

The stability of imports and indications that domestic worsted production is booming certainly provide no justification for the imposition of import quotas. In a field dominated by style and fashion, such as the worsted field, quotas would play havoc with commerce. It is important to note that quotas would affect not only importers of cloth from Japan but would seriously impair production and employment by American clothing manufacturers, would hobble American retailers in their effort to supply quality and style to meet their customers' demands, and that the real burden would fall upon the American consumer.

The facts as developed by the United States Tariff Commission in its report provide no justification for import quotas. On the contrary, all available evidence indicates that imports and domestic production are moving in different markets in a complimentary rather than a competitive relationship.

For these reasons, we respectfully urge the Committee to reject the demands being pressed upon it for import quotas.

TABLE 1.—U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF APPAREL FABRICS, PRINCIPALLY WOOL, REPROCESSED WOOL, OR REUSED WOOL BY WEIGHT,¹ 1965-67

[In thousands of square yards]

	1965	1966	1967
Japan.....	40,380	37,749	38,746
United Kingdom.....	13,160	9,685	8,089
Italy.....	26,251	14,710	8,403
Korea.....	1,587	1,489	2,160
Other.....	3,545	3,430	3,201
Total.....	84,923	67,063	60,598

¹ Includes apparel fabric from Italy in chief weight of wool but in chief value of other fibers. See footnote 1 to table B-3-9, U.S. Tariff Commission report on textiles and apparel.

Source: U.S. Tariff Commission.

TABLE 2.—U.S. IMPORTS OF WOOLEN AND WORSTED FABRICS ¹

[In thousands of square yards]

	1966	January-March 1967	1968
Japan.....	11,709	9,111	11,884
United Kingdom.....	2,973	2,380	3,015
Italy.....	990	710	705
Others.....	1,463	1,396	1,803
Total.....	17,135	13,597	17,407

¹ In chief value wool.

Source: U.S. Tariff Commission.

STATEMENT OF CLINTON M. HESTER, ATTORNEY, ON BEHALF OF MORRIS FISHMAN & SONS

Morris Fishman & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., is an old Philadelphia Corporation engaged in the business of "Wool Pullers".

The business of Wool Pullers is buying wooled sheepskins after the lambs have been slaughtered for food, removing the wool by means of a chemical process, sorting the wool into its different grades for woollen and worsted purposes, and pickling the remaining skin for tanning into leather.

Because of the tariff the company has for many years been unable to buy foreign sheepskins which were once a large part of its business and that of other wool pullers in the United States many of which have been forced out of business.

Until 1948, a large percentage of volume of the business of Morris Fishman & Sons was in foreign sheepskins. Until that time the company imported sheepskins from Australia, New Zealand, South America and South Africa. In 1948 the