

which our committee authorized yesterday for 1972 and 1973 and 1974.

Then to see this great work we have done in Appalachia go down the drain because of unfair trade to me would be incredible.

The same way with our depressed areas and the almost 400,000 jobs in the great city of New York.

What do we want to do? Increase this ghetto problem when we are desperately trying to solve it? These are questions rightly before this great Committee on Ways and Means, and I want to say again that I come from an area of the country which has championed the low tariff, which has championed trade, which was against the Smoot-Hawley tariff and tariffs of that nature.

So we are here today not as protectionists, just the opposite. We are promoting the Mills bill which will promote orderly trade in textiles and will help our foreign friends understand exactly what their market is so they won't overexpand and so they won't knife each other, promote orderly trade, and which assures them a good share of the American market and an increasing share of the American market as it grows.

I just hope this committee will act expeditiously on the overall trade bill. I hope that bill will include a version of the Mills bill which the chairman introduced on the 19th of July in 1967 and cosponsored by my colleague from Georgia, Mr. Landrum, and other members of the committee and of the House.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BURKE. Are there any questions? Mr. Landrum.

Mr. LANDRUM. Let me say to you, Mr. Dorn, that we are grateful for this most forceful statement and for your position on what is a critical situation in our country. I know of no Member of Congress more knowledgeable, more capable of dispensing that knowledge, about the textile industry, what its problems are, what the solutions to those problems can be, than the gentleman from South Carolina, Mr. Dorn.

I would like to ask your views in a short series of questions here relating to the statement you have just made.

Is it your judgment, Mr. Dorn, that the textile industry lends itself more to dispersal throughout the countryside than perhaps any other industry that we have?

Mr. DORN. I would say yes, of course, and President John F. Kennedy realized that when you, and I, and Mr. Vinson went to see him time and time again in 1961 along about this time he announced his seven point program for the textile industry.

The reason why he did that was because the textile industry was in a special category, subject to overnight fluctuations of the market, people unemployed who had a job in the morning and the mills closed late that afternoon.

I saw this in the gentleman's great State—I haven't been in this fight just a few years—very frankly when I spoke to the New England society in New Hampshire. This was 1951. This was pointed out to me, 1951, 1952, 1953 along there, when you had ghost towns, and I know what it is like to see a ghost town in an era of an expanding economy, when other people are making good wages and you are out