

It was apparent then, and I so reported to the committee's membership, that we were spending altogether too much in not only restoring these foreign friends—and some former enemies—production potential, but in many cases demonstrably exceeding the prewar levels. We not only rebuilt factories—we bought and paid for new machinery, installed it, and then sent teams of experts to teach the latest improved techniques from textiles to watches. All this was coupled with a free-trade policy, reciprocal trade programs and a general lowering of tariffs.

The net result has been to encourage floods of imports into the United States and its primary market areas of goods comparable to—and in some cases even better than—our own, all made with labor that was paid but a fraction of that paid in the United States. When labor cost is a high component of finished products this predictably meant that in instance after instance we would be priced out of the market and American workers out of jobs. This has happened. It is continuing. It is now time that some quota limitations be imposed—not to eliminate our foreign competition but to reasonably regulate it in our primary market areas to afford a measure of protection for American industry and American workers.

This will not invoke a tariff war, nor will it cost us friendships abroad. It is a needed change in business practice for a nation that for far too long has determined its foreign policy—particularly in the foreign aid field—from motivations of heart rather than head.

I strongly urge this committee to report textile quota legislation along the lines of that proposed by the chairman. These bills are the result of over 10 years of intensive effort by many of us in the House and the Senate and of industry and labor. This is no time to back out. We must have a foreign trade policy which takes into account our own interests and the interests of the people who work in America and those who need jobs in America.

I respectfully ask the committee to act favorably on reasonable quota limitations in respect to foreign imports of textile products, shoes, steel, and such other products as have established to the satisfaction of the committee that they are unreasonably harmed by such imports. It is not necessary to eliminate these imports, nor even to sharply reduce them. But it is truly necessary, in fact even urgently necessary, to give to American industry in these fields the legislative assurance that the disproportionate increases of these imports will not continue and that they will be regulated. Such self-interest is enlightened, forward looking, and deserved by those hundreds of thousands of American citizens who depend for their livelihood on the continued production of these American products.

Mr. Chairman, I have certain tables of an informative nature that related to seriously affected industries within the First Congressional District of New Hampshire that I would like to have included in the record at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The material referred to follows:)