(Trade Expansion Act of 1962) is the same for domestic industries, individual firms or workers.

The Administration recognizing that whereas the escape clause provisions of the Trade Extension Act of 1951 were successfully applied by several domestic industries which qualified thereunder, the changes made for securing relief by injured industries, individual firms or workers under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, proved to be a complete nullity, is now suggesting amendments to the latter Act through the proposed "Trade Expansion Act of 1968" (H.R. 17551). However, the proposed changes in H.R. 17551 apply merely to individual firms and workers *and does not apply to domestic industries.* In other words the proposed new Act will make it easier for individual firms and workers to secure relief from loss of jobs or loss of income due to increased ruinous imports, but the domestic industry which contains the individual firms and employs the workers will still be handicapped by the criteria under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, which criteria has been impossible to meet up to the present time.

The President in requesting Congress to liberalize the previous impossible restrictions placed on those industries, firms and individuals seeking justifiable relief from imports, very studiously limited the proposed changes to apply only to firms and workers. He stated:

"Some firms, however, have difficulty in meeting foreign competition, and need time and help to make the adjustment.

"Since international trade strengthens the nation as a whole, it is only fair that the government assist those businessmen and workers who face serious problems as a result of increased imports.

"The Congress recognized this need—in the Trade Expansion Act of 1962—by establishing a program of trade adjustment assistance to businessmen and workers adversely affected by imports."

It is respectfully pointed out that to offer relief to firms and workers and not to the domestic industry involved is absolutely worthless. . . . What can it possibly benefit a firm if it receives tax assistance or a loan or other adjustment, if the industry is forced out of the business of producing the article because of low cost foreign competition? What can it possibly benefit a worker in the long run if he gets extra unemployment benefits or training or relocation, if the industry in which he was employed transfers its manufacturing ability and know-how to low wage countries because of imports from similar low wage countries? If the proposed "Trade Expansion Act of 1968" (H.R. 17551) is passed in the present form as related to escape clause provisions for domestic industries and tariff adjustment provisions as relates to individual firms and workers, it is possible that a firm or worker could qualify for relief under the new provisions but the domestic industry could not qualify even though petitions could be filed by all three categories at the same time and the same evidence adduced by the Tariff Commission in its investigation.

The domestic window shade industry would benefit nothing if under the proposed criteria through the Trade Expansion Act of 1968, an individual firm or window shade worker were granted some of the relief outlined in the act, but the domestic industry itself gives up production. In order to meet the foreign competition in the American market place, it would be necessary to put the domestic industry on a competitive basis through the remedies offered under the escape clause of the Expansion Act of 1962 with the criteria for such relief changed in the same manner, that the proposed Trade Expansion Act of 1968 intends to change the criteria for individual firms and workers.

It is strongly urged that the criteria for relief proposed by the new Act (H.R. 17551) be changed so that it would be identical for domestic industries, individual firms workers.

AN OMNIBUS QUOTA BILL SHOULD BE PASSED SO THAT ANY DOMESTIC INDUSTRY THAT IS INJURED AND QUALIFIES UNDER AN ANNOUNCED CRITERIA WOULD BE ABLE TO GET RELIEF FROM RUINOUS IMPORTS

Congress is well aware of the many quota bills presently pending and covering many imported articles. There is no doubt that at least some are meritorious and are deserving of Congressional action. Obviously, some of them are merely put into the hopper by Congressmen in order to appease constituents.

In order to reduce the work load of Congress in this connection and to remove the doubt as to whether or not a domestic industry is entitled to relief from imports by limiting the amount of such imports, an omnibus quota bill should be