

cop. 2

1971 ef

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS, NOT KNIT:  
J. H. BONCK COMPANY, INC.  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Report to the President on  
Firm Investigation No. TEA-F-35  
Under Section 301(c)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962



TC Publication 439  
Washington, D. C.  
November 1971

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

Catherine Bedell, *Chairman*

Joseph O. Parker, *Vice Chairman*

Glenn W. Sutton

Will E. Leonard, Jr.

George M. Moore


J. Banks Young

Kenneth R. Mason, *Secretary*

-----

Address all communications to  
United States Tariff Commission  
Washington, D. C. 20436

-----



# C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
Report to the President-----	1
Finding of the Commission-----	2
Views of Chairman Bedell, Commissioner Sutton and Commissioner Moore-----	3
Views of Vice Chairman Parker and Commissioners Leonard and Young-----	6
Information obtained in the investigation:	
Articles under investigation-----	A-1
U.S. tariff treatment:	
Men's and boys' shirts-----	A-1
Men's and boys' trousers and outer shorts-----	A-3
Women's and girls' blouses-----	A-4
Import restraints under the Long-Term Arrangement and the import surcharge-----	A-5
U.S. consumption:	
Men's and boys' shirts-----	A-6
Men's and boys' trousers and outer shorts-----	A-8
Women's and girls' blouses-----	A-9
U.S. producers-----	A-9
U.S. production:	
Men's and boys' shirts-----	A-11
Men's and boys' trousers and outer shorts-----	A-13
Women's and girls' blouses-----	A-14
U.S. importers-----	A-14
U.S. imports:	
Men's and boys' shirts-----	A-15
Men's and boys' trousers and outer shorts-----	A-17
Women's and girls' blouses-----	A-18
Prices:	
* * *	
J. H. Bonck Co., Inc.:	
Present status of the company-----	A-19
Brief history of the company's operations-----	A-19
Statistical appendix-----	A-21

## CONTENTS--Continued

## Appendix Tables

	<u>Page</u>
1.- U.S. rates of duty applicable to men's and boys' shirts, not knit, of the types provided for in specified TSUS items, 1930 and GATT concessions to Jan. 1, 1972-----	A-22
2 Men's and boys' shirts, not ornamented, not knit, of cotton: Rates of duty and U.S. imports for consumption, 1930, 1947-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971-----	A-23
3 Men's and boys' shirts, not ornamented, not knit, of man-made fibers: Ad valorem equivalents of rates of duty and U.S. imports for consumption, 1930, 1947-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971-----	A-24
4 U.S. rates of duty applicable to men's and boys' shirts, knit, of the types provided for in specified TSUS items, 1930 and GATT concessions to Jan. 1, 1972-----	A-25
5 U.S. rates of duty applicable to men's and boys' trousers and shorts, not knit, of the types provided for in specified TSUS items, 1930 and GATT concessions to Jan. 1, 1972-----	A-26
6 Men's and boys' trousers and outer shorts, not knit, of cotton: Rates of duty and U.S. imports for consumption, 1930, 1947-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971-----	A-27
7 Men's and boys' trousers and outer shorts, not knit, of man-made fibers: Rates of duty on ornamented apparel, ad valorem equivalents of rates of duty on not ornamented apparel, and U.S. imports for consumption, 1930, 1947-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971-----	A-28
8 U.S. rates of duty applicable to women's, girls', and infants' blouses, not knit, of the types provided for in specified TSUS items, 1930 and GATT concessions to Jan. 1, 1972-----	A-29
9 Men's and boys' shirts, not knit: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1960-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971-----	A-30
10 Men's and boys' shirts, not knit: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, total and by shirt types, 1965-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971-----	A-31
11 Men's and boys' shirts, knit: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1965-70-----	A-32

## CONTENTS--Continued

	<u>Page</u>
12 Men's and boys' trousers and shorts, not knit: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1962-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971-----	A-33
13 Women's, girls', and infants' blouses, not knit: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1962-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971-----	A-34
14 Men's and boys' shirts, not knit: U.S. production, by types and fibers, specified years 1958 to 1970-----	A-35
15 Men's and boys' trousers and outer shorts, not knit: U.S. production, by types, specified years 1958 to 1970-----	A-36
16 Men's and boys' trousers and outer shorts, not knit: U.S. production, by fibers, 1962-70-----	A-37
17 Women's, girls', and infants' blouses, not knit: U.S. production, by types and fibers, 1962-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971-----	A-38
18 Men's and boys' shirts, not knit: U.S. imports for consumption, by types and fibers, 1960-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971-----	A-39
19 Men's and boys' dress shirts, not knit: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1965-70-----	A-40
20 Men's and boys' sport shirts, not knit: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1965-70-----	A-41
21 Men's and boys' knit shirts, except T-shirts and sweat shirts: U.S. imports for consumption, by fibers, 1962-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971-----	A-42
22 Men's and boys' trousers and outer shorts, not knit: U.S. imports for consumption, by fibers, 1962-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971-----	A-43
23 Men's and boys' trousers and outer shorts, not knit: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1962-70-----	A-44
24 Women's, girls', and infants' blouses, not knit: U.S. U.S. imports for consumption, by fibers, 1962-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971-----	A-45
25 Women's, girls', and infants' blouses, not knit: U.S. imports for consumption, by types and fibers, 1964-70----	A-46
* * * * *	

Note.--The whole of the Commission's report to the President may not be made public since it contains certain information that would result in the disclosure of the operations of an individual concern. This published report is the same as the report to the President, except that the above-mentioned information has been omitted. Such omissions are indicated by asterisks.



REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

U.S. Tariff Commission,  
November 26, 1971.

To the President:

In accordance with section 301(f)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 885), the U.S. Tariff Commission herein reports the results of an investigation made under section 301(c)(1) of that act in response to a petition filed by an apparel firm.

The Commission received a petition filed on behalf of the J. H. Bonck Company, Inc., New Orleans, La., on September 27, 1971, for determination of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. The Commission instituted an investigation (TEA-F-35) on September 28, 1971, to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, articles like or directly competitive with the men's and boys' shirts, not knit, of the type produced by the aforementioned firm, are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, serious injury to such firm.

Public notice of the investigation was published in the Federal Register (36 F.R. 19425) on October 5, 1971. No public hearing was requested, and none was held.

The information in this report was obtained principally from officials of the petitioning firm, from the petitioning firm's customers, and from the Commission's files.

## Finding of the Commission

On the basis of its investigation, the Commission, being equally divided, 1/ makes no finding under section 301(c)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 with respect to whether articles like or directly competitive with the men's and boys' shirts, not knit, produced by the J. H. Bonck Company, Inc., New Orleans, La., are as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, serious injury to that firm.

---

1/ Chairman Bedell and Commissioners Sutton and Moore found in the affirmative; Vice Chairman Parker and Commissioners Leonard and Young found in the negative.



Views of Chairman Bedell, Commissioner Sutton and Commissioner Moore

This investigation was undertaken in response to a petition filed on behalf of the J. H. Bonck Co., Inc., New Orleans, Louisiana, for a determination of its eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

Under the provisions of the Act, an affirmative determination can be made only if:

- (1) Imports of articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the petitioning firm are increasing,
- (2) Such increased imports are the result in major part of trade agreement concessions,
- (3) The petitioning firm is being seriously injured or threatened with serious injury, and
- (4) The increased imports, resulting in major part from trade agreement concessions, are the major factor causing or threatening to cause serious injury to the firm.

In the instant case we find that each of the four criteria set forth in the Act for an affirmative determination have been met.

The J. H. Bonck Company, hereafter referred to as Bonck, currently operates one plant, in New Orleans, La. The establishment is engaged in the production of men's and boys' dress, sport, and work shirts and girls' blouses of woven polyester-cotton fabrics. 1/ The latter products (i.e., girls' blouses) represented 6 percent or less of the

---

1/ Formerly, in a separate plant, the firm also produced men's and boys' sport trousers and dress shorts, as well as men's work and uniform pants. This plant was closed in September of 1970. Although officials of the firm cite import competition as the reason for the closing, its petition in the instant case is confined to men's and boys' dress, sport and work shirts, and girls' blouses, of woven polyester-

firm's total sales during 1965-70. The great bulk of the shirts and blouses produced by Bonck consist of lower priced merchandise of a type and quality with which imports compete most directly.

It is clear that imports of men's and boys' shirts made from broadwoven polyester-cotton fabrics (products which account for over 95 percent of the current output of Bonck) have increased as a result in major part of trade-agreement concessions. During the period 1961-70, total imports of men's and boys' shirts produced from woven fabrics, rose without interruption from 2.0 million dozen to 12.0 million dozen. In the first six months of 1971, the imports increased further to an annual rate of nearly 13.0 million dozen. In a more recent period, i.e. 1965-70, the imports tripled, rising from 4.1 million dozen to 12.0 million, while the ratio of imports to consumption rose without interruption from 10 percent to 28 percent. In the first six months of 1971, the ratio of imports to consumption was about 31 percent. With respect to dress shirts alone, which account for about half of the total imports, the import-consumption ratio was about 40 percent in the first six-months of 1971. Imports of woven shirts made wholly or principally from manmade fibers rose from 0.4 million dozen in 1965 to 8.8 million dozen in 1970. In 1970, the imports were equivalent to about 33 percent of the domestic consumption of such shirts.

There can be little doubt that the trade-agreement concessions were the major factor in the increased importation of the kinds of shirts here considered. With respect to shirts made solely of cotton such concessions have resulted in reductions in the 1930 rates of duty

---

of about 50 percent. For shirts of manmade fibers, including blends, the reductions in the 1930 rates of duty as a result of trade-agreement concessions have aggregated about 55 percent.

Information developed during the current investigation indicates that the concessions on shirts of the type produced by Bonck were of sufficient magnitude as to encourage a substantial shift from products like those produced by Bonck to their foreign equivalent, and that the increased imports, attributable in major part to trade-agreement concessions, has resulted in serious injury to this concern. As a result of continuing competition from like products of foreign origin the concern made efforts to shift, with considerable cost and financial risk, to a higher quality product than it had produced in the past. As a result of the displacement by imports of its traditional product lines, and the additional expense of developing new products, sales losses were sustained for 4 consecutive years. \* \* \*

These sales losses were inextricably related to the sales experience of the firm respecting men's and boys' shirts. From 1965 to 1970 total sales of all products by this concern declined by 37 percent, \* \* \*

For a small concern such as Bonck, sales losses of this magnitude were catastrophic. Recently, because of the decline in sales of its regular product line, business has been largely reduced to contract work for others, an activity which is considerably less profitable and promising than full-line production activity. Under the circumstances, this concern has clearly met the statutory requirements for eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance.

Views of Vice Chairman Parker and Commissioners  
Leonard and Young

This investigation relates to a petition filed by J. H. Bonck Company, Inc., New Orleans, La., for a determination of its eligibility as a firm to apply for adjustment assistance under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. The company currently produces men's and boys' shirts and girls' blouses of woven fabric of polyester and cotton blends at a plant in New Orleans. The blouses account for less than 5 percent of the company's sales. In September 1969, the firm assumed the assets and liabilities of the Louisiana Garment Manufacturing Company, Inc.--a firm producing men's and boys' trousers and shorts of woven fabric of cotton and blends of polyester and cotton. For many years the principal stockholders in Bonck had owned most of the stock of Louisiana Garment and had provided management services to the firm. After acquiring the firm, Bonck operated Louisiana Garment's plant as a subsidiary for about a year, until it was shut down in September 1970.

Although the firm in its petition concerned itself with imports of men's and boys' shirts, and the Commission's public notice of the investigation was directed to only those articles, we have considered the effect of imports of articles like or directly competitive with all (or at least the predominant) articles produced by the firm. Our views, therefore, will deal with men's and boys' shirts and men's and boys' trousers and shorts.

Section 301(c) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 has imposed four conditions, each of which must be satisfied if an affirmative determination is to be made. The conditions as applied to the case at hand are:

- (1) Articles like or directly competitive with the men's and boys' shirts and the men's and boys' trousers and shorts produced by the J. H. Bonck Company are being imported in increased quantities;
- (2) The increased imports are in major part the result of concessions granted under trade agreements;
- (3) The petitioning firm is seriously injured or threatened with serious injury; and
- (4) The increased imports resulting in major part from trade-agreement concessions have been the major factor causing or threatening to cause the serious injury.

If any one of the above criteria is not satisfied, we must make a negative determination. With respect to shirts, the second condition is not satisfied--i.e., the facts do not show that any increase in imports is due in "major" part to trade-agreement concessions. With respect to trousers and shorts, the fourth condition is not satisfied--i.e., the facts do not show increased imports to be the "major" factor causing or threatening to cause serious injury. We have, therefore, made a negative determination.

There is no doubt that U.S. imports of both cotton and manmade shirts combined have increased substantially. Imports of men's and boys' shirts of woven fabrics amounted to 12 million dozen in 1970, compared with 4.1 million dozen in 1965, while imports of men's and boys' knit shirts totaled 2.7 million dozen in 1970, compared with

1.8 million dozen in 1965. Imports of shirts of woven fabrics supplied 28 percent of domestic consumption in 1970, compared with 10 percent in 1965, and imports of knit shirts supplied 17 percent of domestic consumption, compared with 13 percent in 1965.

The relationship of the U.S. trade-agreement concessions applicable to men's and boys' shirts and imports of those articles, however, gives little evidence that the growth in imports resulted in "major" part from changes in the rates of duty to carry out trade-agreement concessions. For cotton, the rate of duty on men's and boys' shirts of woven cotton fabrics (not ornamented) 1/ remained unchanged between 1948 and 1967 during which period imports peaked at 3.8 million dozen in 1966. Imports of such shirts have since declined (2.9 million dozen in 1970), although the rate of duty has been reduced annually beginning January 1, 1968, pursuant to concessions made in the Kennedy Round. Imports of knit shirts of cotton in recent years, though fluctuating widely, have not grown, while the duty was reduced slightly as a result of Kennedy Round concessions. For manmade, U.S. imports of men's and boys' shirts of manmade fibers have grown greatly in the last 6 or 7 years, accounting for all, or nearly all, of the increase in U.S. shirt imports in that period. However, the rate of duty applicable to knit shirts (not ornamented) of manmade fiber was last reduced to carry out a trade-agreement concession in 1951, and the

---

1/ In recent years there have been no significant U.S. imports of ornamented shirts.

rate applicable to shirts of woven fabric (not ornamented) of manmade fibers was last reduced in 1958--long before any significant increase in the imports of such articles. In recent years, then, U.S. imports of cotton shirts on which the duty has been reduced have declined, while imports of shirts of manmade fibers on which the duty has not been reduced have increased.

The recent import changes, in fact, have been largely unrelated to duty changes, but rather have been in response to recent shifts in consumer preferences. Consumer demand in the United States for men's and boys' shirts has swung strongly to shirts of cotton and polyester blends as part of the development of "easy-care" apparel. U.S. imports and U.S. production of shirts have both responded to this changed demand.

Information obtained in the investigation indicates that significant price disparities, irrespective of duties, exist between imported and domestic men's and boys' shirts. Even if the 1930 rate was fully reflected in the price of the imported products, the imported shirts would materially undersell domestically produced shirts. These price differences are affected by not only duty reductions made pursuant to trade agreements, but also by substantial differences in costs of production reflecting the effects of many other factors. Although it is not feasible to quantify the effects of such factors, it is clear in our view that any increase in imports cannot be said to have resulted in "major" part from concessions granted under trade agreements.

For example, a very large percentage of the imports of shirts that have been considered as being like or directly competitive with the shirts produced by Bonck were made in the Far East. The textile industries in that area, as in the United States, are labor-intensive--that is, labor accounts for a sizable portion of the costs of production. The wages paid to the textile workers in these countries are, however, much lower than those paid to their counterparts in the United States, and the greatest percentage increase in imports have come from those countries having the lowest wage levels. It has been estimated that in 1970 the average hourly earnings in the textile industries of such countries ranged between 16 and 67 cents, as compared to \$2.45 in the United States. \* \* \* In view of these wide disparities in wage rates, it is clear that a significant difference in labor costs exists--one that is a more important stimulus to U.S. imports than the trade-agreement concessions.

There may be some question whether the Commission should consider the Louisiana Garment Manufacturing Co., Inc., to be part of the J. H. Bonck Co., Inc., in the years prior to 1969 when Bonck acquired the firm. Even if we were to consider such question, however, we would conclude, as indicated earlier, that increased imports were not the major factor causing the shutdown of the Louisiana Garment plant. \* \* \* During the period November 1966 through October 1967, moreover, production workers in this plant (and in the plant where shirts were manufactured) were on strike. \* \* \* Thus, although imports of men's and boys' trousers and shorts may have been one of the factors that



adversely affected the plant's operations, we must conclude that other factors played the major role in causing the closing of the plant.

In view of the foregoing, we have concluded that a negative determination is required.



INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

Articles Under Investigation

The J. H. Bonck Co. is currently operating one plant, in New Orleans, La., in which men's and boys' dress, sport, and work shirts of woven polyester and cotton fabrics and girls' blouses of polyester and cotton fabrics are being produced. The firm contends that imports of men's dress and sport shirts of woven fabrics of cotton and of polyester and cotton have been the chief reason for the company's \* \* \* and decline in sales during the past 4 years.

Until late in 1970, the firm also produced men's and boys' sport trousers and dress shorts and men's work pants and uniform pants, all of woven fabrics of cotton or of polyester fiber and cotton. During the period 1965-70, annual production and sales of these articles generally accounted for less than 50 percent of the company's total production and sales.

U.S. Tariff Treatment

Men's and boys' shirts

The U.S. rate of duty on men's and boys' shirts of cotton, not knit, not ornamented, was reduced from the 1930 ad valorem rate of 45 percent to 25 percent, effective January 1, 1948, in the first round of negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The rate was not reduced again until the Kennedy Round, when it was reduced in stages effective January 1 of each year from the pre-Kennedy Round rate of 25 percent to the present

rate of 21.5 percent. It is scheduled to be reduced to 21 percent ad valorem, effective January 1, 1972 (tables 1 and 2). Most of the imports of men's and boys' shirts of cotton, not knit, are not ornamented and are entered under item 380.27 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). However, a small number of these imports are ornamented; the rate of duty on these shirts (item 380.00) was reduced from the 1930 rate of 90 percent ad valorem to 60 percent, effective January 1, 1948; to 45 percent, effective June 6, 1951; to 42.5 percent, effective June 30, 1958; and in Kennedy Round stages, from 41 percent in 1968 down to 36 percent in 1971. The rate of duty is scheduled to become 35 percent in 1972.

Most imports of men's and boys' shirts, not knit, of manmade fibers, have been not ornamented. Men's and boys' shirts of manmade fibers, not knit, not ornamented (item 380.84), were subject to a rate of duty of 45 cents per pound plus 65 percent ad valorem in 1930. The rate was reduced to 27.5 cents per pound plus 35 percent ad valorem in the first round of GATT negotiations, effective January 1, 1948. Further reductions, to 25 cents per pound plus 32.5 percent ad valorem, effective June 6, 1951, and to 25 cents per pound plus 27.5 percent ad valorem, effective June 30, 1958, were negotiated under the GATT. No further reductions have been made on this rate of duty. Based on imports in 1970, the ad valorem equivalents for men's and boys' shirts of manmade fibers, not knit, not ornamented, were 80.6 percent in 1930, 44.5 percent in 1948, 41.1 percent in 1951, and 36.1 percent in 1958-71 (table 3). The rate history on men's and

boys' shirts of manmade fibers, not knit, ornamented (item 380.04) is shown in table 1.

Boys 6 years of age or younger are classified as infants in the TSUS (Headnotes to pt. 6, schedule 3). The rate history on infants' shirts of cotton (items 382.00 and 382.33) and of manmade fibers (items 382.04 and 382.81) is also shown in table 1. Imports of infants' shirts are small.

The rate history since 1930 on men's and boys' shirts, knit, of cotton or of manmade fibers is shown in table 4.

#### Men's and boys' trousers and outer shorts

The ad valorem rate of duty on men's and boys' cotton trousers and outer shorts, not knit, not ornamented (item 380.39), was reduced from the 1930 rate of 37.5 percent to 20 percent in 1948, and in Kennedy Round stages, from 19 percent in 1968 to 17 percent in 1971. It is scheduled to be reduced to 16.5 percent in 1972 (tables 5 and 6).

The rate history on men's and boys' cotton trousers and outer shorts, not knit, ornamented (item 380.00), is shown in table 5. Imports of ornamented articles are small.

Men's and boys' trousers and outer shorts of manmade fibers, not knit, not ornamented (item 380.84), were subject to a rate of duty of 45 cents per pound plus 65 percent ad valorem in 1930. This rate was reduced to 27.5 cents per pound plus 35 percent ad valorem in 1948, to 25 cents per pound plus 32.5 percent ad valorem in 1951, and to

the current rate of 25 cents per pound plus 27.5 percent ad valorem in 1958. Based on 1970 imports, the ad valorem equivalents of these rates of duty were 80.7 percent in 1930, 44.6 percent in 1948, 41.2 percent in 1951, and 36.2 percent from 1958 to 1971 (table 7). The ad valorem rate of duty on men's and boys' trousers of manmade fibers, not knit, ornamented (item 380.04), was 90 percent in 1930, 60 percent in 1948, 45 percent in 1951, and 42.5 percent in 1958, with no further reduction.

#### Women's and girls' blouses

The rate history on women's and girls' blouses of cotton and of manmade fibers, not knit, ornamented and not ornamented, is shown in table 8. The ad valorem rate of duty on those of cotton, not knit, not ornamented, was reduced from 37.5 percent in 1930 to 20 percent in 1948 and in stages from 19 percent in 1968 to 17 percent in 1971. It is scheduled to become 16.5 percent in 1972.

The 1930 rate of duty of 45 cents per pound plus 65 percent ad valorem on women's and girls' blouses of manmade fibers, not knit, not ornamented, was reduced to 27.5 cents per pound plus 35 percent ad valorem in 1948, to 25 cents per pound plus 32.5 percent ad valorem in 1951, and to 25 cents per pound plus 27.5 percent ad valorem in 1958. No further reductions have been made.

Import restraints under the Long-Term Arrangement  
and the import surcharge

Since 1961 the major foreign suppliers of cotton apparel, including shirts and trousers made by the petitioner, have been subject to specific limits on their exports to the United States pursuant to the Short-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (October 1961-September 1962) and the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA) (October 1962 to the present). The LTA was designed to increase significantly access to markets where imports were subject to restriction, to maintain orderly access to markets where restrictions were not maintained, and to secure from exporting countries, where necessary, a measure of trade restraint in their export policy so as to avoid disruptive effects in import markets.

Pursuant to Presidential Proclamation No. 4074, effective August 16, 1971, the rates of duty on most imported products were increased by the temporary imposition of an additional duty of 10 percent ad valorem or less, as provided for in new subpart C of part 2 of the appendix to the TSUS. U.S. imports of cotton apparel considered in this report, like imports of all other articles subject to restraint under the LTA, are exempt from the aforementioned additional duty (headnote 5(g) to subpt. C of pt. 2 of the appendix to the TSUS).

According to White House announcements, the surcharge on most wool and manmade-fiber textiles and apparel, including the articles here considered, will, except for that on raw materials, be removed after formal agreements which will impose quantitative limitations on imports of specified wool and manmade-fiber textile and apparel categories have been signed between the United States and Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of China (Taiwan), and Hong Kong.

#### U.S. Consumption

##### Men's and boys' shirts

Total U.S. consumption of men's and boys' dress and sport shirts of woven fabrics (not knit) increased from 36.5 million dozen in 1960 to 43.4 million dozen in 1966, declined to 40.9 million dozen in 1968, then increased to 43.6 million dozen in 1970. U.S. imports accounted for 6 percent of apparent U.S. consumption in 1960, 10 percent in 1965, 28 percent in 1970, and 31 percent in the first half of 1971 (table 9).

U.S. consumption of men's and boys' dress shirts increased from 12.6 million dozen in 1965 to 19.6 million dozen in 1970 (table 10). U.S. imports accounted for 13 percent of dress-shirt consumption in 1965, 32 percent in 1970, and 40 percent in January-June 1971.

In the past 3 years, U.S. shirt manufacturers have put more emphasis on style, particularly in dress shirts, incorporating innovations in collar design, colors, and patterns, and have promoted new ideas such as the tapered look. This development was initiated by



shirt manufacturers of nationally known brands. Foreign manufacturers have followed this trend. These styling changes contributed to the increase in U.S. consumption of dress shirts that occurred between 1968 and 1970.

The consumption pattern for men's and boys' sport shirts, excluding knits, has been different from that of dress-shirt consumption. U.S. consumption of men's and boys' sport shirts of woven fabrics declined from 25.7 million dozen in 1965 to 18.9 million dozen in 1970. Some of this decline was caused by the increase in popularity of knit shirts, consumption of which rose from 13.3 million dozen in 1965 to 19.2 million dozen in 1968 and amounted to 16.0 million dozen in 1970 (table 11). Consumption of sport shirts of woven fabrics has also declined because dress shirts are being worn more frequently as sport shirts. The share of consumption of sport shirts supplied by imports, however, increased from 10 percent in 1965 to 29 percent in 1970 and in the first half of 1971.

From 1930 to about 1968, the principal material used in dress and sport shirts was a woven fabric wholly of cotton. As a result of the early development of so-called "wash-and-wear" dress and sport shirts, fabrics principally of polyester fiber and cotton were used increasingly in these shirts over the 1955-65 period. However, not until the advent of the "permanent press" finish on these fabrics did their growth increase rapidly. The consumption of such fabrics for shirts finally exceeded the use of cotton fabrics in 1968, and has continued to increase its share of the market since that year.

Consumption of work shirts increased from 4 million dozen in 1965 to 4.7 million dozen in 1968, then declined to 4.3 million dozen in 1970. Imports have accounted for a small share of U.S. consumption; the ratio of imports to consumption was only 4 percent in 1970 (table 10). Cotton fabrics are used principally in work shirts, although fabrics of polyester fiber and cotton (principally polyester) have accounted for an increasing share of total fabrics used for work shirts.

#### Men's and boys' trousers and outer shorts

U.S. consumption of men's and boys' dress and sport trousers, outer shorts, dungarees, jeans, waistband overalls, and work pants increased from 402 million units in 1962 to 517 million units in 1970 (table 12). U.S. imports accounted for 6 percent of consumption in 1962, 7 percent in 1965, 7 percent in 1968, and 8 percent in 1970. No separate statistical data are available on consumption of dress and sport trousers, or dress shorts (the articles produced by the Louisiana Garment Manufacturing Co.). However, one can conclude from the growth in U.S. production that consumption of trousers and dress shorts has grown steadily since 1958.

The popularity of leisure wear in the 1960's and the wide variety of trousers offered to consumers through changing garment styles and fabrics have accounted in part for the upward trend in U.S. consumption. Cotton, polyester fiber and cotton, polyester and rayon,

and other manmade-fiber combinations have been popular fabrics in men's and boys' trousers and outer shorts since about 1955. About 1964, trousers and shorts of polyester and cotton with a durable or "permanent press" finish were developed; this finish imparted the "wash-and-wear" characteristic with little or no ironing needed after washing, and contributed greatly to the continued rise in consumption.

#### Women's and girls' blouses

U.S. consumption of women's and girls' blouses of woven fabrics increased from 22.3 million dozen in 1962 to 24.7 million dozen in 1964, and then declined to 16.9 million dozen in 1970 (table 13). U.S. imports accounted for 15 percent of consumption in 1962, 19 percent in 1966, 16 percent in 1968, and 26 percent in 1970. As with shirts, cotton fabrics were used predominantly in women's and girls' blouses until the 1960's, when fabrics of polyester fiber and cotton (principally polyester) began to increase their share at the expense of cotton. By the late 1960's, their share was increasing rapidly.

#### U.S. Producers

In 1967, U.S. shirt manufacturers were located mainly in the Middle Atlantic States and the Southern States. Only one manufacturer (Bonck) was reported in Louisiana in that year.

There were about 768 establishments manufacturing men's and boys' shirts and nightwear in 1967, according to the latest Census of Manufactures. Of these, 294 were classed as manufacturers, 137 as

jobbers, and 188 as contractors. Of the 294 manufacturers, 161 had less than 100 employees, 79 had 100 to 249 employees (which includes the J. H. Bonck Co.), and 54 had 250 or more employees. The average annual value of shipments by those 79 establishments with 100 to 249 employees was \$2.1 million. \* \* \*

## U.S. Production

Men's and boys' shirts

U.S. production of men's dress shirts of woven fabrics increased from 6.5 million dozen in 1958 to 9.6 million dozen in 1964 and to 12.1 million dozen in 1970 (table 14). U.S. production of men's dress shirts of woven cotton fabrics increased from 6.1 million dozen in 1958 to 8.0 million dozen in 1964, but then declined to 3.9 million dozen in 1970. Production of men's dress shirts of woven fabrics of manmade fibers, principally of polyester and cotton blends, increased from 391,000 dozen in 1958 to 8.2 million dozen in 1970 and accounted for two-thirds of production in 1970, compared with only 6 percent in 1958 and 16 percent in 1964. Total U.S. production of boys' dress shirts of woven fabrics increased from 844,000 dozen in 1958 to 1.7 million dozen in 1964, then decreased to 1.4 million dozen in 1970. Production of boys' dress shirts of woven cotton fabrics increased from 819,000 dozen in 1958 to 1.7 million dozen in 1964, and declined to 596,000 dozen in 1970. Production of boys' dress shirts of manmade woven fabrics increased greatly during this same period from 25,000 dozen in 1958 to 883,000 dozen in 1968 and amounted to 759,000 dozen in 1970. Most of the increase in production of dress shirts since 1964 has consisted of shirts made from "permanent press" polyester and cotton fabrics.

The three largest dress shirt manufacturers \* \* \* account for a sizeable portion of total domestic dress shirt production. Their

dominance in the dress-shirt market enables them to lead in product style changes such as collar and tapered-body styles and in the wide variety of types and colors of fabric, and to sell the shirts in volume.

Domestic production of men's and boys' sport shirts of woven fabrics increased steadily from 1945 to 1965, but has declined steadily since 1965. Production amounted to 20.7 million dozen in 1958, 23.4 million dozen in 1965, and 13.6 million dozen in 1970. The various factors associated with this decline were cited in the section on U.S. consumption. As with dress shirts, sport shirts of woven cotton fabrics have declined steadily, particularly since 1964, while those of polyester fiber and cotton (principally polyester) and of other manmade fibers have increased (table 14). In 1964, 12 percent of the sport shirts produced were of fabrics of manmade fibers; in 1970, the share had increased to 56 percent. The perfecting of the "permanent press" finish on polyester and cotton fabrics contributed largely to the increase in the output of sport shirts of woven manmade fibers.

No single producer or small group of producers accounts for a large share of production of sport shirts of woven fabrics. Consequently, there is no style leader as in dress-shirt production.

U.S. production of men's and boys' knit shirts during 1965-70 was predominantly of sport shirts (table 11). Total production of knit shirts rose from 11.6 million dozen in 1965 to 16.6 million dozen in 1968, but decreased to 12.9 million dozen in 1969. Production in 1970 rose to 13.4 million dozen.

U.S. production of work shirts of woven fibers has ranged from about 3.7 million dozen to 4.6 million dozen since 1958. Work shirts are made mainly of cotton fabrics, but production of those of polyester and cotton fabrics has grown steadily, particularly since 1966.

Men's and boys' trousers and outer shorts

U.S. production of men's and boys' dress and sport trousers increased from 8.7 million dozen in 1958 to 12.4 million dozen in 1961 and to 18.9 million dozen in 1970. Production of men's dress and sport trousers grew at a faster rate than that of boys' trousers (table 15). A similar trend was evident in production of men's and boys' dungarees, jeans, and waistband overalls, with the growth concentrated in men's wear. Factors causing this growth have been the trend to leisure wear and the growing popularity of the "wash-and-wear" and "permanent press" fabrics of manmade fibers, particularly polyester fiber with cotton or rayon. Production of men's and boys' dress shorts doubled between 1961 and 1968 and amounted to 1.6 million dozen in 1970. As with trousers, fabrics of polyester and cotton or rayon have gradually been displacing those of cotton in men's and boys' dress shorts.

Production of work pants declined from 6 million dozen in 1958 to 5.1 million dozen in 1970 (table 15). Production of all men's and boys' trousers and outer shorts of woven fabrics, by fibers, is shown in table 16.

Women's and girls' blouses

U.S. production of women's, girls', and infants' blouses of woven fabrics increased from 18.9 million dozen in 1962 to 20.7 million dozen in 1964, then declined to 12.8 million dozen in 1970 (table 17). Production of girls' and infants' blouses declined from 3.5 million dozen in 1962 to 2.1 million dozen in 1970. Women's and girls' blouses of woven cotton and of manmade fibers, principally polyester and cotton blends, constitute most of the total production of blouses of woven fabrics. As with the production of men's and boys' shirts, the development of the "permanent press" finish on polyester and cotton fabrics has caused significant displacement of cotton fabrics in blouses from 1965 to date.

## U.S. Importers

U.S. importers of men's and boys' shirts, trousers, and outer shorts and women's and girls' blouses consist of: (1) large chain department and mail-order stores \* \* \*, (2) firms which import for smaller chain department stores \* \* \*, (3) the import divisions of resident buying offices which import for member stores \* \* \*, and (4) independent importers.



## U.S. Imports

Men's and boys' shirts

U.S. imports of men's and boys' dress, sport, and work shirts of woven fabrics were less than 1 million dozen each year from 1945 through 1955 and reached 1 million dozen for the first time in 1956. Most of these shirts were of cotton (table 2).

\* \* \* The quality of U.S. imports of shirts was poor from about 1956 to the early 1960's, but as imports (principally from Hong Kong, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan) increased the quality was measurably improved also, in part because of the efforts of foreign manufacturers to upgrade the quality and price of the shirts and thus increase the total value of imports even though the quantity was under restraint. Since the late 1960's, imports of shirts from the Republic of Korea and Taiwan have been of increasingly better quality.

Total U.S. imports of men's and boys' dress, sport, and work shirts of all woven fabrics increased from 2.1 million dozen in 1960 to 12 million dozen in 1970 and totaled 6.5 million dozen in January-June 1971 (table 18). Imports of men's and boys' dress shirts

increased from about 475,000 dozen in 1960 to 6.4 million dozen in 1970 and amounted to 3.9 million dozen in the first half of 1971. Imports of men's and boys' sport shirts, not knit, increased from 1.6 million dozen in 1960 to 5.5 million dozen in 1970 and totaled 2.5 million dozen in January-June 1971. Imports of work shirts have been small; they amounted to only 169,000 dozen in 1970.

U.S. imports of men's and boys' dress shirts of woven cotton fabrics increased from 475,000 dozen in 1960 to 1.3 million dozen in 1965, then declined to 850,000 dozen in 1970 (table 18). Imports of dress shirts of manmade fibers (principally polyester and cotton) increased from 53,000 dozen in 1962 to 5.5 million dozen in 1970. In 1960, imports of men's and boys' sport shirts of woven cotton fabrics amounted to 1.6 million dozen; they increased to 2.5 million dozen in 1966, and then declined to 1.9 million dozen in 1970. Imports of sport shirts of woven fabrics of manmade fibers increased from 59,000 dozen in 1962 to 3.4 million dozen in 1970.

Men's and boys' dress shirts of woven fabrics have been imported mainly from Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea, Japan, and Taiwan. Imports of dress shirts from Hong Kong and the Republic of Korea accounted for 70 percent of the total quantity of imports in 1970; imports from the Republic of Korea have increased sharply since 1967. Average unit values on an f.o.b. basis indicate dress shirts from the Republic of Korea and Taiwan are lower priced than those from Hong Kong and Japan (table 19).

Imports of men's and boys' sport shirts, not knit, have been mainly from Hong Kong, Japan, Taiwan, and the Republic of Korea. Based on average unit values on an f.o.b. basis, imports of sport shirts, not knit, from Taiwan are the lowest priced, and those from Japan are the highest priced, except in 1970, when those from the Republic of Korea were slightly higher (table 20).

U.S. imports of knit shirts increased from 1.2 million dozen in 1962 to 3 million dozen in 1969, declined to 2.7 million dozen in 1970 and amounted to 1.8 million dozen in the first half of 1971 (table 21). Imports of knit shirts of cotton during the period 1963-70 did not exceed the 1962 volume, but imports of knit shirts of manmade fibers increased from 2,000 dozen in 1962 to 1.9 million dozen in 1969, declined to 1.7 million dozen in 1970, and totaled 1.3 million dozen in the first half of 1971.

Men's and boys' trousers and outer shorts

U.S. imports of men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and outer shorts of woven fabrics increased from 1.9 million dozen in 1962 to 3.3 million dozen in 1970 and amounted to 2 million dozen in January-June 1971 (table 22). Imports of these garments of cotton declined from 1.7 million dozen in 1962 to 1.5 million dozen in 1963 and 1964, then increased to 2.3 million dozen a year in 1968-70; they totaled 1.5 million dozen in January-June 1971. Separate import data are not available on the amount of men's and the amount of boys' trousers and outer shorts of each fiber, but for those of cotton such data are

shown below.

Men's and boys' trousers and outer shorts of cotton, not knit  
imports for consumption, by types, 1964-70

(In thousands of dozens)

Type	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Men's-----	539	549	649	749	1,025	1,144	1,183
Boys'-----	1,002	1,025	949	1,219	1,229	1,113	1,095
Total----	1,541	1,574	1,598	1,968	2,254	2,257	2,278

As shown in this table, imports of boys' trousers and shorts of cotton were larger than imports of men's in each year of the period 1964-68, but were smaller in 1969 and 1970.

Imports of men's and boys' trousers and shorts of woven fabrics of manmade fibers increased from 17,000 dozen in 1962 to 774,000 dozen in 1970 and amounted to 463,000 dozen in the first half of 1971. Imports of men's and boys' wool trousers and outer shorts are shown in table 22, but are not in the same price bracket with the type of trousers and outer shorts produced by the J. H. Bonck Co.

Imports of men's and boys' trousers and outer shorts have come principally from Hong Kong, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Taiwan, and Malaysia and Singapore (table 23).

#### Women's and girls' blouses

U.S. imports of women's and girls' blouses of woven fabrics increased from 3.4 million dozen in 1962 to 4.5 million dozen in 1965, declined to 2.9 million dozen in 1967, then increased to 4.4 million dozen in 1970; they totaled 2.5 million dozen in January-June 1971 (table 24). The blouses produced by the petitioner were mainly

girls' blouses. U.S. imports of girls' blouses of cotton or of man-made fibers fluctuated during the period 1964-70, reaching a high point in 1969 (table 25).

Prices

\* \* \* \* \*

J. H. Bonck Co., Inc.

Present status of the company

Currently, the J. H. Bonck Co. operates only one plant, which is situated in New Orleans, La. Men's and boys' dress, sport, and work shirts of woven polyester fiber and cotton and girls' blouses of woven polyester fiber and cotton are produced in this plant. \* \* \*

Brief history of the company's operations

The firm, which was founded in 1911, produced shirts and underwear through the depression years and produced uniforms during World War II. In 1945 an affiliate was established called the Louisiana Garment Manufacturing Co., Inc. Men's and boys' trousers of woven fabrics of cotton and of polyester fiber and cotton were manufactured in this affiliate plant in New Orleans. Men's and boys' dress shorts of woven fabrics of cotton and of polyester fiber and cotton were also manufactured in this plant in the 1960's. The plant was closed in September 1970. \* \* \*

In 1955 a third plant was opened in Hammond, La., to produce very low priced men's and boys' dress and sport shirts and girls' blouses, all from woven fabrics. \* \* \*

The plant in New Orleans in which men's and boys' shirts and girls' blouses are produced is the only one now operating, as noted earlier. During the period November 1, 1966, through October 8, 1967, production workers in this plant and in the other New Orleans plant, in which men's and boys' trousers and dress shorts were manufactured, were on strike for higher wages and better working conditions. \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

STATISTICAL APPENDIX





Table 1.—U.S. rates of duty applicable to men's and boys' shirts, not knit, of the types provided for in specified TSUS items, 1930 and GATT concessions to Jan. 1, 1972

TSUS item No.	Abbreviated description	1930 rate	GATT concession	
			Rate	Effective date
380.00 <u>1</u> / <sub>1</sub>	Men's and boys' lace or net, and/or ornamented shirts, of cotton.	90% ad val.	60% ad val. 45% ad val. 42.5% ad val. 41% ad val. 39% ad val. 38% ad val. 36% ad val. 35% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1948 June 6, 1951 June 30, 1958 Jan. 1, 1968 Jan. 1, 1969 Jan. 1, 1970 Jan. 1, 1971 Jan. 1, 1972
382.00 <u>2</u> / <sub>2</sub>	Infants' <u>3</u> / <sub>3</sub> lace or net, and/or ornamented shirts, of cotton.	90% ad val.	Same as for item 380.00.	
380.04 <u>1</u> / <sub>1</sub>	Men's and boys' lace or net, and/or ornamented shirts, of manmade fibers.	90% ad val.	60% ad val. 45% ad val. 42.5% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1948 June 6, 1951 June 30, 1958
382.04 <u>2</u> / <sub>2</sub>	Infants' <u>3</u> / <sub>3</sub> lace or net, and/or ornamented shirts, of manmade fibers.	90% ad val.	Same as for item 380.04.	
380.27	Men's and boys' shirts, not ornamented, of cotton.	45% ad val.	25% ad val. 24% ad val. 23% ad val. 22.5% ad val. 21.5% ad val. 21% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1948 Jan. 1, 1968 Jan. 1, 1969 Jan. 1, 1970 Jan. 1, 1971 Jan. 1, 1972
380.84	Men's and boys' shirts, not ornamented, of manmade fibers.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.	27.5¢ per lb. + + 35% ad val. 25¢ per lb. + 32.5% ad val. 25¢ per lb. + 27.5% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1948 June 6, 1951 June 30, 1958
382.81	Infants' <u>3</u> / <sub>3</sub> shirts, not ornamented, of manmade fibers.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.	Same as for item 380.84.	
382.33	Infants' <u>3</u> / <sub>3</sub> shirts, not ornamented, of cotton.	37.5% ad val.	20% ad val. 19% ad val. 18.5% ad val. 17.5% ad val. 17% ad val. 16.5% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1948 Jan. 1, 1968 Jan. 1, 1969 Jan. 1, 1970 Jan. 1, 1971 Jan. 1, 1972

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1968, this item was part of item 380.03.

2/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1968, this item was part of item 382.03.

3/ Infants are defined in the TSUSA as children, regardless of their sex, up to and including 6 years of age.

Note.—Items of cotton are exempt from the 10-percent surcharge effective Aug. 16, 1971, but items of manmade fibers are not exempt.



Table 2.--Men's and boys' shirts, not ornamented, not knit, of cotton: <sup>1/</sup> Rates of duty and U.S. imports for consumption, 1930, 1947-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971

Period	Rate of duty	Imports			
		Dress shirts	Sport shirts	Work shirts	Total
	Percent ad valorem	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen
1930-----	45	2/	2/	2/	3/ 1
1947-----	45	2/	2/	2/	1
1948-----	25	2/	2/	2/	1
1949-----	25	2/	2/	2/	1
1950-----	25	2/	2/	2/	1
1951-----	25	2/	2/	2/	3/ 1
1952-----	25	2/	2/	2/	2
1953-----	25	2/	2/	2/	1
1954-----	25	2/	2/	2/	11
1955-----	25	2/	2/	2/	211
1956-----	25	2/	2/	2/	552
1957-----	25	2/	2/	2/	1,225
1958-----	25	2/	2/	2/	1,390
1959-----	25	2/	2/	2/	1,500
1960-----	25		2/	2/	2,215
1961-----	25	474	1,560	34	2,068
1962-----	25	565	1,374	9	1,948
1963-----	25	854	1,871	43	2,768
1964-----	25	901	1,988	93	2,982
1965-----	25	1,261	2,140	71	3,472
1966-----	25	1,314	2,184	30	3,528
1967-----	25	1,274	2,485	36	3,795
1968-----	24	799	2,194	65	3,058
1969-----	23	1,006	2,141	122	3,269
1970-----	23	1,037	2,166	104	3,307
1970-----	22.5	841	1,893	153	2,887
Jan.-June--					
1970-----	22.5	428	831	72	1,331
1971-----	21.5	464	621	69	1,154

<sup>1/</sup> Includes small amounts of infants' shirts. Infants are defined in the TSUSA as children, regardless of their sex, up to and including 6 years of age. The rates of duty for these shirts were 37.5 percent ad valorem for 1930-47, 20 percent for 1948-67, 19 percent for 1968, 18.5 percent for 1969, 17.5 percent for 1970, and 17 percent for 1971.

<sup>2/</sup> Not available.

<sup>3/</sup> Estimated.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Imports of ornamented apparel are very small.

Table 3.--Men's and boys' shirts, not ornamented, not knit, of manmade fibers: 1/ Ad valorem equivalents of rates of duty and U.S. imports for consumption, 1930, 1947-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971.

Period	: Ad valorem : : equivalent :	Imports				: Total
		: of rate of : : duty <u>2/</u> :	: Dress : : shirts :	: Sport : : shirts :	: Work : : shirts :	
	: : Percent :	: <u>1,000</u> : : dozen :	: <u>1,000</u> : : dozen :	: <u>1,000</u> : : dozen :	: <u>1,000</u> : : dozen :	
1930-----	80.6	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1947-----	80.6	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1948-----	44.5	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1949-----	44.5	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1950-----	44.5	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1951-----	41.1	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1952-----	41.1	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1953-----	41.1	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1954-----	41.1	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1955-----	41.1	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1956-----	39.1	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1957-----	37.6	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1958-----	36.1	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1959-----	36.1	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1960-----	36.1	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1961-----	36.1	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1962-----	36.1	51	34	-	-	85
1963-----	36.1	48	30	-	-	78
1964-----	36.1	117	61	-	-	178
1965-----	36.1	279	73	-	-	352
1966-----	36.1	972	459	2	2	1,433
1967-----	36.1	2,259	1,208	4	4	3,471
1968-----	36.1	2,500	1,995	8	8	4,503
1969-----	36.1	4,104	2,664	5	5	6,773
1970-----	36.1	5,465	3,358	14	14	8,837
Jan.-June--	:	:	:	:	:	:
1970-----	36.1	2,726	1,831	11	11	4,568
1971-----	36.1	3,420	1,834	19	19	5,273

1/ Includes small quantities of infants' shirts. Infants are defined in the TSUSA as children, regardless of their sex, up to and including 6 years of age.

2/ Based on imports in 1970.

3/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Imports of ornamented apparel are very small.

Table 4.--U.S. rates of duty applicable to men's and boys' shirts, knit, of the types provided for in specified TSUS items, 1930 and GATT concessions to Jan. 1, 1972

TSUS item No.	Abbreviated description	1930 rate	GATT concession	
			Rate	Effective date
380.00 <u>1/</u>	Men's and boys' shirts: Lace or net, and/or ornamented, of cotton.	90% ad val.	60% ad val. 45% ad val. 42.5% ad val. 41% ad val. 39% ad val. 38% ad val. 36% ad val. 35% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1948 June 6, 1951 June 30, 1958 Jan. 1, 1968 Jan. 1, 1969 Jan. 1, 1970 Jan. 1, 1971 Jan. 1, 1972
380.04 <u>1/</u>	Lace or net, and/or ornamented, of manmade fibers.	90% ad val.	60% ad val. 45% ad val. 42.5% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1948 June 6, 1951 June 30, 1958
380.06	Not ornamented, of cotton--	45% ad val.	35% ad val. 25% ad val. 24% ad val. 23% ad val. 22.5% ad val. 21.5% ad val. 21% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1948 Sept. 10, 1955 Jan. 1, 1968 Jan. 1, 1969 Jan. 1, 1970 Jan. 1, 1971 Jan. 1, 1972
380.81	Not ornamented, of man- made fibers.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.	27.5¢ per lb. + 35% ad val. 25¢ per lb. + 32.5% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1948 June 6, 1951
<u>1/</u>	Prior to Jan. 1, 1968, this item was part of item 380.03.			

Note.--Items of cotton are exempt from the 10-percent surcharge effective Aug. 16, 1971, but items of manmade fibers are not exempt.

Table 5.--U.S. rates of duty applicable to men's and boys' trousers and shorts, not knit, of the types provided for in specified TSUS items, 1930 and GATT concessions to Jan. 1, 1972

TSUS item No.	Abbreviated description	1930 rate	GATT concession	
			Rate	Effective date
380.00 <u>1/</u>	Men's and boys' lace or net, and/or ornamented trousers and shorts, of cotton.	90% ad val.	60% ad val. 45% ad val. 42.5% ad val. 41% ad val. 39% ad val. 38% ad val. 36% ad val. 35% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1948 June 6, 1951 June 30, 1958 Jan. 1, 1968 Jan. 1, 1969 Jan. 1, 1970 Jan. 1, 1971 Jan. 1, 1972
380.04 <u>1/</u>	Men's and boys' lace or net, and/or ornamented trousers and shorts, of manmade fibers.	90% ad val.	60% ad val. 45% ad val. 42.5% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1948 June 6, 1951 June 30, 1958
380.39	Men's and boys' trousers and shorts, not ornamented, of cotton.	37.5% ad val.	20% ad val. 19% ad val. 18.5% ad val. 17.5% ad val. 17% ad val. 16.5% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1948 Jan. 1, 1968 Jan. 1, 1969 Jan. 1, 1970 Jan. 1, 1971 Jan. 1, 1972
380.84	Men's and boys' trousers and shorts, not ornamented, of manmade fibers.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.	27.5¢ per lb. + 35% ad val. 25¢ per lb. + 32.5% ad val. 25¢ per lb. + 27.5% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1948 June 6, 1951 June 30, 1958
<u>1/</u>	Prior to Jan. 1, 1968, this item was part of item 380.03.			

Note.--Items of cotton are exempt from the 10-percent surcharge effective Aug. 16, 1971, but items of manmade fibers are not exempt.

Table 6.--Men's and boys' trousers and outer shorts, not knit, of cotton:  
Rates of duty and U.S. imports for consumption, 1930, 1947-70, January-  
June 1970, and January-June 1971

Period	Rate of duty		Imports :1,000 dozen
	Trousers and shorts, ornamented (TSUS 380.00) : Percent ad valorem	Trousers and shorts, not ornamented (TSUS 380.39) : Percent ad valorem	
1930-----	90	37.5	1/
1947-----	90	37.5	1/
1948-----	60	20	1/
1949-----	60	20	1/
1950-----	60	20	1/
1951-----	45	20	1/
1952-----	45	20	1/
1953-----	45	20	1/
1954-----	45	20	1/
1955-----	45	20	1/
1956-----	45	20	1/
1957-----	45	20	1/
1958-----	42.5	20	1/
1959-----	42.5	20	1/
1960-----	42.5	20	1,224
1961-----	42.5	20	994
1962-----	42.5	20	1,729
1963-----	42.5	20	1,517
1964-----	42.5	20	1,541
1965-----	42.5	20	1,574
1966-----	42.5	20	1,598
1967-----	42.5	20	1,968
1968-----	41	19	2,254
1969-----	39	18.5	2,257
1970-----	38	17.5	2,278
Jan.-June--			
1970-----	38	17.5	1,389
1971-----	36	17	1,469

1/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Imports of ornamented apparel are very small.

Table 7.--Men's and boys' trousers and outer shorts, not knit, of man-made fibers: Rates of duty on ornamented apparel, ad valorem equivalents of rates of duty on not-ornamented apparel, and U.S. imports for consumption, 1930, 1947-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971

Period	:Rate of duty on	:Ad valorem equivalent	Imports
	: trousers and	:of the rate of duty on:	
	: shorts,	: trousers and shorts,	
	: ornamented	: not ornamented <sup>1/</sup>	
	: (TSUS 380.04)	: (TSUS 380.84)	
	: <u>Percent</u>	: <u>Percent</u>	: <u>1,000 dozen</u>
	: <u>ad valorem</u>		
1930-----	90	80.7	<u>2/</u>
1947-----	90	80.7	<u>2/</u>
1948-----	60	44.6	<u>2/</u>
1949-----	60	44.6	<u>2/</u>
1950-----	60	44.6	<u>2/</u>
1951-----	45	41.2	<u>2/</u>
1952-----	45	41.2	<u>2/</u>
1953-----	45	41.2	<u>2/</u>
1954-----	45	41.2	<u>2/</u>
1955-----	45	41.2	<u>2/</u>
1956-----	45	39.2	<u>2/</u>
1957-----	45	37.7	<u>2/</u>
1958-----	42.5	36.2	<u>2/</u>
1959-----	42.5	36.2	<u>2/</u>
1960-----	42.5	36.2	<u>2/</u>
1961-----	42.5	36.2	<u>2/</u>
1962-----	42.5	36.2	17
1963-----	42.5	36.2	151
1964-----	42.5	36.2	305
1965-----	42.5	36.2	565
1966-----	42.5	36.2	347
1967-----	42.5	36.2	458
1968-----	42.5	36.2	477
1969-----	42.5	36.2	614
1970-----	42.5	36.2	774
Jan.-June--			
1970-----	42.5	36.2	465
1971-----	42.5	36.2	463

<sup>1/</sup> Based on imports in 1970.

<sup>2/</sup> Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Imports of ornamented apparel are very small.



Table 8.--U.S. rates of duty applicable to women's, girls', and infants' blouses, not knit, of the types provided for in specified TSUS items, 1930 and GATT concessions to Jan. 1, 1972

TSUS item No.	Abbreviated description	GATT concession	
		1930 rate	Rate
382.00 <u>1/</u>	Women's, girls', and infants' <u>2/</u> lace or net, and/or ornamented blouses, of cotton.	90% ad val.	60% ad val.
			45% ad val.
			42.5% ad val.
			41% ad val.
			39% ad val.
			38% ad val.
382.04 <u>1/</u>	Women's, girls', and infants' <u>2/</u> lace or net, and/or ornamented blouses, of manmade fibers.	90% ad val.	60% ad val.
			45% ad val.
			42.5% ad val.
382.33	Women's, girls', and infants' <u>2/</u> blouses, not ornamented, of cotton.	37.5% ad val.	20% ad val.
			19% ad val.
			18.5% ad val.
			17.5% ad val.
			17% ad val.
			16.5% ad val.
382.81	Women's, girls', and infants' <u>2/</u> blouses, not ornamented, of manmade fibers.	45% per lb. + 65% ad val.	27.5¢ per lb. + 35% ad val.
			25¢ per lb. + 32.5% ad val.
			25¢ per lb. + 27.5% ad val.

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1968, this item was part of item 382.03.

2/ Infants are defined in the TSUSA as children, regardless of their sex, up to and including 6 years of age.

Note.--Items of cotton are exempt from the 10-percent surcharge effective Aug. 16, 1971.

Table 9.—Men's and boys' shirts, not knit: 1/ U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1960-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971

(Quantity in thousands of dozens; value in millions of dollars)

Period	Production <u>2/</u>	Imports <u>3/</u>	Exports <u>4/</u>	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity					
1960-----	34,641	2,085	225	36,501	6
1961-----	33,544	<u>5/</u> 1,961	236	35,269	6
1962-----	37,126	2,936	218	39,844	7
1963-----	37,014	3,198	213	39,999	8
1964-----	38,935	3,796	216	42,515	9
1965-----	39,592	4,132	487	43,237	10
1966-----	38,420	5,521	501	43,440	13
1967-----	35,632	6,764	511	41,885	16
1968-----	33,209	8,099	429	40,879	20
1969-----	31,630	10,337	380	41,587	25
1970-----	31,924	12,005	305	43,624	28
Jan.-June--					
1970-----	15,320	5,977	161	21,136	28
1971-----	14,480	6,497	159	20,818	31
Value					
1960-----	581	14	6	789	)
1961-----	753	<u>5/</u> 14	6	761	)
1962-----	851	22	5	868	)
1963-----	861	25	6	880	)
1964-----	924	33	5	952	)
1965-----	962	37	9	990	)
1966-----	985	52	10	1,027	)
1967-----	1,008	61	10	1,059	) <u>6/</u>
1968-----	1,000	77	8	1,069	)
1969-----	1,022	103	8	1,117	)
1970-----	<u>7/</u>	129	8	<u>7/</u>	)
Jan.-June--					)
1970-----	<u>7/</u>	61	4	<u>7/</u>	)
1971-----	<u>7/</u>	71	4	<u>7/</u>	)

1/ Includes dress, sport, work, and uniform shirts.

2/ Quantity data from National Cotton Council and U.S. Department of Commerce.

3/ Excludes shirts of vegetable fibers except cotton and of silk.

4/ Includes cotton shirts only for 1960-64, estimated for 1960-61.

5/ Includes cotton shirts only, which probably accounted for 90 percent or more of total imports.

6/ Ratio of value of imports to value of consumption is not relevant because value of imports excludes duty, transportation and insurance costs, and importer's markup, which are a part of wholesale value of imports.

7/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 10.--Men's and boys' shirts, not knit: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, total and by shirt types, 1965-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971

Type and period	Production	Imports <sup>1/</sup>	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>Percent</u>
All shirts: <sup>2/</sup>					
1965-----	39,592	4,132	487	43,237	10
1966-----	38,420	5,521	501	43,440	13
1967-----	35,632	6,764	511	41,885	16
1968-----	33,209	8,099	429	40,879	20
1969-----	31,630	10,337	380	41,587	25
1970-----	<sup>3/</sup> 31,924	12,005	305	43,624	28
Jan.-June--					
1970-----	<sup>3/</sup> 15,320	5,977	161	21,136	28
1971-----	<sup>3/</sup> 14,480	6,497	159	20,818	31
Dress shirts:					
1965-----	11,178	1,610	199	12,589	13
1966-----	11,097	2,276	214	13,159	17
1967-----	11,316	3,083	199	14,200	22
1968-----	11,597	3,524	156	14,965	24
1969-----	12,125	5,164	175	17,114	30
1970-----	<sup>3/</sup> 13,409	6,355	118	19,646	32
Jan.-June--					
1970-----	<sup>3/</sup> 6,130	3,174	70	9,234	34
1971-----	<sup>3/</sup> 6,000	3,921	63	9,858	40
Sport shirts:					
1965-----	23,446	2,492	208	25,730	10
1966-----	21,987	3,206	253	24,940	13
1967-----	18,813	3,610	274	22,149	16
1968-----	16,128	4,445	248	20,325	22
1969-----	14,191	5,059	182	19,068	27
1970-----	<sup>3/</sup> 13,568	5,481	175	18,874	29
Jan.-June--					
1970-----	<sup>3/</sup> 6,851	2,719	85	9,485	29
1971-----	<sup>3/</sup> 6,052	2,488	90	8,450	29
Work shirts:					
1965-----	4,029	30	80	3,979	1
1966-----	4,190	39	34	4,195	1
1967-----	4,161	70	38	4,193	2
1968-----	4,568	130	25	4,673	3
1969-----	3,919	114	23	4,010	3
1970-----	<sup>3/</sup> 4,110	169	12	4,267	4
Jan.-June--					
1970-----	<sup>3/</sup> 1,941	84	<sup>3/</sup> 6	2,019	4
1971-----	<sup>3/</sup> 2,053	88	<sup>3/</sup> 6	2,135	4

<sup>1/</sup> Excludes shirts of vegetable fibers except cotton and of silk, not separately reported.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes dress, sport, work, and uniform shirts.

<sup>3/</sup> Estimated.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce and from statistics of the National Cotton Council.

Table 11.--Men's and boys' shirts, knit: 1/ U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1965-70

Year	Production			Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	Dress	Sport	Total				
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1965--	1,083	10,522	11,605	1,755	<u>2/</u> 109	13,251	13
1966--	694	12,488	13,182	2,386	93	15,475	15
1967--	530	12,521	13,051	2,123	83	15,091	14
1968--	543	16,031	16,574	2,727	116	19,185	14
1969--	348	12,507	12,855	2,996	122	15,729	19
1970--	260	13,180	13,440	2,675	74	16,041	17

1/ Includes dress and sport shirts; data are not reported separately on U.S. imports and exports.

2/ Estimated.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce and from statistics of the National Cotton Council, except as noted.

Note.--Statistics on imports of knit shirts are not available for years prior to 1962.

Table 12.--Men's and boys' trousers and shorts, not knit: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1962-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971

(Quantity in millions of units; value in millions of dollars)							
Period	Production 1/			Imports 2/	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
	Dress and sport trousers, and outer shorts	Work pants, dungarees, jeans, and waistband overalls	Total				
Quantity							
1962-----	187	192	379	23	3/	402	6
1963-----	195	189	384	4/ 22	3/	406	5
1964-----	209	205	414	24	3/	438	5
1965-----	228	191	419	29	9	439	7
1966-----	236	228	464	26	13	477	5
1967-----	232	229	461	31	16	476	7
1968-----	251	226	477	35	20	492	7
1969-----	253	235	488	38	30	496	8
1970-----	252	245	497	40	20	517	8
Jan.-June--							
1970-----	4/ 123	4/ 123	4/ 246	24	4/ 12	4/ 258	9
1971-----	4/ 152	4/ 129	4/ 281	24	4/ 11	4/ 294	8
Value							
1962-----	628	411	1,039	21	3/		
1963-----	669	441	1,110	4/ 22	3/		
1964-----	721	478	1,199	25	3/		
1965-----	820	510	1,330	28	13		
1966-----	3/	3/	3/	27	19		
1967-----	927	589	1,516	34	24	5/	5/
1968-----	1,034	630	1,664	43	33		
1969-----	1,125	669	1,794	53	54		
1970-----	3/	3/	3/	60	46		
Jan.-June--							
1970-----	3/	3/	3/	33	29		
1971-----	3/	3/	3/	32	26		

1/ Includes garments made of knit fabrics, not separately reported; value data are net value of shipments.

2/ Value data are f.o.b. value, not wholesale value. 3/ Not available. 4/ Partly estimated.

5/ Wholesale value of imports is not available; therefore, wholesale value of apparent consumption, and ratio of imports to consumption are not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 13.—Women's, girls', and infants' blouses, not knit: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1962-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971

Period	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1962-----	18,943	3,383	47	22,279	15
1963-----	20,213	3,458	48	23,623	15
1964-----	20,686	4,080	75	24,691	17
1965-----	20,171	4,548	136	24,583	19
1966-----	18,657	4,204	138	22,723	19
1967-----	15,712	2,945	119	18,538	16
1968-----	16,062	3,129	167	19,024	16
1969-----	14,289	3,741	256	17,774	21
1970-----	<u>1/</u> 12,811	4,392	261	16,942	26
Jan.-June--					
1970-----	<u>2/</u> 9,110	2,214	131	11,193	20
1971-----	<u>2/</u> 8,089	2,500	83	10,506	24

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Estimated.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce and from statistics of the National Cotton Council, except as noted.

Table 14.--Men's and boy's shirts, not knit: U.S. production, 1/ by types and fibers, specified years 1958 to 1970

(In thousands of dozens)

Type and fiber	1958	1961	1964	1967	1968	1969	1970
<b>Dress shirts:</b>							
Total-----	7,357	8,628	11,293	11,316	11,597	12,125	13,400
Cotton-----	6,941	8,143	9,712	6,399	5,112	4,049	4,450
Manmade fibers--	416	485	1,581	4,917	6,485	8,076	8,950
<b>Men's-----</b>							
Cotton-----	6,513	7,553	9,559	9,768	10,004	10,834	12,050
Manmade fibers--	6,122	7,100	8,030	5,470	4,402	3,481	3,850
Manmade fibers--	391	453	1,529	4,298	5,602	7,353	8,190
<b>Boys'-----</b>							
Cotton-----	844	1,075	1,734	1,548	1,593	1,291	1,350
Manmade fibers--	819	1,043	1,682	929	710	568	590
Manmade fibers--	25	32	52	619	883	723	750
<b>Sport shirts:</b>							
Total-----	20,665	20,298	22,825	18,813	16,128	14,191	13,560
Cotton-----	17,561	17,224	19,335	10,473	7,209	5,336	5,090
Wool-----	709	700	791	940	645	893	850
Manmade fibers--	2,395	2,374	2,699	7,400	8,274	7,962	7,610
<b>Men's-----</b>							
Cotton-----	14,791	14,703	16,777	12,553	11,240	9,956	9,750
Cotton-----	11,981	11,909	13,589	7,030	5,058	3,684	3,610
Wool <u>2/</u> -----	592	588	671	502	450	597	580
Manmade fibers--	2,218	2,206	2,517	5,021	5,732	5,675	5,560
<b>Boys'-----</b>							
Cotton-----	5,874	5,595	6,048	6,260	4,888	4,235	3,810
Cotton-----	5,580	5,315	5,746	3,443	2,151	1,652	1,480
Wool-----	117	112	120	438	195	296	260
Manmade fibers--	177	168	182	2,379	2,542	2,287	2,050
<b>Work shirts, total--</b>							
Cotton-----	4,147	3,687	3,862	4,161	4,568	3,919	4,110
Cotton-----	4,064	3,576	3,592	3,329	3,289	2,547	2,540
Manmade fibers--	83	111	270	832	1,279	1,372	1,560

1/ Partly estimated.2/ Includes small quantities of fibers other than cotton, wool, or manmade fibers.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce and statistics of the National Cotton Council.

Table 15.--Men's and boys' trousers and outer shorts, not knit: U.S. production, by types, specified years 1958 to 1970

Type	(In thousands of dozens)						
	1958	1961	1964	1967	1968	1969	1970
Dress and sport trousers:							
Men's	5,840	8,193	10,590	12,167	13,878	14,128	14,270
Boys'	2,902	4,185	4,919	4,666	4,838	4,707	4,660
Total	8,742	12,378	15,509	16,833	18,716	18,835	18,930
Dress shorts:							
Men's	277	414	629	730	856	788	796
Boys'	464	416	464	843	823	781	773
Total	741	830	1,093	1,573	1,679	1,569	1,569
Uniform trousers:							
Men's	1/	)	703	923	510	665	532
Boys'	1/	)	426	2/	2/	2/	2/
Total	1/	426	703	923	510	665	532
Dungarees, jeans, and waistband overalls:							
Men's	2,881	3,090	4,950	7,434	7,650	8,478	9,750
Boys'	4,570	4,534	6,130	5,596	5,099	5,464	5,519
Total	7,451	7,624	11,080	13,030	12,749	13,942	15,269
Work pants: 3/							
Men's	5,538	5,871	5,773	5,872	5,902	5,485	4,937
Boys'	486	455	260	176	174	182	164
Total	6,024	6,326	6,033	6,048	6,076	5,667	5,101
Grand total	22,958	27,584	34,418	38,407	39,730	40,678	41,401

1/ Not available. 2/ Included with dress and sport trousers.

3/ Excludes dungarees, overalls, and waterproof pants.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.



Table 16.—Men's and boys' trousers and outer shorts, not knit:  
U.S. production, 1/ by fibers, 1962-70

(In millions of dozens)

Year	Cotton	Wool	Manmade fibers	Total
1962-----	23.9	1.7	6.0	31.6
1963-----	23.9	1.7	6.4	32.0
1964-----	25.2	1.7	7.6	34.5
1965-----	25.2	1.6	8.1	34.9
1966-----	24.8	1.6	12.3	38.7
1967-----	26.3	1.2	10.9	38.4
1968-----	24.0	1.2	14.6	39.8
1969-----	25.2	1.3	14.2	40.7
1970-----	25.6	1.3	14.5	41.4

1/ Estimated.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce and from statistics of the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc.

Note.—Cotton is used chiefly in dungarees, work pants, and coveralls; manmade fibers are used chiefly in dress and sport trousers.

Table 17.--Women's, girls', and infants' blouses, not knit: U.S. production, by types and fibers, 1962-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971

Period	(In thousands of dozens)						All types				
	Women's, misses', and juniors'		Girls', children's, and infants'		Total		Cotton l/	Manmade fibers l/	Other l/	Total	
	Cotton l/	Manmade fibers l/	Other l/	Total	Cotton l/	Manmade fibers l/	Total	Cotton l/	Manmade fibers l/	Other l/	Total
1962-----	11,602	2,426	1,455	15,483	2,895	565	3,460	14,497	2,991	1,455	18,943
1963-----	12,264	2,820	1,684	16,768	2,817	628	3,445	15,081	3,448	1,684	20,213
1964-----	11,578	4,424	1,615	17,617	2,510	559	3,069	14,088	4,983	1,615	20,686
1965-----	11,088	4,505	1,589	17,182	2,374	615	2,989	13,462	5,120	1,589	20,171
1966-----	9,128	6,205	717	16,050	2,022	585	2,607	11,150	6,790	717	18,657
1967-----	6,399	6,108	791	13,298	1,557	857	2,414	7,956	6,965	791	15,712
1968-----	4,996	8,133	826	13,955	1,233	874	2,107	6,229	9,007	826	16,062
1969-----	3,154	8,057	958	12,169	1,234	886	2,120	4,388	8,943	958	14,289
1970-----	2,773	7,083	842	10,698	1,230	883	2,113	4,003	7,966	842	12,811
Jan.-June--											
1970-----	1,972	5,036	599	7,607	875	628	1,503	2,847	5,664	599	1,911
1971-----	1,751	4,472	531	6,754	777	558	1,335	2,528	5,030	531	1,809

l/ Estimated.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce and from statistics of the National Cotton Council

Table 18.--Men's and boys' shirts, not knit: U.S. imports for consumption, by types and fibers, 1960-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971

Shirt type and fiber	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	Jan.-June 1970	Jan.-June 1971
	Quantity (1,000 dozen)												
All shirts, total	2,085	1,961	2,937	3,199	3,796	4,132	5,521	6,763	8,099	10,337	12,005	5,977	6,497
Dress, total	1/ 475	1/ 567	909	954	1,389	1,610	2,276	3,083	3,524	5,164	6,355	3,174	3,921
Cotton	475	567	856	905	1,270	1,317	1,278	814	1,011	1,042	850	432	468
Manmade fibers	2/	2/	53	49	119	293	998	2,269	2,513	4,122	5,505	2,742	3,453
Sport, total	1/ 1,576	1/ 1,386	1,978	2,152	2,336	2,492	3,206	3,610	4,445	5,059	5,481	2,719	2,488
Cotton	1,576	1,386	1,876	1,993	2,157	2,188	2,516	2,199	2,143	2,169	1,900	834	624
Wool	2/	2/	43	97	98	145	175	122	131	136	167	33	14
Manmade fibers	2/	2/	59	62	81	159	515	1,289	2,171	2,754	3,414	1,852	1,850
Work, total	1/ 34	1/ 8	50	93	71	30	39	70	130	114	169	84	88
Cotton	34	8	43	93	71	30	36	66	122	104	153	72	69
Manmade fibers	2/	2/	7	3/	3/	3/	3	4	8	10	16	12	19
	Value (1,000 dollars)												
All shirts, total	14,035	14,192	21,898	25,358	32,682	37,422	51,514	60,557	76,964	102,646	129,030	60,952	71,007
Dress, total	1/ 4,340	1/ 5,642	8,872	9,253	13,739	15,397	22,326	28,621	34,787	51,337	68,120	32,545	42,879
Cotton	4,340	5,642	8,227	8,638	12,114	12,313	11,597	7,021	9,377	11,020	10,200	4,887	5,817
Manmade fibers	2/	2/	645	615	1,625	3,084	10,729	21,600	25,410	40,317	57,919	27,658	37,062
Sport, total	1/ 9,479	1/ 8,485	12,662	15,301	18,271	21,657	28,845	31,343	41,015	50,261	59,664	27,822	27,346
Cotton	9,479	8,485	11,158	12,406	15,094	17,163	19,218	16,025	16,826	19,278	18,447	7,801	6,446
Wool	2/	2/	1,067	2,393	2,467	3,531	4,266	3,309	3,330	3,628	4,364	865	367
Manmade fibers	2/	2/	437	502	710	963	5,361	12,009	20,859	27,355	36,853	19,156	20,533
Work, total	1/ 216	1/ 65	364	804	672	368	343	593	1,163	1,048	1,246	585	782
Cotton	216	65	339	804	668	364	319	553	1,082	975	1,098	486	614
Manmade fibers	2/	2/	25	4/	4	4	24	40	81	73	148	99	168

1/ Includes imports of shirts of cotton only; imports of shirts of other fibers not reported separately.  
 2/ Not separately reported.  
 3/ Less than 500 dozen.  
 4/ Less than \$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 19.--Men's and boys' dress shirts, not knit: U.S. imports  
for consumption, by principal sources, 1965-70

Source	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Quantity (1,000 dozen)						
Hong Kong-----	763	1,052	1,600	1,635	2,069	2,172
Republic of Korea--	113	151	358	830	1,559	2,313
Japan-----	578	793	809	796	830	834
Taiwan-----	21	36	145	190	518	829
Malaysia-----	55	112	92	19	126	126
All other-----	79	132	79	54	62	81
Total-----	1,609	2,276	3,083	3,524	5,164	6,355
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Hong Kong-----	7,709	10,698	15,336	17,110	21,616	25,686
Republic of Korea--	888	1,288	2,975	6,746	13,119	20,783
Japan-----	5,371	7,974	7,511	8,299	8,513	9,241
Taiwan-----	199	252	1,268	1,796	5,129	9,022
Malaysia-----	433	959	757	157	1,196	1,250
All other-----	797	1,154	774	679	1,764	2,138
Total-----	15,397	22,325	28,621	34,787	51,337	68,120
Unit value (per dozen)						
Hong Kong-----	\$10.10	\$10.17	\$9.59	\$10.46	\$10.45	\$11.82
Republic of Korea--	7.86	8.53	8.31	8.13	8.42	8.99
Japan-----	9.29	10.06	9.28	10.43	10.26	11.09
Taiwan-----	9.48	6.99	8.74	9.45	9.90	10.88
Malaysia-----	7.87	8.56	8.23	8.26	9.51	9.94
All other-----	10.09	8.74	9.80	12.57	28.65	26.28
Average-----	9.57	9.81	9.28	9.87	9.94	10.72

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 20.--Men's and boys' sport shirts, not knit: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1965-70

Source	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Quantity (1,000 dozen)						
Hong Kong-----	546	800	1,028	1,405	1,457	1,451
Japan-----	870	1,109	1,146	1,335	1,190	1,179
Taiwan-----	311	292	432	680	972	1,273
Republic of Korea--	87	130	213	533	786	1,048
Malaysia-----	33	27	53	7	93	57
All other-----	645	848	739	485	561	473
Total-----	2,492	3,206	3,611	4,445	5,059	5,481
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Hong Kong-----	4,620	7,066	8,675	11,928	13,783	15,769
Japan-----	9,684	13,274	12,489	13,915	13,616	13,151
Taiwan-----	1,688	1,724	2,853	5,272	8,545	12,195
Republic of Korea--	556	1,242	1,984	5,367	8,004	11,824
Malaysia-----	158	164	382	60	865	557
All other-----	4,952	5,376	4,959	4,472	5,448	6,168
Total-----	21,658	28,846	31,342	41,014	50,261	59,664
Unit value (per dozen)						
Hong Kong-----	\$8.46	\$8.84	\$8.44	\$8.49	\$9.46	\$10.87
Japan-----	11.13	11.97	10.90	10.43	11.44	11.16
Taiwan-----	5.43	5.91	6.60	7.75	8.79	9.58
Republic of Korea--	6.38	9.55	9.33	10.07	10.18	11.28
Malaysia-----	4.86	5.95	7.19	8.34	9.31	9.75
All other-----	7.68	6.34	6.71	9.24	9.73	13.03
Average-----	8.69	9.00	8.68	9.23	9.94	10.89

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 21.---Men's and boys' knit shirts, except T-shirts and sweat shirts: 1/ U.S. imports for consumption, by fibers, 1962-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971

Fiber	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	Jan.-June 1970	Jan.-June 1971
	Quantity (1,000 dozen)										
Cotton	1,223	701	647	845	1,167	681	866	985	864	511	540
Wool	2/	2/	28	31	29	50	111	115	71	25	20
Manmade fibers 3/	2	91	148	879	1,190	1,392	1,750	1,896	1,740	898	1,274
Total	1,225	792	823	1,755	2,386	2,123	2,727	2,996	2,675	1,434	1,834
	Value (1,000 dollars)										
Cotton	4,961	3,813	4,066	7,768	15,632	6,556	8,808	9,888	9,498	5,373	6,046
Wool	2/	2/	1,709	1,817	1,754	2,877	5,818	6,102	3,848	1,314	1,164
Manmade fibers 3/	15	395	1,596	10,725	11,452	11,448	16,820	19,464	17,769	8,583	12,246
Total	4,976	4,208	7,371	20,310	28,838	20,881	31,446	35,454	31,115	15,270	19,456
	Average unit value (per dozen)										
Cotton	\$4.05	\$5.44	\$6.29	\$9.20	\$13.39	\$9.63	\$10.17	\$10.04	\$10.99	\$10.51	\$11.20
Wool	2/	2/	61.04	58.61	60.48	57.54	52.41	53.06	53.86	52.77	57.37
Manmade fibers 3/	6.74	4.35	10.72	12.20	9.62	8.23	9.61	10.27	10.21	9.56	9.61
Average	4.06	5.31	8.96	11.57	12.09	9.84	11.53	11.83	11.63	10.65	10.61

1/ Includes knit dress and sport shirts, not separately reported.

2/ Not available.

3/ Includes sweat shirts not separately reported.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.---Statistics on imports of knit shirts are not available for years prior to 1962.

Table 22.--Men's and boys' trousers and outer shorts, not knit: U.S. imports for consumption, by fibers, 1962-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971

Fiber	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	Jan.-June: 1970	Jan.-June: 1971
Quantity (1,000 dozen)											
cotton	1,729	1,517	1,541	1,574	1,598	1,968	2,254	2,257	2,278	1,389	1,469
vegetable fibers except cotton	1/	42	95	201	199	76	77	116	77	56	36
wool	129	83	63	48	51	63	102	151	187	88	68
unmade fibers	17	151	305	565	347	458	477	614	774	465	463
Total	1,875	1,793	2,004	2,388	2,195	2,565	2,910	3,138	3,316	1,998	2,036
Value (1,000 dollars)											
cotton	14,677	16,250	17,491	17,875	17,551	23,709	28,942	31,824	32,000	19,109	19,912
vegetable fibers except cotton	1/	316	954	1,866	1,571	766	770	1,380	1,108	768	485
wool	5,035	4,167	3,493	3,970	4,430	4,810	7,773	11,406	14,007	6,014	4,860
unmade fibers	868	1,667	2,698	4,320	3,114	4,786	5,140	8,093	12,414	6,645	6,944
Total	20,580	22,400	24,636	28,031	26,666	34,071	42,625	52,703	59,529	32,536	32,201
1/ Not available.											

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 23.--Men's and boys' trousers and outer shorts, not knit:  
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1962-70

Source	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	Quantity (1,000 units)								
Hong Kong	11,098	9,586	10,654	9,832	9,538	12,174	14,688	15,717	16,812
Japan	6,722	5,368	6,030	5,987	5,479	6,982	7,983	8,535	9,636
Republic of Korea	-	2,308	1,172	5,529	3,859	2,726	2,541	2,824	2,760
Taiwan	2,589	3,028	5,114	4,759	3,621	4,748	5,995	5,823	5,157
Malaysia and Singapore	-	-	-	1,300	2,272	2,027	1,629	1,816	2,227
Italy	155	173	136	143	161	203	209	322	303
United Kingdom	126	120	123	106	157	82	105	145	124
Israel	86	127	106	154	145	190	237	164	122
West Germany	52	62	40	30	32	42	48	109	44
All other	1,680	747	665	804	1,071	1,600	1,479	2,194	2,609
Total	22,508	21,519	24,040	28,644	26,335	30,774	34,914	37,649	39,794
	Value (1,000 dollars)								
Hong Kong	8,692	8,799	9,943	9,602	9,172	12,856	15,920	18,581	19,586
Japan	6,375	6,150	6,721	6,913	6,642	9,258	12,259	15,246	17,472
Republic of Korea	-	1,825	994	3,752	2,502	2,070	2,358	3,840	4,996
Taiwan	1,306	1,761	3,455	2,791	1,994	2,786	3,625	3,735	3,991
Malaysia and Singapore	-	-	-	835	1,360	1,315	1,414	1,793	2,391
Italy	748	656	637	764	923	831	1,224	1,767	2,051
United Kingdom	863	913	868	854	1,225	713	754	933	755
Israel	444	691	575	914	873	1,167	1,215	1,028	692
West Germany	602	650	463	403	417	468	445	801	563
All other	1,550	955	980	1,203	1,558	2,607	3,411	4,979	7,032
Total	20,580	22,400	24,636	28,031	26,666	34,071	42,625	52,703	59,529

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.



Table 24.--Women's, girls', and infants' blouses, not knit: U.S. imports for consumption, by fibers, 1962-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971

Period	Cotton	Man-made fibers	Other fibers	Total
Quantity (1,000 dozen)				
1962-----	3,332	51	<u>1/</u>	3,383
1963-----	3,400	58	<u>1/</u>	3,458
1964-----	3,809	262	9	4,080
1965-----	4,002	535	11	4,548
1966-----	3,486	708	10	4,204
1967-----	2,332	609	4	2,945
1968-----	2,308	818	3	3,129
1969-----	2,085	1,652	4	3,741
1970-----	1,604	2,785	3	4,392
Jan.-June--				
1970-----	960	1,253	1	2,214
1971-----	907	1,591	2	2,500
Value (1,000 dollars)				
1962-----	19,273	392	<u>1/</u>	19,665
1963-----	16,626	574	<u>1/</u>	17,200
1964-----	18,693	1,931	533	21,157
1965-----	20,888	3,101	563	24,552
1966-----	18,300	4,474	559	23,333
1967-----	12,603	4,038	327	16,968
1968-----	13,785	6,652	272	20,709
1969-----	13,599	14,393	343	28,335
1970-----	13,241	29,757	462	43,460
Jan.-June--				
1970-----	7,148	12,659	167	19,974
1971-----	7,748	15,970	169	23,887

1/ Data on blouses of vegetable fibers except cotton, of wool, and of silk are not separately reported, but quantities are believed to be small.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 25.—Women's, girls', and infants' blouses, not knit: U.S. imports for consumption, by types and fibers, 1964-70

(In thousands of dozens)

Type and fiber	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Total-----	4,080	4,548	4,204	2,945	3,129	3,741	4,593
Cotton-----	3,809	4,001	3,486	2,332	2,308	2,085	1,604
Manmade-----	262	535	708	610	818	1,652	2,785
Other-----	9	11	10	4	3	4	4
Women's 1/-----	3,055	3,506	3,036	1,982	2,124	2,432	3,254
Cotton-----	2,822	3,084	2,527	1,549	1,554	1,330	1,052
Manmade-----	233	422	509	433	570	1,102	2,202
Girls' and infants'--	1,015	1,030	1,157	960	1,003	1,305	1,136
Cotton-----	986	917	958	783	755	755	553
Manmade-----	29	113	199	177	248	550	583

1/ Totals include blouses of cotton or manmade fibers; data on blouses of fibers other than cotton or manmade fibers are not reported separately.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.—Because of rounding, figures may not add to the total shown.

\* \* \* \* \*



