

cluding a finding as to serious injury, as a failure to discharge the duty imposed on the Commission by statute."

It is my judgment that the dissenting Commissioners have stated the industry's position strongly and well.

To bring the industry picture up-to-date, in the five-year period since then, the following developments have occurred:

1. The domestic tennis racket market has increased from 1,419,000 rackets in 1960 to 2,152,000 rackets in 1965, an increase of 53 per cent during this five-year period.

2. In the face of the rapidly expanding market, domestic production has decreased from 450,000 rackets to 393,000, a decrease of 17 per cent.

3. Of the six domestic producers left in 1960, three have succumbed. A. G. Spalding and Bros., Inc., of Chicopee, Massachusetts, by far the largest, closed down their racket manufacturing department and went 100 per cent import, with factories in Ireland and Belgium. The Magnan Racket Corporation of North Attleboro, Massachusetts, and the Cortland Racket Company of Cortland, New York, have both been liquidated.

4. Imports have increased from 969,000 rackets to 1,759,000, an increase of 81 percent. It should be noted that the increase of 890,000 rackets during this period is more than twice the total domestic production in 1965.

5. The percentage of racket imports to total domestic market has increased from 68 per cent in 1960 to 82 per cent in 1965.

In the face of these discouraging statistics, the industry believes that the situation has deteriorated far beyond the point where any increase in duties would solve the domestic industry's problem. We, therefore, strongly recommend a system of unit quota control over imports of tennis rackets.

ATHLETIC GOODS MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION,
By: TYLER B. DAVIS, *President, Bancroft Racket Co.*

U.S. PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS—TENNIS RACKETS AND FRAMES

[In thousands of units]

	Imports			Production	Quantity	Apparent consumption—percent imports are of consumption
	Rackets	Frames	Total			
1950.....	147	25	172			
1951.....	133	53	186			
1952.....	100	50	150			
1953.....	120	94	214			
1954.....	255	127	382			
1955.....	349	106	485	546	1,031	47
1956.....	311	115	426	668	1,094	39
1957.....	391	106	497	570	1,067	47
1958.....	487	104	631	557	1,188	53
1959.....	722	151	873	603	1,476	59
1960.....	885	84	969	450	1,419	68
1965.....	1,631	128	1,759	393	2,152	82

Source: Imports, Official Statistics of Department of Commerce; production, Reports of Domestic Producers.

IMPACT OF IMPORTS ON DOMESTIC INDUSTRY, TENNIS BALLS

Four plants manufactured tennis balls in this country until 1950, at which time one plant discontinued production. One other plant removed its operation to England in 1958. Today, two plants manufacture domestically—A. G. Spalding in Chicopee, Massachusetts, and General Tire in Jeannette, Pennsylvania.

It is estimated that 40% of the cost of a tennis ball goes to wage earners because the total cost includes wages paid in connection with specialized woven wool and nylon cloth for covers, tin-plated steel for millions of pressure cans, folding boxes and corrugated cartons, and many other materials either mined