

the period under study, foreign employment increased by 541 people, $400,758 \times 2.7$ over 2,000. Domestic employment was reduced by 343, and based on the increasing flow of imported baseballs and softballs in the early months of 1968, it is quite apparent that additional jobs will be lost.

Summarizing, workers displaced in the three product lines mentioned during the review period. Here are the results of workers displaced during the review period. You will note the number of fully employed workers added to foreign payrolls and to compute this we figured a worker would be employed 40 hours a week for 2,000 hours during the year, which means 40 hours for 50 weeks of employment, and in this 10-year period of time there were 2,889 workers added to foreign payrolls. There were 2,100 that lost their jobs in the American market.

Products manufactured	Number of fully employed workers added to foreign payrolls	Number of American workers displaced through loss of work
Tennis rackets.....	430	83
Baseball and softball gloves and mitts.....	1,918	1,674
Baseballs and softballs.....	541	343
Total.....	2,889	2,100

In addition to the 2,100 American factory workers who suffered loss of jobs there were many others engaged in indirect labor operations, as well as clerical and supervisory employees who were also affected. The spillover effects on other industries were also substantial, resulting in loss of employment in tanneries and suppliers of other raw material used in the above products.

To help alleviate problems involving the hard-core unemployed, and young men and women who have had limited schooling that are in need of work, our Government should take whatever steps may be necessary to assist industry in providing gainful employment. Most of the jobs already lost in the sporting goods industry were classified as unskilled, or semiskilled occupations. Employees received in-plant training and many had no previous work experience. They enjoyed learning a new craft and developed pride in their accomplishments, plus a sense of achievement, and the security provided by steady employment with good wages and fringe benefits.

Our society must find an answer to the perplexing problem that creates unrest, rebellion, and defiance of law and order. The uneducated, and those having little schooling, must be treated with dignity and given some assurance that the means of earning an honest living is not an intangible hope, but an immediate possibility. They cannot wait for improved educational benefits, and generally accept charity through welfare provided, with disgust and hatred toward the underlying cause. Part of our problem can certainly be helped through providing work—not welfare.

By stopping the loss of work, and employment in our industry, through control of imports, you can feel assured that a constructive forward step has been taken in solving a major problem.