these tariff negotiations, a variety of devices were used by the more developed countries to limit imports of apparel, particularly from low-wage areas. Included were the use of individual country or global quotas on all or specified types of apparel, license requirements for imports, the distribution of licenses to large numbers of importers to make it uneconomic for many of them to utilize their individual allocations, cumbersome administrative practices involving delays in the issuance of licenses, delays in the release of foreign exchange, requirement for a full or partial pre-payment of orders placed abroad in order to tie up importers' capital, and the imposition of various tax or service levies over and above custom duties. These various practices have been used by the different countries in varying degrees. As a result, countries eager to export have tended to concentrate on the easier-to-enter United States market. The future is likely to see a continuation of this push of apparel shipments to the United States as foreign countries implement old and new mechanisms to control the flow of apparel imports.

The growth of apparel imports to the United States will continue to be facilitated by the ease with which individual countries can expand their shipments. This is true not only of the older suppliers but of the new starters as well. It can be seen from a diagram contained in Annex X which shows the levels of imports to the United States from the different countries in 1956 and 1966. A number of countries that did not ship apparel to the United States in 1956 have done it ten years later and frequently in substantial amounts.