

What sort of legerdemain is that?

Mr. DANIELS. I believe those are Commerce Department figures, which are computed on the basis of consumption of fibers, and this is overall on the entire wool sector, if I am not mistaken.

We have disputed these figures. We do not believe that these figures accurately portray what has happened.

Mr. LANDRUM. Which figure would you suggest we believe?

Mr. DANIELS. I think the Tariff Commission has done the best job on this, by taking out a comparison of imports in fabrics, imports in yarns, imports in apparel, separately, and then computing the ratio, and I refer you particularly in the Tariff Commission report to table C-27, where the figure for wool is 14.4 percent in 1966—these are fabrics—dropping from 17.1 percent in 1965; 11.8 percent in 1964; 11.3 percent in 1963.

I think what you actually see in the wool field, and this, by the way, is wool fabric against wool fabric, not wool fabric or imports of all fabrics competing with wool, which would include cheap-value wool and cheap-value manmade fiber containing wool, which would show an increasing domestic production, and as the figures have shown, you actually have had a decreasing importation over the last few years of these chiefly wool fabrics.

This is a cyclical industry, and we don't mean to represent that they are not going up in 1968, but available figures indicate that the 1968 imports will be at about the 1966 level.

So we certainly do dispute these figures that you read, Mr. Congressman.

Mr. LANDRUM. I want to ask you one question that I asked Mr. Bissinger, and you just give me one answer, please.

How much beyond this level do you think we can go and still maintain jobs in America? How much more do you think we can import and still prosper, as Mr. Bissinger has suggested?

Mr. DANIELS. The point is not a specific number. It would vary. That is to say, a given amount of imports would have a varying effect on employment, depending on the product and depending on a lot of other figures.

There are no magic numbers in this field. However, it seems to me that when one looks at the overall figures for the industry, you have, in 1966, 6.5 percent of imports in the fabric field; that is, imports were 6.5 percent of domestic consumption.

If that went up to seven or eight or nine or 10, I don't think it makes any difference, as long as domestic production is going up like this, as it has.

Take one field. You will hear from Mr. Korzenik, who will tell you about sweaters and knitwear.

Mr. BURKE. When you are talking about consumption, on what are these figures based, 6 percent of what?

Mr. DANIELS. That is what we call apparent domestic consumption.

Mr. BURKE. The American selling price?

Mr. DANIELS. Imports plus domestic production, minus exports, which means what disappears in our market, what is apparently consumed in our market.

Mr. BURKE. What selling price? The wholesale price as it arrives in this country?