NATIONAL FOOTWEAR MANUFACTURERS, ASSN.,
New York, N.Y., June 13, 1968.

Hon. DEAN RUSK,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.:

As representatives of domestic footwear manufacturers, we are aghast at your statement before the House Ways and Means Committee. Your comment that in the case of shoes, imports represent only 7.3% of total U.S. consumption by value is grossly deceptive and inconsistent with the standards of full disclosure that the Ways and Means Committee assuredly deserves. We cannot help but believe that you are not receiving the full story about the impact of imported footwear on domestic producers from the office of trade representative Roth.

While it is true that in terms of dollar value imports represent only 8% of domestic shoe consumption, that 8% of dollars represents close to 30% of footwear consumption. Nothing could more dramatically point up the domestic footwear manufacturers plight. Foreign labor is able to produce over 1/4 of all our shoes and sell them for less than 1/10 of all the money paid for shoes. The American consumer purchases and wears shoes not dollars.

I strongly urge that you submit to the Ways and Means Commitee an amended statement pointing out that in terms of shoes sold, the percentage now is running close to 30%, not the 7.3% figure misleadingly presented to the House Ways and Means Committee.

Very truly yours,

MARK E. RICHARDSON,
President.

Mr. BURKE. The committee stands adjourned, to meet at 10 a.m., Friday, June 21, when the hearings will resume.

(The following letters and statements were received, for the record, by the committee:)

STATEMENT OF HON. DAN K. MOORE, GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I am Dan Moore, Governor of the State of North Carolina. I wish to thank you for the privilege of appearing before the House Committee on Ways and Means to discuss a matter of major importance to my State and to other states in this nation. I have discussed this with other governors of textile producing states, including the Governor of Delaware, the Governor of Virginia, the Governor of South Carolina, the Governor of Georgia and the Governor of Alabama. They concur, generally, in the position of this paper.

Let me begin by saying a healthy, viable and dynamic textile industrial complex is not only essential for the economies of our respective states, but it is absolutely essential for our national economic and military survival. Any factors which impinge upon this industrial complex beyond the capacity of the industry itself to resolve, merit the careful consideration of all elements of government—local, state and national.

In those states in which the textile industry is primarily situated, our economy is dependent upon the health and welfare of the industry. The textile industry is the leading manufacturing employer in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, supplying 52 percent, 65 percent and 41 percent of the manufacturing jobs, respectively. In Virginia, the textile industry provides 28 percent of the manufacturing employment; in Alabama, 28 percent; in Tennessee, 30 percent and in Delaware, 15 percent.

The textile industry means a great deal to my State. In 1966, the textile industry became the first and only industry in North Carolina's history to have an annual payroll in excess of $1 billion. North Carolina produced almost 25 percent of the nation's man-made fiber fabrics and 10 percent of our woolen and worsted goods. The State's spinning mills turn out nearly one-half of the country's cotton yarns. Our knitting mills produce one-half of the country's hosiery. The value of textile products made in North Carolina is $5 billion a year.

North Carolina's textile and apparel industries pay more than $40 million to the State in various taxes, not including sales and income taxes paid by the industry's employees.