Picture the thousands of American workers who lost their jobs or were set back in the labor pool because of automation and mergers. Reluctantly, they had to accept the fact that automation and/or mergers are a must in today's highly-competitive business world, hoping that with anticipated company growth they would be hired back and work up the ladder again. Once they fully realize that foreign exports are siphoning off this growth and their jobs, then be prepared to watch the fur fly. The United Steelworkers, AFL–CIO Labor Leaders see this picture, and encourage support of the two pending pieces of legislation for the good of all American labor.

All the American worker seeks is opportunity to work and advance. He will provide for his family, build his own home, fight for his country, pay his taxes, and spend his money here in enjoying the fruits of his labor. American Industry and American Labor have always been willing to work together to enjoy the good things of life; together they can compete with any and every country on equal terms for the world market. In today's world, each country seeks to protect their own. We are not ready for one world society or Government. In fact, the fear of America's greatness by our foreign friends is an obstacle. They want our money, pick our best brains, and call the shots. The Theatrical Stage Employees Union, worried about members' unemployment caused by more film-making abroad, earmarks $100,000 to plug American-made movies. This we must add to "Buy American".

The Wall Street Journal, Wednesday—May 29, 1968, carried the article entitled: "Johnson's Trade Message Urges Rejection of Proposed Legislation on Import Quotas". I want to comment on this as I understand it. I fully understand that I am not as well versed as some members of the Administration, so please correct me where I am wrong.

First, I believe that we are bargaining in reverse. I believe that we have allowed The European Common Market Countries the whip hand. They are offering to speed tariff cuts substantially *if* the United States won't impose new protectionist measures and wins repeal by Congress of the "American Selling Price". Then, the President called on other nations to join us to reduce major non-tariff barriers that impede international commerce and block U.S. products from competing for world markets. "We will step up our efforts to prompt removals of these trade restrictions" he said. The ifs and Congressional repeal are held over our heads. My studies show that the Common Market countries and Japan have non-tariff barriers, market-sharing, limitations on foreign investors, etc. much more than our country's limitations on imports. They can give a little and yet have an open road to dump more of their products here. Our country's trust in other countries' promises always seems to backfire. Let's not kid ourselves; they need us. We should bargain and bargain hard and not sacrifice our labor. Our history shows that we win on the battlefield and lose at the bargaining table.

The President criticizes the import-quota proposals. He said they wouldn't protect the jobs of U.S. workers or the markets of American businessmen, but would force higher prices and prompt other nations to retaliate with new restrictions. Here, again, we show weakness. Does this mean that only by foreign imports can we keep our prices down at the expense of our labor?

The President further asks Congress to amend the 1962 Trade Expansion Act, stating it is too complicated and rigid. In this Act it seems to imply that imports do away with jobs (this should never happen), and only if there is "substantial" injury will one be retrained—how many job losses is substantial? (estimated 100,000 jobs in Steel Industry alone, and how many more in Auto Industry with only 120,000 cars exported to foreign countries, excluding Canada?)

How do measure jobs from Company's expected growth when this growth is taken up by exports, as in Steel?

Mr. Chairman, when the Steel Industry, one of the largest industrial employers and taxpayers in our Nation, says their growth is siphoned off by unrestricted, unfair foreign steel imports and when the Steelworkers of America, AFL-CIO say that foreign imports of steel and ores is eliminating jobs and they both join hands in common cause on eve of wage negotiations—they, I will believe.

I want to thank Chairman Wilbur Mills and members of the House Ways and Means for making it possible for us to appear here and give our viewpoints on Foreign Imports.

I tried to make as strong a statement as possible in pointing out that job opportunities to the American workers should receive top consideration in passing legislation on Foreign Imports.

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