

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN DENT, A REPRESENTATIVE IN
CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee allow me first to thank you for the opportunity to present a few views here this morning at this important decisionmaking conference.

The CHAIRMAN. We are pleased to have you with us and you are recognized.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Chairman, I don't intend to take any time giving you a lot of massive figures. I think you are getting as many figures as you can possibly absorb from those who are identified with the affected industries both pro and con.

However, I have come here to present to the committee a compilation of all of the nontariff barriers that have been set up by our 58 trading partners in GATT. You will find every country—52 of the countries are listed here—with the barriers that they have against U.S. imports.

By the passage of time and the history of the international trade movement we find that if there is any hope at all of ever getting what the dreamers call "free trade" it will take a greater lifetime than any of us can hope to live to be able to iron out the nontariff barriers which are a greater barrier to American imports in other countries than all the tariffs and customs that were ever assessed.

We have talked about trade without giving much attention to the phenomena that have taken place in our generation. There have been three steps in this trade movement that have been serious and apparently overlooked by many of the observers who are on the scene and have been writing about trade for so many years that they have become "experts" because of their publications.

First, this Nation attained a very enjoyable position in world trade in that it was the major distributor of mass produced goods, thereby enabling America to open its borders up to millions of untrained workers from all over the world who were able to fit into our industrialization plan and who became trained and skilled people in our economy.

Up until World War II we had what was practically known as an exclusive export business in that it was without a doubt the largest man had ever seen coming from any one country.

However, this was caused by two things. One: we were able to produce because we recognized the dependence of one upon the other, wages paid and the purchase of goods. We recognized this and probably the one outstanding example was when Henry Ford decided to pay \$5 a day compared to 80 cents and 90 cents a day in the coalfield, recognizing that unless people had money that couldn't buy the products of industry.

This lesson has yet to be learned in foreign countries, although there are those who come and testify before the many committees of this