that 25 percent of our jobs have been exported that the remaining market here wouldn't have any consumers left to purchase at least in the shoe industry.

We would say that the benefit of a few pennies to the consumer could not possibly be compared to the hurt that is done over an industry losing the workers. That would be and is our contention that there is only an infinitesimal amount.

Mr. BURKE. I have people tell me that some of these imported shoes are imported at very low wholesale prices, but are not selling at very low prices in the retail market.

Mr. GOLDSTEIN. That is exactly correct.

Mr. BURKE. There is a bigger margin of profit. The incentive to the retailer is to push this type of shoe because he is receiving a larger profit than with the American.

Mr. GOLDSTEIN. There is a jobber in Cincinnati with whom I talked exactly 1 week ago. He didn't know who I was and didn't know I was coming down here. We were talking about imports. He said, "The fact remains that I can buy women's vinyl boots for winterwear at $4.30 versus $6 here domestically, but he said, the fact remains when I as a jobber can get something like a 30 or 40 percent markup, which is unheard of in the jobbing business, what do you want me to do?"

He is taking the Japanese imported slush boots and selling them at the same competitive price as the domestic one and taking money and putting it into his pocket, which is fine, but it is not being passed on to the American consumer, and I question whether it is in many other instances.

Mr. BURKE. Now, Mr. Meyer, if you saw some reasonable limit to imports, do you think that there would be an expanding of the tanning business in Chicago?

Mr. MEYER. I could only answer personally. I would expand my plant immediately, and I am not saying for sure whether it would be in Chicago. It takes a lot of considerations. We have terrific technical problems. We use 1 million gallons of water a day.

Mr. BURKE. Is there a water shortage out there?

Mr. BATTIN. If you will yield, we have a lot of water in Montana.

Mr. MEYER. We know that. We would expand our business, yes.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Gilbert?

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Glass, we discussed the baseball glove problem and you cited a great number of figures. I know Boston isn't doing too well this year, but in a serious vein, I wonder if you can explain that a little further.

Mr. GLASS. The trend started some 10 years ago. You will notice from the table we have appended here to my statement that in 1960, going back 7 years, U.S. production according to the Department of Commerce was 2,752,000 units of baseball gloves and mitts; imports, 2,415,000; imports 87.8 percent of the total.

Last year, 1967, our domestic production was down to 581,000. We imported 3,345,000, complete with the signatures of all our baseball stars and that represented 575.7 percent of our domestic production.

Mr. GILBERT. Where were most of these gloves imported from?

Mr. GLASS. Initially they were entirely from Japan. Now they are from Japan, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. Japan is still the principal source.