It is not a pleasant sight to see a whole community unemployed when right next door that community is enjoying the best standard of living they have ever enjoyed. The worst under the leadership of John Kennedy, with a lot of our good friends on this side of the aisle, we instituted a program and this program was nonpartisan.

We have been able to air condition some of our textile plants for the first time down south where it is hot and to do a few of those things that needed to be done years ago, and now we are threatened by this increased volume of imports, daily increase, and might have to go back to that unemployment again and perhaps cut down on some of our capital improvements such as air conditioning.

All of them aren't air conditioned yet. It is a great problem, Mr. Chairman, and I appreciate the sympathetic hearing of this committee and I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks.

Mr. Burke. Without objection it is so ordered.

Thank you very much.

Mr. Dorn. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

(The following statement was received by the committee:)

Additional Statement of Hon. William Jennings Bryan Dorn, a Representative in Congress From the State of South Carolina

Mr. Chairman, by introducing H.R. 11578, you have greatly encouraged the textile industry of the United States and its more than two million employees. I appear here today, Mr. Chairman, to recommend and urge this great Committee to adopt your bill or incorporate your bill in the general trade legislation now being considered by this Committee.

Mr. Chairman, you have been the champion of increased world trade for many years. You have taken your place in history along side the late Cordell Hull and Sam Rayburn as proponents of trade. No one in American history has opposed with more vigor the old Smoot-Hawley high tariff type of protectionism. You have introduced H.R. 11578 in your tradition of advocating more trade. Your bill is the opposite of protectionism, strict quotas and high tariff legislation. Your bill promotes orderly and fair trade in textiles. Your bill, when enacted into law, will guarantee to the foreign textile producers a fair percentage of the American market and an increasing percentage of that market as it expands. Your bill will set the pattern for orderly trade in textiles among other nations in the world.

When you introduced your bill on the 19th of July last year, Mr. Chairman, you were joined that day by a most distinguished member of this Committee, our able colleague, Phil Landrum, of Georgia, who introduced an identical bill. I was honored to have the privilege of joining you and Mr. Landrum. Subsequently 195 other members of the House joined us in introducing your orderly trade bill. These members reside in every section of the United States and every conceivable category of textiles is represented.

May I remind the members of this great Committee that our colleague, Phil Landrum, was elected Chairman of the Informal House Textile Committee. He is thus serving us in a dual capacity as a member of this great Committee on Ways and Means and as Chairman of the Informal House Textile Committee. You will recall that the first Chairman of this group was the Honorable Carl Vinson, of Georgia, who was elected Chairman in 1961 and who also served as Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee.

I appear here today as Secretary of this informal group and as one whose Congressional District is largely textile. Since Monday, when the membership learned that I was to appear here today, approximately 80 members have urged that I speak for them today in urging this great Committee to adopt your bill. Requests from other members continue to come in hourly. These, our colleagues, have asked by card, by telephone, letter and in person that I plead with you here today for early passage of the Mills Bill.

Your bill, Mr. Chairman, does not set any precedent. It only plugs the loopholes and carries out a policy largely already in effect. I refer to the Long Term Agree-