How do you make it a two-way street when they have quotas over there and you say it would have such a damaging effect if we establish this type of a system here?

Mr. MASAOKA. Simply because, sir, that while textiles are the kinds of products which Japan can export to the United States, we are in an advantageous position in the production of agricultural products, and so on, so we have this kind of economic advantage and this becomes a part of a two-way street.

The different vehicles are going the different ways, sir.

Mr. BURKE. Do you think it is necessary for this country here to allow the imports, say, to go up to 30 or 35 percent?

Mr. MASAOKA. Pardon me?

Mr. BURKE. Do you believe it is necessary for the imports of this country to go up to 30 or 35 percent as they are in some industries without the Congress taking some action?

Mr. MASAOKA. In the case of Japan, for example, our exports of chemicals are much more than 35 percent and Japan is a producer of chemicals.

Mr. BURKE. In other words, what you are saying to us is the textile people should forget about what they foresee in the future and allow these imports to come in here without raising their voice and without anyone coming up with any answer?

I don't believe that that is true. With the trade picture here the way it is between Japan and the United States, which is beneficial to both sides, and certainly I don't think the Japanese people are going to cut their nose off just to spite their face—I think they are just as anxious for this trade to continue as we are—I can't understand why the business people over there can't see the problem that is being created and why they aren't satisfied with a share of the market that allows them to have a flexible increase in expansion and yet doesn't arrive at a result where they destroy an industry here in its entirety.

Mr. MASAOKA. Would the Secretary of Agriculture or Department of Agriculture like that kind of escalating situation with Japan in terms of our products?

Mr. BURKE. When you bring his name up you hit a rather sore spot here. I did not agree with his testimony the other day. I happen to represent an industrial area and he said he was in favor of quotas on agricultural products but not on industrial products, so you can see that there is a little difference there in our understanding of what the problem is.

Mr. MASAOKA. I think this is exactly our problem too, Mr. Congressman. You see it from your light. I see this from my light.

Mr. BURKE. That is right and now what I am trying to find out from you is if there isn't some middle ground that can be met upon whereby a solution can be arranged. You have given excellent testimony and you have done a marvelous job on behalf of your association and I give you a great deal of credit for the testimony that you have put in here, but you have failed to come up with the answer.

Mr. MASAOKA. I think the answer is already in existing law together with the administration bill. We have an escape-clause procedure.

Mr. BURKE. This isn't what we hear. What would compel over 200 members of the U.S. Congress to file these quota bills if there wasn't