

We have maintained imports administratively over the whole period of the program at about 12.2 percent of domestic production. That is in the whole eastern part of the country. We have a special program on the west coast. Our principal concern in Interior is a means of increasing our reserves, and maintaining our productive and refining capability looking toward the future ever increasing demand for petroleum energy.

A review of the past indicates we have succeeded in maintaining a healthy petroleum industry which within the past year has demonstrated its ability to meet an international petroleum emergency. This has been done under the existing program. We believe that enactment of restrictive legislation would serve no beneficial purpose but would only make it more difficult to meet unexpected contingencies.

I would like to conclude my remarks by saying that the opportunities before us to contribute to the welfare of this country through trade are great. We will all agree that trade in products of commerce is a vital goal contributing to peaceful relations among nations. I am convinced that the distinguished members of this committee will not let temporary aims get in the way of this admirable long-term goal. This goal is within our reach and can be attained through the administration's trade legislation that President Johnson proposed to Congress last week.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

Our next witness is the Secretary of Labor, the Honorable W. Willard Wirtz. We appreciate having you back with us, and you are recognized.

STATEMENT OF HON. W. WILLARD WIRTZ, SECRETARY OF LABOR

Secretary WIRTZ. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will be glad to handle this in whatever way best meets the committee's convenience. I believe I can summarize the statement quite shortly and ask that it be included in its entirety in the record.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection it will be included in the record following your summation.

Secretary WIRTZ. Our position picks up from our discussion before this committee some 6 years ago and so there is relatively little new involved here. The position which I present, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, is this: that the Trade Expansion Act of 1968 does represent basically a continuation of the previous policies of the country, that it represents an affirmative contribution to those policies; and that the situation does not require or warrant resort to the quota approaches or proposals which are before the committee. Therefore I testify in support of H.R. 17551 and in opposition to the quota proposals.

I can be of most value to the committee in connection with the identification in the clearest possible terms of the relationship of this legislation to employment which is my particular responsibility.

Our employment in this country depends to the extent of approximately 7 percent as far as manufacturing industries are concerned, upon exports. The total number of jobs which are involved in U.S. exports of goods and services has increased by about 150,000 between 1960 and 1965.