

less some assistance can be provided to them through grants under the Appalachian programs to reduce the amount they will have to raise in the private market. It is because of these increases in the cost to localities of borrowing money that an additional \$2.5 million is required.

The Appropriations Committee has recommended restoration of \$10 million over the amount recommended by the other body, and I am grateful to Mr. Pastore and Mr. Allott and others on the committee but this is still \$7.5 million below the budget estimate. Of this restored amount, the committee recommends that \$5 million be used to provide the full amount of the budget estimate of \$35 million for the Appalachian health program and that \$5 million be restored

to provide the full amount of the budget estimate of \$25 million for vocational education facilities.

In recommending the addition of \$2.5 million to the supplemental grant program, I wish to point out that most of the supplemental grants—80 percent of them, in fact—are used to assist communities to build schools, hospitals, and other education and health facilities. If we fail to provide these needed additional funds, a number of urgently needed health and educational services and facilities cannot be provided and, thus, some of the momentum we have achieved in this effort will be lost. I hope that the Senate will agree to my amendment on tomorrow.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment of the Senator

from Ohio (Mr. Young) be again laid before the Senate and made the pending business.

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

ADJOURNMENT TO 11 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I move, in accordance with the order entered on Thursday, that the Senate stand in adjournment until 11 a.m. tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 50 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, November 11, 1969, at 11 a.m.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

HON. JOHN BRADEMAS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1969

Mr. BRADEMAS. Mr. Speaker, one of the most important, and least noted, aspects of our relations with foreign countries is to be found in the many programs of academic exchange, which each year bring thousands of foreign students and professors to the United States and enable many Americans to study and teach abroad.

For the past half century the Institute of International Education has played a leading role in encouraging the development of international exchange programs in the United States and abroad.

I join my friends in the academic and foreign affairs communities in extending to the IIE my warmest congratulations on its 50th anniversary.

I submit for inclusion in the RECORD the following editorial from the October 25 edition of the Chicago Tribune:

FOREIGN STUDENTS

Foreign students in the United States in the 1968-69 academic year numbered 121,362—one of many interesting figures recently released by the Institute of International Education. This is the largest number ever. It is a record that may stand for a time, as cuts in government and foundation financial support to foreign students have now been put in the pipeline.

That figure of 121,362 is large absolutely, and even larger as a proportion of the rising intellectual leadership in the 172 foreign countries represented. If it can be assumed that the experience of foreign students in this country is for the most part happy, increasing rather than diminishing their friendliness to the United States, the large volume of foreigners studying in the United States will yield political advantages for this country as well as educational advantages for the countries to which most of the foreign students will eventually return.

In the academic year 1967-68, 25,359 students from the United States were on foreign soil. In declining order, the principal host countries were Canada, France, the United Kingdom, Germany, and Mexico. In 1968-69,

5,639 United States faculty members were working outside of the country, more than half of them in Europe. Foreign scholars here in the same year totaled 12,137, with more than 1,000 coming from each of three nations—the United Kingdom, India, and Japan.

This coming and going is of benefit to the institutions concerned, of course, as well as to individuals and countries. One characteristic of a great university is its cosmopolitanism. Our distinguished institutions of higher learning have much to offer students from other parts of the world—but the gains experienced are not all on one side.

BELLIGERENT SPEECH BY PRESIDENT NASSER

HON. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, November 10, 1969

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, the Richmond Times-Dispatch of Sunday, November 9, 1969, contains a thoughtful editorial on the belligerent speech delivered last week by President Nasser of the United Arab Republic. The editorial makes the point that only the aid of the Soviet Union makes possible President Nasser's bombast. The chief editorial writer of the Richmond Times-Dispatch is Overton Jones.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial, entitled "Fire and Blood," be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

[From the Richmond Times-Dispatch,
Nov. 9, 1969]

"FIRE AND BLOOD"

Gamal Abdel Nasser would be nothing more than a paper tiger, except that he has the Russian bear behind him.

On Thursday the cocky Egyptian president made another of his inflammatory speeches calling for war against Israel. The only path for the Arabs to take to recover their occupied territory from Israel is the path of "fire and blood," he told the National Assembly.

Nasser and his supporters in the Kremlin "are adding flames under a pot which is already boiling," said Virginia Sen. Harry F.

Byrd Jr. The Arab nations must recognize, Byrd declared, that "Israel is here to stay."

Byrd expressed the belief that the Soviet Union "was the motivating force behind Nasser's provocative actions against Israel in 1967." Those actions, it will be recalled, resulted in a short and totally one-sided war in which Israel was the easy victor. But the Arabs' tremendous losses in war-making equipment have now been replaced, largely by the Soviets. Whether Nasser really feels as strong as he talks is a question.

The latest war talk from Cairo comes at a time when U.S. Under Secretary of State Elliot L. Richardson is able to report a "substantial degree of agreement" between Washington and Moscow on principles of a settlement of the Middle Eastern problem. He acknowledged, however, that important points remain unsettled. It is hoped that a full agreement can be reached by the Big Two, then by the Big Four powers, and ultimately by the Arabs and Israelis themselves.

Meanwhile, in Moscow on Friday, the Soviet Union marked the 52nd anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution with less show of military force than normal on such occasions. Western diplomats said the military parade was "low-key," and one remarked that "the Russians want to appear these days as calm and nonprovocative."

This is encouraging. But the most casual student of modern history knows how foolish it is to read very much into what appears to be the Russian mood of any particular moment. The Reds who seem to be using a fire extinguisher today may suddenly be throwing gasoline on the international flames tomorrow.

"Our friend," said Nasser Thursday, "is the Soviet Union."

Tell it to the Czechs, Gamal, tell it to the Czechs.

PERSONAL ACTION FOR POSITIVE AMERICANISM

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, November 10, 1969

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, Mr. Joseph B. Head, a concerned and patriotic American, has written a moving article to which I would invite the attention of the Senate. Mr. Head is the national vice president general of the Sons of the American Revolution and

the past national chaplain of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. As Mr. Head has been active in a positive manner for his country, he encourages others to adopt this type of personal action program.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Head's article be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

POSITIVE AMERICANISM—WHEN?

(By Joseph B. Head)

Recent events in our country should alert us to the need for Americanism as never before. Unless we act now with a vigor and determination to do something more than we have been—the threat of Khrushchev that "your grandchildren will live under Communism," takes on a frightening aspect. In the definition of Americanism, some years ago by the joint Veterans organizations, we find the term "Eagerness" to defend our country against all enemies. This word is usually thought of as signifying one who was alert and enthusiastic to throw himself or herself into a cause with a devotion that was out of the ordinary. Comrades and Sisters, it is going to take this "eagerness" today to put across to a complacent society the need for a type of Americanism and a re-emphasis on the factors that have made us great as a Nation.

Things are happening throughout our land that should greatly disturb us. We who fought to preserve our country will have to fight harder and longer today in order to keep what we battled for. Take a realistic look at some of the new enemies.

The moral strength of our nation is decreasing alarmingly. We are substituting materialistic values for spiritual ones. We are establishing codes of ethics that unless changed will render us impotent as a people and nation. We are witnessing an armed rebellion against American society. We are seeing the disrupting of law and order by the lawless and the hand of anarchy.

Too many people are emulating Rip Van Winkle, others are complacently going around with false colored glasses and refusing to see the "dangers to America."

Unless we can find a way to wake people up, there might not be any stoppage of the downward course of America. Every veteran has a special responsibility at the present hour to show an "eagerness" to rout the enemies of America and to defend the ideals and principles that have made us great as a nation.

The American flag has stood for the most ennobling ideals of any nation on earth. The Stars and Stripes, flying through the years have been the symbol of a strong and brave people. It has earned its right to fly over any building, any land, any water, any ship or any institution. It is emblematic of the things we have stood for—our moral strength, our spiritual concerns, our united people. Any attempt to fly any other flag alongside our flag or in any way equal with our flag—is not in keeping with the spirit of America. Any flag representing any foreign ideology, and communistic overtures, or any Godless society has no place by the side of our American flag. Real Americanism will voice its protest for such procedure wherever it may be found and will be eager to keep "The Stars and Stripes" waving as the symbol of our Americanism.

People are crying out against America. They are calling for its destruction. What used to be called treason is being accepted today as freedom of speech. Hard core anarchists and trained revolutionists disrupt our normal law administration—and then cry like whining dogs when force is applied by our law officers to quell their violence.

Our institutions of learning that we have dedicated to knowledge and sane education have been seized by Communists and others in the name of progress. Our church pulpits have been invaded by false prophets who cry out against our society, our procedure of Government and then hypocritically cry out that God is dead. Unless we take a stand against these traitors of America we will find ourselves enslaved by a greater tyranny than any foe we have ever faced.

It is so easy for veterans and others to follow the line of least resistance and say—"I can't do anything about this." Actually we can do a lot. The wrong kind of people are the ones who are saying "I can."

Somehow, somewhere an epidemic of sleeping sickness has struck our nation. The symptoms are many and if we are to cure this disease before it is too late we must find ways to stop our soaring crime rate, our juvenile delinquency problem, bring about discipline and decency, halt the riots in our cities, and return to a respect for law and order.

Every veteran must adopt the kind of personal action program which Edward Hale, a former Chaplain of the United States recommended when he said, "I am only one, but I AM one, I can't do everything but I can do something. And what I can do, that I ought to do. And what I ought to do, by the Grace of God, I shall do."

Now is the time for dedicated Americans to make their strength and influence felt. We are going to have to decide now what road we are going to travel and how "eager" we are going to be to see that positive Americanism is practiced in the circles where we are.

By being silent now—you are as guilty as those who are planning for the downfall of America. We can prevent it. When? Are you going to get busy?

Write your congressman about your feeling on what is taking place. He wants your help—most of them believe as you—let us do something NOW!!

(Since this article was written the fight to restore the U.S. Flag to the top of the Minneapolis City Hall—Court House—has been won. The efforts of the Sons of the American Revolution led by President Joseph B. Head, in cooperation with The Veterans of Foreign Wars and ladies auxiliaries, The American Legion and Ladies Auxiliaries, The Disabled American Veterans, Veterans of World War I and Ladies Auxiliaries, The Jewish War Veterans, The Purple Heart, the United Veterans Military Council, The Hennepin County Joint Veterans Council, The Daughters of the American Revolution, Young Americans for Freedom, The Citizens Legislative League, Christian Research, The Minneapolis City Council led by Alderman Vern Anderson & Alderman Joe Greenstein, City Treasurer Rey Malmquist, The County Commissioners, and a host of Citizens, The Daily American, The Borger, Texas, News Herald, Life Lines, the D.A.R. National Defender and many National papers and magazines all combined to make a winning team to restore "Old Glory". For further information write Joseph B. Head, 4200 Lyndale Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn. 55409.

TO REDUCE CRIME THE WHOLE COMMUNITY MUST BE INVOLVED

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 6, 1969

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, much is said these days about our environment. There certainly is a need to clean up our air; to provide for better facilities in our cities.

In this connection, recently the Seattle Times invited one of Seattle's most outstanding lawyers, Alfred J. Schweppe, to address himself to the question of crime in America, and he related it to being one of our problems of environment. As he said:

What good are better streets if it isn't safe to walk on them? What good are more parks if it is dangerous to go there? What good is a pollution-free city if it is too risky to go out at night; yes, even by day?

Schweppe, chairman of the Seattle Crime Prevention and former dean of the University of Washington Law School, detailed community involvement and understanding, as well as governmental steps that need to be taken.

I submit for inclusion this article by Mr. Schweppe at this point in the RECORD:

GUEST WRITER ON PUBLIC SAFETY: TO REDUCE CRIME, WHOLE COMMUNITY MUST BE INVOLVED

(By Alfred J. Schweppe)

Both candidates for mayor rightly stress the needed improvement in environmental quality in Seattle. Environmental quality has many facets, but the first and foremost requirement is public safety.

I find there is tremendous citizen concern over crime and its increase in every part of the city.

While it is appropriate to talk about a balanced program for the city, there still must be priorities. As one lady said at a Lake City meeting recently (and many deeply troubled citizens have said the same thing):

"What good are better streets if it isn't safe to walk on them? What good are more parks if it is dangerous to go there? What good is a pollution-free city if it is too risky to go out at night; yes, even by day?"

So in any program for civic betterment there must be priorities. Public safety should have priority over all other programs. Without it, the other things are pleasant to think about, but illusory.

Government came into being (beginning with the primitive tribal forms) to protect life and property. That always has been, and still is, the foremost purpose of government.

Now what is there to do about it in Seattle?

1. Seattle needs many more police. Last January Chief Ramon recommended 200 additional officers and 50 clerical employees. The request was turned down for want of money. Since then reported crime has increased in Seattle more than 40 per cent. More recently, the three assistant chiefs, Fuller, Gustin and Corr, on a current appraisal, told the City Council that the needs were 287 additional officers and 70 clerical employees. The cost of this augmentation of needed manpower will be \$4.5 million of annual operating revenue not now available. An additional 100 officers would cost in excess of \$1 million a year, not now available.

The public must face the fact that the cost of public safety in these troubled times comes very high, and must be ready to pay the bill.

2. There must be better education of each individual concerning the means of improved protection of person and property. There are many things to do, many precautions to take, that people are unaware of or careless about.

3. There must be full acceptance by each individual of personal responsibility to prevent and reduce crime in his neighborhood by promptly reporting crime or suspicious conduct and having concern for his neighbors and fellow citizens. The expression "I do not want to get involved" is bad citizenship. Every person, young and old, has a duty to contribute to public safety. With more than

50 per cent of serious crime in Seattle chargeable to juveniles, it is vital to get young people in all parts of the city interested in constructive programs of crime prevention.

4. We must have continuous education in the causes and consequences of crime and means of prevention. Poverty is a cause in some cases, but even with poverty eliminated there would still be crime. For instance, the narcotics problem has broad ramifications, not only in the sale and use itself, but in the frequent conduct induced by the use of narcotics, such as robbery, burglary, sex offenses and others.

There are really only two curative approaches to the narcotics problem: One, to eliminate the supply (which appears most difficult), the other, to educate the consumer,

or potential consumer, not to use them. This is a large order and will require a perpetual program of enforcement and education. The oft-heard statement that marijuana is no worse than liquor is illusory. Liquor is government controlled and the buyer knows exactly what he is getting. When a person, young or old, buys narcotics on the street from a peddler, he doesn't know what he is getting and may suffer permanent injury.

5. We must have swift prosecution of offenders. The certainty of punishment is a greater deterrent than its severity. The prosecutors and courts must be always alert to the need of speedy and just punishment wherever deserved.

6. We need greatly enlarged detention and rehabilitation facilities. Notwithstanding a

vast growth in the area, the city jail and King County jail have not been expanded for 20 years and have long been full to overflowing, with no alternative for the judges but to release many questionable persons on bail—often to prey further on the community pending trial, because there is no place to put them. To meet this critical need, many millions of additional capital cost face the community.

7. Much larger probation and parole staffs are needed to reduce the incidence of repetition, commonly known as recidivism. This, too, will require additional millions of dollars.

In summary, to reduce and prevent crime, there must be total community involvement in crime prevention, full cooperation with the police, and a willingness to pay the cost.

SENATE—Tuesday, November 11, 1969

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a.m. and was called to order by Hon. GEORGE McGOVERN, a Senator from the State of South Dakota.

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

O God of the nations, for the peace which once came to the world at this hour, on this day, in this month, we give Thee thanks. And for that universal and enduring peace which is yet to come, we earnestly pray.

We remember before Thee all who have bravely lived and nobly died in the service of this Nation. May the ranks of the visible and the invisible be joined this day in unbroken fellowship. Be graciously near all parents, widows, and orphans to whom this day renews poignant pain of heart and sorrow to the soul. Assure them that neither life nor death shall separate them from Thy love.

Give to the survivors of battle who are ill or infirmed the assurance of a grateful people and provision for all their needs.

Bless the youth now in the Armed Forces. Protect them in moments of temptation, strengthen them in the hour of danger, and when war is ended make them ambassadors of good will.

O Thou God of all men, we pray that Thou wilt so dispose of the issues of the present conflict that we may be led beyond mere armistice to lasting peace, and that the nations may be united in firmer fellowship for the promotion of Thy glory and the good of all mankind. Amen.

DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read a communication to the Senate.

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., November 11, 1969.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. GEORGE McGOVERN, a Senator from the State of South Dakota, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
President pro tempore.

Mr. McGOVERN thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, November 10, 1969, be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. 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 ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. 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 ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES AND DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS, 1970—EXTENSION OF UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, implementing the unanimous-consent request of yesterday, setting a limitation of time on amendments, I ask unanimous consent that on all amendments other than those mentioned in the agreement, there be a time limitation of 30 minutes, the time to be equally divided between the sponsor of the amendment and the manager of the bill.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT TO 11 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it

stand in adjournment until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(Subsequently, the Senate modified the above order to provide for the Senate to adjourn to 10 o'clock a.m. tomorrow.)

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate go into executive session to consider the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The nominations on the Executive Calendar will be stated.

U.S. AIR FORCE

The assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Maj. Gen. Jammie M. Philpott to be lieutenant general.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK—ARMY AND MARINE CORPS

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Army and the Marine Corps which had been placed on the Secretary's desk.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are considered and confirmed en bloc.

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

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

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