(Mr. Chester's prepared statement follows:)

STATEMENT OF HOWARD P. CHESTER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, STONE, GLASS, AND CLAY COORDINATING COMMITTEE

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE

Mr. George M. Parker, President, The American Flint Glass Workers Union of North America
Mr. Lee W. Minton, President, The Glass Bottle Blowers Association of the United States and Canada
Mr. E. L. Wheatley, President, The International Brotherhood of Operative Potters
Mr. Paul Pelfrey, President, The United Brick and Clay Workers of America
Mr. Felix C. Jones, President, The United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers International Union
Mr. Ralph Reiser, President, The United Glass and Ceramic Workers of North America
Mr. Harry Baughman, President, The Window Glass Cutters League of America

Mr. Chairman, my name is Howard P. Chester. I am the Executive Secretary of the Stone, Glass and Clay Coordinating Committee. We are composed of seven international unions, all affiliated with the AFL-CIO, who have joined together to cooperate on mutual problems that affect any one of our seven affiliates. We have a combined membership of 250,000 workers, with active locals in almost all of the fifty states.

In this Hearing on U.S. trade policies we would like to make it clear from the beginning that the Unions listed above represent employees in industries that are already extremely import sensitive and we know that the Kennedy Round of tariff cuts will serve to further accelerate the foreign low-wage imports in these industries. They are presently faced with large shares of the domestic market being captured by foreign imports, causing plants to close and workers to suffer loss of their employment.

To list some of the industries we are concerned with that are now suffering severe damage: pottery, ceramic tile, illuminating and table and art glassware, hydraulic cement, lime, gypsum, and flat glass. There are many other industries also showing their concern. We submit that for these labor-intensive industries to compete with the like product produced in foreign countries, who have willingly accepted our technology and our mass production system but did not accept our high wages, can only be destructive to our high wage, high purchasing power economy.

Most industries are willing to share in the growth of U.S. markets with the foreign producers, but they are not willing to have this growth completely obsorbed by imports or to have present productive capacity and employment displaced by imports.

The Congress is showing great concern with our foreign trade policies and bills have been introduced; to establish import quotas on specified products; to amend the Trade Expansion Act; to amend the Anti-Dumping Act; to provide for orderly marketing, and to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, to establish procedures to relieve domestic industries and workers injured by increased imports from low-wage areas. This last-described Bill, H.R. 478, known as the Dent Bill, resulted from years of research and testimony given before Congressman Dent's Subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor on "The Impact of Imports on American Labor." After thorough debate on September 28, 1967, the Bill passed the House by a strong majority of 340–29.

Senator Long, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, conducted Hearings October 18, 19 & 20, 1967 on the import quota bills that had been introduced in the Senate. Considerable interest was shown by the public, business, labor, Congress and Cabinet Officers of the Administration. Senator Long also will be conducting hearings on a legislative oversight review of U.S. trade policies, seeking more data on our trade policies.

Certainly we in Labor who are vitally affected by imports and U.S. trade policy should concentrate our efforts and battle for fair and just legislation. There are several important deficiencies in our present foreign trade policies that work in direct opposition to our national interest.

Private Foreign Investment

U.S. foreign investment—and, as a substantial part of this category, U.S. private foreign investment—must be given full consideration as an inseparable part of our foreign trade policy. The following Chart "A" will serve to show the