

In manmade broadwoven fabrics, the ratios were 4.4% and 3.0% for 1966 and 1967, respectively, in this class.

These percentages demonstrate how little impact all manmade fiber textile imports have had on the United States manmade fiber textile combine, which is more efficiently competitive with imports than any other fiber sector of the American textile industry. Its competitive ability has enabled it to dominate the United States textile market so completely that only a trickle of imports are entered under the present policies and tariff rates.

There are a number of Japanese manmade fiber fabrics which are not woven in the United States.

These include (a) rayon georgette crepe and other similar crepes, (b) rayon habutae and bemfany, (c) rayon fancy weave and other similar weaves, (d) spun rayon gingham, (e) other spun rayon fabrics, (f) synthetic crepe fabrics, and (g) polyester sheers and taffeta.

Regarding rayon georgette crepe and other similar crepes, we are informed that almost all Japanese crepes are twist-processed on fine viscose or fine cupra of 30 to 50 denier yarns. Although twist-process equipment exists in this country, such equipment handles the coarser yarns, from 75 deniers and more. Fine crepes are not produced in the United States and integrated processing of such fabric is non-existent here because of the labor costs involved.

Last year, Japanese exports of georgette crepe amounted to 21,692 thousand square yards, sheer crepe to 385 thousand square yards, and other fine crepes to 27 thousand square yards.

As for rayon habutae and bemfany fabrics, we understand that these are woven with fine cupra yarn of about 40 denier, which is not produced in the United States, again because of its labor-intense character.

In 1967, Japanese exports of habutae were 1,432 thousand square yards and bemfany 2,396 thousand square yards.

Insofar as rayon fancy weave and other similar weaves are concerned, our information is that brocade cloth threaded with metallic yarn and many other kinds of fancy weaves processed in small quantities are shipped to the United States, mostly on special orders. The high labor content involved precludes their American production.

Exports from Japan last year accounted for 2,935 thousand yards in the fancy weaves and for 8,957 thousand yards in other similar weaves.

Spun rayon ginghams are not produced in the United States, which features cotton gingham fabrics and polyester and cotton blended ginghams. The same explanation of labor-intensity and equipment is given for "Other spun rayon cloth".

A year ago, Japanese export of spun rayon gingham was 2,493 thousand square yards and of "Other spun rayon fabrics" 2,387 thousand square yards.

Synthetic crepe fabrics, of fine twisted yarn, is seldom woven in the United States on account of its high labor requirements. Some 6,080 thousand square yards were exported to this market from Japan in 1967.

Concerning polyester sheers and taffetas, the former is woven with 30 denier yarn as against the 40 to 50 denier yarn of the United States, while the latter is woven of 50 denier yarn, of which there is little production in this country. Last year's Japanese exports totalled 5,441 thousand square yards of polyester sheers and 4,534 thousand square yards of taffeta sheers.

There are also many Japanese manmade fiber textiles that are imported into the United States for further processing.

Of course, such manmade fiber items as staple, yarn, and cloth come in this category.

In greige manmade fiber fabrics, however, which are exported to this country for further processing, these were among the exports last year from Japan (1) 100% filament rayon/acetate—8,065 thousand square yards, (2) 11% filament synthetic—37,536 thousand square yards, (3) 100% spun rayon/acetate—8,524 thousand square yards, (4) 100% spun synthetic—6,591 thousand square yards, (5) mixture rayon/acetate—470 thousand square yards, and (6) mixture synthetic—1,000 thousand square yards.

Imports of manmade fiber greige goods from Japan decreased 38% last year, as compared to 1966.

We have also been informed that considerable quantities of Japanese manmade fiber greige goods are imported into this country, further processed, and then re-exported to third countries. Unfortunately, data on these fabrics which are included in the import statistics are not available to us.