industry are the inevitable result.

The prospect is for an increasing degree of import penetration in the domestic apparel (knit and woven) market, with accompanying market disruption and job curtailment for the industry's workers.

There are numerous reasons for this. For one, imports have been shifting into non-cotton garments. As can be seen from Annex U, cotton apparel imports in 1956 amounted to 81 percent of apparel imports measured in terms of raw fiber poundage. Wool apparel represented 16 percent of the total and that of man-made fiber accounted for 3 percent. The poundage of different fibers used in imported apparel increased in the next ten years but their relative importance shifted. Cotton accounted for only 59 percent of apparel imports in 1967. The relative share of wool dropped slightly, to 14 percent. On the other hand, man-made fibers gained at the expense of cotton and their share advanced to 27 percent of the total apparel imports expressed in pounds. In square yard equivalent, imports of apparel of man-made fibers accounted for 39 percent of apparel imports, wool apparel represented 7 percent of the total, and cotton apparel 54 percent. In the first three months of 1968 the share of man-made fiber apparel accounted for 40 percent of all imported apparel (the relevant data are in Annex V). Obviously, the swing in imports is in the direction of apparel not subject to the regulatory influences of the International Cotton Textile Arrangements and the bilateral agreements applicable to cotton textiles and apparel. The shift towards an increased