glass for household and business illumination purposes, etc.—their "Bread and Butter" items as it were—in times of peace.

In order that there be no misunderstanding of our position, the American manufacturer is fully cognizant of the necessity for maintaining trade with foreign nations. We do not seek to create tariff barriers for the sole purpose of eliminating competition. All we ask is that the American manufacturer be given an opportunity, by whatever means may be found just and equitable, to sell his wares, made by AMERICAN workmen at AMERICAN labor rates, equal to the opportunies afforded foreign manufacturers whose employees are paid much lower rates.

In his recent appearance before this Committee, Secretary of State, the Honorable Mr. Dean Rusk, said that the position of the United States as the largest single trading nation "underlines our special responsibility to insure that our trade policy promotes a continued growth of *our own* [2] and the world economy."

We believe that H.R. 16936 undergirds this philosophy in that it specifically allows for growth and in fact it does not propose, generally, any reduction in the current *level* of imports. Quotas would come into being only if and when prescribed "ceilings" have been penetrated. Moreover, it will allow imports to be increased in equal proportion to the growth of the American market.

Section 5 of H.R. 16936 establishes certain criteria through which equitable ceilings on imports may be imposed. We would not presume to say that in all phases of their application these criteria are 100 percent accurate, but we do hold that the principle is sound. We hold, further, that certainly it is more equitable, and the principle reasonably defensible, when, after an appraisal of all factors set forth under this and related sections of H.R. 16936, reasonable ground rules are thus enunciated for the implementation of our tariff policy. For far too many years we, in the Hand-Crafted Glassware industry, have felt that the interests of domestic manufacturers were being dealt with solely on the whim or arbitrary judgment of persons who cared little about the preservation of the best interests of our own U.S. industries. This, we think, has been justifiable in view of the fact that over the past score of years directly competitive imports have taken, and now continue to hold, more than 50 percent of the domestic market in hand-made glassware.

The writer can well recall an appearance before the Committee on Ways and Means prior to the passage of the Tariff Revision Act of 1962. On that occasion, we warned that the relief provisions of the then-pending legislation were cynical and meaningless. The experience of those industrial firms which later sought relief under the applicable provisions of the Act during these intervening years has proven, beyond any question, the accuracy of that appraisal. According to our best information, not one single measure of relief has ever been granted.

It is our hope that the members of this Committee will lend their support to a re-direction of U.S. Foreign Trade Policy in order to bring about some measure of equitable treatment for domestic industry. We believe that the enactment of H.R. 16936 would extend the principle of quota limits under specific criteria—

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[2] Italic supplied.