

which are primarily importers of either consumer electronic products or the electronic components used in their assembly.

They are the importers; we are the domestic producers. They want to be unrestricted in the importation of components - and of the finished radio and television sets. We want to see some participation of domestic manufacturers in supplying the U. S. market. Our economic interests appear to be opposed. They want to protect their investment in foreign plants; we want to protect our investment in American plants, and in the employment which our U. S. investment has created. We are both "protectionists" in this sense; but they wrap their protectionism in the appealing semantics of free trade.

If opposition meant that you should not consider the merits of the problem, we are finished before we start. We doubt that this great Committee will refuse to consider our problem merely because spokesmen for consumer products manufacturers, importers, and distributors are opposed to our position.

III. DUE IN PART TO RISING IMPORTS, THE CONSUMER ELECTRONIC PRODUCTS AND COMPONENTS INDUSTRIES HAVE SUFFERED A 16% LOSS OF EMPLOYMENT SINCE THE FALL OF 1966; THE STAKE OF THE COMPONENTS INDUSTRY IN EMPLOYMENT AND THE THREAT OF JOB LOSS FROM IMPORTS ARE $2\frac{1}{2}$ TIMES THAT OF THE CONSUMER PRODUCTS INDUSTRY.

It is essential that you understand that the interest of our country in investment in plants in the United States, and in the jobs such plants generate, lies in a fair consideration of the problem of the components manufacturers. Let me illustrate this by citing the