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your time and money, which I might add are paid for by those of us still in the country, on some program to benefit the G.I.'s. For example, the government could help those organizations and private citizens (see enclosed) who support our servicemen by enabling them to communicate with their families.

Such constructive measures will benefit our country; something we should all be concerned with in this time of turmoil. Until such time as you rearrange your priorities to the benefit of your constituents, who are law abiding and also "uphold the finest traditions of this country", I not only can't support you, but also can't consider you my representative.

NEW YORK, N.Y.,
January 11, 1970.

HON. EDWARD I. KOCH,
Longworth Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR ED: We have your letter of the 9th enclosing a copy of your statement concerning the young men in Canada.

We feel it was most courageous of you to have issued the statement. Moreover, it was good to read that you urge others to open their eyes to this exodus. Being able to talk to these young people, and to learn their feelings about their country, should help others to realize what it is this war, and our present national aims, does to us.

If we consider that the exile that these people have imposed on themselves is similar to the political imprisonment that others have almost welcomed, we can see how much like non-democratic countries have become. We have been accustomed to reading about the "outs" in South American countries going into jail or into exile. It was accepted by us as a way of life in such areas of the world. How sad it is to see that it has become a way of life here too.

As you say, "most of all, we must never abandon the goal of a free and just society." Keep it up, Ed.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA,
January 12, 1970.

HON. EDWARD KOCH,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE KOCH: I wish to express my support of your proposed bill on the floor regarding amnesty. I am an American professional living in Canada as a draft evader. I am a resident here 3 months—my date of induction was for October 7, 1969.

I was formerly a teacher with a Master's Degree with "Teacher Corps" in the ghettos of South Side Chicago. I taught "slow learners" under the auspices of Title I, Department of HEW, in the Farmingdale Public Schools, Long Island. At this time I was being harassed by Local Board No. 3 of Manhattan because I was approaching the age of 26 and because Nixon was about to freeze the draft for the Nov. & Dec. dates preceding the new lottery. Accordingly Board No. 3 vindictively sent me my notice of induction.

At present I am employed as an educational researcher for a private marketing firm in Toronto. As to the question of whether America is losing its intelligentsia as a result of its blundering involuntary draft system—the answer is yes. You are correct in the statement that those who move up here with their families will settle here for the rest of their lives. Their loss of manpower should be made perfectly clear to the House of Representatives—in more mundane terms this is a "brain-drain" emigrating from the U.S.

Your bill for amnesty must be encouraged. No matter what happens, I am still an American citizen who wants to see his country and his family once again. The draft system was and still is barbaric. Intelligent

Americans should not be penalized for their convictions in this situation.

Thank you and good luck!

NEW TAX WITHHOLDING TABLES PROVIDE FOR EXCESSIVE WITHHOLDING

(Mr. VANIK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. VANIK, Mr. Speaker, it has come to my attention that the new tax withholding tables for 1970 provide for excessive withholding for millions of taxpayers. As a result of these improper tax tables, many taxpayers have less take-home pay in spite of tax reduction, enacted by Congress.

I hope that these excessive withholdings are not a deliberate effort to increase Treasury receipts at the expense of needy families. Up to the present time, no satisfactory explanation has been offered as to why the full 5-percent surtax should be withheld during the first 6 months of 1970 instead of a 2½-percent withholding throughout the year.

I am advised that the excessive withholding is applicable to over 6.5 million American taxpayers. Whether it is designed to increase Treasury revenues for the remainder of fiscal 1970 or whether it is designed to prepare the taxpayers for a proposal to extend the 5-percent surtax throughout 1970, it is wrong and contrary to law.

I have requested the Treasury Department to immediately correct the withholding table to comply with Federal law. It is improper and irregular to withhold more than is due. The withholding tables must be reduced to reflect the January 1, 5-percent reduction in the surtax, the June 30, 1970, termination of the surtax, and the \$25 increase in personal exemptions.

Following is a letter on this subject which I directed yesterday to the Secretary of the Treasury, David Kennedy:

JANUARY 20, 1970.

HON. DAVID M. KENNEDY,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: In a series of articles by Ray DeCrane, Business Editor of the Cleveland Press, one of which is enclosed herewith dated yesterday, January 19, 1970, attention is directed to excessive withholding tables on certain income groups.

I hope that these excessive withholdings are not a deliberate effort to increase Treasury receipts at the expense of needy families. Can your office provide any satisfactory explanation as to why the full 5% surtax should be withheld during the first six months of 1970 instead of providing a 2½% withholding throughout the year?

I am advised that the excessive withholding is applicable to over 6½ million taxpayers. Whether it is designed to increase Treasury revenues for the remainder of fiscal 1970 or whether it is designed to prepare the taxpayers for a proposal to extend the 5% surtax throughout 1970, there is no justification for excessive withholding.

I therefore request your department to immediately correct the withholding table to comply with federal law. It is improper and, I believe, irregular for withholding schedules to withhold more than is due. The withholding tables must be reduced to reflect the

January 1 five per cent reduction in the surtax, the June 30, 1970 termination of the surtax, and the \$25 increase in personal exemptions.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES A. VANIK,
Member of Congress.

MARTIN LUTHER KING'S BIRTHDAY—JANUARY 15—SHOULD BE A NATIONAL HOLIDAY

(Mr. RYAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. RYAN, Mr. Speaker, the birthday of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., January 15, was observed by official proclamations, the closing of schools and offices, and religious services throughout the country. It is appropriate that this day be commemorated in honor of a man who has left all Americans a legacy of justice, compassion, and human dignity. No man can deny Dr. King's greatness, nor disclaim him as his brother, without diminishing his own self. For, as Dr. King said:

All humanity is caught in an inescapable network of mutuality, tied in a single garment of destiny. All life is interrelated. To the degree that I harm my brother, to that extent I am harming myself.

Dr. King's path to greatness began when he dedicated his life to the struggle for freedom and dignity—a struggle which his death shows is yet unwon. Yet his path was never one of hatred, as evidenced by his words to white America:

We will match your capacity to inflict suffering with our capacity to endure suffering. We will meet your physical force with soul force. We will not hate you, but we cannot in all good conscience obey your unjust laws . . . (W)e will soon wear you down by our capacity to suffer. And in winning our freedom we will so appeal to your heart and conscience that we will win you in the process.

Consider the remarkable charity of this man who decried hatred, despite the evils inflicted upon black people which he described in the letter which he wrote from the Birmingham jail on April 16, 1963, to several Alabama clergymen who had urged black people in Birmingham to press their cause in the courts and not in the streets:

I guess it is easy for those who have never felt the stinging darts of segregation to say wait. But when you have seen vicious mobs lynch your mothers and fathers at will and drown your sisters and brothers at whim; when you have seen hate-filled policemen curse, kick, brutalize, and even kill your black brothers and sisters with impunity; . . . when you are humiliated day in and day out by nagging signs reading "white" men and "colored"; when your first name becomes "nigger" and your middle name becomes "boy" (however old you are) and your last name becomes "John," and when your wife and mother are never given the respected title "Mrs.," when you are harried by day and haunted by night by the fact that you are a Negro, living constantly at tiptoe stance never quite knowing what to expect next, and plagued with inner fears and outer resentments; when you are forever fighting a degenerating sense of "nobodiness"; then you will understand why we find it difficult to wait.

The evils which Martin Luther King, Jr., fought still exist. Segregation still exists. Employment opportunity is still denied to blacks and Spanish-speaking Americans and Indians. The Vietnam war continues to take the lives of Americans and Vietnamese and to divert our resources from the tasks which Martin Luther King set for himself, and for us all.

Meaningful school integration is still to be achieved. Figures released by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare on January 4 all too dramatically attest to this: 76.6 percent of the 6,282,173 black elementary and secondary school students attend schools in which they make up more than half the population; 54.7 percent of the 2,002,776 Spanish-surnamed elementary and secondary school students attend schools in which they make up more than half the population; 38.3 percent of the 177,464 Indian elementary and secondary school students attend schools in which they make up more than half the population; 1,188,268 of the 1,363,254 black elementary and secondary school students in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina attend schools which are 99 to 100 percent black; 879,367 of the 1,817,615 black elementary and secondary school students in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania attend schools which are 95 to 100 percent black.

The black man is still a second-class citizen—excluded from equal educational opportunity and equal employment opportunity.

But I am not going to recall Martin Luther King's birthday as a prologue to polemic. Rather, I would honor this man—who brought honor to his country and his people and himself through the greatness of his life, and I would recall the words he spoke:

For some strange reason I can never be what I ought to be until you are what you ought to be. And you can never be what you ought to be until I am what I ought to be. This is the way God's universe is made, this is the way it is structured.

Mr. Speaker, our able colleague, Congressman JOHN CONYERS, who has led our efforts to have January 15 declared a national holiday, has submitted H.R. 7703, which I and several of my colleagues have cosponsored. H.R. 7703, if enacted, would designate January 15 a legal public holiday. It is essential that this bill be passed.

By honoring Dr. King, we honor all the minority groups and individuals in this country who have struggled against prejudice and disadvantage. And by honoring him, we commit ourselves to his ideals—brotherhood, compassion, and concern for his fellow men.

LEGISLATION TO CURB ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN DANGEROUS DRUGS

(Mr. VAN DEERLIN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced two bills which I

believe would help the Government curb the illicit traffic in dangerous drugs.

One measure would require that prescription drugs be distinctively marked and the other would empower the Justice Department to regulate the export of amphetamines and barbiturates.

I was prompted to offer the labeling bill by reports I have received of the difficulties encountered by the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs in attempting to identify contraband tablets and capsules.

In the Bureau's testing and research laboratory, drugs of unknown origin are subjected to basically the same kind of ballistics tests as rifle bullets. I understand this method of identification works about 80 percent of the time, because the presses that stamp out tablets leave unique "signatures"—microscopic imprints that can come from only one press.

But, to be 100-percent effective, the Bureau would have to accumulate samples from every pill press, legitimate and clandestine, in the country, a practical impossibility. And capsules pose an even stiffer challenge to the Bureau's investigators, since they lack the minute markings left by punches and dies on all tablets.

Coded labels would facilitate identification and discourage counterfeiters seeking to capitalize on the reputations of legitimate drug manufacturers.

Besides facilitating identification, coded symbols on individual tablets and capsules would also tend to discourage counterfeiters from seeking to capitalize on the reputations of legitimate drug manufacturers.

Under the circumstances, the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs is performing its investigative functions extremely well. But existing law does not require that pills carry identifying markings, and my proposal, I feel, would close this gap by requiring that every tablet and capsule be clearly marked with symbols representing the identities of both the manufacturer and the drug itself.

Another benefit of a regulation of this sort would be quickly evident in medical emergencies caused by overdosage of drugs. In these situations, moments can be precious, if treatment is to be effective. Speedy identification of the drug that has been ingested can literally make the difference between life and death.

My second bill would give the Justice Department a new tool to control the export of amphetamines and barbiturates, by providing that these particular drugs could be shipped abroad only under conditions stipulated by the attorney general, who could and presumably would authorize exports for genuine medical and health purposes. The two categories of drugs covered by this measure account for at least 90 percent of the dangerous drug smuggling trade, and I have accordingly tried to apply an admittedly strong remedy to that area where the problem is most severe.

In combination, the two bills would not totally eliminate the illicit import traffic in dangerous drugs but they would certainly discourage it. Smugglers will keep trying, even if improved detection

methods are available to Federal authorities. And many of the drugs shipped or taken illegally into this country would be outside the purview of the new regulatory authority over exports which my second proposal would give the Justice Department, since many of the contraband tablets and capsules which eventually find their way to the United States are produced in foreign lands. But the bills would help, I think significantly, and I hope they or similar legislation can be considered at an early date in this session.

GULF COAST JUNIOR COLLEGE

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, Panama City, Fla., has, among others, two institutions in which I take particular pride. One is the Panama City News-Herald, whose editor is Mr. Mike Darley and whose publisher is Mr. Lawrence S. Gibb. The other is the Gulf Coast Junior College. The News-Herald has published a most interesting commentary on Gulf Coast Junior College. It is well worth reading and I submit it for reprinting in the Record and with it a statement from the masthead of the News-Herald which also is well worth reading, from the issue of December 21, 1969:

PANAMA CITY NEWS-HERALD

This newspaper is dedicated to furnishing information to our readers so that they can better promote and preserve their own freedom and encourage others to see its blessings. Only when man is free to control himself and all he produces, can he develop to his utmost capabilities.

We believe that freedom is a gift from God and not a political grant from government. Freedom is neither license nor anarchy. It is self-control. No more. No less. It must be consistent with the truths expressed in such great moral guides as the Coveting Commandment, the Golden Rule and the Declaration of Independence.

THAT CRAZY GULF COAST!

Panama City's Gulf Coast Junior College just doesn't seem to be able to match up to several new vogues currently sweeping the collegiate world.

Gulf Coast students have not staged a single demonstration or riot, burned a building, kicked out the administration, trampled the American flag in the ground or burned the first draft card.

There's been no drug or sex scandals at Gulf Coast and it's even possible to tell the sexes apart on the campus. The boys look like boys and the girls are pretty, dainty, feminine little creatures who like being females.

Judging by current standards at many institutions of higher learning, there's some other strange things going on at Gulf Coast.

For example, Dr. Rick Morley, the president, and his faculty insist on running the college. Students are pretty much in charge of a great many of their activities, including student government, but all are subject to approval of college officials.

These GCJC students really are a strange crowd. A survey was conducted the other day and it showed that a great majority of the students have respect for law and order, and even respect law enforcement officers and consider them to be on their side.

The greatest surprise of all is the "crazy"

provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

1535. A letter from the Director, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting a report that the appropriation to the Veterans' Administration for "Readjustment Benefits" for the fiscal year 1970, has been apportioned on a basis which indicates the necessity for a supplemental estimate of appropriations, pursuant to the provisions of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (31 U.S.C. 665); to the Committee on Appropriations.

1536. A letter from the Director, Selective Service System, transmitting the fourth semiannual report for the period January 1, 1969 to June 30, 1969, pursuant to section 10(g) of the Military Selective Service Act of 1967; to the Committee Armed Services.

1537. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report entitled "Middle East Petroleum Emergency of 1967"; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1538. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report on Department of Defense procurement from small and other business firms for July-October 1969, pursuant to section 10(d) of the Small Business Act, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1539. A letter from the Secretary of Transportation, transmitting a report of foreign excess property disposed of by the Federal Aviation Administration during fiscal year 1969, and a negative report for all other components of the Department, pursuant to the provisions of section 404(d) of Public Law 152, 81st Congress; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1540. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report pointing out that the assessment of fees for processing loan applications would help recover program costs of the Farmers Home Administration, Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1541. A letter from the Deputy Administrator, Veterans' Administration, transmitting a report on the disposal of foreign excess property required by 40 U.S.C. 514d, for the period January 1, 1969 through December 31, 1969; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1542. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the fifth annual report of activities under the Water Resources Research Act of 1964, as amended, for fiscal year 1969; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1543. A letter from the Chairman, Indian Claims Commission, transmitting a report that proceedings have been finally concluded with respect to docket No. 207, *the Stilla-guamish Tribe of Indians, Plaintiff, v. United States of America, Defendant*, pursuant to the provisions of 60 Stat. 1055 (25 U.S.C. 70t); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1544. A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting the annual report on the administration of the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act during fiscal year 1969, pursuant to the provisions of section 8, of Public Law 89-755; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1545. A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation for the relief of Dr. Anthony S. Mastrian; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1546. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Agricultural Hall of Fame and National Center, transmitting a copy of the annual audit and report to the Board of Governors for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1968, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 86-680; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS:

H.R. 15523. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide payment for chiropractors' services under the program of supplementary medical insurance for the aged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLARK (for himself, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. KEE, Mr. ANDERSON of California, and Mr. DORN):

H.R. 15524. A bill to amend title 23 of the United States Code to authorize the United States to cooperate in the construction of the Darien Gap Highway to connect the Inter-American Highway with the Pan American Highway System of South America; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. GAYDOS:

H.R. 15525. A bill to provide that Interstate Route No. 80 shall be known as the 80th Division Memorial Highway; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. KYROS (for himself and Mr. HATHAWAY):

H.R. 15526. A bill to amend the act of August 3, 1956, relating to the payment of annuities to widows of judges; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LUKENS:

H.R. 15527. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to restrict the mailing of unsolicited credit cards; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 15528. A bill to exclude from gross income the first \$750 of interest received on deposits in thrift institutions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. QUILLEN:

H.R. 15529. A bill to amend chapter 15 of title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of pensions of \$125 per month to World War I veterans, subject to a \$2,400 and \$3,600 annual income limitation; to provide that retirement income such as social security shall not be counted as income; to provide that such pension shall be increased by 10 per centum where the veterans served overseas during World War I; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. RHODES:

H.R. 15530. A bill to amend the Interstate Land Sales Full Disclosure Act to provide that trustees holding land for developers shall not themselves be subject to the requirements imposed by such act upon developers or agents; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.R. 15531. A bill to amend the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act to require the disclosure by retail distributors of unit retail prices of packaged consumer commodities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 15532. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1971 and succeeding fiscal years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 15533. A bill to designate the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., as a legal public holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VANDER JAGT:

H.R. 15534. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to entitle veterans of World War I and their widows and children to pension on the same basis as veterans of the Spanish-American War and their widows and children, respectively; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H.J. Res. 1059. Joint resolution to repeal legislation relating to the use of the Armed

Forces of the United States in certain areas outside the United States and to express the sense of the Congress on certain matters relating to the war in Vietnam, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FUQUA:

H.J. Res. 1060. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to freedom of choice in attending public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 1061. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to provide that no child shall be deprived of education or otherwise be forced to attend a school not chosen by such child when such child is not in the school nearest the area of residence of such child; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUNGATE:

H.J. Res. 1062. Joint resolution to require the continuation of payments for the 1970 crop of feed grain; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MACGREGOR:

H.J. Res. 1063. Joint resolution to require the continuation of payments for the 1970 crop of feed grain; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ROGERS of Florida:

H.J. Res. 1064. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to freedom of choice in attending public schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FRIEDEL (for himself, Mr. BEALL of Maryland, Mr. FALLON, Mr. GARMATZ, Mr. HOGAN, Mr. LONG of Maryland, and Mr. GUDE):

H. Con. Res. 485. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of the House with respect to peace in the Middle East; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI (for himself, Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. MINISH, Mr. PATTEN, Mr. RODINO, Mr. ROE, and Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey):

H. Con. Res. 486. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of the House with respect to peace in the Middle East; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MINISH:

H. Con. Res. 487. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of the House with respect to peace in the Middle East; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PELLY:

H. Con. Res. 488. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of the House with respect to peace in the Middle East; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DANIEL of Virginia:

H. Res. 794. Resolution calling for direct negotiations in the Middle East; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BURTON of Utah (for himself, Mr. DEL CLAWSON, Mr. HANNA, Mr. HANSEN of Idaho, Mr. LLOYD, Mr. MOSS, and Mr. UDALL):

H. Res. 795. Resolution that the House of Representatives has learned with great sorrow and regret of the death of David O. McKay, late president of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. PRICE of Illinois (for himself, Mr. BETTS, Mr. TEAGUE of Texas, Mr. STAFFORD, Mr. ABBITT, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. ASPINALL, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. HÉBERT, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. HOLLIFIELD, and Mrs. REID of Illinois):

H. Res. 796. Resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives relating to financial disclosure; to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

By Mr. SCHADEBERG (for himself, Mr. UTT, Mr. HANSEN of Idaho, Mr. CEDERBERG, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. CHAFFEL, Mr. HUNT, Mr. CHAFFEL, Mr. BERRY, POLLOCK, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BERRY,