sociation of Wool Manufacturers, the National Knitwear Manufacturers Association, and the Northern Textile Association. The American Yarn Spinners Association, of Gastonia, N.C., is the central trade association for combed and carded cotton, manmade fiber, and blended sales yarn producers with 200 member mills in several States. The Cordage Institute represents virtually all U.S. rope and twine production, and is located at 350 Madison Avenue, New York City. The National Association of Wool Manufacturers, located at 1200 17th Street NW., here in Washington is the national trade organization of the wool textile industry in the United States, having member companies in 32 States. The National Knitwear Manufacturers Association, of 350 Fifth Avenue, New York City, represents manufacturers of underwear, nightwear, and allied products in 22 States. The Northern Textile Association, which is headquartered at 211 Congress Street, Boston, Mass., represents manmade fiber, wool, and cotton textile mills located principally in the Northeast.

I would like to introduce at this time those men who are appearing with me at the witness table. On my left is Mr. Fulton Rindge, president of Rindge Industries, of Ware, Mass., who is also chairman of the Northern Textile Association.

On my right is Mr. Alan T. Dickson, president of American & Efird Mills, Mount Holly, N.C., and president of the American Yarn Spinners Association. And Mr. Merle S. Robie, chairman of the executive committee of the Cordage Institute. In addition to these gentlemen, the other witnesses listed are available in the room for subsequent testimony.

The CHAIRMAN. We appreciate having you gentlemen with us, too.

Mr. Dent, you are recognized, sir. If you have additional material that you would like to have included in the record other than that you orally present, you are given that permission and it will appear at the conclusion of your remarks.

Mr. DENT. Thank you very much. Let me just indicate for the record, however, that the term "textile industry" in reality, as in the legislation pending before you in the Mills bill—H.R. 11578—and similar bills sponsored by some 200 Members of the House, includes all establishments engaged in the production in the United States of textile articles, wool tops; cotton, wool, and manmade fiber spun yarn; manmade staple fiber, filaments and filament yarn; and fabric, apparel, and all other textile manufactures whether of cotton, wool, or manmade fiber, or a combination or blend of these fibers with each other or in combination with other fibers.

THE BALANCE-OF-TEXTILE TRADE

These hearings have been called "on the general subject of the balance of trade between the United States and foreign nations and various matters relating to tariff and trade policy."

The balance-of-textile trade, Mr. Chairman, is in serious deficit. Indeed, the textile trade deficit has been growing rapidly, and in 1967 was $766 million, as chart I indicates.

Why is the textile trade balance in such great deficit? Is it because the U.S. textile industry is inefficient? No. Is it because the U.S. textile industry does not make substantial export sales efforts? No.