

U.S. IMPORTS

[Dollar amounts in billions]

	1961	1966	Increase (percent)
Crude foodstuffs.....	\$1.60	\$2.12	32.4
Crude materials.....	2.87	3.85	33.9
Semimanufactures.....	3.38	5.59	65.3
Manufactured goods, including food.....	6.68	13.99	109.5

Comparing the five-year period 1961-66, the chart above points up with great clarity the large increases in imports of semimanufactures and manufactured goods, 65 percent and 109 percent respectively. Since these two classes of products carry with them the greatest amount of labor expended, it results in a larger displacement of U.S. workers and job opportunities.

U.S. IMPORTS

[Dollar amounts in millions]

	1961	1966	Increase (percent)
Cement, lime and gypsum.....	\$18,759	\$35,379	90
Ceramic floor and wall tile.....	14,952	27,744	85
Pottery, earthenware and chinaware.....	34,643	55,222	60
Flat glass.....	47,449	57,712	22
Illuminating and table and art glassware.....	21,712	36,239	67

The above comparison of 1961 with 1966, in the products produced by members of the Stone, Glass and Clay Coordinating Committee bear out the previously shown increases in imports of semimanufactures and manufactures of labor intensive products. It does not show the many years of damage causing plant closings, jobs eliminated and overall loss of potential jobs. These figures do show the increasing penetration of imports and the dollar amounts are based on FOB values and do not include ocean freight or marine insurance which would increase the amounts by at least 10 percent.

In pottery for example, the 60 percent increase in imports in 1966 over 1961 is called the adding of "insult to injury." Imports of china and earthenware, led in major part by the Japanese, *had already* captured 48.4 percent and 33.6 percent of the domestic market, respectively. This is an almost unbelievable but factual account of what has happened in the pottery industry. Of the \$55 million of total pottery imports in 1966 the Japanese captured \$33 million. Something must be done to prevent annihilation of this industry and its workers.

Note the rising increases in imports of cement, lime and gypsum products, with a 90 percent increase; ceramic floor and wall tile 85 percent increase; flat glass (includes sheet, plate and float, cast and rolled, tempered, laminated, and mirrors) 22 percent increase; and illuminating and table and art glassware, 67 percent increase.

The officers and members of these International Unions are showing great concern over the jobs that are continuing to be eliminated, by imports, and automation attempts to compete that have not slowed the tide, but acted as a deterrent to annihilation.

Immediate action to halt job losses due to our trade policies would be in our Nation's interest, and corrective measures should be taken, in conjunction with existing and proposed Government programs, to help our unemployed, and to put a stop to the dangerous erosion of U.S. employment due to the rising tide of foreign imports.

Summary

American jobs are being exported to other countries by the astounding increase in private foreign investment. Increasing from a 1950 figure of \$19.004 billion to a 1966 figure of \$86.235 billion or a 454 percent increase, using American investment plus foreign labor to produce products for sale within the foreign market and for export to the United States, displacing American labor and