

of our liberal trade policies. To deliberately cut our foreign trade would hurt both business and the consumer.

That a country as great and powerful as ours should be frightened into building trade walls against other countries is incredible. We know from past experience with the Smoot-Hawley tariff how dangerous such trade barriers are to our own economy.

CFA urges the enactment of the Trade Expansion Act of 1968 and requests that this letter be made a part of the hearing record.

Respectfully submitted.

(Mrs.) ERMA ANGEVINE,
Executive Director.

STATEMENT OF PAUL JENNINGS, PRESIDENT, INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL, RADIO, AND MACHINE WORKERS, AFL-CIO-CLC

My name is Paul Jennings, and I am President of the International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers, AFL-CIO-CLC.

I am very pleased to have this opportunity to file this statement setting forth IUE's position on the current trade situation in general and the Trade Expansion Act of 1968, in particular.

The IUE represents more than 340,000 workers in plants throughout the United States and Canada. Products manufactured by these workers range from miniature tubes to huge generators and motors and include all electrical machinery and electronics products found in between.

Jobs performed by these workers are also of great variety, from highly skilled technical work to those jobs requiring much less skill and training. To all these workers, international trade and U.S. trade policy is of great concern and consequence.

The position of the IUE and its members, like that of organized labor generally, has been to favor the greatest feasible increase in international trade. Our support for expanded trade involves the expansion of employment at home and among those with whom we trade. The objectives of our support are to promote improved living standards and working conditions here and abroad.

We have taken this position because experience has shown very clearly that where trade barriers are reduced on a sound and equitable basis, everyone benefits—consumers have a wider choice of products; greater access to foreign markets is made available; job opportunities are encouraged in our export industries; production efficiency is increased, and monopolistic prices are undercut.

We are aware that many jobs in this country are due to our export trade. Recent statistics have shown that in manufacturing industries as a whole, almost seven percent of total employment is directly related to exports. In the machinery industry, we are told the percentage is even higher.

The importance of export trade to our economy cannot be overstated.

In support of increased world trade, the IUE strongly endorsed the efforts of the Kennedy Round to reduce tariffs even further with the hope that these reductions, including those scheduled for July 1st, will lead to an increase in international trade which in turn will help to bring about the mutual benefits we mentioned above.

We must emphasize these mutual benefits if trade is to serve a useful purpose to us as well as to our trade partners.

Unfortunately, as you have been told, I am sure, by many who came before you, several problems have arisen in regard to U.S. imports. None of us can overlook the fact that some imports have caused dislocations, reduced employment, brought about plant closings to mention only a few problems which have been created. Let us consider several different problem areas with which we are faced today:

Adjustment Assistance

In the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, Congress gave recognition to the principle that adverse impacts of increased imports must not be shouldered by a few, when the benefits accrue to the many. In that Act, Congress incorporated adjustment assistance provisions to help firms and workers faced with problems caused by the competitive challenge of increased imports.

The IUE lent its support to this Act because just such a provision was included. However, while constituting a notable effort on the part of the United