

Unless the American manufacturer receives fair and just treatment in this consideration we can promise you that every port in the United States will become an Ellis Island of the late 1800's and early 1900's, overflowing with foreign labor in one form or another. So who cares about our immigration quotas? How inconsistent can we be?

We question some of our actions on the international front as for example, and again referring to our case against Polish imports, my colleagues and I also question some actions in the administration of foreign aid. For example: during the long wait for a Treasury decision on dumping by Poland, we found that large amounts of soil pipe were being imported from Brazil at prices which appeared to be too low even for the Brazilian economy.

We found that in 1965-66 U.S. imports from a certain company in France declined considerably and that during this time Brazilian imports increased a similar amount. We also found that AID, our foreign aid program, had loaned or granted money to a Brazilian importer for a blast furnace to produce pig iron, used in the production of cast iron pipe. It was notable that this same French company held the controlling ownership in this Brazilian operation. Who, may we ask, benefits from the Alliance for Progress? Brazil or France? Into whose pocket does our AID money finally drift? American labor and industry certainly receive no benefit. They pay the bill but like the monkey that made love to the skunk, they have about enjoyed all of this pleasure they can stand.

An interesting observation on the manipulations of this same French company which is responsible for all of the French imports and 20 percent to 30 percent of the total imports annually owns and operates a foundry at Lynchburg, Va., and in its distribution is limited largely to the Southeast and Middle West. They do not ship to the west coast and little if any into Florida. Into what regions do we find French and Brazilian pipe entering this country? They're too smart to foul up their own nest, so their imports are directed largely to Florida and the west coast.

I think of no illustration to impress upon you the importance of protecting American labor than the actions taken by this same French company, which by the way is a member of our institute.

Following their purchase of the Virginia foundry and instituting there the manufacture of cast iron soil pipe, they then bought control of a Maryland foundry, presumably for their fittings production which the Virginia shop did not have. After operating this for a year or so, it was closed and I understand is now in the process of liquidation. Could it be that the competition in the case of fittings from Poland, which found their way mainly into the eastern seaboard from Baltimore to Boston and in the area served by the Maryland foundry have gotten too rough for the French? Could they possibly have found that the difference in labor rates paid in the United States compared to those in France and Brazil posed a barrier to a successful operation in the face of competition from Iron Curtain countries? The American manufacturer is expected to accomplish this feat. They can, with help. We don't want protection. We don't need that. We need a broad understanding of our problems and substantive assistance.