

ever successfully petitioned for relief under those provisions. In his message of May 28, 1968, the President has recommended that these sections be amended and that relief be substantially broadened so that it would be available to American workers whenever increased imports are a substantial cause of injury. It is difficult for my union to understand why we should allow the standards for relief under the antidumping laws to become more limited and less available at the same time that we are trying to liberalize these adjustment assistance provisions.

For these reasons, on behalf of my union I strongly urge this Committee to give immediate support to House Concurrent Resolution 447 and Senate Concurrent Resolution 38, which express the sense of Congress that the Code should be submitted for legislative consideration prior to its becoming effective in this Country. Surely the representatives of American workers should be given the opportunity to express their views on such an important change in our domestic fair trade laws, laws which so directly affect the welfare of these workers, under the normal procedures of the legislative process. To allow the new Code provisions to take effect without careful deliberation under regular legislative procedures would amount to an unfair and unlawful by-passing of Congressional functions.

Mr. CHESTER. Mr. Hollan Cornett, of the United Stone & Allied Products Workers.

STATEMENT OF HOLLAN CORNETT

Mr. CORNETT. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the largest part of my job with this union consists of representing the workers of the six operating companies with potash plants in the Carlsbad, N. Mex., area.

I am here today to plead with you gentlemen to give these workers some protection from the scourge of potash imports which is rapidly changing them from workers making a decent living wage to recipients of unemployment insurance and public welfare.

In the prepared written statement that I have submitted to you are tables relating the facts on potash production and the increases of imports into the United States, along with exhibits showing the actual factors of what is happening to the union members of our local unions, as well as other unions made up of the workers of the domestic potash industry, and what is happening to the economy of Carlsbad and the State of New Mexico.

I am not going to belabor the facts and figures; they are all before you, and I urge you to study them thoroughly.

What I really want to impress upon you is the human side of the story, for I am convinced that we here in the United States have a moral obligation to our own citizens that should take precedence over the attitude and well-being of other countries.

This is not just a problem for Carlsbad, N. Mex., and members of our union. Even though the majority of domestic potash production comes from New Mexico, there are producers in California, Utah, and Idaho. They too, have suffered because of the increase in imports from Canada and other countries.

The United States enjoys a generally high standard of living, with high salaries and high taxes. These high taxes give all foreign potash producers, especially Canada, an artificial advantage over the domestic producer.

Canada is by far the largest exporter of potash to the United States. Most of the U.S. producers of potash have established plants in Canada, and gain further advantage of a 5-year moratorium on taxes by establishing Canadian operations.