

May I add only this, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee. When your distinguished chairman comes up before the Rules Committee to ask for a closed rule on your tax legislation before the House the request is predicated, as I have always understood it, upon the intricate balance, the delicate interdependence, of the various provisions of the tax court and the tax laws of the country.

You change one of them by an amendment on the floor, for example, and you don't know what you will do to another section over here which may be related to or in some way dependent upon the section that you might amend on the floor without full awareness.

Well, now, I think this travel problem is somewhat like that. It is so delicately a part of a complex web, it is so intricate in its nature and character, and it is interdependent one part with another, that if you affect one part of it you don't know exactly what are going to be the repercussions of what you do.

My district happens to be in the area that has the largest tourist attraction of any group area in the United States. People come there from all over and of course our people go all over, and my State to a large degree derives its revenue from tourists, many of whom are people who come from abroad, and many other States are similarly affected.

If it is not an essential part of their revenue it may be the surplus or profit part of their revenue, and when you start affecting this travel pattern you begin to hurt areas of the country, and now nearly all parts of our country are attractive to tourists. Someone wants to see one sort of thing and somebody else wants to see another.

But you begin to have repercussions in our own country that you may not be aware of. Not long ago I was on a study trip to Israel, and to show you how it affects other people, my little group spent a night at a kibbutz up near the Sea of Galilee, and I inquired of the proprietor of that little place how many Americans came there a year. He said, "Twenty-five thousand Americans spend the night here and 15,000 more Americans have lunch here."

That is 40,000 Americans every year who visit that little place and it is a very important source of revenue to that little community of Jewish families, nearly all of whom have come there from some other part of the world seeking sanctuary in the new Jewish state.

If you stop travel, just look what it will mean to that one little area, if Americans can't go there. There is a similar situation, of course, all over the world.

On the other hand, in many parts of our own country where if you cut off tourist travel, even the foreign part of it, you will adversely affect the economy of our country. I don't appear here today, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, as an obstructionist. I don't want to appear here as a champion of a lot of luxury-loving Americans who want to travel around over the world spending a lot of money while their country is at war, but you have all sorts of problems.

The other day the leader of a Catholic college in my district called me up and said, "What about our students? Our students have been going abroad every year. Can they go?"

And I was home just this last weekend and had another inquiry from a student group: "How does this affect the ability of students to go abroad?"