase in direct operations for mental health.

I hope you could find a way to restore some of the grants for purchase of public library books and materials.

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

I urge you to appropriate the full amount requested for Departmental management—\$35.1 million exclusive of payments to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

In order for the Secretary to have the effective ability to supervise programs, evaluate proposals, review budget and legislative proposals, he must have more help directly responsive to his immediate needs and not oriented to a particular program. I originally submitted to the Bureau of the Budget a request for \$38 million which I believe is eminently justified. I would be pleased if you found it possible to give Secretary Finch this amount. He will need it to carry out the responsibilities which the Congress and the President have placed upon him.

I also urge you to include the amounts requested for evaluation of programs. My experience convinced me of the value of this activity in determining priorities, making budget changes, and making legislative proposals. It is worth every dollar appropriated.

PERSONNEL CEILINGS

The personnel ceilings in existing law are in my opinion seriously impairing the performance of H.E.W. programs. I strongly recommend repeal of the existing limitations.

STUDENT UNREST

I wholeheartedly endorse Secretary Finch's policy that it would be unwise and tragic for the Federal Government to interfere in the internal administration of educational institutions.

I believe existing Federal, State and local laws are adequate to take care of the situation. I favor repeal of the existing amendments to the appropriation and education laws which are discriminatory, ineffective and inappropriate. I urge you to include in the Office of Education funds to staff a small mediation center to assist educational institutions in dealing with student unrest which in my opinion is not likely to terminate under present circumstances.

INFORMING THE PUBLIC

One fact has concerned me as I have recently visited projects financed by Federal funds. In most cases I have seen large signs on the projects indicating that the project has been financed by the local sponsors but the fact that substantial Federal funds have gone into the project is usually minimized, overlooked or disregarded. Taking into account the prevalent attitude criticizing the amount of Federal taxes, I believe it is only fair for the taxpayer to know the benefits which derive from his Federal taxes. We have a situation today where the tax message is brought home very insistently to the taxpayer but the message on the value or beneficial Federal programs is often neglected.

I would like to suggest that you include in your Committee Report a strong recommendation that the Department issue instructions to every grantee or contractor that every facility constructed in part or whole with Federal funds post a conspicuous and visible sign which indicates the proportion of Federal funds in the project, particularly in connection with hospitals, schools and similar facilities.

I am equally concerned that very few persons know or appreciate the substantial amount of Federal funds which you appropri-

ate to NIH for medical research and training. I urge you to request the Department to take steps to inform the American public of this fact through appropriate means.

SOCIAL SECURITY

The consolidated Budget submitted by President Nixon shows a reduction in social security expenditures of \$1 billion based upon a 7% increase in benefits. Chairman Wilbur D. Mills has already indicated he favors at least a 10% increase in social security benefits as well as "many other improvements". I believe that a 10% across the board increase with a substantial increase in the minimum monthly benefit and other improvements would result in an increase approximating 15%. I believe that with the increased income to the system due to increased earnings in 1969 and 1970 we could have more than a 7% increase without any immediate increase in social security taxes. It is estimated that under the existing law there will be an excess of \$5.6 billion in social security income over expenditures in 1970, \$9 billion in 1971 and \$10 billion in 1972.

I favor increasing the minimum monthly social security benefit from \$55 to \$80. This would make a substantial reduction in the number of persons in poverty and also decrease the Federal cost of old age assistance. The increase proposed by President Johnson would reduce Federal assistance costs by \$81 million. President Nixon's proposal would reduce them by \$51 million—a loss of \$30 million. I think \$60 to \$65 million might be a better guess.

A CONCLUDING COMMENT

There are other items of policy, budget, and administration on which I should like to comment if time permitted. I have presented my views on many of these matters as part of the Annual Report which I made to the Congress. I also presented by legislative recommendations to the President in a special report dated December 17, 1968. If members of the Committee have not seen them I shall be glad to make them available. I should particularly like you to look at the goals for 1976 which are outlined because inevitably these matters will be discussed in future appropriation as well as legislative hearings.

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM V. ROTH

HON. JOHN P. HAMMERSCHMIDT

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1969

Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and pleasure to add more good words to the many which have been said for our esteemed colleague, BILL ROTH. His announcement that he aspires to and will seek a seat in the other body next year comes as no great surprise.

BILL ROTH's great abilities have been most evident, in bringing credit to himself and the House of Representatives. He has focused attention on major problems, and through his own efforts and leadership, brought perspective to such a dilemma as the overproliferation of Federal agencies. That tremendous effort, alone, marks BILL ROTH as a man of unusual ability.

Beyond that, he is a most delightful associate as well as an able, willing, hard worker; in short, an ideal legislator.

We will miss his strong voice in the House. We wish him every success in his effort to be elected to the other body. He deserves it.

FORMER VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY EXPLORES HEALTH PROBLEMS AND OFFERS SUGGESTIONS FOR COPING WITH EXISTING INADEQUACIES

HON. JENNINGS RANDOLPH

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, May 23, 1969

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, I have long been concerned with the health problems of our Nation and with the need for improvement of the health of our people.

Recently I read with intense interest an article by former Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey pointing with pride to America's health achievements, while frankly stating our unmet health needs.

The article appears, appropriately enough, in the preview edition of a significant new magazine, Family Health, published by Maxwell M. Geffen, former publisher of Medical World News. Vice President Humphrey will be a frequent contributor to the magazine. Its distinguished editorial advisory board includes Dr. Christian Barnard, Dr. Morris Fishbein, Dr. Albert Sabin, Mrs. Albert D. Lasker, and others.

Fortunately, our citizens are today more health conscious than ever before. They will, I believe, find in Mr. Humphrey's article a source of both encouragement and challenge.

Mr. President, I therefore ask unanimous consent to have this stimulating article reprinted in the RECORD.

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

WE'RE HEALTH-POOR IN A LAND OF PLENTY
(By Hubert H. Humphrey)

The former Vice President exposes some of the weak spots in America's health defenses and offers suggestions about how they can best be shored up.

Can you possibly help me with this health problem?

Letters which start like this have filled my mailbox for many years. Some tell of anguish: "My mother has cancer . . ."; "My daughter is mentally retarded. . . ." Other correspondents write about issues affecting millions of people, such as the economics of health care or the blight of air pollution.

The letters are reminders that we Americans do care about health, not just for ourselves, but for others.

Our peaceful war against disease has scored inspiring victories. Once-dreaded childhood diseases such as polio, smallpox, whooping cough and diphtheria have become illnesses largely of the past. From our scientific centers, our clinics and laboratories, have come breakthroughs in research, in patient care and in medical education which have attracted the finest of the world's physicians to our country.

But can you believe America's health problems are now "minor"? No realist could. Indeed, we are in the midst of a revolution of rising new health expectations.

The demand for health services will leap by an estimated 25 per cent in the 1965-1975 decade. We are short of 50,000 doctors and 135,000 nurses. Our hospitals, often obsolete and crowded, need not only modernization and expansion, but 250,000 additional professional and technical persons.

The toll of handicaps and premature deaths remains needlessly high. Fifty-two

million Americans are injured annually by accidents in their homes, their offices, on the highways and elsewhere. The No. 1 killer, cardiovascular disease, still wipes out over a million lives a year, accounting for more than one-half of all deaths. Diseases which can be effectively controlled still strike the unsuspecting: there are, for example, an estimated two million undetected diabetics.

Recent reports about malnutrition, especially among the poor, but also in the middle-income group, offer a grim paradox in our affluent nation. Preventive medicine and health information could spare millions of Americans infinite grief and cost.

The lack of adequate care can be the most tragic at that stage when life is most vulnerable—in the mother's womb and in the first year after birth. Twelve countries have lower infant mortality rates than ours.

Nowhere is promise greater or the shortage more severe than in rehabilitation personnel and facilities. The emotionally disturbed, the physically handicapped, the mentally retarded face long, long waiting lines wherever they turn, and all society is the loser.

Man, himself, is causing health problems of mammoth proportions. Pollution fills millions of lungs with chemicals; noise jars ears and minds. By the end of this century, we will be 90 per cent urbanized and crowding will multiply the daily stresses of life.

Already jam-packed in urban ghettos and spread out in rural slums, the poor—one fifth of our nation—lag in health standards from birth onward. Their poverty makes them more vulnerable to disease and disability.

Their illnesses make them poorer. Cause and effect intertwine and only our combined attack on both poverty and disease can break the tragic cycle.

Pioneering facilities like the neighborhood health center are beginning the counter-attack. Meanwhile, another vast backlog—of mental illness—is being reduced by bold experimentation in community mental health centers and outpatient clinics.

The costs of illness are beginning to be brought under control by prepaid insurance. Earlier, Blue Cross, Blue Shield and other private insurance eased financial burdens on millions of our citizens; Medicare and Medicaid added significantly to coverage. But the problem of rising health and hospital costs remains a challenge to creative, voluntary partnership between the professions, our private enterprise system and government.

Fortunately, we don't have to look for "miracles" arriving in some far-off "some-day." Many of the answers to today's health problems are no farther than your family doctor, neighborhood clinic or community pharmacy. Having been trained as a pharmacist, I take pride in our profession's accomplishments.

It is only factual to note that ten years ago the wealthiest king could not have commanded the new life-giving, pain-relieving medications which are now routinely stocked in your corner drugstore. And available with the pharmaceuticals is the friendly counsel, the understanding and the interest of dedicated professionals: the pharmacist and the doctor.

Each does his best in serving your health. And all America does its best when it strives for a healthier tomorrow. This is a crucial part of our pursuit of happiness. And, with its success, there will be fewer letters of heartbreak in tomorrow's mailbag.

THE HONORABLE WILLIAM V. ROTH

HON. ALEXANDER PIRNIE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 22, 1969

Mr. PIRNIE. Mr. Speaker, the announcement of our good friend, BILL ROTH of Delaware, that he would forego return to the House and campaign for election to the Senate came as a shock. While I wish him every success in this effort, I am very loath to lose him from this body. In the brief span of 3 years BILL has established himself as a competent and tireless legislator. In individual and cooperative efforts, he has worked smoothly and diligently. The stature of the House is raised and the Nation is well served by such service. We are proud of BILL's record and will follow his further career with confidence and deep interest. Our best wishes will be with him.

SENATE—Monday, May 26, 1969

The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Vice President.

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

O Father of our spirits, we need Thee every hour and the land Thou hast given us needs Thee in this hour of history. Forsake us not however far our roving takes us from Thy love and from our true home which is in Thee. Turn our fugitive spirits to Thee for renewal and strength. Vouchsafe Thy light and Thy truth to us in our daily duties. Make us vigilant in pursuit of eternal values. Accept our lives and all the resources of our Nation entirely for Thy service. May we go from strength to strength assured that Thy goodness and mercy follows us all our days and we may abide with Thee forever.

Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, May 23, 1969, be dispensed with.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Leonard, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate sundry messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

WAIVER OF CALL OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the legislative calendar, under rule VIII, be dispensed with.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LIMITATION ON STATEMENTS DURING TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that statements in relation to the transaction of routine morning business be limited to 3 minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate go

into executive session to consider one nomination on the Executive Calendar, that of Mr. Thompson, of Massachusetts.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The nomination on the Executive Calendar will be stated, as requested by the Senator from Montana.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Theos J. Thompson, of Massachusetts, to be a member of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of this nomination.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

THE CALENDAR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar Nos. 193 and 194.