have agreed that I shall represent both unions since the testimony I am about to give applies to our respective memberships.

Together our memberships total in excess of 100,000 shoe workers in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

The people we represent are engaged in the manufacture of footwear and component parts thereof.

Our unions recognize the necessity of a policy and program of trade expansion, full employment and vigorous, healthy economy as the national objective. We endorsed and supported the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. We wish that we could share our President's enthusiasm for the proposed Trade Expansion Act of 1968. However, as representatives of shoe workers who depend on the shoe industry in the United States for their livelihood, we fear that the proposed Trade Expansion Act of 1968 by itself will only accelerate the loss of job opportunities in the American shoe industry which was experienced under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. To the shoe workers whom we represent and to thousands of others throughout the country, reciprocal trade under this act has meant a growing nightmare of imports of millions of pairs of unessential foreign made shoes, with America exporting thousands of badly needed jobs.

SHOE FACTORIES AND SHOE WORKERS

It may be helpful at this point to give some idea of the scope of the economic impact of the leather shoe manufacturing industry, and some information about the location of shoe factories and the makeup of the work force which will help to explain why the shutdown of factories in this industry would constitute such a serious problem.

Including both production and nonproduction employees, there was an average of 229,000 persons directly employed in the industry in 1967. It is estimated that this employment was spread among about 800 companies with over 1,100 factories scattered in some 600 cities and communities in 41 different States. Counting the employees engaged in the manufacture of components, materials, equipment and machinery, a total of 350,000 to 400,000 persons depend on the industry for their employment.

Community industrial development agencies interested in attracting new industry have sometimes used the rough measure that a plant employing 500 people affects the economic welfare of 1,500 to 2,000 people. On the basis of this rough measure, shoe manufacturing in the United States affects the economic welfare of a million to a million and a half citizens.

A significant point in this connection is the fact that most shoe factories are located in small communities. In many cases they are the major factor in the economic life of the community or make an important contribution to the support of that economic life. In so many communities, if the shoe plant should shut down, the impact on the community would be tragic.