

tion to a determination that an increase in imports has been a substantial cause of serious injury, it must also be shown that such increase in imports resulted in a substantial way from a tariff concession granted.

The council endorses the proposal that administration of the adjustment assistance provision of the TEA be patterned on the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965, with the President delegating the authority to make determination of eligibility jointly to the Secretaries of Labor, Commerce, and Treasury. It supports extension of the adjustment assistance provision of the Automotive Products Trade Act through June 30, 1971.

THE AMERICAN SELLING-PRICE SYSTEM

With major and continuing emphasis for expanding world commerce, and by building upon the results of the Kennedy round, the National Foreign Trade Council fully endorses the efforts now being undertaken by the United States and the other governments concerned to analyze the extent and impact of nontariff barriers, and to develop the basis for concerted international action under the auspices of the GATT for their reduction and ultimate removal. At the same time, the council also calls for continuing and more vigorous efforts by U.S. Government representatives in utilizing fully the countervailing duty, antidumping, and other provisions already in our own laws and in the GATT, to oppose and offset unfair competition and nontariff barriers which in contravention of GATT standards are adversely affecting U.S. commerce. Such devices as border taxes, export subsidies, import quotas, "buy national" laws and practices, discriminatory internal taxes, arbitrary customs valuation, and State trading and marketing regulations already adversely affect trade with many countries more than do tariffs per se, and can become even more restrictive. It is within this framework that the National Foreign Trade Council supports the elimination of the American selling-price (ASP) system.

In recognizing that the ASP system is characterized as a nontariff barrier, we strongly underline the fact that the United States is not the only offender insofar as the raising and maintaining of such barriers is concerned. Consequently, any termination of the ASP system calls for sound bargaining. Our negotiations toward future trade liberalization should encompass adherence to the principle of enlightened national interest, and any agreement involving concessions by the United States should contain compensation of real advantage for expanding markets for U.S. products.

The National Foreign Trade Council does not undertake to appraise in specific terms or values the compensatory concessions relating to the elimination of the ASP system which were agreed to in the Kennedy round negotiations. Your committee has, and undoubtedly will continue to receive, documentation from both the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations and the industries concerned relating to the effect of elimination of the ASP system upon particular industries.

Consistent with the foregoing, the council would strongly hope, therefore, that a common ground could be reached for elimination of the ASP system and for concerted international action under the auspices of the GATT for the reduction and ultimate removal of non-