

No machines have ever been made to perform these operations although several hundred thousand dollars has been spent in an unsuccessful attempt to develop them.

Attached are copies of briefs submitted to members of the committee and staff which are condensed reports covering presentations made by three of our industry members to the House of Representatives Committee on Education and Labor at hearings held on October 3, 1966.

They contain much more detailed information than I can present in the limited time allotted to me.

Mr. BURKE. All these briefs will be included. In fact if you want to summarize your statement you may and your entire statement and the entire briefs will be included in the record.

Mr. HOLMES. This is our first opportunity, since that time, to make a further appeal for relief from the constantly increasing flow of imported sports equipment. We fully realize the necessity of world trade and are not advocating curtailment through imposition of excessive rates of duty. Problems involved with foreign countries, if quotas should be established at a level below 1967 figures, are clearly understood as well as their probable retaliation. It is not our desire to eliminate jobs already in existence in many foreign lands where thousands of workers are employed in the manufacture of sporting goods for the American market. It is our sincere belief, however, that their industry should not continue to grow at the expense of the American worker. We are faced with a critical domestic problem in attempting to find suitable work for the unskilled, semiskilled and the hard-core unemployed. Larger companies in our industry have well aware of the absolute need to help solve this problem and are cooperating with the national alliance of businessmen in reaching the goal which has been established. When we look back at the erosion of labor in our industry, caused by the ever-increasing imports, there is great concern for those employees still working.

I can better illustrate this by a review of historical data on three product lines, relating the increase in imports to the loss of jobs for domestic employees. Because of limited time, I will confine my comparisons to a 10-year period extending from 1957 through 1967.

TENNIS RACKETS

	Domestic shipments (quantity)	Imports (quantity)	Total domestic shipments plus imports (quantity)	Percentage of imports to total domestic shipments plus imports
1957.....	631,062	497,342	1,128,404	44.1
1967.....	464,330	1,357,560	1,821,890	74.5
Net change.....	(166,732)	860,218	693,486	30.4

I might mention that there has been a very healthy and substantial growth in tennis primarily as the result of the fine promotional efforts of the American manufacturers and the Athletic Institute. It is sad to note that foreign manufacturers reaped the benefits, with resultant loss of employment to American workers.

An average tennis racket requires approximately 1 hour of direct labor to cover all operations, from the initial woodworking to final finishing and packing. In the period under review, foreign labor hours