dustry is a model of efficiency, and my own experience compels me to agree with that statement, but with the statement having been made by a previous witness to the effect that the textile people and these others are not efficient, despite the efficiency that we have, and these textile imports continue to grow, I wonder if you could elaborate just a little more fully on what you consider the reasons for these imports.

Mr. DENT. First of all, let me emphatically disagree with the previous witness. The American textile industry is the most efficient. We have visitors every year from every part of the world to see our textile-producing complex.

I think that the rising trend of imports is due to a combination of factors, one of which is that our industry is labor intensive, and advantages can be gained elsewhere on the globe in that respect.

Textile machinery is available worldwide from many sources. The raw material in the form of textile fibers is also available worldwide. Technology is available worldwide, and these factors coupled with our wide-open market condition as compared with the attitude of other governments toward their own domestic markets and industries, is forcing much of the expanding production overseas to come to these shores.

Mr. LANDRUM. Mr. Dent, you have dealt in some considerable detail on the job picture of the textile industry in the American economy. Could you give us some estimate of the effect of textile imports on textile jobs specifically?

Mr. DENT. Yes, sir. Our organization during the recent record year of 1966 had two consulting firms calculate the impact of textile imports on jobs in this country, and they estimated that the equivalent manufacture in this country would involve approximately 200,000 additional American jobs.

Mr. LANDRUM. I am reluctant always to try to reduce eloquence to bluntness, but I thought your treatment of the question of subsidy by other governments of their exporters to this country was accurate and well described the whole picture.

However, I wonder if we could just reduce that to about this sort of bluntness and say that other governments are saying to their exporters, "Go after the U.S. market and whatever it costs you to get it we will reimburse you."

Is that about the extent of it?

Mr. DENT. Unquestionably correct, Mr. Landrum.

Mr. LANDRUM. Now, if this committee and this Congress should fail to impose some semblance of quantitative limitations on the growth of these textile imports, and your industry is forced to continue to absorb this competition, what alternative do you see available to the industry to cope with this problem other than the legislation that is being proposed?

Mr. DENT. Unquestionably we would have to face up to the fact as to whether the U.S. Government wishes us to operate on these shores or, whether in order to preserve our businessess, we would first have to begin importing yarn and fabric from abroad. Then, ultimately, the question would arise as to whether we should make investments offshore and develop manufacturing facilities there in order to produce for the U.S. market. I might mention that at this very moment in Atlantic City, N.J., the American Apparel Manu-