

attempt to scare the American people and intimidate the Congress with the cry of higher prices of which they cannot prove, but in their own willingness to expend our domestic industry, they are against a reasonable control of excessive, harmful and injurious imports.

This resolution is a brief summary of all of the things we have been saying to the Congress for several years in appearing before the House and Senate committees in complete detail, and in this year we have witnessed our position justified by large majorities in the House and Senate. And still our opponents are serving up the same old shibboleths. They attempt to pacify the jobless with promises of compensation if imports terminate their employment.

The United Textile Workers of America finds no solace or solution in the adjustment provisions of the 1962 Trade Expansion Act, whereby American firms and workers adversely effected by imports, would be safe-guarded and assisted. I believe that I can speak for all import-effected industries, durable and non-durable, and the list is constantly growing, when I say that the "so-called" escape clause has been proven absolutely useless. In support of this, I again quote from the AFL-CIO testimony before the Ways and Means Committee on June 13, 1968. Quote: "As a result of the Tariff Commission's interpretation of that law, all petitions for trade adjustment and assistance have been rejected. The record of these 14 cases in six years is a shameful mockery, a fraud on the American people and the American workers."

We note the amendment in the 1968 Bill substituting the Executive for the Tariff Commission, and this brings me to other Bills before the Committee. One of these, the "so-called" Omnibus Bill, covering all effected industries, calling for ceilings after investigation by the Tariff Commission. We favor legislation for any and all industries injured by excessive imports, and we would suggest the same amendment substituting the Executive or the Congress. In fact, the Tariff Commission is the creature of the Congress, and there should be a measure of supervision, and, if necessary, correction of its decisions.

We also have noted that under certain conditions the Administration's Trade Expansion Act of 1968 does allow the President to order quota import curbs. On the other hand, the President's special trade message to the Congress states that new restrictions on imports are undesirable and the Administration favors special Federal tax aid for the employers, and adjustment for the workers. We cannot speak for the employers, but the workers are still faced with Tariff Commission fact-finding. Our unions and membership has and will continue to petition the President for the establishment of quotas in the textile industry, and we urge our supporters in the Congress to continue this objective, and for favorable action at this session of the Congress.

The opponents of "quotas" have raised another scare balloon, this one has to do with retaliation by importing countries, or what they called negative reciprocity. Of course, they know that reciprocity is a two-way street. Perhaps they don't know that no less than 70 Nations restrict imports from the United States. If they do know, the retaliation balloon is punctured before it gets off the ground. Would our opponents say: "This is free trade." It should be known that while textile and apparel imports into the United States are rising, exports are static at a relatively low level. According to the U.S. Department of Commerce, in 1967 textile and apparel imports were valued at \$1,461 billion compared with \$695 million for exports. In the first quarter of 1968 imports were at a record \$387.6 million while exports were at \$169.3 million. And, according to the same source, imports of the three major textile fibers, Cotton, Wool and Man-made totalled 274.9 million equivalent square yards in April of this year—an increase over the previous month and April a year ago.

The January-April cumulative total this year was 582 million square yards, compared with 541.6 million square yards a year ago. In addition, we find that the countries of the World that have cried the loudest and threaten retaliation if the U.S. sets up controls over word and man-made fiber, and apparel imports, have set up their own barriers in a secure network of quotas, tariffs and licensing procedures.

We hear much about hard-core unemployment and the millions of poor mainly from the South, as well as the Appalachian region. Our program is a humane measure. We are trying to save any appreciable erosion of the textile and apparel industries, and all others victimized by excessive and uncontrolled imports.

Finally, we know that the Committee has all necessary information on low and cheap labor in importing countries.