WASHINGTON REPORT

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF
HON. JAMES D. MARTIN
OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 7, 1965

Mr. MARTIN of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, under permission to extend my remarks in the Record I include my Washington Report to the people of the Seventh District of Alabama for March 11, 1965:

WASHINGTON REPORT
(By Congressman Jim Martin, Seventh District, Alabama)

HELP FOR THE AGED IN PAYING MEDICAL BILLS

Few of us would disagree that something must be done to help those in the upper age brackets who have passed their productive years and are faced with heavy medical costs. The question is, how is the best way to do it? The basic premise of any Medicare bill proposed by the President will not do the job. In fact, people are being greatly misled as to exactly what a Medicare bill is, as it is misnamed because it does not pay any medical costs. It provides a limited payment for some hospital care. It is not confined to helping all citizens, and millions of low and middle income earners cannot derive benefit paid for by taxing low and middle income wage earners.

On the other hand the Medicare bill, which I have introduced along with other Members of Congress (my bill is H.R. 5046) provides more benefits, including doctors' bills, does not increase social security taxes and will cost less money to operate. It does not set up a new Federal bureau to come between the patient and the doctor, nor does it increase Federal intervention in the rights and responsibilities of the States.

Little noticed in the well-organized propaganda campaign for Medicare is the announced objective of its proponents—complete Government operated medical care for all the people. Whatever this is called, it is socialized medicine. No less an authority than Labor Leader Walter Reuther, one of the key planners of the Great Society, told members of the United Auto Workers that adoption of the present Medicare bill is only the beginning. The real goal, Reuther said, is to provide all medical care for all the people. The only way the union can turn around the finest medical system in the world over to the social planners and the advocates of socialized medicine is to begin a nationwide letter writing campaign with every interested citizen contacting his own Representatives and Senators to urge the adoption of the Medicare and the defeat of the administration's medicare scheme.

TAX HOAX

Have you filled out your income tax forms yet? If you have, you may have been tricked last year into believing you got a bigger tax cut then you actually did. Do you suppose the Johnson tax cut was just a political gimmick to win votes in an election year? Here is what happened. When the tax cut was passed last year, the withholding tax rate was reduced. The trouble is that it was reduced more than the actual tax cut fixed in the bill. This oversized cut in withholding made the tax cut appear to be greater than it actually was. Whether purposeful or accidental, this worked a cruel hoax on the unsuspecting taxpayer in the middle and lower income brackets. The result is that most people will now have to borrow money and pay interest to meet the demand of the Government for payment in full of the surprise tax liability due April 15. I am supporting a bill which would permit you to pay this extra tax in installments over a period of time.

BRIEFS OF THE WEEK

The great stampede under pressure from the White House and disturbances of teenagers that eventually led to a full scale riot. These teenagers were not from our district.

Mr. Speaker, in contrast to this activity, this past Labor Day weekend saw the teenagers in this same county of Ashtabula perform a public service that I think deserves equal attention by the American press.

On Labor Day over 1,200 travelers on Interstate 90 were served free coffee, doughnuts, and cake by high school seniors from Conneaut, Ohio. David Olds, the class president said:

"It was great to see people so happy."

This was the teenagers own idea. They worked in shift from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. In addition to the refreshments each traveler was given a brochure published by the State entitled, "The Wonderful World of Ohio." People from California to New England were heard to comment with amazement, "and they won't take a penny." Class funds, as well as donations from local merchants, provided the supplies.

The generosity of the seniors from the Conneaut High School and their concern...
for their fellowmen speaks highly of the
time who live in the city of Con-
neaut. Conneaut is known as the gate-
way to the State of Ohio due to its
strategic location in the northeastern
corner of our State and with such
thoughtful and industrious teenagers the
future of Conneaut is indeed a bright
future.

Mr. Speaker, I felt I must point out
to my colleagues this action by a group
of teenagers. It is time we pay them
the respect due a right and irrespon-
sible action of a few.

I am proud that Conneaut, Ohio, is in
the 11th Congressional District.

Washington Report

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WASHINGTON REPORT
(By Congressman Jim Martin, Seventh Dis-
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WASHINGTON REPORT
EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. PAUL A. FINO
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 7, 1965

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, today I
would like to tell the Members of this
House about the interrelation of gam-
ing to the movement of the Federal
Government and South Dakota.

The partnership of the Federal
Government and the State of South
Dakota in resisting legalized gambling
and the profits of the mob in South
Dakota are presently concerned.

Federal Government and South Dakota:
Partners in Crime and Vice

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF
HON. JIM WRIGHT
OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 7, 1965

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, on Au-
gust 26, my distinguished colleague, the
Honorable John A. Blatnik, of Minne-
sota, addressed the International Water
Quality Symposium in Washington.

Probably there is no Member of the
Congress better qualified to speak on the
subject of our national water problems
than the gentleman from Minnesota.

He has given both tirelessly and skillfully
of his time and talents and energies to im-
proving the quality of the Nation's water
supply, and it is in a very real sense, the
“father” of our nationwide antipollution
program.

Because Mr. BLATNIK’s remarks dis-
played such a perceptive grasp of Amer-
ica’s problem in effectively utilizing its
water resources, I would like to commend
them to my colleagues:

We have come together in this symposium
on a mission which a short time ago would
have seemed incredible to most people—
finding ways to assure that when our chil-
dren grow to manhood in this bounti-
ful country we inherited in our own child-
hood, they shall not want for a glass of
water.

From the once green hills of New England,
running down the Eastern seaboard as far
as Richmond, Va., millions of Americans are
for the first time joining those from other
sections of our country in raising the cry
of water shortage.

Is America really suffering a water short-
age? The answer is “No.”

Our country is suffering from a hundred
years of mismanagement, waste, devast-
tions, and squandering of its water resources.

There is a shortage of scientific and tech-
nical know-how. There is and there has
been for a long time a shortage of public
funds and public interest to deal with solving
our water problems. But there is no shortage
of water anywhere in the United

By my estimates, computed on the basis
of testimony given before the McClellan
committee, illegal gambling has a turn-
over of $12 billion a year in the United
States, a population basis. South
Dakota’s share of this total would be
$480 million a year. This figure is too
high, to be sure, but despite this, it is
safe to say that there are millions of
dollars illegally gambled each year in
South Dakota, and that much of this
turnover contributes a profit to the mob,
thus subsidizing all kinds of crime and
vice.

What we need is government-operated
gambling, so that satisfaction of the
incalculable gambling urge is not a func-
tion—a profitable function—of the un-
derworld, but a government-run conces-
sion to social and financial reality. I
feel that the best such device is a na-
tional lottery or a series of State lot-
teries. The time to act is now.

John Blatnik Shows Keen Grasp of Water
Resource Utilization

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our water problems. But there is no shortage
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that by 1970 this program will be producing
millions of gallons of fresh water.

Under the Water Resources Planning Act of
river water we have been able to clean up
our rivers and lakes and make them suitable
again for recreation, fishing, and other good
uses.

We are already making some progress in
new water purifying devices and techniques.
The little California town of Santee now
has found a way to turn ocean water, which
could be turned into clean, fresh water at a
cost of about 80 cents per thousand gallons.
Here, then, are three sources of good, fresh
water—rain water, which needs only reten-
tion and good management, waste water
which needs only proper cleaning and pollu-
tion control, and salt water which scientists
can transform if we have the will to match
our need.

Why are not all three of these sources now
producing a million gallons of water into our
drought-stricken areas?

One reason is the piecemeal, uncoordinated
attitude toward water problems which we have
spent billions and billions for flood
control to protect people from too much
tide, while neglecting the even greater evil of
tide which is all around us.

Another reason why the available sources
of water are not being used is our lack of
teamwork and cooperation.

A third reason and perhaps the basic rea-
non is the public apathy of the past. The
old saying that one never misses the water
until the well goes dry is as true of metro-
politan New York and Philadelphia today as
it was on the Iron Range in Minnesota, when
I was a boy. Few people then
understood the value of the
water which consisted entirely of re-
claimed municipal wastes—water which has
now been miserly in financing research into
the reforms that the situation demands.

It has caused people to act. It has created an
appreciation of water that is long overdue.
Now we are working with the weather as a com-
mersional piece.

This has not always been the case. A decade
ago it was a real struggle to pass the
first Federal water pollution control bill. It
was my honor to author that bill. Much has
happened since those warring days of getting
Congress to pass water pollution control. We
would not be in the position we are today
if we had not made the Federal Government a full partner in
the fight against dirty water. But the greatest part of the task still lies ahead.

If there is one lesson that can be gleaned
from the legislative gains of the past decade,
It is this: The most realistic, the most prac-
tical solution to the impending national
water crisis is the prevention, control, and
abatement of pollution. To pollute water is
to destroy it. What good is it to have water
spent billions on space research has until
now been miserly in financing research into
man's most fundamental need, excepting oxygen.

To state the case for
sponsible regional water problem is now.
Waiting for any one source of water is to
cause people to act. It has created an
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Foreign Assistance Funds Available for Obligation, Fiscal Years 1957–66

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. GEORGE H. MAHON
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 7, 1965

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend, and with the thought that it might be of ready reference when the House debates the foreign assistance appropriation bill tomorrow, I include a table showing total funds available for obligation for the mutual defense and development program for each of the last 9 years, and for the current fiscal year, 1966, as estimated under the bill reported by the Committee on Appropriations. In other words, it reflects what the committee proposes for this year and what Congress has done over the 10-year period.

One-third of the total for the current year 1966 is for military assistance in South Vietnam and several other countries.

Two-thirds of the total is for economic assistance and development, including substantial amounts for South Vietnam and southeast Asia and for the Alliance for Progress initiated in 1960 in Latin America.

The right-hand column—column 5 of the table—shows that total obligatory authority proposed in the committee bill for fiscal year 1966 is about $2 billion less than the $10 billion allowed for obligation 5 years ago in fiscal year 1961, for example—over $1 billion below.

The committee bill is likewise far below fiscal 1962. It is also far below
The figures pertain to military and economic assistance programs—title I of the bill, foreign assistance. These are the programs traditionally understood to constitute the "foreign aid program," or, as it is sometimes referred to, the "mutual security program." As such, they do not, of course, take in all overseas or foreign-type expenditures of the Government—or has the so-called foreign aid program ever been considered or understood to be so all embracing.

There are, and for many years there have been, a number of activities involving U.S. operations overseas or other expenditure programs having overseas aspects to them. Obvious examples are the Peace Corps; the Public Law 480 program of sales of our surplus agricultural commodities for the currencies of the countries concerned; construction of overseas military bases; and so on. These are outside the so-called foreign aid program; traditionally, they always have been outside of it.

The table I have inserted is consistent with the efforts by others to be made. And it is in all fours with the traditional concept and understanding of the so-called foreign aid or mutual security program. I hope it will be helpful.

The Older American Worker: Age Discrimination in Employment

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF
HON. ELMER J. HOLLAND
OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, September 7, 1965

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. Speaker, yesterday W. Willard Wirtz, the Secretary of Labor, issued the traditional Labor Day statement. I found his remarks consistent with the efforts by others to eliminate discrimination in employment on the basis of race, sex, and age were exceptionally pertinent.

Discrimination against the older worker is now being studied by the Select Subcommittee on Labor, of which I am chairman.

Under unanimous consent I place the Secretary's Labor Day statement, his testimony before my subcommittee, and the introduction to his report of June 30, "The Older American Worker: Age Discrimination in Employment," in the Record:

REMARKS OF W. WILLARD WIRTZ, LABOR DAY, 1965

This year, Labor Day means looking back with satisfaction and it means looking ahead with great encouragement and with hope. In all our jobs created than ever before in the history of this country.

Unemployment, lower today than it has been in the last 8 years, gains on every front. And yet we look ahead too, with even more promise for the future. This summer more than 900,000 boys and girls went to work who wouldn't otherwise have gone if it hadn't been for the special programs that American industry put before them.

We look ahead now toward a year in which we are going to put youth employment behind us and give every boy and girl in this country an opportunity for the work which is that boy or girl's birthright. We look back on a year in which we have virtually eliminated unemployment, and we look forward toward a year in which we will take great strides—make great strides—toward the elimination of racial disadvantage as far as work is concerned.

We face squarely this year the problem of discrimination against age, and it is an opportunity for the work, and we look ahead toward a year in which that problem will be behind us. We look ahead particularly this year toward the fabric of society, discrimination against older workers, and we mean by older workers not just those over 60 or 65, but those who work at a disadvantage even after 45 or 50, and I have sometimes referred to the "old" in these discussions to the "old" in the sense of "old" as opposed to the "young." And the Select Committee on Labor and Public Welfare is determined to LOO at the older worker with a new sense of understanding and new sense of respect and recognition of the contributions he can make.

I welcome the opportunity to participate in these hearings which deal with what my June report to the Congress, on the older American worker, said was unfinished business for those who consider it not heresy, but the fullest reverence, to include the perfectibility of life within the human community, the real challenges of the next year ahead the elimination of that kind of discrimination.

And so on this day of parades and picnics, a day, too, when we look back at what we've done, we look ahead at what we, at the height of the affluence of the greatest nation in the world, have been able to do. And we mean by all that we have before us to assure full work opportunity for every man and woman; every child who has finished his education in this country.

Thank you.
three of those 65 or over were out of work for 27 weeks or longer.

About a billion dollars was paid out to workers in unemployment insurance in 1964. A substantial proportion of this can probably be charged to age restrictions. More than two-thirds of those whose earnings would amount to two or three times the size of these payments. The loss from involuntary retirement might therefore run a total of billions a year.

Although the employment of older workers has shown marked improvement during the first half of the year, we have begun to see signs of a decline which may itself amount to two or three times the size of these payments. The loss from involuntary retirement might therefore run a total of billions a year.

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What became crystal clear from our yearlong study was that the problems faced by older workers will yield to no single, simple solution.

Arbitrary and unjust discrimination, where it exists, must be stopped, but to rest at this would be to rest with less than halfway measures. Private retirement, pension, insurance and health plans, and seniority practices which on the whole protect and reward workers, operate against the reemployment of older workers and need to be modified. The means of bringing jobs and workers together should be strengthened. Finally, we must be able to keep ourselves to rapid progress, periodically to be refreshed in a knowledge of new and old look, to catch up on education of which they were deprived or which they did not fully appreciate earlier.

Our study made it very clear that age discrimination bears little resemblance to discrimination based on ethnic or religious grounds. We did not find the dislike or discrimination that one encounters in racial discrimination.

The issue of discrimination revolves primarily around judgments regarding the effect of age on ability to work productively. Yet we know that chronological age is a poor measure of ability or potential performance.

On the key question of physical capability, medical research gives no support to restrictive age lines which have been drawn. To the contrary, the aging process has, in most cases, little effect on skill before age 60. Yet physical capability was by far the most frequent basis cited for age limits.

Our study made it very clear that age discrimination bears little resemblance to discrimination based on ethnic or religious grounds. We did not find the dislike or discrimination that one encounters in racial discrimination.

Age limits put an end on job opportunities for older workers since their skills are no longer up to the mark.

Some employers hired older workers for jobs from which other employees bartered them because of age.

Are chronological age limits supported by studies of work performance and productivity? There are wide variations among individuals in the same age groups. Small declines in average performance up to age 60 even in factory production work which may be expected for physical stamina, and no decline in clerical occupations where a great many age limits are found.

Our study shows also that age restrictions are clearly related to the supply of labor and availability of jobs.

Higher proportions of older workers were hired in the skilled occupations, in the traditional blue-collar and semiprofessional occupations where widespread shortages exist, and in the expanding low paid sales and service occupations.

The lowest proportions hired were in semi-skilled and unskilled industrial occupations and in clerical occupations.

Employers were often quite frank in telling us that they would waive performance requirements for older workers if they were union requirements. But in the only group available. Age limits were set at higher points for scarce skilled and managerial talent than for semiskilled or unskilled labor.

It thus becomes clear, as our report states, that "the fundamental fact that will determine the employment of older workers is the condition of the national economy."

Full employment comes first in any serious intention to eliminate the disemployment of the unemployed older workers must overcome."

But there are also many specific problems of retraining and compensation.

Our report recommended action in four areas. As the report indicated, these recommendations derive only from the directive and the study. We do not constitute proposals by the administration. Their ultimate consideration will necessarily be as part of a broader balancing with other important measures involving other needs.

First, we need to eliminate arbitrary age discrimination, in employment where it exists.

We have explored the possibility of new nonstatutory means of dealing with arbitrary discrimination. The best way is to consider retraining and compensation.

Twenty States and Puerto Rico now have statutes prohibiting arbitrary discrimination in employment on the basis of age. We have increased for older workers since their laws and made detailed reviews of experience in seven States. The administrators are ready to recommend a national program as the foundation for an aggressive education program.

The laws clearly have reduced the more obvious forms of discrimination, such as hiring of 65 and over. Most of the States are hampered by inadequate funds and staff. Some States report, however, that job opportunities have increased for older workers since their laws were enacted.

Methods of retraining are needed in order to modify the negative feelings about the employability of older workers with long service may where units are narrow, rules rigid—results in layoffs of other workers with long service from one unit while new workers are being hired in other.

Early retirement is also a mixed blessing for the older worker. On the one hand it makes it possible for some to retire when they want to. On the other hand it tends to push downward the maximum age at which employers will hire new workers.

The President's Committee on Corporate Pensions made a number of recommendations to the President last January. These, together with some of the disability of pensions, deserve serious consideration.

New forms of private annuity coverage should be considered to reestablish annuity income for older workers without increasing the new employer's pension costs inordinately or requiring modifications in his pension plan.

The second area of action involves the increased availability of work by creating more jobs and improved matching of skills and jobs.

We believe that the availability of work is the key issue of physical capability, need to be refreshed, to catch up on education of which they were deprived or which they did not fully appreciate earlier.

Our study made it very clear that age discrimination bears little resemblance to discrimination based on ethnic or religious grounds. We did not find the dislike or discrimination that one encounters in racial discrimination.

The issue of discrimination revolves primarily around judgments regarding the effect of age on ability to work productively. Yet we know that chronological age is a poor measure of ability or potential performance.

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adequate financial resources, have exhausted their unemployment compensation, are not yet eligible for other unemployment benefits, and have no prospects of employment.

The fourth and last area of action may involve job preparation. While we talk and therefore may call for the most far-reaching solutions.

Men and women are living longer than in the past but they are also dying at a greater rate of illness, and therefore may call for the most far-reaching solutions.

One of the older worker's greatest handicaps is that he often has insufficient education or training for the job. In some cases, he may be already employed, but it might be that the job is not suitable to his skills. In other cases, he may not be employed, and therefore, may call for the most far-reaching solutions.

There is, in this connection, no hard and fast rule to determine whether someone is a good candidate for a particular job. The fact that he appears to be older than some other candidates, does not necessarily mean that he is not capable of doing the job. The question of whether he is capable of doing the job depends on a number of factors, such as his health, his skills, and his experience.

The Social Security Act of 1935 established a beneficial precedent, but it has not been sufficient, and not itself enough. Subsequent legislation—various housing acts, parts of the National Health Act, some of the costs of illness that comes with age—has recognized the right to grow old in decent, yet separate education and training, and it is hoped that the Congress will see to it that all older workers who are unemployed, are provided with appropriate financial assistance, to workers who are unemployed, for job changes, to reduce their vulnerability to displacement, to protect them against discrimination, and to open the way to satisfying activity in retirement.

Such a program should be available, with appropriate financial assistance, to workers who failed to obtain good education earlier or who need to refresh or modernize their knowledge or their skills.

The methods of financing the program would require thorough study. Some form of national system would have to be envisaged. Exploration is also needed of methods of interweaving work with new type of adult education, with educational sabbaticals.

All of these provisions constitute an investment in people which would benefit not only the individual, but the entire economy and all of society.

I realize that bringing the variety of programs I have sketched here to fruition is a formidable task. There is no way to do it without a major commitment of resources. But if we are to meet the requirements of today's economy and all of society, and if we are to prevent the development of responsible and effective public policy regarding discrimination based on age, then we must make a major commitment. This is the only way to do it.
younger (at least for the present) as a whole population. It is true, on the one hand, that the absolute number of older persons—and therefore the number of persons who may be the victims of age discrimination in employment—is growing.

There are today 22 million men and women between the ages of 45 and 55, almost 17 million between the ages of 55 and 65, and 18 million 65 and over.

These numbers are all significantly greater, both in absolute terms and as a proportion of the entire population, than was true 10 years ago, or 20, or 50.

By 1975, there will be almost 24 million men and women between the ages of 55 and 65, about 20 million between 55 and 65, and about 21 million 65 and over.

Because younger persons go to work later than they used to, and more and more older women are going back to work, the number of workers age 45 and over continues to grow; and older workers will still make up more than a third of the work force in the years ahead.

So the problem area is increasing significantly.

At the same time, however, the median age of the population in the United States is going down.

Half of us are today under 29.

By 1975, half of us will be under 26.

What this means is that a Nation which already has a growing number of workers must approach any problem involving older people with conscious realization of the special obligation a majority assumes with respect to "minority group" interests. This is, to be sure, one minority group in which we all seek, sometimes desperately, eventual membership.

Discrimination against older workers remains, nevertheless, a problem which must be met by a majority who are not themselves affected by it and may even be its temporary beneficiaries.

The discrimination older workers have most to fear, however, is not from any employer malice, or unthinking majority, but from the ruthless play of wholly impersonal forces—most of them part of what is properly; if sometimes too casually, called progress.

Over a sixth of the railroad engineers in the United States are 65 or older. But airline transportation is only at 60. Astronauts are not hired after 35.

The same advancing science that is extending working life is contributing to putting lower age limits on employment.

This results partly, at least for the present, from the increased educational requirements for many jobs, and from the fact that older workers today have less formal education, on the whole, than younger workers. Among male workers 45 to 54, nearly one-third of those who are white, and almost two-thirds of the nonwhite group, have not gone beyond the eighth grade. Among male workers 55 to 65, nearly one-half of the white group and more than three-quarters of the nonwhite group have not gone beyond the eighth grade. This is in sharp contrast to the education of young persons now entering the work force.

In 1940, a high school employment standard which requires, for example, a high school diploma, would obviously work against the employment of many older workers. The problem of keeping his limited schooling, an older worker's years of experience have given him the relevant equivalent of a high school education.

In 1960, the President's Commission on Older Americans recommended that the existing minimum age laws be replaced by a new law requiring that employers offer jobs to persons between the ages of 70 and 74, if they can do the job.

To legislate in such an atmosphere of hysteria is irresponsible, and without prece-