

6. I state that our products are of excellent quality and well regarded. It is well understood however, that the fishing industry and individual fishermen buy at the lowest offer. It is therefore that the Japanese impact has brought about *a falling back in our production of 30% over the first 4 months of 1968*. I now fear that a closing down of our operation will be forced on us soon. I see the same fate in store for all other U.S. netting manufacturers.

7. The question which I submit is not the regrettable loss of income and position for staff and management, but whether it is not a grave mistake to remain without manufacturers of commercial fish netting in the long run. I may mention that a similar situation forced all manufacturers of commercial fish netting in the Dominion of Canada, to close for good in December of 1965.

8. Whether or not the United States netting industry, the only now left on the entire North American Continent, is to be retained, or whether domestic fishermen are soon to become solely dependent on foreign sources of supply, is depending on protection through introduction of Quotas. It will be only a matter of time to see the netting industry fade away and no longer available at times of emergency if no steps are taken soon.

9. I further wish to mention that our equipment can be utilized only for production of commercial fish nets and that no alternatives are open to us.

Sincerely yours,

CARL KORING,
President.

JOHN S. MACRAE & Co.,
Greensboro, N.C., June 6, 1968.

Congressman WILBUR MILLS,
*Chairman, House Ways and Means Committee,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CONGRESSMAN: With reference to the hearings in your committee on general trade policy, I would like to suggest that free trade should work both ways. If the opponents of any meaningful restrictions on imports that are hurting our textile industry so badly are really concerned with free trade, they should agree to the lifting of all restrictions against imports of cotton from foreign countries so that at least some raw materials can be obtained at competitive prices. One can imagine the reaction of the Department of Agriculture and farm groups as this would further destroy the cotton growing industry but at least it would be a logical extension of the apparent view of the State Department that we must destroy our own industry to aid "developing nations."

Yours very truly,

JOHN S. MACRAE.

P.S.—I have no objection to this being made a part of the record of your hearings if you would care to.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D.C., July 2, 1968.

Hon. WILBUR D. MILLS,
*Chairman, Committee on Ways and Means,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Department of State has received from the Japanese Embassy a statement of the views of the Japan Chemical Fibres Association. The Embassy has requested that the statement be transmitted to the Committee on Ways and Means for its consideration for possible inclusion in the record of the current hearings on tariff and trade proposals. In forwarding the statement, the Japanese Embassy said that this transmittal did not imply an official position of the Japanese Government, and the Embassy was not responsible for the contents of the statement.

I am pleased to forward three copies of the enclosed statement for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM B. MACOMBER, Jr.,
Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations.