

a memorandum on the actual impact of the Kennedy round to the extent that you can say at this time.

I have a collateral question which is somewhat the same thing. What indeed has been the impact of the long-term cotton textile agreement.

Your paper here is a revelation of what has happened and yet you are really asking a further extension of the long-term cotton textile agreement to cover a broader aspect of the textile industry; in other words, wool and manmade fibers. Am I correct in that simplification?

Mr. DENT. It is correct that we seek to have some sort of import restraint on all fibers.

Mr. CURTIS. Do you think that the long-term cotton textile agreement hasn't worked because it is difficult to police the quantitative restrictive approach to trade?

Mr. DENT. There is no question that the long-term cotton textile arrangement has had some influence in limiting cotton textile imports.

Mr. CURTIS. You say there is no question. That is what I am raising as a question and asking for you to state your reasons why you have reached this conclusion. You may be correct. I am just saying let's don't beg the question. Let's look at it.

Mr. DENT. It has in some instances restrained countries from exporting to this market all that they would have liked to have if it had otherwise been completely open.

Mr. CURTIS. If I can interrupt, your argument is not that it would have been worse but for the long-term agreement, because as I understand your testimony you are saying that you are in a critical situation now even with the long-term cotton textile agreement.

So that I think my question is a very appropriate one. If this kind of medicine has not solved the problem why do you want to take more of it?

Mr. DENT. Let me explain. When the cotton textile arrangement was negotiated circumstances were different from those today. For instance in the area of mens' and boy's dress shirts such as we are now wearing, the U.S. consumption was approximately 92 percent all cotton and about 8 percent was manmade fiber or blends thereof.

During the last marketing year this was absolutely reversed to where today 92 percent are synthetic or blended shirt which means that that segment of the market—and it's just an example of what has happened across the board in apparel—has come out from under coverage of the long-term cotton textile arrangement.

Furthermore while the long-term cotton textile arrangement has exerted some restraint on cotton textile imports, it has one weakness which the record indicates clearly to us. That is that the administration of the arrangement has permitted cotton textile imports to grow beyond anything contemplated when it was negotiated.

We have permitted so-called one shots. We have permitted swings and sways and various other devices which have greatly widened access to our market.

Mr. CURTIS. In other words, you are now saying that those who were charged with administering the long-term cotton textile agreement have not been administering it along the lines that at least the industry would have liked to have seen. Am I correct in that statement?

Mr. DENT. I think that is correct. There have been too many times when it has been liberalized far beyond reason.