

However, this figure grew to 21.4 percent of the market during 1967, and the rate it known to be increasing in the current year.

Obviously, we cannot go on sacrificing industries and the productive capacity of the Nation in the name of expedience to foreign policy. Also, the mechanism in the present Trade Agreements Act whereby an industry can seek relief from damages is cumbersome and ineffective. We need a more flexible procedure for the satisfactory proof of damage than we now have available to American industry. And most of all, we need to recognize the immense advantages foreign products receive as a result of the encouragement of exports by their governments. This fact, plus the imposition of border taxes and other levies against U.S. products by many countries abroad must not be ignored any longer.

It is my sincere hope that the committee will favorably consider import quota legislation which I and many other Members of the House have offered. I wish to recommend, also, that methods be explored to change our tax structure so that exports will be encouraged and U.S. products can be made more competitive abroad.

It is urgent that these questions be given attention in depth if we are to deal fairly with our domestic industries and increase the exportation of American products. Both are essential for the economic well-being of the Nation.

Again, let me assure you that I appreciate this opportunity of appearing at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. We appreciate your bringing to us your thoughts, Mr. Broyhill.

The next witness is our colleague from Utah, the Honorable Laurence J. Burton. Mr. Burton, we appreciate having you with us and you are recognized.

STATEMENT OF HON. LAURENCE J. BURTON, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF UTAH

Mr. BURTON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My timing was perfect on that, I think.

It is my strong belief that there is an urgent need for passage of import quota legislation. I am grateful to you, Mr. Chairman, and to the committee for holding these hearings and making it possible for this important subject to be carefully and fully considered.

I represent a district that is partly urban, partly rural in makeup. A great segment of the economy of the district is dependent upon agriculture. Cattle and sheep raising are particularly important industries there. Fur breeding is also a prominent agricultural enterprise in the district. But the district has a large and growing industrial and manufacturing base, too. The Geneva works of United States Steel is located there, an employer of some 5,000 people. The mining industry is another substantial employer in the area.

All of these industries—livestock raising and the textile industry which is related to it, dairying, fur breeding, breeding, mining, and steel manufacturing—are finding it difficult to remain strong and healthy in the face of competition from foreign-made goods that are allowed to enter this country in great numbers.