

I am not qualified to answer that.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, that will appear at this point in the record.

(The following letter was received by the committee:)

ABBERLY, KOOIMAN, MARCELLINO & CLAY,
New York, June 25, 1968.

HON. JOHN W. BYRNES,
Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. BYRNES: On June 17, 1968 during my appearance as a public witness before the House Committee on Ways and Means in support of the proposed "Trade Expansion Act of 1968", you asked a question on certain quantitative restrictions and licensing requirements imposed by the Netherlands Government on a number of products. We are pleased at this time to submit to you advice on this inquiry of yours.

The Netherlands Government has placed a quantitative restriction on the import of coal. The European Coal and Steel Community, of which the Netherlands is a member, recommended that the Netherlands Government close its coal mine operations for economic reasons. The use of restrictions was to provide an orderly process to close down these mines by the end of 1970. There exist two other quantitative restrictions; penicillin and nitrogenous fertilizers. The above listed restrictions are mentioned in G.A.T.T. Document (G.A.T.T. L/2740/ADD April 6, 1967). However, these quantitative restrictions are applied in a liberal way.

You also raised a question on the licensing requirements of certain man made fibers. We have been advised that there are a number of products, including man made fibers, which are subject to Government licensing for imports into the Netherlands. The licensing procedure is used solely for administrative purposes. There is no restriction on the issuance of licenses for the import of the several items involved. The sole purpose of the Government in utilizing the licensing procedure is to obtain accurate information on the amount of annual imports of the various products so covered.

Very truly yours,

HENRY J. CLAY.

The CHAIRMAN. Any further questions?

Thank you again, Mr. Clay.

Mr. CLAY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Coerper, if you will identify yourself for our record we will be glad to recognize you, sir.

STATEMENT OF MILO G. COERPER, GERMAN AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mr. COERPER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Chairman and distinguished members of the Committee on Ways and Means, my name is Milo G. Coerper. I am a partner of the law firm of Coudert Bros. and am the Washington counsel for the German American Chamber of Commerce. I am making this statement on your invitation, on behalf of the chamber. The chamber was incorporated in the State of New York in 1947. It is registered under the Foreign Agents' Registration Act because it receives some of its financial support from abroad. It is a binational organization with some 850 members, half of which are U.S. firms and half of which are German firms, thus representing businessmen from the two largest trading nations in the world. One of its primary concerns is the fostering of two-way trade between the United States and Germany.

Its members are as interested in exports from the United States to Germany as they are in exports from Germany to the United States. Moreover, the chamber is aware of this committee's concern with the