In other words, cotton lost 15.5% and wool 2% of its share of the fibers consumed by American mills, while manmade fibers gained 17.6%.

In this identical decade, the ratio of imports to domestic consumption increased from about three percent to about eight percent.

Thus, the arithmetic of the situation clearly demonstrates that the direct impact of the competition between manmade fibers and the natural fibers in the past ten years was at least double that of imports percentagewise, and many more times that in terms of actual poundage. Manmade fiber consumption increased by almost two and a quarter billion pounds in this past decade, while imports increased by less than 500 million pounds.

Finally, imports have only a selective impact on the American industry, and not an overall one. This is because not all textiles produced in a country can enter the American market, for a variety of economic and other reasons.

Added to the usual trade problems are those that are distinctive to the textile trade. Less than ten percent of the types of fabrics woven in the United States can be exported from Japan to this country and only specialized types of apparels and made-up goods manufactured in Japan can be sold in this American market, according to the sworn testimony of certain importers before the Tariff Commission only last November (1967).

The Tariff Commission ten years ago (1957), in response to Resolution 236 of the 85th Congress, of the Senate Finance Committee, made it clear that textile imports have only a selective, and not a general, impact on the products of the United States industry.

". . . *It is clear that textile manufacturers in Japan* (or any other country) *do not have an 'across-the-board' competitive advantage over the textile manufacturer in the United States. Such injury* (or impact) *as may be caused or threatened by increased imports of textiles or textile manufactures from Japan—or any other country—is bound to be confined to a limited number of categories, most of which, experience has shown, will be narrow. Investigations of such instances of injury* (or impact) *are, in the Commission's opinion, best conducted on a selective basis as circumstances warrant.*" (Emphasis supplied).

What was so correct and true then is even more applicable today.

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Though couched in different words, the Tariff Commission reached essentially this same conclusion this past January (1968), when it reported to the President at his direction, in which the Chairman of this Committee joined, that an investigation be conducted into the economic aspects of imports, as well as of the domestic textile and apparel industries.

As the Commission reported this mid-January, "By most broad measures, whether in terms of quantity or in relation to consumption, the trend in the imports has been upward since 1961, as is to be expected during a period of expanded economy activity. *The impact of such imports, however, is clearly unevenly distributed and varies according to the market conditions for the product concerned.* (Emphasis supplied).

"An increase in the ratio of imports to consumption is not necessarily indicative of the impact that such imports had, or are having, upon particular domestic producers. Some imports, such as yarn or woven fabrics, for example, constitute raw materials of domestic producers of finished products but may be directly competitive with yarn or fabric manufactured by domestic mills for sale to others. To the extent that such imports displace the domestic output of yarn or fabric, they obviously affect the domestic production of raw textile fibers.

"The relationship between domestic output and imports is in fact considerably more complex than is indicated by this illustration. Some of the products of the type imported are not produced in great quantity in the United States for a variety of reasons. Many of the imported products are directly competitive, but the impact of imports varies according to whether domestic output is mainly captive of a larger, prosperous, integrated, multiproduct mill or is produced chiefly by a small independent mill which derives its income principally from the sale of fabric to others.

"The competitive impact also varies over time. In periods of relatively full employment of domestic textile resources, the imports of such materials frequently are complementary rather than supplementary to domestic production. In periods of slack demand, the imports may have a more pronounced economic