

Such discriminatory blocs hamper the development of truly international trade. During the Kennedy Round tariff negotiations, for example, the European Common Market countries, bargaining as a trade bloc, proved to be the most serious obstacle to trade liberalization. This was especially true with respect to aluminum.

FACT DOES NOT PROVIDE UNITED STATES EQUAL ACCESS TO CANADIAN MARKET

The proposed pact, which would give Canadian firms free access to the United States aluminum market (the world's largest), makes no mention of the much-discussed Canadian anti-dumping procedure which restricts imports into Canada much more effectively than do existing tariffs. This omission perhaps is due to the fact that Canada is a signatory to the new international anti-dumping code, negotiated concurrently with the Kennedy Round. It should be noted, however, that legislative action by the Canadian Parliament is required to conform internal Canadian law to the provisions of the new international code. This is most unlikely to happen prior to the July 1, 1968 deadline date established by the code. The dissolution of Canada's Parliament last month puts off the legislative action required to implement the new international code until after a new Parliament is elected on June 25, 1968. Nobody can predict at this time when the new Parliament will consider the matter. But even assuming Parliament acts, the question still remains as to what the new Canadian procedure will be and how it will be administered.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LIBERALIZING TRADE

The Aluminum Association has repeatedly urged equal access to markets as the basis for truly international trade. The relatively low aluminum tariffs between the United States and Canada do not represent the basic problem. The already very large United States imports of aluminum from Canada are proof of that fact. Rather it is the tariff and non-tariff barriers of Europe and Asia that hamper the development of international trade in aluminum products.

Consequently, the interests of increased foreign trade in aluminum could be best advanced at this time by concentrating government and industry efforts in these two areas.

(a) Continue to seek parity between foreign and United States tariff levels and the further elimination of non-tariff barriers, as has been urged repeatedly by The Aluminum Association. When that has been achieved, consideration can be given to the further reduction of aluminum tariffs by all industrial nations. In this way trade barriers can be reduced meaningfully and truly international trade in aluminum can be stimulated.

(b) Establish greater uniformity in anti-dumping standards and procedures among industrial nations. This is especially necessary in the case of Canada.

The CHAIRMAN. We appreciate your doing so, Mr. Mitchell. Are there any questions of Mr. Mitchell?

If not, we thank you, sir, for bringing your testimony to the committee.

Mr. MITCHELL. Thank you.

(The following letter was received for the record by the committee:)

HOMESHIELD INDUSTRIES,
Elmhurst, Ill., July 3, 1968.

Hon. WILBUR D. MILLS,
Chairman, Ways and Means Committee, U.S. House of Representatives,
House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: As one of the many relatively small independent fabricators of aluminum products in the U.S. and as a member of The Aluminum Association we wish to add our views to those already expressed before your Committee on the subject of trade policies regulating the importation of aluminum into the U.S.

We believe that our individual interests along with those of the entire industry and the consuming public will best be served by a continuation of government efforts to bring about free trade in aluminum.

That the consumption of aluminum has, more than in any other part of the world, achieved its most spectacular advances in the U.S. is valid testimony