year and a half ago. Once domestic production is geared for such specialized output, Japanese imports fall off sharply, 80% in this case in less than a year.

Certain Japanese fabrics are imported in the griege state and finished in the United States, such as noncellulosic filament fabrics.

Certain other Japanese cloth is imported, further processed in the United States, and re-exported to third countries, usually in Latin America, such as spun yarn fabrics, nylon sheers, etc.

Certain Japanese imports are entered after licensing by and the payment of royalties to United States companies, as for certain manmade fiber piece and made-up goods using such as acrylic fiber, licensed by Monsanto.

Also, certain Japanese imports compete in the United States with American products made in this country under license to a Japanese, again in the manmade fiber field, such as polyvinyl by Kurashiki Rayon.

Certain Japanese articles once dominated the American market, such as Toyo Cloth Caps, and have since almost disappeared.

Beyond this, Japanese textile weavers are willing to sell shorter minimum runs than most American mills, so that experimentation can take place on a limited basis.

Another example of the extra advantages offered by some Japanese textiles is in multicolored screen printing. The Japanese run such many-colored fabrics in 18 screens at a time, while the maximum American competition is about eight screens.

Comprehensive import quotas not warranted

When one considers the character of most Japanese textile imports, and their limited selective impact on American competition, one can question reasonably the demand on the part of the United States industry for across-the-board, all-inclusive import quotas that would restrict every Japanese textile import, regardless of fiber, end use, and contribution to the national welfare.

Why, for instance, should certain Japanese items that can fill a military requirement in times of national emergency be restricted in advance?

Why should certain Japanese textiles that can be rushed in to help satisfy an unexpected domestic shortage or demand be limited by advance ceilings?

Why should native Japanese articles not manufactured in this country be placed under quota?

Why should certain textiles no longer manufactured in the United States for any reason be curtailed?

Why should certain goods that are needed by certain citizens but which were eliminated by management decisions to seek higher profit in other lines be placed under ceilings?

Why should Japanese textiles entered for further processing and then re-exported to third countries be controlled?

Why should import "ideas" that develop new markets into which American producers later move be penalized with restraints?

Why should the American consumer be forced to pay higher prices for United States products made in uneconomic, uncompetitive, and "protected" mills and plants?

We cannot believe that these, and similar questions, can be answered with the simple reply of total import quotas on all Japanese textiles.

Japanese manmade fiber textiles

Since Japanese cotton textiles are under negotiated export quotas, and since the quantity of Japanese manmade fiber textiles to the United States have increased over recent years, it may be worthwhile to examine the nature of some of these Japanese manmade fiber textile exports to this country.

As a preliminary, however, it may be useful to indicate the ratio of manmade fiber textle imports to United States production, keeping in mind that the foregoing percentages are for all imports from all countries. Thus, the ratio for Japanese exports will be substantially less than the ratio given for all imports from every source.

In manmade fibers for 1966 and 1967, the ratios for total imports to American consumption were 13.8% and 11.3% for rayon and acetate staple, 8.1% and 6.9% for noncellulosic staple, and 9.0% and 7.4% for all imports in this classification.

In manmade fiber yarns for 1966 and 1967, the ratios were 0.5% and 1.1% for rayon and acetate yarns, 1.1% and 1.4% for noncellulosic yarns, and 0.8% and 1.3% for all imports in this category.