Mr. DARMAN. I would like to say, Mr. Battin, that from our point of view what we are recommending is an approach to orderly trade that is structured to the facts of the situation as they exist in the patterns of the textile trade in the world in 1968.

This is not a step back to the Smoot-Hawley tariff by any definition of the word. In fact, I think in response to an earlier question I made the observation that we are not looking for a solution to our problem in the form of higher tariffs. This is not what we have suggested.

Mr. BATTIN. This is not a change.

Mr. DARMAN. There has been a change in basic position because world patterns of trade have changed and I think we are taking a position which is abreast of today's situations. I don't submit that we are going to come up with a solution today that may not at some future time need altering. Given today's pattern of trade, however, one can speak about moving in the direction of the ideal but, if the rest of the world is presently unwilling to move further in this direction, we would be ill-advised to move alone. We move alone only at the expense of American industry and American agriculture and I think it is too early to tell as far as the Kennedy round is concerned how well American agriculture has done.

Mr. BATTIN. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Ullman.

Mr. ULLMAN. My interest is primarily in wool textiles.

Mr. Darman, isn't the situation generally this: that a portion of the textile industry is today covered under a long-term cotton textile arrangement and that in general what you are advocating is to cover the rest of the textile industry under the same general type procedures that already are well established in a portion of the industry?

Mr. DARMAN. Mr. Ullman, I would certainly agree that a portion of the textile fiber spectrum is covered. I think that as far as the textile industry generally is concerned more and more it consists of all fiber companies or multifiber companies.

Every textile manufacturing company is to a larger or lesser degree exposed, but those who concentrate heavily in wool or man-made are more exposed than those who may have historically concentrated more heavily in cotton. There is a real area of exposure even for the cotton manufacturing industry because the long-term cotton arrangement covers only cotton products which are in whole or in part up, to 50 percent, of cotton. Any blend that goes beyond the 50-percent level of other than cotton is uncovered.

Mr. ULLMAN. Putting it in another way isn't it more difficult each month and each year to rationalize covering a segment, just one segment of this industry because of the fact that with man-made fibers and with blends coming in so strongly it is quite simple for importers to circumvent any kind of ruling that would cover a portion of the industry.

Mr. DARMAN. It certainly is. The long-term cotton arrangement is a multilateral arrangement. It involves some 22 countries. But its extension was one of the easiest things for the United States to negotiate in the Kennedy Round. This was not difficult. It has become an accepted pattern for both developed and less-developed countries.

It seems to me that there is no reason to malign this arrangement, even though we might wish that it were enforced more effectively. On