

of Agriculture. For this purpose, the Department examines data on the physical quantities of the imported textile goods and translates them into equivalent poundage of cotton, wool and man-made raw fiber required for their production. Information from this source is presented in Annex U. Poundage figures show that between 1956 and 1967 apparel imports nearly sextupled; shipments of cotton apparel were four times greater than in 1956, wool apparel shipments were five times greater, and those made of man-made fibers 69 times as large. The rising shipments of apparel made of man-made fiber, whether knit or woven, are significant in view of the development of new processes in textile and apparel manufacture which invite an increasing use of synthetic fibers or blends, for these are utilized in the production of permanent press or soil resistant clothing. Importers are thus taking advantage of consumer demand in the United States to invade markets developed by the efforts and expenditures of domestic producers. This also enables them to increase market penetration in areas which are not regulated by the International Cotton Textile Arrangements or bilateral agreements concluded between the United States and a number of foreign countries with regard to cotton textiles and apparel.

A third method used to gauge the volume of apparel imports is the conversion of the quantities of imports of the different groupings of products into the equivalent number of square yards required for their manufacture. This technique was first