they do not understand that once these imports reach a certain height if we were to go into a decline in our economy and thousands of jobs would be lost, instead of a quota system you would have another Smoot-Hawley bill enacted here and there would be no business. I don't want to see that. I don't think you want to see it, and I don't think the people over there want to see it, so all we are asking is to have a reasonable adjustment of the policy on imports and to have these industries abroad that are causing these problems realize that there is a certain point that they can reach and when they go beyond that, then not only are they in trouble, but the entire trade picture is in trouble.

Mr. MASAOKA. Mr. Congressman, to the Japanese, to the Britisher, to the Europeans, we have a legal procedure, the escape clause, and other procedures, and industries which feel that they are getting serious injury from imports can apply for it. If these industries do not apply, then the people overseas almost are reluctantly forced to conclude that the people do not have an economic fact.

Mr. BATTIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURKE. Yes.

Mr. BATTIN. I don't have the figure and if you don't recall it I will get it for the record. How many times has an American industry applied to the Tariff Commission and gotten relief under the peril point?

Mr. MASAOKA. The escape clause?

Mr. BATTIN. Yes.

Mr. MASAOKA. I think the last two on textiles they did get relief. Wilton carpets and cotton-type ribbon, ribbon cloth.

Mr. BATTIN. How long did it take to get it?

Mr. MASAOKA. These are the last two that came up.

Mr. BATTIN. I haven't been in Congress very long, eight years. I used to go down to the Tariff Commission regularly and represent my constituents. I was forced to tell them it was a waste of both of our time to go down there, and I don't say that facetiously. It just was.

When you have people on the Commission who have their own ideas about what should be happening on the trade balance rather than following the law as set down by the Congress, we don't have an effective mechanism. That is why these hearings are being held. That is why the industries are coming in and testifying about their problems and recommending to this committee what they should be doing about it.

Mr. MASAOKA. The Tariff Commission is a creature of the Congress.

Mr. BATTIN. I know.

Mr. MASAOKA. And its members are confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. BATTIN. Under the Trade Expansion Act, of 25 investigations that have taken place under section 301, none has been found to——

Mr. MASAOKA. This is the adjustment assistance provision.

Mr. BATTIN. Yes.

Mr. MASAOKA. This is why the administration with that experience is liberalizing those particular rules.

Mr. BATTIN. We are talking about two different animals here. We are talking about the workers on the one hand, and industry on the other hand. What you are suggesting, even with workers, is that we just end up in that unique position of having lost an industry and then asking the taxpayers to pay for it. That doesn't seem to be a very good business proposition.