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and the Secretary of State in 1954 and the United States Senate by a vote of 82 to 1 in 1955 to be vital to the security of you and your boys and your girls and your families, you Americans.

The passage of time, I think, has proved that the President, the Secretary, and the Senate's judgment was absolutely correct. I think it is vital to our security.

Now, there are a lot of people who do not think so. There are a lot of people who are looking for the fire escape and the easy way out. They were doing that in Mussolini's time. They did it in Hitler's time. They did not think that this was important to the security of the United States until it was almost too late.

We waited a long time here, but better late than never, and now, behind America's protective shield, progress is in motion in Asia where there was none just a few years ago.

This development is as significant for the peace of the whole world as the activities in Europe that I discussed, and the rebirth of Europe after World War II that all of us participated in. None of us should ever forget that more than half of all human beings in the world live in Asia, and there can be no peace in the world when half of the human beings live in an unstable condition.

On the periphery of the Orient, a new Asia is already building. I saw it. I went there last year. I visited their countries and their peoples.

As this new Asia becomes a firm reality, there is a decent hope that the people on the mainland will also turn their minds to the challenge of economic and social development. There is a decent hope that they will turn to the task of living in dignity and mutual respect with their neighbors.

But our foreign policy is concerned not merely with Asia, but with all the world. And we have acted on that judgment. I want to review very briefly, because you don't hear anything but the complaints that sometimes seem to overshadow the progress we make. The constructive decisions, the march we make forward, doesn't make very interesting reading or reporting.

We achieved a trilateral agreement with Germany and Great Britain which stabilized our troops levels in Germany and dealt with the balance of payments problems caused by their location.

We achieved a successful negotiation of the Kennedy Round bringing advantages to the whole world, and a few weeks before it looked rather grim.

We achieved a preliminary monetary accord in London which led to the agreement at Rio with all the other members of the IMF—laying the basis for a new international reserve currency.

In the face of the devaluation of the pound, we worked with the industrial nations of the Free World. Our men have been crossing back over the Atlantic on week ends to keep other exchange rates stable and the international system strong.

We are working with the Soviet Union, our NATO partners, and the other nations of the world to achieve a non-proliferation treaty—which, when complete—will give all countries the opportunity to benefit from the peaceful uses of nuclear technology while reducing the risks of nuclear war.

In this past week we have moved toward a common position with the industrialized countries of the world to establish special trading benefits which will accelerate progress among the developing nations of the world.

We have concluded this year two treaties with the Soviet Union, the Consular Treaty and the Space Treaty. They have been ratified by the United States Senate.

These achievements rarely make the headlines and interest the average citizen. But they are real achievements and real accom-

plishments, and a failure in any one would make a lot of noise. They represent the acceptance of joint responsibilities between enlightened leaders. And we are prepared to build upon them.

In the months ahead, I would like to see us work with the institutions of the European communities and with other industrialized nations of the world: to make our policies of assistance to the developing nations more effective.

If we have demonstrated that we can work on all of these things that I have outlined, we ought to demonstrate that we can work together in making policies of assistance to developing nations. We should work to strengthen further the world monetary situation.

To consider together the problems and possibilities of flows of capital and technology back and forth among us;

And finally, to examine together and exchange experiences on the problems we all share, the problems of the urban life, the problems of the modern-day cities that have grown every day and they have reached a point now where they must be dealt with quickly and effectively.

What we have achieved in this year goes beyond these great initiatives:

After a year's careful preparation, we had the Summit Conference at Punta del Este at which the nations of Latin America committed themselves to go forward toward economic integration—with our support.

We have moved from a dangerous war in the Middle East to an agreed resolution within which a representative of the United Nations will be seeking a stable peace for that troubled region in the months ahead. I shudder to think what could have happened if we had not taken that step and what might have happened if we had not been successful in bringing about a cease-fire in the Middle East just a few months ago.

We have worked with others to avoid massive bloodshed in the Congo. To the concerned Senators I see tonight, the last of the American C-130 transport planes will leave the Congo at the end of this week. We have thrown our support behind the regional and sub-regional efforts of the Africans to build a modern life through cooperation—a process that is quietly moving forward in East Africa and greatly advanced by the current conference at Dakar in West Africa.

Tomorrow, the Secretary early in the morning and the Vice President and I a little later in the day, will be meeting with a distinguished American who has been trying to leave public service now for about seven years. He has had to come back when we have demonstrations. He has had to go to Detroit to help when we have problems there. He has been in Cyprus and Greece and Turkey trying to solve that matter.

Mr. Cyrus Vance is returning after a successful effort in which Greece and Turkey drew back from the brink of war and opened the way to solve a serious problem.

This has been a year of remarkable constructive achievement for the people by the world community, despite the struggle in Vietnam.

If the generations which come after us live at peace at all, it is going to be because this generation held the shield and supplied the courage and the fortitude and determination by which peace was built and because we stubbornly labored to build that peace instead of finding a cheap, dishonorable way out of it.

To those of you who have come here to provide this benefit for Dean Rusk, this rather unusual event, I want to say to you that we have 41 alliances around the world where the commitment and the signature and the agreement of the United States is present—where your President and your Senate and your leadership have made commitments for this nation.

Now, Dean Rusk didn't make them and I didn't make them. We just have to keep them. If you will keep the faith, we will keep the commitments.

THE NEED FOR A UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING FORCE

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, another near-war in Cyprus, the problems of finding a solution in the Middle East, the unending fighting in Vietnam, and numerous border or civil war incidents continually call to our attention the need for some form of peacekeeping force to take the threat of a major East-West confrontation out of localized disputes. As long as the United States or any other powerful country shoulders the entire burden of policing the world, there always will be a threat that the powers with opposing interests will become involved.

President Johnson put the matter simply:

The world has changed and so has the method of dealing with disruptions of the peace. . . . general war is impossible and some alternatives are essential.

The "blue helmets" of the United Nations in the Middle East, the Congo, Cyprus, Kashmir, and other places have restored calm to these troubled areas, any one of which might otherwise become a battleground.

Experience has demonstrated that in contemporary conditions of world conflict, only an emergency situation, when fear of action outside the United Nations becomes greater than fear of action through it, produces enough international consensus to support a large peacekeeping operation. Once that period is over, the interest of governments lags if the operations go well, or differences develop among them over the operation itself, as in the Congo. In either case, a national willingness to cooperate in the short run is not followed by an equal willingness to make commitments for unspecified future undertakings. Careful attempts at peacekeeping have worked for awhile, only to become unglued later. Examples are this summer's war in the Middle East and the recent controversy in Cyprus.

I cosponsored a Senate resolution that called for a permanent organization of procedures to "enable the United Nations promptly to employ suitable United Nations forces for such purposes as observation and control in situations that may threaten international peace and security." Ways in which the United States could do this include—

The encouragement and support of specialized training of units by United Nations member states for employment in United Nations peacekeeping operations;

The preparation to make available to the United Nations transport communications and logistical personnel and facilities;

The preparation to advocate or support on all appropriate occasions proposals for guidelines to govern the financing, training, equipping, and duration of peacekeeping force for effective use; and

As part of the long-range development of the United Nations, the encourage-

ment and support of the creation of permanent, individually recruited force under United Nations command for impartial peacekeeping duties.

Mr. President, a recent editorial in the Minneapolis Tribune gives several reasons for establishing a U.N. peacekeeping force. I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the RECORD.

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

THE VIEW FROM THE TOP OF HILL 875

Visibility from the top of Hill 875, near the village of Dak To, South Vietnam, may not be any better than it is from nearby high points. But now, through the kindling that remains of the foliage, the American paratroop division which fought its way to the crest can look across to hills nearby and wonder at the magnitude of the effort.

What can be seen from the top of 875 is the proof that American fighting men are no less valorous than they have been in past wars; that the technology of firepower and logistics has become a consummate art; and that the country's military leadership has avoided the kind of calamity suffered by the French at Dien Bien Phu and near calamity of the retreat from the Yalu in Korea 17 years ago.

But there is more to Vietnam than questions of courage, technique and tactics. There is more to it than strategy, even though this is the center of most of the emotional debate—whether we are defending South Vietnam, giving its people injections of democracy, containing China, preventing the fall of Thailand and other dominoes, establishing bases on the Asian continent, or just being old-fashioned imperialists.

The deeper question is less philosophical and more practical, and it can be seen by asking what happens when some kind of settlement is achieved. The question is: Who is going to keep the peace? Who is going to keep it in Vietnam, and in the Middle East, Cyprus, The Congo, and future conflict areas?

The United States is not omnipotent. It took the strength of 16,000 men to gain Hill 875, and public reluctance to undertake other commitments abroad is evident. But to recognize limitations is not to sound the knell for internationalism's demise. We think there are precedents for an answer to the question, and that these precedents suggest renewed attention to the development of supranational force.

This does not mean the dismemberment of national military establishments, but it does mean that more is required than good intentions to carry out the idea of international supervision, a phrase common to most proposals for conflict resolution. Such a force is least effective when put together only at the time it is needed, but that has been the history. We think American dedication and ingenuity, so evident last week on Hill 875, could be directed as well toward the development now of a U.N. peacekeeping force.

PROPOSED ADMINISTRATION TAX MEASURES SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, there has been some confusion as to whether the administration submitted a tax bill. In order to straighten out this situation, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a Treasury Department release indicating that a tax bill was proposed and submitted to Congress on August 15, 1967.

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

[A release from the Treasury Department, Washington, D.C., Aug. 15, 1967]

PROPOSED TAX MEASURES SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS

Secretary Fowler, at the request of the House Ways and Means Committee, today submitted the Treasury's draft of the Administration's proposed tax legislation.

Attached are copies of the proposed bill and a technical explanation. (Attachment.)

A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to impose a temporary surcharge tax, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLES, ETC.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the "Surcharge Tax Act of 1967".

(b) **AMENDMENT OF 1954 CODE.**—Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this Act an amendment is expressed in terms of an amendment to a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

SEC. 2. IMPOSITION OF TAX SURCHARGE

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subchapter A of chapter 1 (relating to determination of tax liability) is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new part:

"PART V—TAX SURCHARGE

"SEC. 51. TAX SURCHARGE

"(a) IMPOSITION OF TAX.—

"(1) CALENDAR YEAR TAXPAYERS.—In addition to the other taxes imposed by this chapter and except as provided in subsection (b), there is hereby imposed on the income of every person whose taxable year is the calendar year, a tax equal to the percent of the adjusted tax (as defined in subsection (c)) for the taxable year specified in the following table:

"Calendar year	Percent	
	Individuals	Corporations
1967.....	2.5	5.0
1968.....	10.0	10.0
1969.....	5.0	5.0

"(2) Fiscal year taxpayers.—In addition to the other taxes imposed by this chapter and except as provided in subsection (b), in the case of taxable years ending on or after the effective date of the surcharge and beginning before July 1, 1969, there is hereby imposed on the income of every person whose taxable year is other than the calendar year, a tax equal to—

"(A) Ten percent of the adjusted tax for the taxable year, multiplied by

"(B) A fraction, the numerator of which is the number of days in the taxable year occurring on and after the effective date of the surcharge and before July 1, 1969, and the denominator of which is the number of days in the entire taxable year,

"(3) Effective date defined.—For purposes of paragraph (2), the 'effective date of the surcharge' means—

"(A) July 1, 1967, in the case of a corporation, and

"(B) October 1, 1967, in the case of an individual.

"(b) Low Income Exemption.—Subsection (a) shall not apply if the adjusted tax for the taxable year does not exceed—

"(1) \$290, in the case of a joint return of a husband and wife under section 6013,

"(2) \$220, in the case of an individual who

is a head of household to whom section 1(b) applies, or

"(3) \$145, in the case of any other individual (other than an estate or trust).

"(c) Adjusted Tax Defined.—For purposes of this section, the adjusted tax for a taxable year means the tax imposed by this chapter (other than by this section, section 871(a) or section 881) for such taxable year, reduced by any credit allowable for such year under section 37 (relating to retirement income) computed without regard to this section.

"(d) Authority to Prescribe Composite Tax Rates and Tables.—The Secretary or his delegate may determine, and require the use of, composite tax rates incorporating the tax imposed by this section and prescribed regulations setting forth modified optional tax tables computed upon the basis of such composite rates. The composite rates so determined may be rounded to the nearest whole percentage point as determined under regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate. If, pursuant to this subsection, the Secretary or his delegate prescribes regulations setting forth modified optional tax tables for a year, then, notwithstanding section 144(a), in the case of a taxpayer to whom a credit is allowable for such taxable year under section 37, the standard deduction may be elected regardless of whether the taxpayer elects to pay the tax imposed by section 3.

"(e) ESTIMATED TAX.—For purposes of applying the provisions of this title with respect to declarations and payments of estimated income tax due more than 45 days (15 days in the case of a corporation) after the enactment of this section—

"(1) In the case of a corporation, so much of any tax imposed by this section as is attributable to the tax imposed by section 11 or 1201(a) or subchapter L shall be treated as a tax imposed by such section 11 or 1201(a) or subchapter L;

"(2) The term 'tax shown on the return of the individual for the preceding taxable year', as used in section 6654(d)(1), shall mean the tax which would have been shown on such return if the tax imposed by this section were applicable to taxable years ending after September 30, 1966, and beginning before July 1, 1968; and

"(3) The term 'tax shown on the return of the corporation for the preceding taxable year', as used in section 6655(d)(1), shall mean the tax which would have been shown on such return if the tax imposed by this section were applicable to taxable years ending after June 30, 1966, and beginning before July 1, 1968.

"(f) Western Hemisphere Trade Corporations and Dividends on Certain Preferred Stock.—In computing, for a taxable year of a corporation, the fraction described in—

"(1) Section 244 (a) (2), relating to deduction with respect to dividends received on the preferred stock of a public utility,

"(2) Section 247 (a) (2), relating to deduction with respect to certain dividends paid by a public utility, or

"(3) Section 922 (2), relating to special deduction for Western Hemisphere trade corporations,

the denominator shall, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate, be increased to reflect the rate at which tax is imposed under subsection (a) for such taxable year.

"(g) Withholding on Wages.—In the case of wages paid after September 30, 1967, and before July 1, 1969, the amount required to be deducted and withheld under section 3402 shall be determined in accordance with the following tables in lieu of the tables set forth in section 3402 (a) or (c) (1).—

Tables to be used in lieu of tables in section 3402 (a)

[Interest Tables 1-6, 8.] [Not printed in RECORD.]