

On this basis, it would seem to me that it would be very easy to defend the U.S. position and to take the point of view that, inasmuch as nothing is being taken away and future growth is being shared, there is neither basis for retaliation nor basis for compensation.

Mr. BURKE. Would enactment of this legislation increase the prices of wool textiles in the American market?

Mr. DARMAN. I am glad you asked that question, because I believe it was Miss Furness who addressed herself to the possible implications from the consumer's standpoint. Again here I would say it seems logical to expect that this would not be the case.

If the chairman's bill is adopted the supply-demand relationship in the U.S. market for textile products of all fibers will not be disturbed. The present penetration of the imported product will continue and as growth occurs it will expand in the same percentage as exists today. We will not be disturbing the supply-demand relationship and under these circumstances there should be no inflationary import.

Mr. BURKE. In your opinion, could the wool textile industry's import problem be solved by tariff increases?

Mr. DARMAN. No, sir. This, again, may sound like a departure from our previously held position and, in fact, it is. We are not omniscient and in the past we have come before this committee, and before the Tariff Commission, and before several administrations and suggested that the answer to our problem lay in higher tariffs. As recently as General Eisenhower's administration we had a choice—at least it was ours to make in terms of a recommendation—and I think we chose unwisely; but the fact of the matter is that tariff, given today's pattern of trade, is not the protection that it was in the years past because international trade today is far more sophisticated and there are many ways of circumventing tariffs. Subsidies, as Mr. Dent mentioned, and a whole host of other devices are almost impossible to get at from the U.S. point of view because our Government lacks the power to subpoena the foreign mill or country that may be guilty of the subsidy.

Mr. BURKE. I would like to ask Mr. Dent, is the textile industry ready and willing to offer their services in a voluntary way in these highly unemployed areas, these distressed areas, for the training of the untrained and the unemployable to help them gain skills in the textile industry so that they can be self-supporting?

Mr. DENT. I think that the record will indicate that virtually every textile mill in existence today has a training program and is ready and willing to help people develop new skills so that they can obtain gainful employment. Our associates in the apparel industry located in many of the metropolitan centers are doing the same.

Mr. BURKE. I was greatly impressed by the figures of the people who are employed in New York City in the textile industry where the figure almost equals the amount of people who are on welfare there, and surely I think that some people should start looking at these figures to realize that the textile industry, along with many others like the shoe industry, offers the opportunity to many of our unskilled people to be trained so that they can be in self-supporting jobs and be able to earn a living and support their families.

I think this is one point that you brought forward here that should be impressed upon this committee today, particularly today where in Washington, D.C., they expect 40,000 to 50,000 people in the poverty