this insofar as firm and worker adjustment assistance criteria are concerned and it recommended a change in those criteria to make it easier for workers and firms to become eligible under import competition for adjustment assistance.

Well, we think that is a good idea, but we also think that to keep the escape clause from being completely a dead letter those same amended criteria should be extended as well to the escape clause and to make it equally easy, if that is the word to be used, for domestic industries as a whole to become eligible for tariff adjustment, as individual firms and groups of workers become eligible for firm and worker adjustment assistance.

The reason for that, we think, is that, while individual firms and groups of workers in some industries may be damaged simply because of localized inability to compete and therefore merit some selective aid in the nature of adjustment assistance, nonetheless, where entire industries are unable to compete the application simply of adjustment assistance is in effect a subsidization by the United States out of Federal funds of the exporting industries in other countries to the United States.

Next the countervailing duty statute. We believe that there are a number of unfair trade practices, primary among which is remission of added value taxes in the Common Market countries, and similar such export incentive schemes which exist in a great many countries, that operate to give unfair advantage to a variety of exported products to the United States and to pins from several countries.

The statute is quite clear, and the Supreme Court's interpretations of the countervailing duty statute are quite clear, that remission of such taxes as added value taxes is within the scope of the statute.

However, the Treasury's practice in administering the statute over the years has been that remission of such internal indirect taxes does not constitute a grant or bounty within the meanings of the statute and Treasury declines to impose countervailing duties in this situation.

We believe the Congress should reaffirm its original intent and as interpreted by the Supreme Court in some suitable fashion, perhaps by resolution, in such a way that the Treasury would be constrained to administer and enforce the statute as orignally intended and as would be appropriate in today's circumstances.

Last, we anticipate that a bill introduced not long ago by Senator Mondale on the Senate side entitled the "Czechoslovakian Trade Act" will eventually come before this committee. We would like just to comment on that.

While we are concerned because a great many pins are coming into the United States in increasing quantities from Czechoslovakia without benefit of most-favored-nation duty rates, we generally as an industry, that is, the safety pin-straight pin industries, support foreign policy initiatives which tend to improve relationships between the United States and the Communist countries.

However, we think it completely inappropriate that such objectives be accomplished by authorizing the President to enter into trade act negotiations with countries such as Czechoslovakia, in effect to reduce duties without even the preliminary safeguards of reservation of articles from negotiations, mandatory and discretionary, that are con-