your time and money, which I might add are paid for by those of us still in the country, on some program, we applaud. The G.I.'s.

For instance, the government could help those organizations and private citizens (see enclosed) who support our services by enabling them to communicate with their families.

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

New York, N.Y.

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 is good to hear from you at a time when others to open their eyes to this exodus. Being able to talk to these young people, and to learn their feelings about the country, is to some of us to realize what it is this war, and our present national aims, does to us.

If we consider that the exile of these people to Canada is only incident to the political imprisonment that others have almost welcomed, we can see how much like parallel histories have been. 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.

HOD. EDWARD KOCHE.
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 by birth and I now live in Canada as a displaced person. 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 Farmington Public Schools, Long Island. At this time I was being harassed by Local Board No. 8 of Manhattan before enrolling in a program 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. 8 vindicated me of my draft liability.

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 here with their families will settle here for the rest of their lives. Their loss of manpower should be a clear signal to American Congressmen—perhaps 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 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-per cent surtax should be withheld during the first 6 months of 1970 instead of a 21/2-per cent withholding throughout the year.

I am advised that the excessive withholding is going to cost 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 some severe tax 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 contrary to law to withhold more than is due. The withholding tables must be reduced to reflect the January 1, 5-per cent 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:


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. Whether it is designed to increase Treasury revenues for the remainder of fiscal 1970 or whether it is designed to prepare the taxpayers for some severe tax surtax throughout 1970, there is no justification for excessive withholding.

I am advised that the excessive withholding is applicable to over 6.5 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 some severe tax surtax throughout 1970, there is no justification for excessive withholding.

I therefore request your department to immediately correct the withholding tables 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 Americas 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 thedegree that I am an titles to victims of injustice, I amhamming 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:

I 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 every election. When you have seen night after night policeman curse, kick, brutalize, and even kill your black brothers and sisters with impunity: 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 will happen and the constant threat of police warrants and no slammed door these are the facts of black American life and they must be faced.

I stand here with a strange羞愧 of the facts that must be faced.

I stand here with a strange shame of the facts that must be faced.
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 6,582,173 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 90 to 100 percent black; 979,367 of the 1,817,615 black elementary and secondary school students in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania attend schools which are 50 to 100 percent black.

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

But 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 man.

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 because 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 laboratories, 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 press 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 batch and file them clandestinely, 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 overdose 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, misery-providing, habit-forming drugs that 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 my measure amount 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 lies.

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 subjected to the new regulatory authority over exports. 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. Luther Vogues, 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.

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 do the same. 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 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 vagues 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, and no one has an extra father or two.

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 rules and order in college. Students are in charge of a great many of their activities, including student government, but all are subject to approval of college officials.

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

The greatest surprise of all is the "craziest"
PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ADAMS:

By Mr. CLARK (for himself and Mr. HARRISON):

By Mr. GAYDOS:
H.R. 13525. A bill to provide that Interstate Route No. 80 shall be known as the 80th Division Highway; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. KYROS (for himself and Mr. HARRISON):
H.R. 13528. A bill to amend the act of August 3, 1936, relating to the payment of annuities to widows of judges; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MATUSUNAGA:
H.R. 13528. A bill to exclude from gross income the interest on $750 of interest received on deposits in thrift institutions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LUKENS:
H.R. 13527. A bill to amend title 39, United States Code, to restrict the mailing of unclassified mail; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:
H.R. 13528. A bill to exclude from gross income the interest on $750 of interest received on deposits in thrift institutions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROGERS (for himself and Mr. DANIELS of New Jersey, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. MINISH, Mr. PATTON, Mr. ROGANO, Mr. ROZ, and Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey): H.R. 13529. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for the payment of pensions at $125 per month to World War II 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 cent where the veterans served overseas during World War II; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ROGERS:
H.R. 13528. 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 restrictions imposed by the Interstate Land Sales Full Disclosure Act and shall not be required to make disclosures or reports in connection with such land; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SCHADEBERG:
H.R. 13531. A bill to amend the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act to require the disclosure by retail distributors of the retail prices of packaged consumer commodities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SCHADEBERG:
H.R. 13531. A bill to amend the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act to require the disclosure by retail distributors of the retail prices of packaged consumer commodities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. VANDER JAGT:
H.R. 13532. 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, their ancestors, the widows of the Spanish-American War and their widows and children, respectively, to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BINGHAM:
H.R. 13534. A bill to provide that the birthdays of Discharged Veterans of the United States shall be a public holiday; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VANDER JAGT:
H.R. 13532. 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, their ancestors, the widows of the Spanish-American War and their widows and children, respectively, to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.