

United States, but the bill before you has done a job of amputation, and by fixing the Western Hemisphere 30 degrees west of the Greenwich line proceed to remove Ireland from the Western Hemisphere, as well as Iceland.

Mr. ULLMAN. We might consider putting it back in the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. SMITH. We would be delighted because, quite apart from the matter of the relief we would get to be put on a parity with Canada and Mexico, we would like once again to be regarded as living in the same hemisphere as the United States.

Mr. ULLMAN. What is your definition of the Western Hemisphere?

Mr. SMITH. The Western Hemisphere is the line lying west of the zero line which cuts across the Greenwich line. The world is divided into two parts. There is the Western and the Eastern Hemisphere and zero line, the center—if you look on a map you will see—is at the Greenwich line.

This bill proceeds to define the Western Hemisphere for the purpose of this legislation as 30 degrees west of that. I only say that if you include all islands and continents completely located in the Western Hemisphere, the only lands you would be adding would be Ireland and Iceland.

Mr. ULLMAN. That is very interesting.

Are there any further questions?

Thank you very much.

Our next witness is Mr. Howard Chester.

Is Mr. Chester here?

We welcome you before the committee, Mr. Chester. Will you please identify yourself and whom you represent, and proceed as you see fit.

**STATEMENT OF HOWARD P. CHESTER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,
STONE, GLASS & CLAY COORDINATING COMMITTEE**

Mr. CHESTER. Yes, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Howard P. Chester. I am the executive secretary of the Stone, Glass & Clay Coordinating Committee. We are composed of seven international unions, all affiliated with the AFL-CIO, who have joined together to cooperate on mutual problems that affect any one of our seven affiliates. We have a combined membership of 250,000 workers, with active locals in almost all of the 50 States.

In this hearing on U.S. balance of payments we would like to register our opposition to rising private foreign investment which results in the export of American jobs. With the tremendous rise in private foreign investment of 454 percent between the years 1950 and 1966, this increased foreign capacity can only serve to decrease our exports and increase our imports, adding further distress to our balance-of-payments deficit.

The United States is importing products from U.S. foreign subsidiaries and affiliates of U.S. companies, in direct competition with their domestic operation or other domestic producers of the same product. In 1965 U.S. foreign affiliates exported products back to the United States totaling \$5.133 billion. Many of these affiliates have more workers employed abroad than they do in the United States, and if not re-