ORIGINAL

EXECUTIVE SESSION
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1982
U.S. Senate
Committee on Finance

Washington, D.C.

The committee met at 10:15 a.m. in room 2221, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Robert Dole (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Dole, Danforth, Packwood, Heinz, Chafee, Symms, Grassley, Long, Bentsen, Moynihan, Baucus, Boren, Bradley, and Mitchell. Also present: Messrs.

Hathaway, Kassinger, Gingrich, DeArment, Stern and Lang.

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The Chairman. Mr. Gingrich, as I understand as we recessed yesterday, there were a number of items that needed clarification. And we were hoping that the interested Senators and members of their staffs could work out those areas. I know Senator Bentsen had a question.

Senator Heinz had a question.

Senator Bentsen. Mr. Chairman, I have withdrawn my objection or question on the point I had.

The Chairman. Are there other areas of agreement that have been worked out?

Mr. Gingrich. Mr. Chairman, I believe we have an agreement on all the remaining areas at this point on the amendment that was offered by Senator Heinz at the close of yesterday's session, or the discussion in which we engaged at the close of yesterday's session. I think we had worked out with the Administration on --

The Chairman. Is the Administration here? We are discussing the Heinz amendment and whether or not that has now been worked out satisfactorily for Senator Heinz and the Administration.

Senator Heinz. I think we have worked it out, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Gingrich. The amendment would be on pages 2 and 16 of the draft bill. And it would be with respect to the definition of "foreign direct investment." And on page 2,

line 32, we would add the words, a comma, and then the words "particularly investments" with implications for trade and products or services. There would be the addition of a comma and the two words "particularly investments." That amendment would also be made to page 16.

Senator Bentsen. I don't have a copy before me. Would you explain the net effect of that; what is accomplished by it?

Mr. Gingrich. We have now included in the reports which FTR must make and in the negotiating objectives on foreign direct investment. Let me rephrase it. USTR must now report on restrictions or distortions on foreign direct investments. The Treasury Department particularly wanted to add the words "with implication for trade and products or services" to the notion of foreign direct investment in order to make sure that we would not be talking about expropriation, for instance.

I think Senator Heinz felt that the phrase "with implication for trade and products or services" might be restrictive. And in order to get around that problem, the restrictiveness of the language "with implication for trade and products or services," we have added the words "particularly investments."

That will give emphasis to the fact that we are talking about trade and products or services but not restrict that

phrase.

The Chairman. Is that the Administration's understanding of the amendment?

Mr. Hathaway. Senator Dole, we had some confusion about actually which words were going to be where when we reviewed this. We had slightly different versions.

I think our intent is the same. And what we had thought the phrase was going to be "particularly that which has," and Senator Heinz has instead of "that which," which modify foreign direct investment, the word "investment."

We were just discussing this. I don't think there is a difference in substance here if we are talking about the first phrase was "foreign direct investment," and what we want to do is give emphasis to what we had referred to generally as trade related investments, then we don't have a difference in substance. And if there is -- I suspect legislative counsel, after this Committee drafting, may well have a better way of saying it anyway. But I don't think we have a problem with the substance of it.

The Chairman. Senator Heinz.

Senator Heinz. I just have one and only one question for the record. Does this language preclude the bringing of a Section 301 case on the basis of foreign restrictions on portfolio investments?

Mr. Gingrich. It is my understanding that it does not.

Senator Heinz. Thank you.
The Chairman. Are there o

The Chairman. Are there other areas that other members had problems with? Senator Matsunaga -- I know he had questions, but did he have an amendment?

Mr. Gingrich. Not that I am aware of, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman. Are there others?

Mr. Gingrich. I believe that Senator Roth has an amendment.

Senator Danforth. Senator Roth has an amendment.

The Chairman. Are you going to offer that?

Senator Danforth. Yes, I will offer it for him.

The Chairman. Can you explain the amendment? And we then can have the Administration review it.

Mr. Gingrich. Yes, sir. Section 135 of the Trade Act of 1974 sets up a procedure for private advisory committees to advise the USTR during the trade negotiating process. Senator Roth's amendment would create a committee with respect -- there would be intergovernmental committees to advise during the trade negotiating process.

The Chairman. That's been checked with Senator Bentsen?

Are you familiar with the Roth amendment?

Mr. Gingrich. It would simply add to the private sector negotiating process advisory committees made up of say state and local representatives to advise on areas where state and local governments have particular interests.

such as in the insurance sector and that sort of thing.

The Chairman. Is there any objection to that amendment?

Senator Chafee. Does the STR have to consult with those state advisory groups?

Mr. Gingrich. Yes. He would consult with them after they were established under the amendment offered by Senator Roth.

Senator Chafee. What do you think of that?

Mr. Hathaway. The Administration doesn't oppose that amendment. In fact, we already have a charter drafted to do that under existing authority. This would merely put it in the statute. And the Administration has no objection to that.

Senator Chafee. Mr. Chairman, I had one other question.

The Chairman. Without objection, the amendment will be adopted.

Senator Chafee. Yesterday I posed a question dealing with the definition of "discriminatory" on page 10, line 24 through 28, and the question of where appropriate. Is that the GATT definition of "discriminatory?"

Mr. Gingrich. The definition of "discriminatory" includes the words "where appropriate," because there are certain circumstances such as with our own generalized system of preference: programs where we don't give the most

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favored mational treatment. And that is intended to take 2 into account those types of GATT legal situations where 3 MFN or national treatment is not granted. Senator Chafee. So this bill does adopt the GATT 5 definition? 6 Mr. Gingrich. Yes. It is intended to conform with 7 the GATT definition. 8 Senator Chafee. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 9 The Chairman. Senator Hein'z. 10 Senator Heinz. Mr. Chairman, in the substitue bill on page 19, it is necessary for me to insert the actual 11 list of items to be covered by the schedule. That list has 12 been sent to the desk and to all members. And I would 13 ask consent to insert that schedule in the appropriate 14 place in the bill. 15 The Chairman. Now this is with reference to tariff 16 cutting? 17 Senator Heinz. That's correct. In the high tech 18 section of the bill. 19 The Chairman. Claude, is there any problem with that? 20 Mr. Gingrich. No, sir. 21 The Chairman. Does the Administration have any comment? 22 Mr. Hathaway. The Administration is in favor of 23

whatever tariff authority we can get.

The Chairman. I think, Mr. DeArment, that we need to

make certain we handle this properly. As I understand, the amendment will remain a part of the substitute. Is that correct?

Mr. DeArment. One suggestion, Mr. Chairman, was to have the tariff provision remain part of the bill with the Committee authorizing the chairman to drop it out of the bill on the floor if that should be necessary because it is a revenue measure which should originate in the House.

Another thing that the Committee could do, if the Committee desired, would be to authorize the Chairman after hearings to place the tariff measure, if it is dropped out on the floor, on an appropriate tax vehicle so there would be two opportunities for the whole substance of it.

Senator Heinz. Mr. Chairman, let me say I fully endorse Mr. DeArment's suggestion. I think it is necessary. And what he suggests is entirely appropriate. And I do support it and I have discussed this with him in advance.

The Chairman. If there is no objection, we will proceed in that way on that particular amendment.

Are there other amendments? Other questions?

Mr. Gingrich. Mr. Chairman, I believe we have cleared this with Senator Heinz's office. The tariff cutting authority as in the bill now is for an unlimited period of time. The staff would suggest in conformity with past practice that we make it for a five year period.

1 Senator Heinz. Yes. That's a good idea. 2 have been done in the first place. It's a technical 3 oversight. Thank you. 4 The Chairman. Senator Bradley, do you have any 5 questions or amendments? 6 Senator Bradley. No, Mr. Chairman. I think at this 7 stage the bill reflects certainly my interest and 8 hopefully the interest of the rest of the Committee. 9 The Chairman. Are there other staff suggestions? 10 Mr. Gingrich. Yes. Is it our understanding that the staff will have the authority to make the technical 11 12 corrections which we have talked about? 13 The Chairman. Is there any objection to the staff making technical corrections as long as they consult? 14 warder(Nouresponse) ave tract 15 16 Mr. Gingrich. Weswill. The Chairman. Are there any other matters with 17 reference to this legislation? 18 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Chairman, on your authority, it 19 would to be to call up all or part of it as the Chairman? 20 The Chairman. Yes. 21 Mr. DeArment. Fine. Thank you. 22 The Chairman. Senator Danforth. 23 Senator Danforth. Yes, Mr. Chairman, let me just say . 24 I think this has been a somewhat laborious task over 25

the past number of months in trying to work out a bill which accomplishes perhaps not the wildest dreams of all of us, but is a major step forward. And a bill which the President could support. And that is what we have done. This is a bill which the President supports; which he would sign. And it is a bill which I think materially strengthens his hand in dealing with unfair barriers to American exports.

It provides, for the first time, for a systematic method of identifying and quantifying barriers to international trade. It provides for the development of systematic strategies for dealing with those barriers. It brings investments under 301 power. It strengthens and clarifies the authority of the President under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974. It provides for negotiating authority for services, investments and high technology. All of this is in a bill, which as I said, would be agreeable with the President.

I think it has been very much on everyone's mind that when we go to the floor there are going to be probably amendments offered which are protectionist in nature, such as, for example, a possible domestic content amendment. I think that while some might agree with that strategy of the domestic content amendment or other protectionist amendments, it is contrary to the thrust of

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this bill. And the effect of it would be to kill the bill.

And that is something that we should recognize as we move

forward with it and hopefully to report it out.

I realize that there are those on the Committee who wish this bill would go further. But I hope that they will recognize that half a loaf or more than half a loaf, I would contend, is perhaps better than the whole thing. And that if we want to get anything into law that we are going to have to resist the temptations to let the bill get out of hand once it reaches the floor.

So with that, Mr. Chairman, I thank you for your help.

And I thank the staff. And I move that the bill be
reported out.

Senator Moynihan. Mr. Chairman, would it be appropriate to take a moment to thank Senator Danforth for what he has done? And particularly for his clear understanding that this is a measure designed to increase trade and to confirm the policies of the half century which we have found difficulty with when there was only administrative power. We now give legislative sanction and encouragement to others; asking no more than the enforcement of the principles that we have stood for and for which he stands for. And we are much in his debt.

Senator Baucus. Mr. Chairman?
The Chairman. Yes.

Senator Baucus. Mr. Chairman, I have a short statement that I would like to give at this time.

Mr. Chairman, with reluctance, I will vote against the bill before the Committee. I think we all owe the Senator from Missouri our respect and appreciation for being diligent. I think he has been very fair and very reasonable. Certainly he has been bending over backwards to accommodate various members of the Committee. And we all owe him a word of thanks.

I personally have no profound objections to the specific provisions of the bill before us, but I will vote "no" for two reasons. First, I think we might send the wrong message at the wrong time to Japan and to the American people. I recently spent some time in Japan. Since I returned, I have met with numerous Diet members. Most members of the Committee have probably met with a good number of Japanese officials. In fact, I have met with so many I think we would be able to establish a quorum.

But there is, to quote a line from a movie, a failure to communicate. This bill, I think, sends two different messages. To Americans the message is action on trade. We are acting. To the Japanese the message is pulling back from action. A lack of action. Some Japanese will cite this bill as evidence as trade pensions are not enough to justify strong Japanese market opening measures.

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 In the coming months, we will see agricultural negotiations in the GATT ministerial. The recent Japanese concessions are a long, long way from satisfying the American trade concerns. More concessions, serious in scope, detailed in presentation are needed. The Japanese protectionism, especially to agriculture, is simply outrageous.

The bill before this Committee is mild to say the least. I don't think the time is right for sending a message of mildness. I am not a protectionist by any means. I represent an exporting state. And I want open; not closed markets.

I just don't think that today -- June 16th -- we should report a bill that will strengthen the hands of those Japanese officials arguing for slow and shallow concessions. I fear that if we send that message, the final result could be more tension and ultimately more protectionism.

My second concern is that this bill deals with the symptoms rather than the disease. We live in a competitive world; a changing world. Our economy is becoming interdependent with economies of other nations. And new technologies are emerging. Older industries face decay.

How should the United States respond? When Ambassador Brock appeared before this Committee, I asked him how far

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the Japanese have moved towards an open market. He said Japan had moved 15 percent of the distance. Let's ask the same question today of ourselves. Perhaps with tougher bargaining we might reduce 10 to 20 percent of our trade deficit with Japan. What about the rest? What about the long-term? Why don't we devote more resources here at home to research and development? Why does Japan produce a higher ratio of engineers than do we? Why are the number of United States' PhDs going down in chemistry, physics, and computer sciences? Why don't we move toward the computer literate population? Why are we abandoning our leadership role in space sciences, as the Office of Technology Assessment suggested just the other day? Why are American businesses more concerned with the short-term profit margin rather than long-term investments like our Japanese competitors? And why are we retreating on our commitment to education? Why are we short of skilled laborers? We neglect our roads and our ports and our infrastructure.

Moreover, we simply cannot afford a wartime defense buildup while we pass the NASA tax cut that disproportionately helped a small group of upper income Americans and fails to stimulate investments and savings as promised. The roots of our problems are here at home.

So again I express my appreciation to the Senator from

I want him to understand my reason for opposing the bill today. And I look forward, as I am sure other members of the Committee do, to looking more vigorously at 3 trade laws in considering these domestic policies that 4 affect international competitiveness. 5 The Chairman. Thank you, Senator Baucus. We will call the roll unless there are other questions. 7 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Packwood. 8 (Nowresponse) Pod. Age. Mr. DeArment. Mr. Roth. 10 Senator Danforth. Aye by proxy. 11 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Danforth. 12 Senator Danforth. Aye. 13 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Chafee. 14 Senator Chafee. Aye. 15 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Heinz. 16 Senator Heinz. Aye. 17 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Wallop. 18. Senator Danforth. Naye by proxy. 19 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Durenberger. 20 Senator Danforth Aye by proxy. 21 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Armstrong. 22 Senator Danforth. Ayerby proxy. 23 Mr. DeArment. Mr. Symms. 24

Senator Symms.

| 1 | | Mr. DeArment. Mr. Grassley. |
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| 2 | | Senator Grassley. Aye. |
| 3 | | Mr. DeArment. Mr. Long. |
| 4 | | Senator Long. No. |
| 5 | | Mr. DeArment. Mr. Byrd. |
| 6 | | (Nonresponse) orth. Age by promy. |
| 7 | | Mr. DeArment. Mr. Bentsen. |
| 8 | | Senator Bentsen. Aye. |
| 9 | | Mr. DeArment. Mr. Matsunaga. |
| 10 | | (Nowresponse) water we were present. |
| 11 | | Mr. DeArment. Mr. Moynihan. |
| 12 | | Senator Moynihan. Aye. |
| 13 | | Mr. DeArment. Mr. Baucus. |
| 14 | | Senator Baucus. No. |
| 15 | | Mr. DeArment. Mr. Boren. |
| 16 | | Senator Boren. Aye. By Driver |
| 17 | | Mr. DeArment. Mr. Bradley. |
| 18 | | Senator Bradley. Aye. |
| 19 | | Mr. DeArment. Mr. Mitchell. |
| 20 | | Senator Mitchell. Aye. |
| 21 | | Mr. DeArment. Mr. Chairman. |
| 22 | | The Chairman. Aye. |
| 23 | | There are two other minor matters that we ought to take |
| 24 | up. | It will take about a minute. It is customary to leave |
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the vote open for others to be recorded. The Ayes are 15

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and the nays are 2.

Senator Heinz, I think you have the next item on the agenda.

Senator Heinz. There has been reported to the Committee my Senate concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that the pending steel unfair trade practices cases be vigorously pursued and promptly concluded. At last count, we had roughly 32 or 33 co-sponsors of this, including a number of members of this as well as other committees.

As far as I know, the legislation has no substantive objections either from the Administration or from any known member of the Senate. But anybody who feels differently, this is the time for them to speak their piece. Senator Moynihan is a co-sponsor of this amendment. Before I yield to him for any remarks that he would like to make, I do want to say that I have heard personally from Deputy USTR Mr. McDonald. They have told me that they have no objection.

The reason for this is that it is a very helpful resolution at this time. With the preliminary determinations having been made on the countervailing duties suits, with subsidies ranging as high as a 40-1/2 percent having been found, this is no time for the Administration to kind of back off. This should encourage them to pursue the

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countervailing duties - and for that matter, the antidumping suits that the Commerce Department and the ITC have ruled favorably on -- to their full and complete and strongest possible conclusion.

I think every member of this Committee agrees that anybody who violates the antidumping or countervailing duty provisions of the 1979 Trade Act, obviously, should be held to account. And the purpose of this resolution, Mr. Chairman, is to make it clear that this country's policy against dumping, against subsidized competition is a policy that says "no" to such unfair trade practices.

Senator Long. Mr. Chairman, there's a problem with regard to one of those "whereas" clauses. Would you mind explaining that, Mr. Lang?

Mr. Lang. Senator Long, I think what might be of concern to you is that in the third "whereas" clause in the provision which begins the 1981-82 episode itouses the phrase "that "the present episode of alleged dumping and subsidization" -- the reason for unemployment and other domestic effects. In the early paragraph, the analogous phrase is contributed to.

I think your concern was that using the phrase "the reason for" might suggest the Committee's interference with the independence of the item.

Senator Heinz. Mr. Chairman, I understand the concern.

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I modify my resolution to substitute instead of the words "resulted in," in that third whereas to, "contributed to" in lieu thereof.

The Chairman. All right.

Mr. Lang. All right.

Senator Moynihan. Mr. Chairman, I don't mean to extend the discussion, but I don't get this many opportunities to commend the Administration.

(Laughter)

The Chairman. We don't want to lose a quorum.

Senator Heinz. Would the Senator yield to perhaps recover from the shock?

Senator Moynihan. The announcement on Friday by

Secretary Baldrige was a welcome and significant event.

There has not been any comparable finding in the history

of the trade laws. And it's worth noting, as we pass this

resolution, that we found steel being sold in this country

at \$500.00 a ton with a \$350.00 subsidy. The subsidies were

beyond anyone's comprehension. I mean we all thought there

was 10 and 20 and such percent, but we found 40 percent in

major products. And it is simply time we respond as a

nation if we mean to maintain our self respect, much less

our industry. And I thank Senator Heinz for taking the

initiative in this resolution.

The Chairman. Is there objection to the resolution?

(No response)

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The Chairman. If not, Senator Heinz. There is one other matter on the agenda.

Mr. DeArment. Yes, Mr. Chairman. And that's H.R. 1635. It's a matter that Senator Armstrong has an interest in. And it's described in attachment C.

Essentially what it is is a private relief bill for the Jefferson County Mental Health Center. Jefferson County Mental Health Center had been collecting from its employees social security taxes. They are a non-profit organization that can either opt in or out of social The IRS bundled and told them they had to security taxes. pay back some of the social security taxes collected from emplovees. They paid it back and then the IRS said, hey, we made a mistake.

The Chairman. It has passed the Committee before. that correct?

Mr. DeArment. That's right.

The Chairman. Has it been cleared on both sides? Mike, have you looked at it?

Mr. Stern. Yes. Actually this bill gives that health center less than the bill that passed the Finance Committee a few years ago and didn't go anywhere.

The Chairman. Is there any objection to reporting the bill?

Mr. DeArment. Well, Mr. Chairman, we may want to approve the bill since this is on an H.R. number, and not report it. But have the Committee approve it, and have the Chairman authorize to put it on an appropriate tax vehicle. The Chairman. Is there any objection to that procedure? (No response) The Chairman. Now is there anything else to come before the Committee? (No response) The Chairman. If not, we will stand in recess. (Whereupon, at 10:42 a.m., the meeting was adjourned.)