

a difficult thing to ask when our country is faced with its problems in terms of appropriations for the great urban programs which we have.

In 1967, gentlemen, the imports and production in the United States decreased, but American exports of textiles increased by 7.8 percent and the biggest increases, incidentally, were in the man-made fabric field.

Now, there is much more I could say about the total impact but let us try to keep this picture in perspective. We cannot take the textile industry and its statistics in isolation. We have to take it in connection with all other imports and all other exports of the United States.

Otherwise we do serious damage to our country. And of all the sectors in the American textile industry the manmade fiber sector is the most efficient, the most productive, the most profitable, and the least eligible for requests for import quotas.

As of January 1958, for example, we understand that establishments producing manmade fibers employed only about 4 percent of the textile work force, yet accounted for about 7 percent of the value of sales within the complex and almost 10 percent of the value added by manufacture.

Expenditures for new plant and equipment amounted to about 30 percent of that expended by the entire textile industry while the amount spent for research and development was about 76 percent of that spent by the total industry.

Wages paid to its workers were higher on the average than that paid to the average textile employee and even higher than for the average nondurable goods industries, except ordnances and accessories, metals, nonelectrical machinery, and transportation equipment.

Mr. Chairman, there are some interesting statistics here which we would like to recite regarding the manmade fiber industry, and all due credit to them, because here in this country as well as in Japan and elsewhere the manmade fiber is the new technological development in the textile industry and this is where the great competition has come in the past 10 years in the United States, not between the piddling little imports and the mammoth American industry, but between the tremendous upsurge of the manmade fiber industry within the American industry, and as we document on various pages beginning on page 61 this is the fact.

For example, imports from 1964 to 1966 increased at a rather fast pace but from 1966 to 1967 they decreased by approximately 5,000 pounds. Exports, on the other hand, have risen steadily since 1964 and between 1966 and 1967 when all other textiles were declining, exports of the American manmade fiber industry increased by 31½ percent.

Now, as far as Japan is concerned we have heard so much that would suggest that Japan targets her textile imports to the United States. The fact is that less than 26 percent of Japan's textile exports in total are shipped to the United States, and yet this relatively one-quarter of her total output for export generates enough dollars with which she buys so much in the way of American goods.

Now, as far as the total imports in Japan are concerned in 1965 in terms of thousands of pounds 39,120,000 pounds, in 1966 44,865,000 pounds, and yet in this one year period from 1966 to 1967 the imports from Japan dropped down to 26,693,000 pounds, which we submit is a substantial loss.