

The image that we now have is partially a result of the media. For, as William Hiatt notes, the people know about sewage treatment from two sources: TV's Norton as played by Art Carney on the Jackie Gleason show, and, for the older generation, the Great Guildersleave on radio's Fibber Magee & Molly show (and later on his own TV show). Norton is the unskilled laborer who works all day long in the sewers and shows the marks of it. He is a bumbling idiot who does not know enough to come up for air now and then. He is the fall-guy who tags along for the fun and is the source of much of the fun because of his peculiar line of work.

But in the Great Guildersleave we have the other end of the spectrum—management. He is the head of the local water works and it is obvious that if he ever got down into a sewer he would not be able to find his way out. He is the primeval example of the hack political appointment. He knows little, but it is probably cheaper to give him a good job at City Hall than to have him on welfare. He is good at nothing but the bumbling use of words and is the butt of the jokes around City Hall. His main consolation is that there is one lower than him on the local totem pole and that is the dog catcher.

Like it or not, this is the image that most people have of those who work to keep sewage treatment up to date and who are the main ones working today in water pollution control. It is an image fostered by TV and radio; it is an image guaranteed to give the viewer someone he can look down upon.

It is with this in mind that we have to find the ways to upgrade the image of the professional and non-professional worker in sewage treatment. I think that the first step has already been taken by the change of terms. We now speak of "water pollution control" and this is a better description of what we do than sewage treatment. You may ask: "What's in a name?" And I would have to answer "plenty"! Our younger generation is perhaps more idealistic than any other in our history. And for the first time we are painfully aware that pollution of our environment could spell the end of our civilization.

This is a real challenge to our youth. And if we are to recruit the necessary personnel to run our complicated treatment plants and to plan new systems to meet the needs of the future, we will need these youth. They are the hope of the future and we have to give them an image that befits the important work we ask them to do.

The use of terms like "Water Pollution Control" and "Environmental Health Sciences" are aids in this recruitment. They aid all of us who want to be proud of the work we do. Certainly, it does sound better to say that we are engaged in water pollution control rather than sewage treatment. And it is more accurate! It more accurately describes the kind of work that we do. For what we do has more to it than the digging and cleaning of sewers.

A change of names is the beginning. But in addition to this we need constant publicity. And this means the use of public relations people and techniques. If Madison Avenue can be used to sell the detergents that pollute, why can we not use it to sell the remedies that will keep us if not pollution-free, at least pollution safe?

Public Relations is more than just selling an image. It is also the art of informing people. Information is one of its basic functions. Again our people want simplicity. They want toilets and sewers that work, but they are not interested in how they work, but that they DO! It is our task to keep them informed on the complexities of modern water pollution control. Unless they are aware they will not know or understand how

important water pollution control is. And this could spell disaster for our society. But if the public is well informed, certainly this will do much for our image. And it will help to attract to our ranks the young scientists and engineers and technicians that we need today. This kind of information and the use of publicity to get it to the public are what we have in mind when we say that we need public relations people in our offices.

Finally, to have a good image, we must be adequately represented in the entertainment media. Very few entertainers would think today of telling an offensive ethnic joke. It would kill their career. And yet they see nothing wrong with jokes about sewer workers.

I think that it is time that we challenged the stereotypes created by the Nortons and the Great Guildersleaves. The entertainment media have to learn that by making a joke of our professions they are not merely hurting a segment of America, they are also holding back the vital work of combating pollution. They are holding back from us the highly-skilled personnel that we need. For who wants to go to work for a joke.

We have to challenge the entertainment media to take us seriously and to present our work in a light that will help us in the fight against pollution. As H. Rap Brown once said: "You are either a part of the solution or a part of the problem." And right now TV is a part of the problem. It must be made aware that it has to be a part of the solution. I would not be so bold as to say how they should do this. I am sure that they have enough experts to do the job. But it must be done. The Nortons and the Great Guildersleaves must be eliminated. Youth must be challenged to see water pollution control as one of the necessary facts of life today.

These then are a few ideas on creating a new or improved image for our profession. Is it really important? Well, to go back to what I said at the beginning, the Indians of New York State had a high degree of culture but it was held back by their constant need to move. Pollution was the fact of life that kept them from advancing or establishing really permanent villages.

The white man in America now has the same problem, only compounded. For he has nowhere more to move. He must now learn to live with his environment and this means controlling its pollution. And controlling it means a well-educated, highly skilled corps of people who are dedicated to water pollution control. This will come through our efforts to educate our personnel, but it will come mostly from the improved image of our work and workers, an image that will attract the young man and woman who is really the hope for the future. Without them and without our efforts there well may be no future. This is the challenge.

U.S. BALANCE-OF-TRADE PROBLEMS

HON. SHIRLEY CHISHOLM

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1971

Mrs. CHISHOLM. Mr. Speaker, Benjamin Franklin once wrote:

No nation was ever injured by trade.

It is especially ironic that the proof of his fallacy will be the electrical industry.

The IUE in particular has been hurt especially hard over the past 5 years. They saw a 1969 balance of trade in con-

sumer electronics at a minus \$890 million. My figures from the Commerce Department for 1970 show a minus \$1,270. You might have seen in the July 30 edition of the Times that Maurice Stans warned that—

The U.S. might have a negative balance of trade for the first time in this century. The United States' overall balance of trade in recent years has deteriorated from surpluses of \$5 billion to \$7 billion in the early sixties to \$1 billion to \$2 billion levels since 1967. In 1971 the trade surplus may disappear altogether for the first time since 1893.

The United States has found itself in this precarious position in part because of low tariffs on imports. For example, our tariff on television sets is 7 percent while Japan's is 21 percent. Japan also has a list of 123 major quotas which have effectively banned U.S.-manufactured products from its markets. Even though our TV's cost less, they have been kept from the Japanese market. Mexico is another example of a country which has taken enormous advantage of our lax policies. That Government has imposed restrictions in all areas which have Mexican counterparts. They will import goods which supplement their own industry but not allow any competition with its own industry.

Foreign governments appear to have more stringent laws protecting their own industry than the United States does. Our Government's policy considers management profit a higher priority than labor security and welfare, and its import and tariff policy is based on this premise. This country has been victimized more and more by dumping of foreign imports. Dumping—selling a good for a lower price here than in the foreign country from which it originates—is a criminal violation of title 15 of the United States Code. The enforcement of that code has been reportedly nonexistent in recent years. It has gotten to the point where U.S. companies are filing complaints against European and Japanese manufacturers. This action is especially critical because of the thousands of jobs in the balance. This action is not as contradictory to Government complicity with industry as it first appears. The prosecution of foreign companies which dump is supported by the U.S. Government. The neglect of title 15 enforcement is probably due to bureaucracy more than anything else. Representative SILVIO O. CONTE, Republican, Massachusetts, is a prime proponent of cracking down on the dumping practice. He explains it this way:

By cutting their prices in this country they gain an unfair advantage over our domestic companies, then these same foreign countries block U.S. firms from selling in their homelands, allowing them to jack up the price of the same items that they sell at home.

The U.S. corporations themselves have aided and abetted this lax policy. Non-enforcement of title 15 also can be seen in light of the growth over the past 10 years of multinational corporations from the United States resulting in foreign subsidiaries and plants in foreign countries producing directly for the U.S. market. In the period 1969-70 U.S. electrical and

electronic industry has invested \$2.5 billion in new plants and equipment in foreign countries. U.S. patents and licenses have also been leased to foreign manufacturers in exchange for royalties. This practice is especially repugnant when viewed as a way to obtain cheaper labor than here in the United States. GE, Westinghouse, RCA, Sylvania, Zenith, Emerson, Philco, Admiral, and Singer are just some of the companies fleeing to Taiwan, Singapore, Hong Kong where wages range from 15 cents an hour to 35 cents. In Japan where there are relatively powerful unions, wages have been brought to a level of \$1 an hour. By working in these countries the companies enjoy the best of both worlds—they hire employees in the lower labor market and at the same time sell their products in the highest price market, the United States. The irony is that the electronics industry is a growth industry but it will grow in countries other than the United States. In addition to layoffs, the curtailment of growth perspectives in the electronics industry has also meant a shutting off of employment opportunities for minority groups. When Emerson TV Corp. closed its doors in June 1970, 180 blacks and Spanish-speaking workers who were receiving special training were laid off. The Zenith Radio Corp. of Chicago reported that close to 2,000 employees hired as a result of equal opportunity employment policies were laid off as a result of the shift to foreign labor.

Since 1934, this country has prided itself on being a "free trade" advocate. The end of World War II brought an increase in foreign imports which has increased steadily. This growth, particularly within the next decade, has been stimulated by a variety of factors: The disparity between U.S. and foreign labor costs of assembly and processing; severe and increasing competition in the United States from foreign producers; existence of U.S.-owned foreign plants initially established with the intent to expand in the world markets; benefits provided by tariff item 806.3 and 807; and the incentive offered by foreign governments to attract new industry. This boom in imports is shown very clearly in the statistics of the last few years. Total U.S. imports under tariff item 806.3 and 807 combined increased annually from \$953 million in 1966 to about \$1,842 million in 1969. While trade under both of these provisions rose sharply and without interruption over this period, most of the aggregate increase, \$889 million, was accounted for by articles assembled abroad or containing U.S.-fabricated parts.

From a sample put together by the U.S. Tariff Commission it appears that in 1969 about 40 percent of the imports under this tariff provision was by U.S. concerns having an investment in the overseas assembly facility from which the imports were obtained; about 60 percent of this trade was by U.S. firms whose foreign establishments were primarily oriented to 807 operations. The remainder of the trade was largely by foreign concerns that on their own account obtain U.S. components for assembly into the products they export to the United

States. A small part of the total trade was by jobbers or contractors with no financial interest in the foreign establishment from which the assembled article was obtained. The chart below explains this more clearly:

	807	806.3
Total U.S. imports 1969.....	1,649	193
Imports by firms with U.S. investments in foreign facilities.....	608	95
Firms whose foreign facilities are exclusively assembling U.S. material.....	376	82

The growing volume of imports particularly under items 806.3 and 807 has been accompanied by increasing expressions of concern by the AFL-CIO Executive Council and other labor groups. It is their contention that the duty allowance on U.S. materials has encouraged a shift of production facilities from the United States to foreign countries where wages are lower. This has resulted in the exportation of U.S. job opportunities.

The 806.3 and 807 provisions are provided for under schedule 8, part 1, subpart B of the Tariff Schedules of the United States—TSUS. Pursuant to the 806.3 provision articles of metal, except precious metal, that have been manufactured or are subject to a process of manufacturing in the United States and which are exported for processing and returned to the United States for further processing are subject to duty only on the value of the foreign processing. Item 806.3 has its origin in the Customs Simplification Act of 1956. The purpose of the provision was to facilitate the processing of the United States metal articles in contiguous areas of Canada during breakdowns or other emergencies at nearby plants. The explanation offered on the floor of the House at the time of passage was as follows:

This provision would permit manufacturers to send into Canada principally for processing * * * when * * * they are unable to process that particular metal product within their own plants * * * I believe that there is no possibility that these particular products would ever be shipped to such countries as Belgium, Spain, Portugal, and so forth because of high transportation costs.

Needless to say he was wrong.

The principal articles entered under this item in 1969 are interesting to note: aircraft—primarily wing and tail assemblies and fuselage panels; aluminum sheet and strips, rods, and pipe and tubing; semiconductors, copper and brass strips, boilers and auxiliary equipment. In 1969, imports of aircraft parts were valued at \$68 million.

Item 807 allows imported articles assembled in foreign countries with fabricated components that have been manufactured in the United States to be subject to duty on the full value of the imported product less the value of the U.S.-fabricated component. No further processing in the United States is required for the articles imported under this item. This means that there is no need to have any major adjustment made abroad allowing American companies to ship their parts abroad, have cheap labor put the product together and then ship the finished product back to the United

States duty free and with substantial financial gain for their corporation.

American companies have devised all sorts of ways to increase their profit by importing goods into the United States. A major change which has gained momentum in the sixties is the soaring rate of investment of American companies in foreign operations. These investments combined with patent and license agreements with foreign companies have transferred American technology to plants throughout the world. Many of these foreign companies operating with American machinery and know-how pay workers as little as 15 cents an hour in Taiwan and less than a dollar in Mexico. In 1960, U.S. firms invested about \$3.8 billion in plants and machinery in foreign subsidiaries. In 1971, the Commerce Department said that U.S. firms plan to invest over \$15 billion. These investment figures show that more than \$8 billion will be invested abroad in manufacturing. This is about one-fourth of the \$32 billion planned investment in manufacturing in the United States for this entire year. Westinghouse is a good example of a company which has gone through this type of growth. In 1950, Westinghouse had 67 licenses in 21 foreign countries. Today it has 200 licensing agreements in 38 countries.

It is interesting to note that in 1969 Ford was reported to be England's biggest exporter and IBM was the leading French exporter of computer equipment. During the past 25 years according to the estimates made by Harvard Prof. Raymond Vernon about 8,000 subsidiaries of U.S. companies have been established abroad, mostly in manufacturing. It is estimated that the annual sales of foreign branches of U.S. firms are approximately \$200 billion or five times U.S. exports. The trend of the American based firm is probably best represented by an advertisement which was placed in the Wall Street Journal, July 15, 1970:

If you have a patented product or a product that has a market in the U.S. we can help you find a reasonable licensor in Mexico.

An additional major change since World War II is the emergence of a new kind of business—the multinational firm. These are often American-based companies with plants, sales agencies, and other facilities in as many as 40 countries around the world. These multinational firms can juggle their production of parts and the finished products from one subsidiary to another in a different country. The multinational firms can juggle its bookkeeping and prices and their taxes. Their export and import transactions are within the corporation determined by the executives of the corporation, for the benefit and profit of the corporation. This is not exactly free trade. Surely it is not foreign competition. It is also interesting to note that these same companies are calling for the defeat of quotas in the name of free trade.

General Electric has over 80 foreign manufacturing facilities in 24 nations. Westinghouse has either a majority or working agreement with 40 foreign subsidiaries as to who controls the business. No longer can you classify these com-

panies as American but rather they are multinational conglomerates — see the list of the foreign bases of these American companies. No consumer electron products have been manufactured in the United States by Westinghouse since its Edison, N.J., plant was shut down in 1970. These products are now being manufactured by Japanese companies—Sony, Hitachi, and Final—using the Westinghouse label. Radio components are being imported from other manufacturers in Taiwan and Hong Kong. GE has imported small-screen black and white TV sets from a Japanese company, Hitachi. GE has other joint ventures with Hitachi, Toshiba, and others, and during the 1969-70 strike entered into agreements with them to provide it with electrical and electronic parts. GE has fully owned affiliates in Hong Kong and Singapore with an average wage of \$2 a day. GE overseas work has increased 107 percent since 1966 while its domestic work force has increased by only 20 percent.

It is easy to talk about this subject in terms of profit lost or accrued. It's also easy to view import statistics coldly and without much interest. The effect of all these statistics, however, has been an increase in the number of jobs lost to overseas markets. The aggregate number of workers engaged in the production of U.S. material for exportation and processing and assembly must be estimated. All of the material which I was able to get hold of cited different figures using different base numbers. The U.S. Department of Labor estimated that there was a loss of about 700,000 jobs in the 1966-69 period because of increased imports. This does not include an estimate of the loss caused by foreign trade barriers or the markets lost to the multinational firm. For the same period the BLS estimated that the number of jobs lost due to exports was 400,000. More recently the Department of Commerce disclosed that the unemployment in the electronic industry declined by an estimated 107,000 last year alone. The Commerce Department informed me that imports now represent more than 30 percent of domestic consumption of the consumer and that rougher times are ahead.

Mr. Speaker, I include a list of American-owned companies and their subsidiaries and affiliates:

**LIST OF COMPANIES, SUBSIDIARIES,
AND AFFILIATES**

SINGER CO.

1. Subsidiaries:
 - Commercial Controls Canada Ltd. (Canada).
 - Friden (Holland) N.V. (Netherlands).
 - Friden S.A. (France)—86%.
 - Singer Co. of Canada Ltd.
 - Singer-Cobble Ltd. (Great Britain).
 - Singer Industries Ltd. Nigeria.
2. Affiliates:
 - Pine Sewing Machine Mfg. Co. (50% owned) which makes sewing machines in a plant in Utsunomiya, Japan.
 - Wholly owns Mastumoto Mokko Ltd. which makes cabinetware.
 - Owens 50% of Pine Tarnsportation Ltd.
 - Own 45% of Controls Co. of Japan.

TIME, INC.

- Company publishes 6 international editions of Time Magazine.
- Subsidiaries:
- Time-Life International de Mexico, S.A.

Time-Life International (Nederlands) N.V. (with subsidiaries in England, France, Switzerland and Curacao).

Time International of Canada Ltd.
Little Brown & Co. (Canada) Ltd. 60% owned

AMERICAN METAL CLIMAX

1. Some subsidiaries are:
 - Climax Molybdenum N.V. (Netherlands).
 - Am.: Exploration Quebec Ltd.
 - Am.: Canada Inc.
 - Kawneer Co. Canada Ltd.
 - Northwest Amax Ltd. (Canada) 75%
 - Northwest Amax Ltd. (Canada) 75% owned — the Climax Molybdenum Co. of Michigan owns the Climax Molybdenum Development Co. (Japan).

CUMMINS ENGINE COMPANY, INC.

1. Subsidiaries (wholly owned).
 - Cummins Diesel of Canada Ltd.
 - Komatsu-Cummins Sales Co. Ltd. (Tokyo-Japan). 51% owned.
2. Foreign Licensees, etc.
 - Komatsu Mfg. Co. Ltd., Tokyo, Fried's Krupp (Germany), Diesel, Nacional S.A. (Mexico) etc., Mexico City

LEVER BROS. CO. (UNILEVER LTD.)

Has interests all over the world, including Japan—subsidiaries and affiliates are not listed separately.

BOOZ, ALLEN & HAMILTON, INT.

International consultant firm in Canada, West Germany, France, Mexico, etc.

BELL & HOWELL CO.

1. Markets in U.S. a line of cameras produced by Canon Camera Co. Inc., Tokyo and sold as Bell & Howell—camera equipment.
2. Owns 90% of Japan Cine Equipment & Mfg. Co.
3. Wholly owned subsidiaries include:
 - Ditto of Canada Lt. Toronto.
 - Bell & Howell Canada Ltd. Toronto
 - Bell & Howell H.B., Sweden.
 - Bell & Howell France S.A. Paris.
 - Devry Institute of Technology of Canada, Ltd.
 - Other subsidiaries in Sweden, Belgium, Switzerland, etc.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO.

1. Subsidiaries:
 - Canadian International Paper Company.
 - British International Paper Ltd.
 - Canadian International Pulp Sales Ltd.
 - International Paper Company (Europe) Ltd.
 - International Paper (France).

CARRIER CORP.

1. Subsidiaries:
 - Carrier Air Conditioning (Canada) Ltd.
 - Camwell of Canada Ltd.
 - Toyo Carrier Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan) 75% owned.
 - Carrier International Sdn. Malaysia.
 - Carlyle Air Conditioning Co., Ltd., United Kingdom.
 - Carrier GmbH Germany.

BORG-WARNER CORP.

1. Wholly-owned subsidiaries include:
 - Arpic N. V. (Holland).
 - Borg-Warner Investments Pty Ltd. Borg-Warner (Canada) Ltd.
 - Borg-Warner Ltd. (England) which owns Marbon, Australia Pty. Ltd. (55%) Borg-Warner.
 - Australia Ltd. (75%) etc.
2. Affiliates (jointly owned):
 - Ube Cycon Ltd. (Japan).
 - Nsk-Warner KK (Japan).
 - Alsin-Warner KK.
 - York, India Ltd., New Delhi, India.

STANDARD OIL CO. (NEW JERSEY)

1. Company owns 70% of Imperial Oil Ltd. (Canada).
- Company owns 23% of Interprovincial Pipe Line Co. (Canada).
- Company owns all of Esso Eastern Chem-

icals, Inc., which coordinates chemical interests in Japan.

Southeast Asia, etc.

Company has extensive European, Latin American, Middle East and Far East holdings in Norway, Denmark, West Germany, Belgium, Venezuelan, Brazil, Argentina, Chile etc.

IBM

Has 17 mfg. plants in 15 nations, including Japan.

IBM World Trade Corp. & its subsidiaries operate facilities in 108 countries in 1969.

PEPSI CO.

1. Subsidiaries:
 - Paso de los Torros, S.A. (Uruguay).
 - Shani Bottling Co. (Pty) Ltd. S. (Africa)
 - Pepsi-Cola Italia S.P.A.
 - Pepsi Co. Oversea Corp., Food Enterprises Ltd. (Japan), Mike Popcorn K. K. (Japan).
 - Pepsi-Cola (Japan) Ltd.
 - Pepsi-Cola (Pakistan).
 - Pepsi-Cola Ltd. (England).
 - Pepsi-Cola Refrigerantes Ltd. (Brazil).

KIMBERLY-CLARK CORP.

1. Subsidiaries:
 - Kimberly-Clark of Canada Ltd.
 - Kimberly-Clark Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd. (Canada).
 - Kimberly-Clark Lumber (Canada) Ltd. (inactive).
 - Kimberly-Clark de Mexico S.A. (60% owned).
 - Kimberly-Clark Far East Ltd. (Singapore) 60% owned.
 - Kimberly-Clark Ltd. (England) 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % owned.
2. Co. has property in Japan.

BOISE CASCADE CORP.

1. Company has foreign utility operations, mainly sale of electricity, conducted through subsidiaries in Ecuador, Guatemala and Panama—the subsidiaries are:
 - Empresa Electrica del Ecuador Inc.
 - Empresa Electrica de Guatemala, S.A.
 - Cia. Panamena de Fuerza y Luz.
2. Company has subsidiaries including:
 - Boise-Cascade International, Inc. which owns Ontario-Minnesota Pulp and Paper Company, Ltd. Mobile home and recreational vehicle plants in British Columbia, France, England, and The Netherlands.

CPC INTERNATIONAL

Principal Subsidiaries:

- Clifford Love & Co., Ltd. (Australia)
- Refineries de Maiz, S.A.I.y.C. (Argentina)
- Refinacoes de Milho, Brazil Ltda. (Brazil)
- Canada Starch Co. Ltd.
- Brown & Polson Ltd. (England).

LOCKHEED AIRCRAFT

1. Among the company's principal subsidiaries, wholly-owned, are:
 - Lockheed Aircraft Int'l. A.G. (Switzerland)
 - Lockheed Aircraft Int'l. Ltd. (Hong Kong)
 - Lockheed Aircraft Corporation of Canada, Ltd.
 - Lockheed Offshore Petroleum Services Ltd. Canada
 - Lockheed S.A. de C.U. (Mexico)
 - Lockheed Aircraft (Australia) Pty., Ltd.

CONTINENTAL CAN CO., INC.

1. Principal subsidiary:
 - Continental Can Company of Canada Ltd.

H. J. HEINZ CO.

1. Subsidiaries:
 - H.J. Heinz of Canada Ltd.
 - H.J. Heinz Co. Ltd. (91.16% owned) British Isles
 - Nichiro-Heinz Co. Ltd. (80% owned) to make and market Heinz products in Japan also in Australia, Belgium, Luxembourg, Holland, Portugal, Venezuela, Switzerland, Italy, Pago Pago, etc.

DEERE & CO.

1. Subsidiaries:
 - John Deere Ltd. (Canada)
 - John Deere Intercontinental Ltd. (Ontario, Canada)

John Deere (France)
 2. John Deere S.A. Mexico 75% owned:
 John Deere-Lanz Ver waltungen A.G. Germany (99% owned)
 John Deere, Ltd., South Africa, 75% owned.

HEWLETT-PACKARD CO.

1. Company's European operations are handled by wholly-owned Hewlett-Packard S.A. (Switzerland). This company has 2 manufacturing subsidiaries and 9 marketing subsidiaries.

2. Affiliates:

Yokogawa-Hewlett-Packard, Ltd. (49% owned) makes electronic measuring instruments in a plant at Hachoti, Japan. The affiliate also handles companies marketing operations in Japan. Also in Canada, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, Australia.

SPERRY-RAND CO.

1. Main subsidiaries are:

Sperry Rand Canada.
 Sperry Rand Ltd. (England).
 Sperry Rand Italia, S.P.A. (Italy).
 Vickers (Germany) G. mbH.
 Sperry Rand Australia Ltd.

2. Affiliates:

Tokyo Keiki Seizosho Co. Ltd.
 Nippon Univac Kaisha Ltd. (Japan).
 Oki Univac Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan).
 West & de Toit (S. Africa).

BRISTOL MYERS CO.

1. Subsidiaries:

Bristol Banyu Research Institute Ltd. (Japan).
 Bristol Laboratories (Japan) Ltd., Bristol Industries Ltd. (Taiwan).
 Bristol Laboratories of Canada Ltd.
 Bristol-Myers Co. Ltd. (England).
 Deutsche-Drackett Inc.
 Bristol-Myers, Canada Ltd.
 Bristol-Myers (Japan) Ltd.
 Clairol (Japan) Ltd., Hair Coloring Industries (Japan) Ltd.

W. R. GRACE & CO.

1. Some subsidiaries are:

Dearborn Chemical Co. Ltd. (Canada).
 Dubois Chemicals of Canada, Ltd.
 Golding Bros. Canadian Ltd.
 Howard & Sons (Canada) Ltd.
 Leaf Confections Ltd.
 Willard Chemical of Canada Ltd.
 Leaf Belgium N.V.
 S.A. Rene Weil, France 85% owned.
 Hughes Bros. Ltd. Ireland.
 N.V. Cacaoafabriek de zoon (The Netherlands).

UNITED AIRCRAFT

1. Subsidiaries:

United Aircraft of Canada Ltd. 90.6
 2. Affiliates:
 Ratier-Forest S. A. France (15% owned) makes aircraft and missile components.
 Precilec S.A. (France) 20% owned makes electronic components.
 Orenda Ltd. (Ontario) 40% owned.

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

1. Texas Instruments Japan Ltd. (owned equally by Co. and Sony Corporation).
 2. Some subsidiaries are:
 Geophysical Service International Ltd.
 Texas Instrumentos and Electronicos do Brazil Ltda.
 Texas Instruments Ltd. (England).
 Indonesia Surveys S.A.
 G.S.I. de Mexico, S.A. de C.V.

BENDIX CORP.

1. Some subsidiaries are:

Akebono Brake Industry Co. Ltd., (Tokyo) 10.3% owned.
 Jidosha Kiki (Tokyo) 13% owned.
 Bendix Taiwan Ltd. (Taiwan).
 Ducellier et Cie, (Paris, France) 60% owned.
 Jurid Werke GmbH (Hamburg, Germany) 49% owned.
 Bendix Mintex (Pty.) Ltd. (Australia) 51% owned.
 Greenpar Engineering Ltd. (Essex, England).

AMERICAN MOTORS

1. Some subsidiaries are:

American Motors (Canada) Ltd.
 Canadian Fabricated Products Ltd.
 American Motors of South Africa (Pty) Ltd.

American Motors del Peru.

A.M.C. de Venezuela, C.A.

2. Affiliates:

IKA-Renault S. A.
 Vehiculos Automotors Mexicanos, S.A.

M'DONNELL DOUGLAS CORP.

Some subsidiaries are:

Douglas Aircraft Co. of Canada Ltd.
 McDonnell Douglas Japan Ltd. (Tokyo).

M'GRAW-HILL, INC.

1. Some major subsidiaries are:

McGraw-Hill Co. of Canada, Ltd.; McGraw-Hill Book Co. (South Africa) (Pty) Ltd.
 McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. Ltd. (England).

McGraw-Hill Book Co., GmbH, Dusseldorf, Germany.

Libros McGraw-Hill de Mexico S.A. de C.V.

2. Affiliates:

Technic Union, Paris, France (49% interest).
 New Medical Journals Ltd., London England (50% interest).
 World Medical Publications S.A., Brussels, Belgium (50% interest).

Nikkei-McGraw-Hill Inc., Tokyo (49% owned).
 Tatu-McGraw-Hill Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, India (40% owned).

Penguin Publishing Co. Ltd. (Great Britain) 10% owned.

FORD MOTOR CO.

1. Ford Motor Company, Ltd., Britain, produces cars, trucks, commercial vans and Ford tractors, and is the 2nd largest producer of such items in the British Isles.

2. Ford Motor Company of Canada Ltd. (81% owned) is the 2nd largest producer of passenger cars and the largest producer of trucks in Canada.

3. Ford-Werke A/G produces Ford cars, light buses, pickups and vans, and is the 3rd largest producer of such vehicles in Germany.

Subsidiaries and branches:

4. Ford also has affiliates in many countries:

Ford Motor Co. S.A. Mexico.
 Ford Motor Argentina.
 Ford (Uruguay) S.A.
 Ford Motor Co., Del Peru S.A.
 Ford Motor Co., A/S Denmark 78% owned.
 Willys Overland do Brazil S.A. Industria E Comercio (Brazil) 52% owned.

PARTIAL SUMMARY OF FOREIGN HOLDINGS OF MULTINATIONAL COMPANIES LISTED IN ADVERTISEMENT PAID FOR BY "EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR AMERICAN TRADE"

BOEING CO.

1. Wholly owns Boeing of Canada Ltd.; engaged in overhaul, modification, field service and spare part support for Vertol helicopters in Canada.

2. Is affiliated with and owns 10% of the largest aerospace company in Germany Messerschmidt Bolkow-Blohm GmbH.

3. Company planning to construct a \$3.5 million structural fiberglass factory near Winnipeg, Manitoba.

NATIONAL BISCUIT CO.

1. Company has world-wide operations.

2. Some of the company's subsidiaries are:
 Christie, Brown & Co. Ltd. (Canada).
 Nabisco, Ltd. (England).
 Fireside Food Products Co. Ltd. (Canada).
 Griffin & Sons, Ltd. (New Zealand).
 Nabisco-La Favorita C.A. (Caracas, Venezuela) 60% owned.
 Kut-as-Sayyid Estate, Ltd. (Iraq).
 Salua Biscotti ed, affini S.p.A. (Italy).
 Reid Milling Ltd. (Canada).
 Nabisco-Fomosa, S.A. (Mexico).

National Biscuit (France).
 Oxford Biscuit Factory Ltd. (Denmark).
 Industrias Nabisco-Cristal, S.A. (Nicaragua).

HONEYWELL, INC.

1. Some subsidiaries are:
 Honeywell Controls, Ltd. (Toronto).
 Honeywell, A.B. (Stockholm, Sweden).
 Honeywell, N.V. (Amsterdam, The Netherlands).

Honeywell Europe, Inc., (Brussels, Belgium).

Honeywell, S.A.I.C., (Argentina).
 Honeywell GmbH. (Frankfurt, Germany).
 Honeywell Defense Products Europe, S.A.R.L.

Oy Honeywell A.B. (Helsinki, Finland).

2. Affiliates:

Yamatate-Honeywell Keiki Co., Ltd. (Japan) 50% owned.

Yamatate-Honeywell Co. Ltd. (Taiwan)

CATERPILLAR TRACTOR CO.

1. Wholly owns:

Caterpillar of Australia Ltd.
 Caterpillar of Belgium S.A.
 Caterpillar of Brasil S.A.
 Caterpillar of Canada Ltd.
 Caterpillar Mexicana, S.A. de C.V.
 Caterpillar Overseas Credit Corp. S.A.
 Caterpillar France S.A.
 Caterpillar (Africa) (Pty) Ltd. Johannesburg, S. Africa.

Caterpillar FarEast Ltd. Hong Kong

2. Affiliates:

Caterpillar Mitsubishi Ltd. Tokyo, equally owned with Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., Sagami, Japan.

AMERICAN EXPORT

1. American Export Industries owns 97.49% American Export Isbrandtson Lines, Inc.

2. Owns 95% of Premium Iron Ores Ltd. (Toronto).

Owns American Export International, Inc.

XEROX CORP.

1. Company is world-wide, some principal subsidiaries include:

Universal Microfilms Ltd. (England).
 Xerox of Canada Ltd.

2. Company affiliates include:

Rank Xerox Ltd. (England) owner 50%.
 Owns 50% of Fuji-Xerox (Japan).

CHASE MANHATTAN BANK

Has branches in many countries.

FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK

Has branches in many countries.

BANK OF AMERICA

Branches in many countries.

PFIZER, INC.

Produces in Japan—owns Pfizer Int. Corp. (Panama).

Owns 80% of Pfizer Taho Co. Ltd. (Japan).

KAISER ALUMINUM & CHEMICAL CORP.

Company has world wide foreign affiliates in Japan, England, Canada, Germany, Italy, etc.

MARCONA CORP.—SUBSIDIARY OF CYPRUS MINES

Has some world wide affiliates—has \$250 million contract to provide.

Japanese Steel Makers with 4.2 million tons of lump ore.

GENERAL MOTORS CORP.

Has world wide holdings such as:

General Motors of Canada, Ltd.
 Motors Holding of Canada Ltd.
 Vauxhall Motors Ltd. (England).
 Adam Opel (Aktienogellschaft (Germany)
 General Motors Holden's Pty. Ltd. (Australia), etc.

CLARK EQUIPMENT

Company's products made world wide by licensees, some of whom are in Japan.

Subsidiaries include:

Canadian Tyler Refrigeration Ltd.
 Clark Equipment of Canada Ltd.

Clark Equipment Ltd. (Great Britain).
Also in Switzerland, France, Venezuela,
West Germany, Belgium, Brazil, Argentina,
Mexico, Spain, etc.

QUAKER OATS

Subsidiaries:
Quaker Oats Co. of Canada Ltd.
Quaker Oats Ltd. (England).
Quaker Oats Co. (Germany).
Quaker Oats Co. (New Zealand).
Also in Mexico, Nicaragua, Colombia, Swe-
den, etc.

DELTEC INTERNATIONAL LTD.

1. Company is an investing banking busi-
ness primarily in Latin America and Europe.

LITTON INDUSTRIES, INC.

1. Has plants world wide, including Japan.

CHRYSLER CORP.

1. Subsidiaries include:
Chrysler Antemp Ltd. (England).
Chrysler Australia Ltd.
Chrysler Canada Outboard Ltd. (Canada).
Chrysler Canada Ltd.
Chrysler Antemp S.A. (France).
Rootes Motors Ltd. (England) owns 73.3%.
(Company entering into agreement with
Mitsubishi Healy Industries Ltd. subject to
Japanese government approval to form joint
auto venture in Japan, (65% Japanese
owned.)

Mr. Speaker, for decades the warning
has been flashing before us. If Congress
does not do something to alleviate the
problem faced by American workers soon
then Benjamin Franklin's assurances will
be small comfort for those victim to
empty promises.

One approach which has been called
for is the following:

First. We must strictly enforce anti-
dumping laws and statutes which im-
pose penalties on subsidies of exports by
foreign countries.

Second. Congress must pass quota leg-
islation which would establish the right
of foreign countries to sell in the U.S.
market, but which would guarantee a
fair share of production and jobs in this
country for the American workers.

Third. Legislation requiring "truth in
import and labeling" must be enacted.
This would require American based com-
panies who import for sale in the United
States to carry a label on the face of
the product citing this practice.

Fourth. Tax laws must be reevaluated
in the face of financial manipulation by
multinational corporations. I have en-
tered a list showing the foreign affiliates
of American companies and the opera-
tions which it undertakes in subsidiaries
abroad. American corporations have
used this device to unfairly escape pay-
ing taxes.

The problem is serious and calls for
remedial action at the earliest possible
date.

**THE LOCKHEED LOAN AND THE
PIGZTYE CAPER: NO RESEM-
BLANCE?**

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1971

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, in light
of the Congress' recent action subsidiz-
ing the failing management of the Lock-

heed Corp., I submit the following
column by Art Hoppe.

Any similarity between Lockheed's
"problems" and those of Pigztye Produc-
tions is, probably, unintentional?

The article follows:

THE PIGZTYE CAPER

(By Art Hoppe)

Administration officials warned Congress
last week that unless Pigztye Productions was
saved from bankruptcy, the Nation faced
riots, starvation and eventual annexation by
Denmark.

A. Christopher Kent, head of the Big Busi-
ness Administration, told the Senate Bank-
ing Committee that without \$1 billion in
Government-guaranteed loans, Pigztye would
close its doors, throwing thousands of Ameri-
cans out of work.

"Let us not forget, gentlemen," he said,
"that Pigztye is the pace-setter in producing
pornographic books, movies and other erotic
material. This \$20 billion industry is critical
to our endangered economy.

"If Pigztye fails, investors' faith will be
shattered, the stock market will nosedive,
bread lines will spring up everywhere and
the country will be flooded by cheap Danish
imports."

Several Senators expressed doubts Pigztye
could be saved. One noted that 10,000 small
smut peddlers had gone out of business in the
past year and suggested that smut was a
glut on the market.

Kent replied that the small-time dealers
went broke because they couldn't get Govern-
ment loans. "After all," he said, "the Gov-
ernment isn't in business to help two-bit
businessmen."

Pigztye's president, Portnoy Pigztye, told
Senators consumer demand was as high as
ever. He blamed Pigztye's financial problems
on cost overruns, inflation, sun spots, high
interest rates and erroneous astrological fore-
casts. He hotly denied Senate charges that
corporate mismanagement was a factor.

The charges centered around Portnoy's son,
Irving. Senate investigators said Irving had,
over the past seven years:

1. Paid \$2.5 million for the American rights
to Spenser's "The Faerie Queene" on the
grounds "a title like that spells socko box
office with the Gay Liberation Front."

2. Turned down the American rights to
"The African Queen" on the grounds that
"very few gay libbers are of the black
persuasion."

3. Wrote, produced and directed an \$8
million sado-masochist film in which the
sadist refused to whip the masochist on the
grounds "this was the most vicious kind of
sadism." It lost \$8 million.

4. Made the most spectacular bestiality film
of all time: a \$21 million epic in Cinema-
scope that was the definitive word on bestial-
ity. In fact, it contained not a single human
actor. It lost \$21 million.

5. Purchased an entire Walter Keane exhibi-
tion for \$3.6 million on the grounds that
"voyeurs go mad for exhibitionists."

6. Created, single-handed, the company's
new slogan: "If It Isn't a Pigztye, It Isn't
Pornography!"

* * *

The Senate unanimously passed a resolu-
tion condemning Irving for "managerial
idiocy, financial imbecility, creative ig-
noramousness and downright coo-coo-
headed stupid dumbness."

It then, of course, reluctantly came across
with the \$1 billion to save Pigztye Produc-
tions and the American economy.

Now that he had the billion, President
Portnoy Pigztye was asked if he planned
to fire Irving.

"Fire Irving!" cried Portnoy, aghast. Then
he fingered the \$1 billion check and smiled
contentedly. "Why, without Irving, Pigztye
Productions wouldn't be worth a nickel
today."

**GREEK JUNTA ACTS TO CONTROL
PRESS**

HON. DONALD M. FRASER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1971

Mr. FRASER. Mr. Speaker, the follow-
ing story appeared in the New York
Times on August 5, 1971. It focuses on a
proposal, drawn up by the colonels who
rule Greece, that, if implemented, would
effectively control reporters and foreign
journalists in Greece. As proposed the
law would, in fact, establish the ruling
junta as the arbiter as to what may be
printed.

A government which promulgates such
decrees lacks real confidence in its abil-
ity to survive with free institutions. Im-
plementation of this law should also be
another, if not final, clear signal to those
in the Executive Branch who implement
foreign policy that the Athens Govern-
ment is continuing its steady movement
away from democracy.

Continued American support for this
undemocratic government in contradic-
tion to our NATO treaty commitments
can only harm our long-term security
interests.

The article follows:

**ATHENS BILL BIDS THE PRESS HEED
"TRADITION" OR FACE PUNISHMENT**

ATHENS.—The Greek Government has
drafted a seven-point "code of ethics" for
reporters and foreign correspondents under
which a journalist who fails to heed "Hel-
lenic-Christian traditions" could be sus-
pended from working.

Under Secretary George Georgalas, the mil-
itary regime's chief spokesman, confirmed the
draft at a news briefing today.

The draft is before the Consultative Com-
mittee on Legislation, which can make sug-
gestions for changes. However, its sugges-
tions are not binding on the Cabinet, which
has the sole power of issuing the decrees
that become law.

"The bill consolidates the freedom of jour-
nalists but also their responsibilities," he
said. "We believe that freedom must be ruled
by law and exercised with a sense of respon-
sibility. If some of the foreigners disagree
with our concept for freedom, law, responsi-
bility, we cannot help it."

The draft law, reported by an Athens news-
paper on Monday, provoked anger among
journalists, who saw it as a fresh attempt
to silence press criticism at home and abroad
against the army-backed regime, which
seized power in April, 1967.

The new code would require both Greek
and foreign reporters to "serve the interests
of the people and the nation, being inspired
in this by the Hellenic-Christian traditions."

The code applies to foreign correspondents
visiting Greece although not based there. The
worst that could happen to them for any
conduct the authorities view as infringing
the code would be permanent disqualifica-
tion. The code says nothing about expulsion.

For a lesser offense a visiting correspondent
faces temporary disqualification—perhaps a
three-month ban on journalistic activities.
For still lesser infringements the sanction is
a public reprimand, printed in the local
press; lower still comes a fine up to \$1,000
and a private reprimand, and the mildest
sanction is a private reprimand.

Journalists would also be prohibited from
reporting information "if its publication can
harm the public interest." The bill does not
explain who would determine what the pub-