

KENTUCKIANA WORLD COMMERCE COUNCIL, INC.,
Louisville, Ky., June 25, 1968.

Congressman WILBUR D. MILLS,
Chairman, Ways and Means Committee, House Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN MILLS: Attached is copy of a resolution passed at the April 3 meeting of the Kentuckiana World Commerce Council. Your efforts to protect the interests of the members of the Council will be very much appreciated.
 Very truly yours,

WILLIAM E. BENNETT, *President.*

RESOLUTION RE H.R. 17551, ET AL.

Whereas the Kentuckiana World Commerce Council, Inc., 300 West Liberty Street, Louisville, Kentucky, acknowledges that any quota or particular trade legislation at this time would prove devastating to Louisville and its surrounding area; and

Whereas conditions are such that import quotas would stifle competition; limit the consumer's choice; and, in general, violate the principles of free enterprise; and

Whereas would tend to legislate other countries out of the American market and drive them to open other markets, such as mainland China and the Soviet Union: Therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the consensus of this Council that it go on record to oppose any such legislation; and be it further

Resolved, That any individual member of the Council participate according to his own individual need.

(The following material was submitted for the record by: Danish American Trade Council, Inc.; Finish American Chamber of Commerce, Inc.; Norwegian-American Chamber of Commerce, Inc.; and Swedish Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Inc.):

NEW YORK, *March 14, 1968.*

Mr. LOUIS KRAUTHOFF,
Chairman, Trade Information Committee of the Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. KRAUTHOFF: The below mentioned organizations decided to submit joint testimony on trade policy to the Trade Information Committee because of the importance of the Nordic area in world trade and as a trading partner of the United States. Although the aggregate population of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden is only 20 million people, the total imports of the area are now more than \$12 billion a year. This compares with the \$27 billion imports of the United States in 1967, with its population of more than 200 million persons.

Put another way, the four Nordic countries import goods each year to the value of over \$600 per head of population. The corresponding figure for the United States is about \$135.

It is clear from these figures that the four Scandinavian countries depend fundamentally on foreign trade for their livelihood. As a consequence, they have strongly supported all international moves to free the channels of world trade. They took part in the successive GATT negotiations, and in the Kennedy Round were able to play an important part in securing the success of the negotiations because the four countries sank their individual differences and negotiated in Geneva as a single unit working for maximum tariff reductions.

It follows also that we, as trading organizations representing the industries and traders of our countries, have solid reason to admire and appreciate the liberal trade policies which have been followed by the United States throughout the postwar years. We believe that this attitude on the part of the United States has spurred other countries on to follow her example. The Kennedy Round itself was a United States initiative and proved to be the single most successful tariff-cutting negotiation in the history of world trade.