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S. 3496

At the request of Mr. BELLMON, the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. BARTLETT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3496, to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide for cost-of-living increases in educational benefits.

S. 3525

At the request of Mr. CURTIS, the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. MCGEE) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ABOUREZK) were added as cosponsors of S. 3525, to amend Public Law 88-482, an act of August 22, 1964.

Mr. ABOUREZK. Mr. President, I am pleased to cosponsor this bill authored by the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. CURTIS). It speaks to a growing crisis affecting American livestock producers.

Since last fall, imports of foreign meat have reached the point where they now amount to about 10 percent of domestic production. There is little doubt that this quantity of imports is having a severe and harmful impact on American livestock producers.

The 1964 law which this bill would amend establishes a meat import quota system. The law also allows the President to suspend the quotas when he finds doing so in the national interest. This has been the case since 1972.

However, the law also provides that the President must give special weight to the importance to the Nation of the economic well-being of the domestic livestock industry.

Since last September, cattle feeders alone have lost nearly \$1.5 billion. It is clear that the well-being of the domestic livestock industry is not being protected and it is time for Congress to have a voice in determining when limits should be imposed on imports of meat to this country.

That is the purpose of this bill and it has my fullest support.

S. 3582

At the request of Mr. RIBICOFF, the Senator from Florida (Mr. CHILES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3582, concerning food stamps for the aged, blind, and disabled.

SENATE RESOLUTION 335—SUBMISSION OF A RESOLUTION RELATING TO THE ISSUE OF EMIGRATION OF JEWS IN SYRIA

(Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.)

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, concern has been expressed over whether President Nixon's trip to the Middle East is really necessary. Some people believe that it is mostly an exercise in public relations. My view is that if it helps stabilize the peace in the area, then it is worthwhile. I believe that the American people are wise enough to realize the difference between the kind of peacemaking efforts carried out by Secretary Kissinger, which we can all applaud, and the President's efforts to overcome the Watergate inquiry and impeachment.

In this connection, however, I believe there is one specific issue I hope that the President can pursue. The White House has announced that on the 14th and 15th the President will be visiting Syria. When he goes there, he could make a great contribution to both peace and human rights if he would raise directly with Syrian leaders the issue of 4,000 Jews who live in Syria.

The Jews in Syria are by any standard oppressed. The extent and nature of their economic activities is closely controlled. They cannot travel more than 1½ miles from their homes without police permission. They live surrounded by hostility. Often, in fact, surrounded by Palestinians. Finally, these Jews living in Syria are denied the right of emigration or even temporary foreign travel. They are in effect treated as hostages in the conflict with Israel.

There are 25,000 Jews of Syrian background in the United States. Many of the Jews who are still in Syria have relatives here. Permitting them to emigrate to the United States would remove them from the hostile environment in which they live and in no way exacerbate the military and political situation in the Middle East. It would also be in the great tradition of this Nation to provide a home for oppressed minorities such as the Jews in Syria. Of course, if they want to go elsewhere I believe they should have the right to do so.

For these reasons I am today introducing a resolution calling upon the President to urge the Syrian leadership to let the Jews in Syria emigrate to the United States or elsewhere. I ask unanimous consent that the text of my resolution may appear at this point in the RECORD.

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

S. RES. 335

Whereas the President has announced that he will be visiting Syria on June 14 and 15; Whereas, there are four thousand Jews living in Syria;

Whereas these people are not allowed to emigrate or to travel more than one and one-half miles from their homes and are subject to a range of restrictions on their civil liberties: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the President should raise this issue directly with the leadership of Syria and urge that these people be permitted to emigrate to the United States or elsewhere.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 84

At the request of Mr. MONDALE, the Senator from New York (Mr. BUCKLEY), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CHURCH), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. McCLELLAN), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. MCINTYRE), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. METZENBAUM), and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. RIBICOFF) were added as cosponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 84, relating to opium production in Turkey.

DUTY EXEMPTIONS FOR CERTAIN FOREIGN REPAIRS TO VESSELS—AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENTS NOS. 1395 AND 1396

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

Mr. CHURCH submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H.R. 8217) to exempt from duty certain equipment and repairs for vessels operated by or for any agency of the United States where the entries were made in connection with vessels arriving before January 5, 1971.

AMENDMENTS NOS. 1401 AND 1402

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

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, I am sending to the desk two amendments to H.R. 8217, which was reported by the Committee on Finance on April 23, 1974. The first amendment is identical to S. 3184, the Bicentennial Celebration Contribution Tax Credit Act which I introduced on March 19, 1974. The second amendment is similar to S. 2347, the Historical Structures Tax Act which I introduced on August 3, 1973.

TEMPORARY INCREASE IN THE PUBLIC DEBT LIMIT—AMENDMENT

AMENDMENT NO. 1397

(Ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Finance.)

MINIMUM TAX ON FOREIGN OIL RELATED INCOME

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, I am submitting today an amendment to the temporary debt ceiling bill (H.R. 14832) which would establish a minimum tax of 10 percent on all foreign income of the international oil companies.

As you know, the House Ways and Means Committee has reported out an oil and gas taxation bill of 1974 which takes several excellent and long needed steps in the direction of more equitable treatment of oil and gas related income. Some of its provisions require strengthening, and additional sections should be added to tighten the rules on foreign loss deductions and to abolish the Western Hemisphere Trading Corporation.

But even after all of these necessary modifications, the House bill does nothing to reduce the advantage the multinational oil companies hold over domestic independent companies. There are two reasons for this: First, the windfall profits tax in the House bill affects only domestic oil profits; and second, the oil companies can, under the bill, defer indefinitely U.S. taxation on their foreign earnings by simply, first, not repatriating earnings of foreign incorporated subsidiaries in low tax countries; and second, repatriating their foreign profits from high tax countries, but shielding these profits through the foreign tax credit.

Foreign profits of the multinational oil companies are increasing faster than their domestic profits—doubling in the last year to well over \$7 billion. Yet under the House bill, domestic oil producers will pay an extra \$11.4 billion in higher taxes