

predecessor of the international policy committee. A copy of that statement is hereby submitted for your record.

The CHAIRMAN. It will be included in the record at the conclusion of your statement. (See p. 3358.)

Mr. MITCHELL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. In order to conserve the committee's time may I ask permission to file a complete text and merely highlight recommendations at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. You have that permission. Go right ahead.

Mr. MITCHELL. Starting with the ruling principle that the association favors continued liberalization of world trade on a truly reciprocal basis, the principal points that we recommend, based on the past experience and anticipated future requirements of the aluminum industry, can be summarized as follows:

1. The general objective of U.S. trade policy should be the creation and maintenance of world market conditions that permit true international competition on a business basis. This means competition based on differences in business skills and judgments, and on more efficient use of resources, rather than on differences resulting from national economic or political policies. Nontariff barriers and other practices or devices which distort or prevent such international business competition should be minimized, eliminated, or offset.

2. Tariffs on aluminum products should be harmonized at the lowest level possible. In this regard, an unresolved problem is the increased disparity between United States and European Economic Community tariffs on aluminum ingot which resulted from the Kennedy round. There is also significant disparity between the United States and the EEC with respect to semifabricated aluminum products.

3. Industry sector negotiations—an approach which was undertaken in a tentative way in the Kennedy round—are recommended as more suitable to the complex and diverse character of aluminum foreign trade than are conventional negotiations which deal simultaneously with many industries.

4. Effective and uniform international antidumping standards and procedures are prerequisites to healthy international business competition. A realistic definition of dumping is needed—a definition that weeds out anticompetitive practices and does not exclude competition by suppliers whose home market prices are higher than those prevailing in other markets.

5. The key to aluminum market development is the industry's continued research and promotional efforts at home and abroad. More equitable foreign trade conditions are needed to permit this developmental work to continue.

6. Recognition must be given to the fact that when governmental restraints are placed on capital outlays for foreign investments essential to competitive foreign operations, they are also likely to inhibit United States aluminum exports. The adverse effects of these restraints are certain to be felt if the mandatory controls on foreign investment are not relaxed at an early date.

Mr. Chairman, the above recommendations are based on characteristics common to the aluminum industry both in the United States and abroad: