

to stand up for long against an ever-increasing flow of goods from abroad produced under labor standards and at a cost no domestic producer can hope to match. The moderating influence that International Cotton Textile Arrangements has thus far to some extent been exercising is being diluted by the increasing use of man-made fibers.

The United States is thus confronted by a situation in which decisions made abroad will largely determine the proportion of the domestic apparel industry to survive and the extent of how much additional unemployment to which the nation's garment workers are to be subjected. Moreover should it become clear that the United States is either unable or unwilling to implement the special program for textiles and apparel of which the International Cotton Textile Arrangement is a part or take alternative action to safeguard the domestic industry and its workers, the unavoidable tendency on the part of many domestic producers will be to relocate their operations abroad. This is already taking place. Furthermore, business casualties are likely to rise as firms in the industry, particularly the smaller ones, find it increasingly difficult to withstand the competition of low-wage areas. This will mean additional unemployment and underemployment to the apparel (knit and woven) workers. In turn, this will have inevitable negative repercussions on the nation's industries closely related to apparel production.

This is a serious and disturbing prospect for our nation to contemplate. In the last few years this country has become aware that