ment adopted at Geneva in 1962 and renewed for another three years last year. This agreement was entered into by all the major textile manufacturing nations of the world, thus indicating beyond question that orderly trade in textiles is to the mutual advantage of all textile producing nations, and will promote orderly trade and hold to a minimum fluctuations in the market, unemployment and trade restrictions.

The reason why I am here today supporting the Mills Bill is because this agreement has not been fully implemented by our own administrative authorities and the Long Term Agreement did not cover man-made staple fiber, filaments and filament yarns, man-made fiber textiles, and woolen and worsted textiles. Thus, many nations who entered into the original Long Term Agreement were able to largely circumvent its effect by increasing their imports into the United States of man-made staple fiber, filaments and filament yarns, wool, and man-made textiles.

The textile import problem has been with us for many years. It has grown progressively worse. We have tried to meet it with partial solutions, but they have not been effective. The problem is industry-wide and, the answer to it must likewise be industry-wide. Your bill on orderly trade, we believe, will do the job.

Your legislation is fair. It provides for a very high level of textile imports and it provides for foreign producers to share in our future market growth. It is not protectionist. It merely says that the future growth of textile imports will be geared to U.S. market conditions, so that our domestic industry can grow and provide additional jobs for American citizens.

There will be people who will point to the industry's profits and say that restraints on imports are not needed. They have said and will say that the textile industry is crying wolf. But this argument needs examining. In 1960 textile profits per sales dollar were 2.5 cents. In 1967 they were 2.9 cents. Whereas, textile profits rose .4 of a cent over this period, the all manufacturing industry profit rose .6 of a cent—from 4.4 cents to 5.0 cents. This is quite a disparity and would indicate textiles are not holding their own.

We should all hope for improvement in this picture because if profits don't exist, textile mills cannot long provide jobs and serve as dependable markets for the vast array of fibers produced in this country.

Some will say "if the import problem is so serious, how can the textile industry raise its wages?" The answer is almost too simple. Like any other industry, textiles must have labor. The industry must compete in the labor market. And incidentally, the most recent wage increase by itself was greater than the average hourly wage of a Korean textile worker.

At the same time, it remains confronted with the threat of low-wage textile imports. Undoubtedly, this latest increase will aggravate even more the discrepancy between wages in the United States and those in the principal countries shipping textiles to us.

Mr. Chairman, I know first hand what unlimited textile imports mean. I know what they mean to the South and to the Nation and to my State of South Carolina. My district has one of the largest textile and apparel manufacturing and man-made fiber producing complexes in the country. The economic base of my district will depend, in large measure on what is done about textile imports.

The Committee on Public Works, on which it is my honor to serve, has over the years devoted much of its time to seeking a solution to the problems of underemployment and depressed areas. We have authorized billions of dollars to be appropriated for Appalachia, economic development, pollution abatement, interstate highways and river development. The concept largely behind Appalachia and economic development of depressed areas was to keep people out of the overcrowded urban areas and ghettos and to provide job opportunity. It would seem foolish indeed to create jobs on the one hand and then to take these jobs away on the other hand with an unfair trade policy. Just when we are moving ahead with job opportunity for the minorities and the development of our depressed areas, now we are faced with a set-back in the form of unfair foreign trade.

Mr. Dorn. Mr. Chairman, I also ask permission to insert into the record, as secretary of the Informal House Textile Committee Group, a statement authorized by over 100 members of the House.

Mr. Burke. Without objection it is so ordered.