20. The Commission's Report fails to take account of the ease and rapidity with which countries abroad can create and expand apparel producing capacity for export to the United States. It ignores the ease with which apparel production can be relocated from the United States abroad through the use of the contracting out practices which have long been an integral characteristic of this industry in its domestic operations.

21. The Commission fails to take account of the ease with which importers of apparel shift from one product to another, or from one fiber to another used in the manufacture of a particular product. They thus ignore factors which intensify import penetration and help bypass international arrangements which seek to regulate imports of a single fiber or of specific products.

22. The Commission ignores the ease with which importers shift their purchases from country to country. It thus neglects the facility with which importers bypass restraint levels applicable to any individual country and increase import penetration. It also ignores the resulting build up of overcapacity and overproduction of particular products, and the economic and political repercussions likely to follow.

23. The Commission fails to make any analysis in depth of the multi-fiber character of the apparel industry and its bearing on the industry's present and prospective import problem.

24. With but one exception, the Commissions' Report fails to take account of the testimony presented in the course of its six day hearing. It disregards testimony presented to it even on matters on which there was neither conflict nor disagreement by witnesses with widely different points of view.

LAZARE TEPER,
Director of Research, ILGWU.
MILTON FRIED,
Director of Research, ACWA.

EXHIBIT 3

IMPORTS OF APPAREL AND TEXTILES

(Report of the committee on resolutions unanimously adopted by the delegates at the convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Atlantic City, N.J., May 28, 1968)

Resolutions 34, 185, 202 and 247 concern problems stemming from the increased imports of wearing apparel and particularly the recent development of contracting for U.S. firms across the border in Mexico.

The growing imports of apparel, and more specifically women's and children's garments, are a serious concern to all of us—industry and labor alike.

Our union's abiding concern with this problem is reflected in the resolutions adopted by our General Executive Board, presentations made by our union before the Tariff Commission, the Trade Information Committee, the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, Senate and House Committees and the various federal Departments concerned with the problem. It is emphasized in the GEB report as well as in the opening address of President Stulberg at this convention.

At the present time, the United States is a signatory to an international agreement as well as to a number of bilateral agreements with foreign nations regulating imports of cotton garments and other cotton textile products. These agreements are far from perfect. Yet they do check import penetration. No such agreements were concluded for apparel and textiles made of wool and synthetics.

All textile and garment imports must be checked. Apparel shipments from abroad already exceed 14 percent of domestic production. In a competitive industry such as ours, the rapid rise of imports, mostly from the sweatshops of the Far East and elsewhere, does endanger the livelihood of garment workers over here. The situation is further endangered by the increased tendency on the part of profit-hungry unscrupulous domestic bargain hunters to move their own operations abroad and then export garments to the United States. It would be an irony of history if, after eliminating sweatshops in this country, the United States were to permit the erosion of our industry by competition of sweatshops abroad.