The drive to increase apparel exports to the United States, which is already powerful, will increase many-fold as present exporting countries continue to expand their production facilities, as new starters join the ranks of exporters, and as overcapacity continues to grow abroad. The result would be a thorough disruption of the United States apparel market. This is a real possibility in view of the numerous devices that other countries continue to use to limit the expansion of exports into their markets in contrast to the ease with which apparel can be shipped to the United States. Even the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is conscious of this threat and tells the lesser developed countries that "The distribution of ... exports over as many markets as possible is ... necessary in the interest of avoiding disruption in certain markets which are favourite destinations for exports".[28] Unfortunately, this policy is not, in fact, pursued in the case of apparel shipped to this country. Country after country tend to view the United States as the favored market in which their exports are to be concentrated. As capacity to produce grows abroad and nations are faced with overcapacity, competition between low-wage, low-cost foreign producers will be intensified and this will have reverberations on our own production and employment. With labor cost the most significant factor in cut-throat, destructive competition, domestic producers cannot hope

28/United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Non Tariff Barriers: Report by the UNCTAD Secretariat (TD/20/Supp.3, 12 October 1967), p. 57