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ciality," in Rep. Holtzman's words. "Despite the 'high priority' nature of the INS investigation," Ms. Holtzman said, "its administration and conduct can only be described as haphazard, uncoordinated and unprofessional."

There can be no doubt about the difficulty of conducting these investigations almost 30 years after the fact. Nevertheless, they must be pursued with diligence and care. Overdue process can mean only one thing for everyone involved: Justice delayed is justice denied.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE SUPPORTS NATIONAL HOLIDAY TO HONOR MEMORY OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING

HON. JOSHUA EILBERG

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 25, 1977

Mr. EILBERG. Mr. Speaker, again this year, I have had the privilege of joining with a number of my colleagues in introducing legislation which would set aside January 15 of each year as a national holiday in memory of the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King.

As of this date, Mr. Speaker, 124 Members of the House have sponsored such legislation, but, under the rules of the Subcommittee on Census and Population of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, to which this legislation was referred, no formal action will be taken unless and until 218 Members—a majority of the House—have joined in such sponsorship.

It is my urgent hope, Mr. Speaker, that Members will take the initiative and join in sponsorship of this legislation. It seems to me that we have a responsibility to affirm the life of a man who fought for peace and against violence; that we have a responsibility to recognize the work of a man who believed deeply in law and the Constitution and strove to make both our law and our Constitution work for all Americans.

Four years ago, Mr. Speaker the general assembly of the State of Pennsylvania adopted Senate Resolution 203, memorializing the Congress to establish a national holiday in honor of Dr. King. Because the message of that memorial resolution is as pertinent today as it was when the Pennsylvania General Assembly adopted it in 1973, I am placing in the Record the complete text and legislative history of this resolution:

MEMORIALIZING CONGRESS TO DESIGNATE JANUARY 15 AS A NATIONAL HOLIDAY IN MEMORY OF DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING

The Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was a modern apostle of liberty and justice for all peoples, regardless of race, color, or creed.

Doctor King was an outstanding leader in the cause of Civil Rights and he used his position as head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference to establish the principle of nonviolence.

Whereas, the Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr., was a man who dedicated his life to the revolutionary principles that love and justice are the most powerful truths that mankind possess.

The Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr. devoted a lifetime to the causes of the poor, to the civil and human rights of all

peoples, and to the purpose of restoring to mankind domestic and world peace through the concept of nonviolence for which he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

The Reverend Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr., was a modern apostle of liberty and justice for all peoples, regardless of race, color, or creed, and of the need for cooperation among men, of the need for brotherhood and unity among peoples of all races, colors and religions.

Around the entire Nation there continues the good works begun by this great man whose birthday anniversary is celebrated on January 15 of each year and whose martyrdom we respect and pay reverence to; therefore be it

Resolved, That this day, the forty-fourth anniversary of the birthday of Doctor Martin Luther King, Jr., a great American and a great humanitarian, that this Senate place on record its appreciation and gratitude in recognition of the services rendered by him to the Nation and to mankind; and be it further

Resolved, (the House of Representatives concurring), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania memorialize the Congress of the United States to designate January 15 as a National holiday in memory of the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of each House of the Congress of the United States and to each Senator and Representative from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

CONGRESS MUST TAKE ACTION ON CIGARETTE BOOTLEGGING

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 25, 1977

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, on March 16, 1977, the New York State Legislature adopted Legislative Resolution No. 95 asking for the Congress to enact legislation making it a felony to transport cigarettes in interstate commerce for unlawful purposes and to establish a nationwide program with respect to payment of taxes on cigarettes.

To this end, today I introduced legislation making it a felony to traffic in "bootleg" cigarettes. I urge my colleagues on both sides of aisle to support this piece of legislation.

The following is the text of the New York State Senate Resolution No. 95.

LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION SENATE NO. 95
Legislative Resolution of the State of New York memorializing Congress to enact legislation making it a felony to transport cigarettes in interstate commerce for unlawful purposes and to establish a nationwide enforcement program with respect to payment of taxes on cigarettes

Whereas, The State of New York and many other states are experiencing considerable loss of tax revenues due to the avoidance of cigarette tax payments by bootleggers transporting cigarettes across state lines; and

Whereas, Such loss is occurring at a time when most states are least able to afford this loss of tax revenues and results in the necessity of increased taxes on personal income and business activities; and

Whereas, In addition, this transport of cigarettes across state lines without payment of tax has caused the closing of many businesses and loss of employment; and

Whereas, In order to avoid further losses,

the states need stronger federal penalties and a beefed-up federal enforcement program; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Legislative Body respectfully memorializes the Congress of the United States to enact legislation making it a felony to transport cigarettes in interstate commerce for unlawful purposes and to establish a nationwide enforcement program with respect to payment of taxes on cigarettes; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to each Member of the Congress of the United States from the State of New York.

WHY NOT SACCHARIN FOR DIET DRINKS?

HON. SAMUEL L. DEVINE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 25, 1977

Mr. DEVINE. Mr. Speaker, bureaucratic overreaction has again been demonstrated by the recent saccharin boondoggle. This Nation has become the most overregulated and overly restricted in the world while at the same time extolling our "freedoms."

We put a warning on cigarette packages, but still not only freely sell them, but our Government also subsidizes tobacco.

It seems to me the least we should do is to afford the use of saccharin the same courtesy.

Dr. Herbert Ley, former FDA Commissioner, recently spoke in Columbus, Ohio, and roundly criticized the Canadian study. An account of Dr. Ley's remarks were reported in the Scripps-Howard Columbus Citizen-Journal of April 25, 1977, which is quoted for the benefit of our Members.

The article follows:

FORMER FDA CHIEF CRITICIZES SACCHARIN STUDY

(By Sylvia Brooks)

You would have to drink 1,400 cans of diet pop per day to match the amount of saccharin fed to rats in the research study which caused a ban of that substance, a former federal official said Sunday.

Or, you would have to eat 4,375 small packets of saccharin per day for your entire life, he said.

Herbert Ley, M.D., former commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), spoke at the Diabetes Health Fair at the Center for Tomorrow.

"Even if that could be done," Ley said, "only one in four adults would develop bladder cancer after age 60."

Ley said the FDA had no choice but to ban saccharin after a Canadian study, because of the Delaney clause in the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

That clause, he said, does not allow the FDA to consider risks to the public versus possible benefits of continuing to market a substance.

"Every other piece of health and safety legislation allows those factors to be considered," the doctor said.

"The FDA must administer the law as it is written on the books. The commissioner had to ban saccharin. Laws are made by people and they are not infallible or necessarily consistent," he added.

Ley said there is "no good agreement

S. 1174

At the request of Mr. DOLE, the Senator from Texas (Mr. TOWER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1174, the Critical Lands Resource Conservation Act of 1977.

S. 1262

At the request of Mr. RIBICOFF, the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. DURKIN), and the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. MATSUNAGA) were added as cosponsors of S. 1262, to establish an independent consumer agency.

S. 1287

At the request of Mr. GRAVEL, the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BAYH), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. HUMPHREY), and the Senators from Montana (Mr. METCALF and Mr. MELCHER) were added as cosponsors of S. 1287, the Indian and Alaska Native Housing and Community Development Act.

S. 1295

At the request of Mr. TOWER, the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1295, to reform the food stamp program.

S. 1307

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the Senator from Virginia (Mr. HARRY F. BYRD, JR.) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1307, to deny title 38 benefits to G.I.'s whose discharges are upgraded under the Revised Standards.

S. 1318

At the request of Mr. MATSUNAGA, the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1318, to permit the State of Hawaii to use the proceeds from the sale, lease, or other disposition of certain real property for any public purpose.

S. 1362

At the request of Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD, the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. BAKER) and the Senators from Kentucky (Mr. HUDDLESTON and Mr. FORD) were added as cosponsors of S. 1362, to amend the Small Business Act.

SENATE RESOLUTION 153

At the request of Mr. METCALF, the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. BAKER) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 153, relating to radio and television coverage of Senate proceedings.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 9

At the request of Mr. BROOKE, the Senator from New York (Mr. MOYNIHAN) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 9, to designate Martin Luther King Day.

AMENDMENT NO. 185

At the request of Mr. RIEGLE, the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. HUMPHREY), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. CLARK), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. DOLE), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), and the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. SASSER) were added as cosponsors of Amendment No. 185, intended to be proposed to S. 275, the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977.

AMENDMENT NO. 191

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. HEINZ) and the Senator from New York (Mr. JAVITS) were added as cosponsors of

Amendment No. 191, intended to be proposed to H.R. 3477, the Tax Reduction and Simplification Act of 1977.

AMENDMENT NO. 207

At the request of Mr. PROXMIER, the Senator from Ohio (Mr. METZENBAUM) was added as a cosponsor of Amendment No. 207, intended to be proposed to Senate Concurrent Resolution 19, the first budget resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 154—SUBMISSION OF A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING CERTAIN PRINTING

(Referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.)

Mr. RIBICOFF submitted the following resolution:

S. RES. 154

Resolved, That the committee print of the Committee on Governmental Affairs entitled "U.S. Participation in International Organizations" be printed as a Senate document, and there be printed two thousand additional copies of such document for the use of the committee.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED FOR PRINTING

TAX REDUCTION AND SIMPLIFICATION ACT OF 1977—H.R. 3477

AMENDMENT NO. 224

(Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.)

Mr. GRIFFIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H.R. 3477) to provide for a refund of 1976 individual income taxes and other payments, to reduce individual and business income taxes, and to provide tax simplification and reform.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 225 AND 226

(Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.)

Mr. CHAFEE (for himself and Mr. PELL) submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by them jointly to the bill (H.R. 3477), supra.

AMENDMENT NO. 228

(Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.)

Mr. MOYNIHAN (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. STAFFORD, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. METCALF, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. SCHWEIKER, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. HELMS, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. GRAVEL, Mr. SCHMITT, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. MELCHER, Mr. CHILES, Mr. SASSER, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. GRIFFIN, Mr. HASKELL, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. BENFEN, and Mr. STONE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them jointly to the bill (H.R. 3477), supra.

AMENDMENT NO. 229

(Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.)

Mr. PACKWOOD. Mr. President, today I am submitting for myself and Senators MATSUNAGA and NUNN, an amendment to H.R. 3477, the Tax Reduction and Simplification Act of 1977. This amendment permits savings and loans and mutual banks to use the full investment tax credit. Currently these taxpayers are limited to one-half of the investment tax credit.

The one-half reduction for savings and loans and mutual banks was created in 1962 with the original investment tax credit. Then, because of the bad debt reserve, savings and loans paid very little taxes.

In 1962 and 1969, the bad debt reserve was substantially restricted. The full effect of the 1969 restrictions will not be felt until 1979.

Because of these new restrictions, savings and loans now have an effective tax rate of about 26 percent. This is comparable to the effective rate of tax paid by the major U.S. corporations, and higher than commercial banks.

Yet, savings and loans still get only one-half the investment tax credit—and commercial banks get the full credit. The Packwood-Matsunaga amendment would eliminate this anachronistic rule from the Internal Revenue Code.

The revenue loss of this amendment is \$10 million per year if the investment tax credit is 10 percent, and \$12 million if it is 12 percent.

This issue was before the Ways and Means Committee when it considered H.R. 3477. H.R. 3477, as proposed by President Carter, contained an optional 2-percent additional investment tax credit. This meant the general issue of the investment tax credit would be before the Ways and Means Committee. Because of this, the U.S. League of Savings Associations submitted testimony to the Ways and Means Committee in favor of the substance of the amendment we are introducing today. However, the Ways and Means Committee deleted the investment tax credit feature from the bill, and it was not reinstated by the House of Representatives. Therefore, no testimony was submitted to the Senate Finance Committee on this issue.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be printed in the RECORD.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 229

At the appropriate place, insert the following new section:

SEC. . REPEAL OF CERTAIN LIMITATIONS ON THE INVESTMENT CREDIT OF CERTAIN MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS, ETC.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 46(e) (relating to limitations with respect to certain persons) is amended—

(1) by striking out subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) thereof and redesignating subparagraphs (B) and (C) of paragraph (1) thereof as subparagraphs (A) and (B);

(2) by striking out subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2) thereof and redesignating subparagraph (B) and (C) of paragraph (2) thereof as subparagraphs (A) and (B); and

(3) by striking out "subparagraph (B)" in the last sentence of paragraph (2) thereof and inserting in lieu thereof "subparagraph (A)".

(b) The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply to taxable years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION AUTHORIZATIONS—S. 855

AMENDMENT NO. 227

(Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.)