

this would come to a total of \$936 (or \$950, if rounded) per person per year.

Just as a two-wage-earner family provides a better living during periods of employment, so double unemployment benefits make adjustment to periods of unemployment less difficult. For Fulton County, unemployment compensation has in effect become an important part of the community's adjustment to economic difficulties.⁴³ The use of the stagger system of spreading employment in the glove industry results in a maximum number of claimants for unemployment compensation at any given moment. Glove workers, moreover, have been habitually reluctant to return to work before their benefits are exhausted. A household dependent on only one person's benefit payment could hardly afford to postpone working for so long. But with two or three payments per household, the pressure to seek other employment is appreciably reduced.

Old-age and survivors insurance payments also have been carefully calculated by older workers in setting their employment patterns for the year. Many workers past the age of 65 continue in the glove industry. If their earnings do not exceed \$1,200 during the year, these workers remain eligible for old-age insurance benefits. And combined old-age insurance, unemployment compensation, and wage payments have provided a fairly comfortable income for husband and wife, even when employment possibilities were poor.

While unemployment compensation benefits constitute a subsidy attenuating the effect of economic dislocation, such payments do not contribute to a cure nor help in the transition toward a cure except insofar as they aid in maintaining consumer demand in general. In the long run, expenditures of like amounts by Federal and State Governments to help establish new industries would probably be of greater assistance to Fulton County than any form of sustaining intervention.

Piquet has estimated ⁴⁴ that under a temporary tariff suspension, imports of leather gloves would increase between 100 and 300 percent, and would result in imports supplying 23 percent of total domestic consumption.⁴⁵ In terms of effect on employment, a 300-percent increase of leather glove imports from the 1953 level, assuming that the same volume of domestic production is displaced, would mean imports of 4,792 dozen pairs, and a decrease in domestic production of 28.9 percent.⁴⁶ The corresponding loss in employment in Fulton County's leather glove industry would be about 1,600 workers.

For knit gloves, the tariff has been no barrier to Japanese imports.⁴⁷ A suspension would increase imports of relatively expensive gloves from Europe, without, however, causing any further unemployment in Fulton County.

⁴³ See also Goldwasser and Huber, *op. cit.*

⁴⁴ "Aid, Trade, and the Tariff," pp. 25, 74 and *passim*.

⁴⁵ In 1953, for example, imports of leather gloves provided only 8.8 percent of total domestic consumption.

⁴⁶ See also Goldwasser and Huber, *op. cit.*

⁴⁷ The Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization on Nov. 20, 1960, ruled that imports of wool knit gloves were not threatening the national security, and declined import restrictions to be imposed under sec. 8 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act, as amended (Journal of Commerce, Nov. 21, 1960).