

needs. By 1960 Japan alone had more than fifty (50) plants engaged in the production of anti-friction bearings and parts. Their collective production was soon far in excess of any home demand. Moreover, the Japanese Government through subsidy and incentive programs actively encourages the production for export program which encourages manufacturers to purposely enlarge their plant capacity. Indeed, many of the Japanese bearing types and sizes, particularly in the miniature precision field, must be exported to the United States because of the small home demand for these products. The pressure which imports have exerted on domestic producers in recent years has been both vigorous and constantly increasing.

Dimensions of Foreign Competition

While the total volume of imports, standing alone, is a matter of very real concern to the domestic industry, their pattern is far more distressing. Industry experience demonstrates that imports are concentrated in relatively few of the 20 basic lines of domestic production. This situation is typified by recent difficulties which the domestic industry has encountered in its efforts to produce and market ball bearings whose outside dimensions fall between 30 to 52 millimeters. Ball bearings of this type are the domestic industry's largest item of production. In a very real sense, they are the bread and butter of the industry and provide the volume and