I think you see the implications. You say you want all industry to be treated fairly and I do too. That is why the question comes up, if we use these techniques for textiles then should we not then use the same techniques for steel and other industries? When we get into this problem, as I have described it, I remember the days of arguing the community chest approach to charity. Each charity would say, "We can raise more money by going out and doing it ourselves," and they were right but, when it came to the total effort of a community to fill the community chest for the 100 agencies, we found that we ran short of manpower to solicit the people.

So we went to the community chest approach. I see a comparable situation here and yet there could be exceptions.

Maybe textiles are the exception, or maybe you think this analogy is not right and that we could have world trade on the basis of the quantitative approach.

I am willing to think about it. I am willing to discuss it but everything that I have studied and seen seems to lead us down very blind alleys and would lead us back, I think ultimately, to the barter approach to trade.

So that I hope that the textile industry doesn't feel that we are wrong in the multilateral approach that we have taken and isn't arguing for the quota approach to be applied across the board to other industries, but is trying to point out why an exception should be made in its case.

I want to be clear as to what your position is. Have you taken a position on the overall trade picture or have you just confined your thinking to what is good for your industry, out of context with the total picture of the Nation's international trade policies.

Mr. DARMAN. Mr. Curtis, we have thought about this at length and let me say at the outset that, going back again to the theory of the matter, free trade is nonexistent in the world.

Mr. CURTIS. That is true. I talk about fair trade.

Mr. DARMAN. Free trade is dead and free trade in my judgment will not rise again for one very human reason which I can develop for you. When I went to college, which probably was about the time you did we were taught that free trade rested on three things: free movement of goods; free movement of capital; and free movement of people.

We have documented in our case that around the world there is not free movement of goods. Until very recently the United States was the only country in the world permitting free movement of capital. More recently, our balance of payments probably has caused even us to interpose some impediments to the free movement of capital.

Mr. CURTIS. Can I interrupt?

Over the strong objections of people like myself, but go ahead. The administration did it.

Mr. DARMAN. We have to be pragmatic in describing the situation as it exists.

The third thing involved free movement of people. Back in the depression we, in the United States, put in restricted immigration. We have had restricted immigration of sorts ever since.

All around the world you have the same thing. People move on the basis of quotas but the original philosophy of free trade presumed