

of a job. I saw that in Fall River, saw it at Worcester, all up through there, and this was the beginning.

Imports were beginning to come in then in the 1950's, I might say low-wage imports, undercutting our American jobs. Of course, Mr. Landrum, this industry is represented by every State in the American Union and it is in many areas a marginal industry.

I didn't mention this a moment ago, but we make less profit than any major industry in this country. In fact our profit in the last 5 or 6 years has only crept up a fraction of 1 percent, less than any other major industry.

So we just barely have our head above water and we are employing these people in low-wage areas and we are giving them job opportunities, something they never had before. I am speaking of the minorities also. We are employing them at a fantastic rate. We talk about what is going on downtown on the Mall right now. I don't know really so much about what is going on, what their objective is, but ostensibly it is for better jobs for poor people.

That is exactly what we have done in the textile industry. You heard the figures here this morning, went up from two percent to 270 percent since the implementation of the Kennedy seven point program, and so it is all across the country, of course, and these are some of the things.

We can't do it if we continue to have to compete directly with 8 cents an hour wages such as they have in Korea. This is not trade at all. This will wreck trade, this kind of trade.

MR. LANDRUM. So your judgment is that the textile industry particularly, as well as others, can take employment opportunities to the areas where there is today a scarcity of employment opportunity?

MR. DORN. Exactly.

MR. LANDRUM. And as a result of the scarcity of employment of opportunity that exists in certain areas of the country today the people there are finding it more and more necessary to go into the metropolitan areas, the already heavily populated cities, and compounding the ghetto situation that already obtains in these cities.

Now, assuming that what we are saying is true and that your judgment is correct, is it your judgment also that unless this industry can have the support of its government in getting the relief that is being sought here, not in creating a wall of tariffs so that we won't have international trade, but in having an orderly infusion of the imports so that our domestic economy can remain stable, unless it can have that do you foresee the total inability of this industry to offer the type employment we are talking about?

MR. DORN. Yes, Mr. Landrum; not only that, I foresee the inability of our industry to continue to employ these vast numbers of people in Appalachia, for instance, and other areas too innumerable to mention.

Of course I see the inability of our industry to continue to employ these people, but I hear it every day when I am home talking with the the great textile people.

They say—

How much longer can I resist this temptation or these lucrative offers to go to countries in the Caribbean and all. Across the seas most every day someone will call and say, "Come on, close your plant down. Let the boys here go. Welfare will take care of them. Come on over and join us. Build your plant overseas, make some money."