This is what we are confronted with. I have never seen, Mr. Landrum, a more patriotic people than our textile people, just staying on fighting daily with their head just barely above the water to keep folks employed because they believe in this country, and they believe in this orderly trade business.

This thing is mutually advantageous. It is advantageous to our friends abroad to pass the Mills bill, very much advantageous. Otherwise the whole world's textile market can be wrecked and people get into it that have no business in it. Then you will have friction between Japan and some other undeveloped country.

You create chaos in the field of world trade if we continue along the lines we are going. I say the Mills bill is just as essential for our foreign friends as it is for our own textile industry.

Mr. LANDRUM. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BURKE. Are there any further questions?

I just wish to commend my good friend, particularly about his knowledge of the New England area. He has shown keen insight. Can you give an answer to this committee on why there should be any opposition to an orderly marketing bill?

Mr. DORN. Mr. Chairman, I don't see how honestly, once a person evaluates the situation as it is, how there could be any opposition whatever to a bill such as the one you introduced, and Mr. Landrum, and Mr. Mills, because the things we are talking about here today are basic. They are fundamental.

You know, I go down there quite often and talk to some of my friends and they say, "Oh, don't holler wolf. Quit crying wolf."

Well, I mentioned the profit a moment ago, and they mention, "Oh, well, you have increased wages the last few weeks."

We have. The average wage is $2.14 an hour for the textile industry across the board in the United States. Some of our plants down home have already granted more hourly wage than the people are paid in South Korea. It is going up to $2.27 an hour in a few days. They say, "Well, doesn't that indicate that you are in good shape?"

It doesn't indicate any such thing. It indicates that we have to be competitive to even keep the good labor that we have, and Mr. Chairman—I might run the risk of rambling a little bit—I walked in and looked at the books of a textile plant not long ago, kept in that beautiful hand that people used to write about 65 years ago. You know, they would pay this fellow so much and the foreman got $2.50 a week and a lot of people then were working for $1.50 or $2 a week and I saw what the foreman was paid in one of these textile mills, and now we have progressed to where we are employing our minorities, taking up those that never had job opportunities before in history, coming off the farm.

We are employing those people. This is what we have been preaching. This is what we want. Our textile industry is training them. We have an across the board $2.14 an hour and in a few days were are going up to $2.27 an hour. Let me tell you, Mr. Chairman, in some little isolated community in Appalachia I would rather get $2.27 an hour than to get $4 and live here in Washington or in the middle of New York.

My money would go a lot further. So we are affording these people great opportunity and I want to see it continue and I want to emphasize again what I saw in your great State.