If you go to the far right, 1965 to 1967, January 1, 1967, the tariff increase was terminated by President Johnson in certain categories and modified as to others, and you see the emergence of minuses, down on the value of shipments, down on employment, down on the domestic market, although imports continued to increase.

The increase in exports that are shown there is accounted primarily by exports to Canada.

Now if you would turn to page 6, on page 6 we are stating here in thousands of square feet the relationship of imports to domestic consumption of flat glass and you will notice that in our healthiest year under the escape clause rates, 1965, market penetration dropped to 17.8 percent, which is the bottom line of the table, the third column over from the left.

When the tariff was reduced in 1967 at the beginning of the year imports increased although domestic consumption went down and the share of the market held by imports went up to 21.7 percent.

Now on page 9, in this table we take each of the three principal subdivisions of flat glass for the last 3 years. The first line shows what proportion of the domestic market is accounted for by that kind of glass. For example, plate glass in 1967 accounted for 22½ percent of the domestic consumption of flat glass.

The number right below that figure shows the share of the market accounted for by imports of plate glass, and very briefly the point about this table is in each category the market penetration has marched upward and in stairstep fashion during the past 3 years.

If I could get you to look just briefly at page 12, page 12 shows at a glance what has happened to the balance of trade in flat glass expressed in units, a very substantial deficit which has increased very significantly in 1967, the year of the tariff reduction.

Now, if you would turn to page 14, page 14 summarizes in units in the upper part of the page the percent of the exports accounted for by the United States and other principal suppliers, one and a half percent of world exports of sheet glass accounted for by the United States with the percentages for the other countries as shown.

In plate glass, which is the lower half of the page, we accounted for 13½ percent and you see the percentages accounted for by the other countries.

Now turn to page 15. On page 15, the upper half, you see the percent of the total imports of the producing countries imports of sheet glass received by each nation. The United States received 74 percent of the amount of sheet glass imported by this group of principal countries that produce flat glass and in the lower half of the page as to plate glass, 45 percent.

Now, it should be clear from these figures that the United States is not able without the benefit of some type of import regulation measure to hold on to the domestic market and it is clear that it does not have significant access to the export market.

Yet the flat glass industry is a basic industry. This industry has lost nearly 7,000 workers in the past few years as a result simply of the trade imbalance and this is shown by a graph on page 23 of the statement.

Will you just take a quick look at it. The employment balance of import surplus over exports accounts now for about 7,000 jobs and