

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

MEN'S SUITS, COATS, AND TROUSERS:
WORKERS OF THE GLOBE CORPORATION
CINCINNATI, OHIO

Report to the President
on Investigation No. TEA-W-219
Under Section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion
Act of 1962



TC Publication 647
Washington, D.C.
January 1974

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

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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
January 25, 1974.

To the President:

In accordance with section 301(f)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 872; 19 U.S.C. 1801), the U.S. Tariff Commission herein reports the results of investigation No. TEA-W-219 made under section 301(c)(2) of the act to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, articles like or directly competitive with men's suits, coats, and trousers, knit and not knit, of wool and of manmade fibers (of the types provided for in items 380.02, 380.04, 380.57, 380.61, 380.63, 380.66, 380.81, and 380.84 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS)) produced by The Globe Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio, are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, the unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of such firm or an appropriate subdivision thereof.

The investigation was instituted on November 29, 1973, on the basis of an amended petition for adjustment assistance filed November 27, 1973, under section 301(a)(2) of the act on behalf of the workers.

Public notice of the receipt of the petition and the institution of the investigation was published in the Federal Register (38 F.R. 33697) on December 6, 1973. No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information in this report was obtained principally from the petitioners, other domestic producers, major customers of The Globe Corp., the U.S. Customs Service, and from the Commission's files.

Finding of the Commission

On the basis of its investigation, the Commission unanimously 1/ finds that articles like or directly competitive with men's suits, coats, and trousers, knit and not knit, of wool and of manmade fibers (of the types provided for in items 380.02, 380.04, 380.57, 380.61, 380.63, 380.66, 380.81, and 380.84 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS)) are not being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, the the unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of such firm or an appropriate subdivision thereof.

1/ Commissioners Leonard and Moore did not participate in the decision.

Views of Chairman Bedell, Vice Chairman
Parker and Commissioner Ablondi 1/

This statement sets forth the reason for our negative determination under section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (TEA) in the instant investigation. The investigation was instituted on the basis of a petition filed on behalf of the workers of The Globe Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, engaged in the production of men's suits, coats, and trousers. 2/

Under section 301(c)(2) of the TEA, the Commission, in order to make an affirmative decision must find that:

- (1) Articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the workers' firm are being imported in increased quantities;
- (2) The increased imports are a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements;
- (3) A significant number or proportion of the workers of the firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, are unemployed or underemployed, or threatened therewith; and
- (4) The increased imports resulting in major part from trade-agreement concessions are the major factor in causing or threatening to cause the unemployment or underemployment of the workers.

We have made a negative determination because the fourth condition has not been met; that is, whether or not articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the petitioning workers are being

1/ Commissioner Young concurs in the result.

2/ The Commission conducted a firm investigation in response to a petition filed by The Globe Corp. concurrently with the instant worker case. The Commission's report in that investigation is being made at the same time as this report. See U.S. Tariff Commission, Men's Suits, Coats, and Trousers: The Globe Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, . . . Investigation No. TEA-F-57 . . ., TC Publication 646, January 1974.

imported in increased quantities, such imports are not the major factor causing, or threatening to cause, unemployment or underemployment of such workers. Having found that the fourth condition has not been met, we need not consider the other conditions.

The Globe Corporation, where the petitioning workers were employed, manufactures men's made-to-measure suits, sport coats, separate trousers, and uniform-type apparel. The company receives individual orders for suits or other apparel from its dealers--numerous small tailoring establishments and independent clothing stores. The apparel is individually cut and sewn to measure by the petitioning workers, and then shipped to dealers. The firm also fabricates sheet metal products and engages in other business endeavors. The petition for adjustment assistance, however, was filed on behalf of workers engaged in the manufacture of men's apparel.

Several factors have adversely affected The Globe Corp.'s made-to-measure apparel business. First, over the long term, market demand for made-to-measure clothing has declined as a result of general improvement in the quality and fit of readymade clothing, a broader selection of materials used in readymade apparel, and retail prices for most readymade suits and trousers that were generally lower than those of made-to-measure apparel. This decline in demand has had an impact not only on Globe but also on a number of other firms producing made-to-measure apparel for men. Globe, in fact, absorbed several other such firms in the 1950's and 1960's.

Second, recent fashion changes have emphasized styles and fabrics different from the traditional apparel manufactured by Globe. The changing fashion cycle in men's suits and trousers has placed emphasis on knit rather than woven materials, and casual leisure and sportwear rather than matched suits. To a degree, the purchase of men's clothing has become impulse buying rather than a planned purchase--a circumstance that favors ready-to-wear apparel. Globe, a traditional made-to-measure manufacturer, has adapted in part to the changed market conditions, but nevertheless has not been able to completely adjust to them. * * *.

Third, the sales of uniform-type apparel by Globe, * * *, declined steadily in recent years. The decline in sales of uniform-type apparel reflected the declining market for such apparel and the loss of business to other domestic producers.

Based on the foregoing considerations, we conclude that increased imports resulting in major part from trade-agreement concessions are not the major factor in causing or threatening to cause unemployment or underemployment of the petitioning workers of The Globe Corp.

INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

Articles Under Investigation

The Globe Corp. (hereafter referred to as Globe) manufactures predominantly men's made-to-measure suits, sport coats, separate trousers, and uniform-type apparel. Such clothing is cut and sewn by Globe from purchased fabrics to the size of the customers, whose measurements have been taken by a factory representative or a cooperating retail outlet. With respect to the manufacture of trousers, Globe cuts the cloth to its specifications, but contracts all sewing operations to Louis Magliano and his son, independent contractors of Cincinnati, Ohio. The clothing is sold under one of the firm's * * * trade names,^{1/} a store's name, or a combination of the two. The firm also produces fabricated sheet metal products; however, the metal products business, known as the Queen City Sheet Metal Division, is currently being phased out. * * *. The firm's manufacturing operations for clothing and metal products are centered in its only plant located at the company headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Men's made-to-measure suits, sport coats, and separate trousers accounted for approximately * * * percent of the firm's total unit sales of men's clothing in each of the years 1968-73. The balance of the firm's output consisted of men's uniform suits, uniform separate coats,

^{1/} Trade names include * * *.

and uniform separate trousers. The firm also produced negligible quantities of men's topcoats, and it purchased for resale men's furnishings and accessories, such as shirts, handkerchiefs, and neckties.

The Globe Corp. produced garments made from purchased woven and knit fabrics. In the aggregate, the firm's total output of made-to-measure apparel declined almost without interruption * * * from 1968 to 1973. * * *.

Imports of made-to-measure apparel consist predominantly of men's wear supplied by Hong Kong and other Asian countries. While such imported wear tends to displace consumption both of domestically produced ready-to-wear and made-to-measure apparel, they impact more directly upon producers of made-to-measure wear since both the foreign and domestic suppliers offer the same service (fitting) and use the same distribution technique (i.e., personal contact with the customer either directly or indirectly for the purpose of taking measurements). Information on the total domestic output of made-to-measure apparel for men is unavailable. Similarly, data are unavailable respecting the imports of such apparel; a large part, and probably the bulk consists of parcel post shipments directly to the customer that are valued \$250 and under per parcel and that are not separately recorded in U.S. import statistics. It is known, however, that the imports of made-to-measure

apparel for men is quite small in relation to total domestic output of men's suits, sport coats, and trousers, but is probably very large in relation to the total domestic output of made-to-measure clothing of the same class or kind.

U.S. Tariff Treatment

U.S. imports of wearing apparel, similar to the types made by The Globe Corp., are subject to duty as prescribed in schedule 3, part 6, subpart F, of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA). The rates of duty in question vary depending upon the presence or absence of ornamentation, whether the fabric is knit, not knit (i.e., woven), the fiber in chief value, the value per garment for some cotton items, and the value per pound for certain wool garments. Except for certain items in chief value of cotton, the rates of duty do not differ by type of garment.

Men's made-to-measure suits, sport coats, and trousers are largely of woven fabrics, in chief value of wool, manmade fibers, or blends thereof and of knit fabrics, in chief value of manmade fibers. Fabrics of cotton and of other fiber yarns account for an insignificant part of total domestic consumption of men's made-to-measure apparel.

Men's ornamented apparel accounted for an insignificant part of total imports in the past 5 years and, therefore, the changes in their rates of duty will not be discussed in this section. However, the rate history for such apparel is shown in table 1 for knit items and table 2 for woven articles.

Men's suits, sport coats, and trousers, not ornamented, knit.

Cotton.--Men's knit suits, sport coats, and trousers, not ornamented and in chief value of cotton, are dutiable under TSUS item 380.06. The rate history of TSUS item 380.06 is shown in the following table.

Men's suits, sport coats, and trousers, of cotton, not ornamented, knit: Changes in U.S. rate of duty, 1930 and GATT concessions to Jan. 1, 1973

(Percent ad valorem)			
TSUS item	1930 rate	GATT concession	
		Rate	Effective date
380.06-----	45%	35%	Jan. 1, 1948
		25%	Sept. 10, 1955
		24%	Jan. 1, 1968
		23%	Jan. 1, 1969
		22.5%	Jan. 1, 1970
		21.5%	Jan. 1, 1971
		21%	Jan. 1, 1972

Trade agreement concessions during 1930-1972 on such knit items have resulted in reductions in the 1930 rate of duty amounting to 53 percent.

Wool.--Men's knit suits, sport coats, and trousers, not ornamented, in chief value of wool, are dutiable under TSUS item 380.57, if valued not over \$5 pound, and under TSUS item 380.61, if valued over \$5 per pound. The rate history of the TSUS items is shown in the following table.

Men's suits, sport coats, and trousers, of wool, not ornamented, knit:
Changes in U.S. rates of duty, 1930 and GATT concessions, except as indicated, to Jan. 1, 1973

(Cents per pound and percent ad valorem)				
TSUS item	Description	1930 rate	GATT concession	
			Rate	Effective date
380.57	Valued not	50¢ + 50%	50¢ + 40% <u>1/</u>	Jan. 1, 1939
	over \$5 per pound.		37.5¢ + 30%	Jan. 1, 1948
380.61	Valued over	50¢ + 50%	50¢ + 30% <u>1/</u>	Jan. 1, 1939
	\$5 per pound.		37.5¢ + 20%	Jan. 1, 1948

1/ Trade agreement with the United Kingdom.

As indicated above, no reduction in the rates of duty on these TSUS items have been effected since January 1, 1948.

Manmade fibers.--Men's knit suits, sport coats, and trousers, not ornamented, in chief value of manmade fibers, are dutiable under TSUS item 380.81. The rate history of TSUS item 380.81 is shown in the following table.

Men's suits, sport coats, and trousers, of manmade fibers, not ornamented, knit: Changes in U.S. rate of duty, 1930 and GATT concessions to 1973

(Cents per pound and percent ad valorem)			
TSUS item	1930 rate	GATT concession	
		Rate	Effective date
380.81-----	45¢ + 65%	27.5¢ + 35%	Jan. 1, 1948
		25¢ + 32.5%	June 6, 1951

As indicated in the above table, no reduction in the rate of duty on this TSUS item has been effected since June 6, 1951. The reductions in the ad valorem equivalent of the 1930 rate of duty, as a result of trade-agreement concessions, have aggregated to about 49 percent.

Men's suits, sport coats, and trousers,
not ornamented, not knit

Cotton.--Men's sport coats, in chief value of cotton, not ornamented, and not knit are dutiable under TSUS item 380.09, if valued not over \$4 each, and under TSUS item 380.12, if valued over \$4 each. Men's suits and trousers in chief value of cotton, not ornamented, not knit, are dutiable under TSUS item 380.39. The rate history of the TSUS items is shown in the following table.

Certain men's apparel, of cotton, not ornamented, not knit: Changes in U.S. rates of duty, by specified items, 1930 and GATT concessions to Jan. 1, 1973

(Percent ad valorem)				
TSUS item	Description	1930 rate	GATT concession	
			Rate	Effective date
380.09	Sport coats: Valued not over \$4 each.	37.5%	20%	Jan. 1, 1948
			19%	Jan. 1, 1968
			18.5%	Jan. 1, 1969
			17.5%	Jan. 1, 1970
			17%	Jan. 1, 1971
			16.5%	Jan. 1, 1972
380.12	Valued over \$4 each--	37.5%	20% <u>1/</u>	Jan. 1, 1939
			10%	Jan. 1, 1948
			9.5%	Jan. 1, 1968
			9.0%	Jan. 1, 1969
			8.5%	Jan. 1, 1970
			8.0%	Jan. 1, 1971
380.39	Suits and trousers-----	37.5%	Same as	
			for	
			item	
			380.09	

1/ Trade agreement with the United Kingdom.

Trade-agreement concessions on sport coats valued not over \$4 each and on suits and trousers have resulted in reductions in the 1930 rates of duty amounting to 56 percent. The present rate for sport coats of this description valued over \$4 each is 79 percent less than in 1930.

Wool.--Men's suits, sport coats, and separate trousers, not ornamented, not knit, of wool, are dutiable under TSUS item 380.63, if valued not over \$4 per pound, and under TSUS item 380.66, if valued over \$4 per pound. The rate history of these TSUS items is shown in the following table.

Men's suits, sport coats, and trousers, of wool, not ornamented, not knit: Changes in U.S. rates of duty, 1930 and GATT concessions, except as indicated, to Jan. 1, 1973

(Cents per pound and percent ad valorem)					
TSUS item	Description	1930 rate	GATT concession		
			Rate	Effective date	
380.63	Valued not over \$4 per pound.	33¢ + 45%	33¢ + 30% <u>1/</u>	Jan. 1, 1939	
			25¢ + 25%	Jan. 1, 1948	
			25¢ + 23.5%	June 30, 1956	
			25¢ + 22.5%	June 30, 1957	
			25¢ + 21%	June 30, 1958	
380.66	Valued over \$4 per pound.	50¢ + 50%	50¢ + 30% <u>1/</u>	Jan. 1, 1939	
			37.5¢ + 25%	Jan. 1, 1948	
			37.5¢ + 23.5%	June 30, 1956	
			37.5¢ + 22.5%	June 30, 1957	
			37.5¢ + 21%	June 30, 1958	

1/ Trade agreement with the United Kingdom.

As indicated above, no reductions in the rates of duty on these TSUS items have been effected since June 30, 1958. For such wool apparel valued not over \$4 per pound, the reductions in the ad valorem equivalent of the 1930 rate of duty, as a result of trade-agreement concessions, have aggregated about 48 percent. With respect to wool

apparel valued over \$4 per pound, such concessions have resulted in reductions in the ad valorem equivalent of the 1930 rate of duty of about 54 percent. Tables 3-5 show these reductions by type of garment.

Manmade fibers.--Men's suits, sport coats, and separate trousers, not ornamented, not knit, of manmade fibers, are dutiable under TSUS item 380.84. The rate history of this TSUS item is shown in the following table.

Men's suits, sport coats, and separate trousers, of manmade fibers, not ornamented, not knit: Changes in U.S. rate of duty, 1930 and GATT concessions to 1973

(Cents per pound and percent ad valorem)			
TSUS item	1930 rate	GATT concession	
		Rate	Effective date
380.84-----	45¢ + 65%	27.5¢ + 35%	Jan. 1, 1948
		25¢ + 32.5%	June 6, 1951
		25¢ + 30.5%	June 30, 1956
		25¢ + 29%	June 30, 1957
		25¢ + 27.5%	June 30, 1958

As indicated above, no reduction in the rate of duty on TSUS item 380.84 has been effected since June 30, 1958. The reductions in the ad valorem equivalent of the 1930 rate of duty, as a result of trade-agreement concessions, have totaled about 56 percent. Tables 3-5 show the reductions by type of garment.

U.S. Consumption

Total U.S. consumption of men's and boys' ready-made and made-to-measure suits, sport coats, and trousers, slacks, and outer shorts 1/ of woven fabrics averaged 513 million units during the 9-year period 1964-72. Consumption of these garments peaked during 1968-70 and declined thereafter to the lowest level in the 9-year period, as shown in the following table. Separate data on made-to-measure suits, sport coats, and trousers are not available. However, such made-to-measure garments are believed to constitute less than 5 percent of total consumption.

Certain men's and boys' apparel, 1/ not knit: U.S. apparent consumption, by specified items, 1964-72, and January-October 1972-73

(In millions of units)					
Period	Suits	Sport coats	Trousers <u>2/</u>	Total	
1964-----	26	16	431	473	
1965-----	28	18	455	501	
1966-----	26	21	477	524	
1967-----	25	22	476	523	
1968-----	26	24	492	542	
1969-----	27	23	490	540	
1970-----	23	21	501	<u>3/</u> 544	
1971-----	15	16	477	508	
1972-----	11	13	438	462	
1972: (January-October)-----	9	12	314	335	
1973: (January-October)-----	9	14	176	199	

1/ Includes uniform apparel.

2/ Includes separate dress and sport trousers, jeans, dungarees, waistband overalls, and outer shorts.

3/ Figures do not add to total shown due to rounding.

Source: Compiled from table 6 in appendix A.

1/ Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and outer shorts are not separately reported.

The decline in consumption of men's and boys' suits, sport coats, and trousers of woven fabrics was attributed largely to the rapidly increasing popularity of knit fabrics for use in such outerwear. Data on consumption of such knit outerwear either are not available or are not entirely comparable with that for woven apparel. However, it is apparent from the available data that imports have increased, output has expanded, and the proportion of such knit items produced in comparison with woven goods has risen dramatically.

Men's and boys' suits.--Consumption of men's and boys' suits of woven fabrics decreased 61 percent from 1965 to 1972, an average annual decline of 12.5 percent. This decline, which is evident in the table above, resulted mainly from lagging demand for suits in general and from the inroads made by knit fabrics in markets formerly supplied by woven goods. Fabric construction and fiber content of men's suits purchased at retail in the United States in each of the years 1970-73 are shown in the following table.

* * * * *

Men's and boys' sport coats.--Consumption of men's and boys' sport coats of woven fabrics declined 46 percent from 1968 to 1972, an average annual decline of 14.2 percent. This decline also reflected the impact that knits have had in the sport coat market. Fabric construction and fiber content of men's sport coats purchased at retail in the United States in each of the years 1970-72 are shown in the following table.

* * * * *

Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts.--Total consumption of men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and outer shorts, not separately reported, of woven fabrics continually increased from 1964 to 1970, but then declined 13 percent in 1972 over 1970. Although data are not available by type of garment, the increase through 1970 was believed to have been accounted for, in large part, by the increasing popularity of jeans and dungarees, which represents a substantial share of consumption. The decline after 1970 is directly associated with the trend to knits. According to an article in The Wall Street Journal (Sept. 7, 1973, p. 1), men's knit trousers accounted for 16 percent of total U.S. retail sales of men's trousers in 1971, 43 percent of total in 1972, and an estimated 44 percent of the 1973 aggregate.

An important factor in the rapid growth of knits in men's and boys' outerwear was their acceptance by consumers. From the standpoint of end-use qualities, consumers turned to knits for comfort, particularly

ease of movement; performance related to wrinkle resistance; coloration versatility; greater styling; and ease of care. Consumer acceptability is also accounted for in part by the youthful revolution against traditional clothing and the casual appearance and high style of some knit outerwear. The growth of leisure and the related demand for clothes to fit the occasion also contributed to the appeal of knits to consumers.

At least two other factors have had an important influence on the growth of knits. One is the deep commitment to knitting that major U.S. weaving mills have already made in recognition of the expanding role that knitted fabrics would play in apparel production. The decision to produce knitted fabrics has resulted in both substantial plant expansion and/or acquisition and capital investment in new equipment.

The other key factor is the ever broadening base of synthetic fibers, mainly textured polyester, that lend themselves so well to double-knit fabrics. High performance textured filament yarns, spun yarns, or combinations of filament and spun yarns offer the industry a variety of raw materials to meet the requirements of new, high-speed knitting equipment. Intensive research and marketing activity by U.S. fiber producers and yarn processors on behalf of these synthetic yarns also has fostered the growth of knits.

U.S. Industry

The men's and boys' suit, coat, and trouser industry includes establishments producing ready-made and made-to-measure apparel by cutting and sewing purchased woven or knit textile fabrics and related materials. Excluded from this group are custom tailors not operating on a factory basis.

The number of establishments reporting production of men's and boys' ready-made and/or made-to-measure suits, coats, and trousers declined nationally in the past decade, as shown in the following table. As indicated, the great bulk of the decline for both groups was accounted for by smaller establishments having less than 500 workers.

Certain men's and boys' apparel: Number of establishments reporting production, by specified plant types and size, and years 1962-72

Year	Suit and coat plants		Trouser plants	
	Total	500 employees or more	Total	500 employees or more
1962-----	1,149	47	669	10
1968-----	987	54	660	24
1969-----	934	57	664	28
1970-----	914	50	654	24
1971-----	865	39	647	23
1972-----	838	43	633	26

Source: County Business Patterns, U.S. Department of Commerce.

According to trade sources, the number of firms producing men's and boys' made-to-measure clothing declined from an estimated 50 in 1951 to approximately 20 in 1973. According to industry officials, total sales of U.S. manufacturers of men's made-to-measure clothing approximated \$25-\$30 million in 1972. Such firms generally manufacture in

one plant only. To temporarily halt their own declining sales volume, several of the more successful made-to-measure firms have acquired their competitors who were going out of business. The acquiring firms usually consolidated all manufacturing operations in their own establishments and disposed of the acquired plants.

U.S. Production

Total U.S. production of men's suits, sport coats, and trousers grew at a compound rate of approximately 4 percent per year from 1964 to 1972. However, the difference in output between men's woven and knit suits, sport coats, and trousers is dramatic as shown in the table below.

Men's suits, sport coats, and trousers, except uniform apparel, woven and knit: U.S. production, 1964-72, and January-October 1972-73

(In thousands of units)						
Period	:	Woven	:	Knit	:	Total
1964-----	:	159,285	:	-	:	159,285
1965-----	:	176,494	:	-	:	176,494
1966-----	:	181,187	:	-	:	181,187
1967-----	:	178,658	:	-	:	178,658
1968-----	:	201,328	:	-	:	201,328
1969-----	:	<u>1/</u> 203,954	:	<u>1/</u> 1,024	:	204,978
1970-----	:	<u>1/</u> 188,650	:	<u>1/</u> 14,393	:	203,043
1971-----	:	<u>1/</u> 140,273	:	<u>1/</u> 74,345	:	214,618
1972-----	:	<u>1/</u> 90,808	:	<u>1/</u> 127,602	:	218,410
1972: (January-October)-----	:	<u>1/</u> 77,132	:	<u>1/</u> 108,361	:	185,493
1973: (January-October)-----	:	<u>1/</u> 47,741	:	<u>1/</u> 111,972	:	159,713

1/ Partly estimated.

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

Total U.S. production of men's suits, sport coats, and trousers of woven fabrics increased at an annual average rate of 5.1 percent from 1964 to 1969; however, production of the above-mentioned articles declined without interruption thereafter and by 1972 shipments were more than one-half less than they were in 1969. U.S. shipments of men's suits, sport coats, and trousers of knit fabrics rose more than a hundred-fold from 1969, when they accounted for less than 1 percent of total U.S. production of such wearing apparel, to 128 million units in 1972, when they represented approximately 58 percent of total production.

Men's tailored suits, sport coats, and trousers of woven fabrics are usually made of wool yarn, manmade fibers and blends thereof; such apparel of knit fabrics are made mainly of textured polyester yarns. Fabrics of cotton and of other fiber yarns account for a small share of total production of the above-mentioned items.

Men's suits.--Total U.S. production of men's suits averaged 20.6 million units per year during the period 1964-69, but averaged only 17.4 million units annually during the period 1970-72, as shown in the following table. Production of suits of woven fabrics declined 65 percent from 1969 to 1972 as U.S. shipments of suits of knit fabrics increased rapidly.

Men's suits, except uniform suits, woven and knit: U.S.
production, 1964-72, and January-October 1972-73

(In thousands of units)

Period	Woven	Knit	Total
1964-----	20,377	-	20,377
1965-----	21,855	-	21,855
1966-----	20,495	-	20,495
1967-----	19,489	-	19,489
1968-----	20,564	-	20,564
1969-----	<u>1/</u> 20,880	<u>1/</u> 211	21,091
1970-----	<u>1/</u> 16,583	<u>1/</u> 1,111	17,694
1971-----	<u>1/</u> 10,160	<u>1/</u> 6,317	16,477
1972-----	<u>1/</u> 7,216	<u>1/</u> 10,958	18,174
1972: (January-October)-----	<u>1/</u> 6,048	<u>1/</u> 9,185	15,233
1973: (January-October)-----	<u>1/</u> 5,969	<u>1/</u> 8,126	14,095

1/ Partly estimated.

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

In 1969, men's suits of knit fabrics accounted for 1 percent of total U.S. production of such wearing apparel, compared with 60 percent in 1972.

Men's sport coats.--Total U.S. production of men's sport coats increased at a compound rate of 6.7 percent per year from 1964 to 1972.

Men's sport coats, except uniform coats, woven and knit: U.S.
production, 1964-72, and January-October 1972-73

(In thousands of units)

Period	Woven	Knit	Total
1964-----	10,827	-	10,827
1965-----	12,291	-	12,291
1966-----	13,446	-	13,446
1967-----	13,168	-	13,168
1968-----	14,222	-	14,222
1969-----	<u>1/</u> 14,058	<u>1/</u> 287	14,345
1970-----	<u>1/</u> 10,538	<u>1/</u> 1,212	11,750
1971-----	<u>1/</u> 7,584	<u>1/</u> 6,819	14,403
1972-----	<u>1/</u> 6,196	<u>1/</u> 12,006	18,202
1972: (January-October)-----	<u>1/</u> 5,194	<u>1/</u> 10,065	15,259
1973: (January-October)-----	<u>1/</u> 6,309	<u>1/</u> 9,713	16,022

1/ Partly estimated.

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

While domestic production of men's sport coats of woven fabrics declined 56 percent from 1968 to 1972, output of sport coats of knit fabrics rapidly increased in the period 1970-72, as shown in the table above. In 1969, men's sport coats of knit fabrics accounted for only 2 percent of total U.S. production of such wearing apparel, but by 1972 increased to 66 percent of the aggregate.

Men's separate dress and sport trousers.--Total U.S. production of men's separate dress and sport trousers increased at an annual average rate of 4.4 percent from 1964 to 1972. Domestic production of separate trousers of woven fabrics declined 54 percent from 1969 to

1972, while production of such articles of knit fabrics rapidly increased as shown in the table below.

Men's separate dress and sport trousers, except uniform trousers, woven and knit: U.S. production, 1964-72, and January-October 1972-73

(In thousands of units)				
Period	Woven	Knit	Total	
1964-----	128,081	-	128,081	
1965-----	142,348	-	142,348	
1966-----	147,246	-	147,246	
1967-----	146,001	-	146,001	
1968-----	166,542	-	166,542	
1969-----	<u>1/</u> 169,016	<u>1/</u> 526	169,542	
1970-----	<u>1/</u> 161,529	<u>1/</u> 12,070	173,599	
1971-----	<u>1/</u> 122,529	<u>1/</u> 61,209	183,738	
1972-----	<u>1/</u> 77,396	<u>1/</u> 104,638	182,034	
1972: (January-October)-----	<u>1/</u> 65,890	<u>1/</u> 89,111	155,001	
1973: (January-October)-----	<u>1/</u> 35,463	<u>1/</u> 94,133	129,596	

1/ Partly estimated.

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

In 1969, men's trousers of knit fabrics accounted for less than 1 percent of total U.S. production of such wearing apparel, but by 1972 they represented 57 percent of the total.

Men's uniform suits, separate coats, and trousers.--Total U.S.
production of men's uniform suits, separate coats, and trousers declined from 1966 to 1972, as shown in the following table.

Certain men's tailored uniform apparel: U.S. production, by
specified items, 1966-72

(In thousands of units)

Year	Suits	Separate coats	Separate trousers	Total
1966-----	361	2,241	10,261	12,863
1967-----	565	4,237	11,076	15,878
1968-----	578	3,883	6,114	10,575
1969-----	598	3,338	7,979	11,915
1970-----	497	3,466	6,637	10,600
1971-----	331	2,407	5,927	8,665
1972-----	269	2,132	6,176	8,577

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

Men's tailored uniform suits made under State and/or Federal Government contract accounted for less than 14 percent of total uniform suits during 1966-72. However, men's uniform separate coats and uniform separate trousers made under Government contract accounted for more than 67 percent and 62 percent, respectively, of their totals during 1966-72.

A-21

U.S. Imports

Data on imports of ready-made and made-to-measure apparel are not separately available. Total U.S. imports of men's and boys' suits, sport coats, and trousers, slacks, and shorts of woven fabrics increased at a compound rate of 7.7 percent per year from 1964 to 1972. Imports of such apparel peaked in 1970, declined fractionally in 1971, and then recovered slightly in 1972, as shown in the table below. Imports in January-October 1973 were materially lower than in the corresponding period of 1972.

Certain men's and boys' wearing apparel, 1/ not knit: U.S. imports for consumption, by specified items, 1964-72, and January-October 1972-73

(In thousands of units)

Period	Suits	Sport coats	Trousers <u>2/</u>	Total
1964-----	122	295	24,040	24,457
1965-----	242	451	28,644	29,337
1966-----	264	858	26,335	27,457
1967-----	269	878	30,774	31,921
1968-----	478	1,787	34,914	37,179
1969-----	940	2,124	37,649	40,713
1970-----	1,495	3,126	39,794	44,415
1971-----	1,273	2,919	39,613	43,805
1972-----	902	2,911	40,297	44,110
1972: (January-October)-----	718	2,458	35,508	38,684
1973: (January-October)-----	817	2,560	27,684	31,061

1/ Includes ready-made and made-to-measure dress and uniform apparel.

2/ Includes trousers, slacks, and shorts; data not separately reported for each item.

Source: Compiled from tables 7, 8, and 9 in appendix A.

Total U.S. imports of the above-mentioned items fluctuated within a narrow range between 1970 and 1972 due, in large part, to the dramatic shift in consumer preference from woven to knit apparel. However,

data on U.S. imports of men's and boys' knit suits, sport coats, and trousers of wool and/or manmade fibers were not separately reported until March 1, 1972, when separate TSUSA items for such articles of manmade fibers were established.

Men's and boys' suits.--U.S. imports of men's and boys' suits, including uniform suits, of woven fabrics increased rapidly from 1964 to 1970, but declined 40 percent in 1972 over 1970, as shown in the table above. U.S. imports of suits were somewhat greater in January-October 1973 than in the corresponding period of 1972. The ratio of imports to consumption increased from less than 0.5 percent in 1964, to about 8 percent in 1971-72 (table 6). Imports of men's and boys' suits of woven fabrics, in chief value of wool, accounted for 87 percent of the total quantity of imports of such suits in 1964, but only 56 percent of the total in 1972 (table 7). However, U.S. imports of such wool suits were 40 percent greater in January-October 1973 than in the same period of 1972 (table 3). U.S. imports of suits, in chief value of manmade fibers, increased from 13 percent of the 1964 total for suits of all fibers to 43 percent of the 1972 aggregate. However, U.S. imports of such suits were 12 percent less in January-October 1973 than in the same period of 1972.

A separate TSUSA classification was established for knit suits of manmade fibers on March 1, 1972. During the 10-month period in 1972, U.S. imports of such knit suits amounted to 1.1 million units compared with 0.9 million units in the first 10 months of 1973. The ratio of imports to consumption of knit suits was an estimated 10 percent in 1972.

The principal sources of men's and boys' suits of woven fabrics during 1970-72 were the Republic of Korea, Canada, Japan, Italy, France, and Hong Kong (table 10). Average unit values, on an f.o.b. basis, indicate that such suits from the Republic of Korea, Japan, and Hong Kong are the lowest-priced, and those from Canada the highest-priced. The Republic of Korea, Hong Kong, and Japan were the major suppliers of knit suits of manmade fibers in 1972.

Men's and boys' sport coats.--U.S. imports of men's and boys' sport coats, including uniform separate coats, of woven fabrics increased sharply from 1964 to 1970, but declined approximately 7 percent in 1972 over 1970, as shown in the table on page A-21. They were 4 percent greater in January-October 1973 than in the corresponding period of 1972. The ratio of imports to consumption increased from 1.9 percent in 1964 to a high of 22.9 percent in 1972 (table 6).

U.S. imports of men's and boys' sports coats of woven fabrics, in chief value of wool, increased from 30,000 units in 1964 to a peak of 592,000 units in 1970, then declined thereafter to 189,000 units in 1972 (table 8). U.S. imports of such wool sports coats were nearly 136 percent greater in January-October 1973 than in the corresponding period of 1972 (table 4).

Imports of such sports coats, in chief value of manmade fibers, increased from 8,000 units in 1964 to a high of 802,000 units in 1972. In January-October 1973, U.S. imports of such items were 10 percent less than in January-October 1972.

Imports of sports coats of woven fabrics, in chief value of cotton, accounted for much of the total imports of sport coats of woven fabrics; however, it is believed that a substantial part of such cotton apparel is unlined sport jackets (i.e., golf jackets), with zipper closure front.

A separate TSUSA classification was established for knit sport coats of ~~manmade~~ fibers, effective March 1, 1972. In March-December 1972, imports of such knit items were 1.3 million units, and in January-October 1973, they were 2.1 million units. The ratio of imports to consumption was an estimated 18 percent in 1972. Japan was the major source of sport coats of both woven (table 10) and knit fabrics.

Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts.--Imports of men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and outer shorts, including uniform separate trousers, (not separately reported) of woven fabrics increased at an annual average rate of 6.7 percent from 1964 to 1972, which is evident from the table appearing earlier in this section. However, U.S. imports of such items were 22 percent less in January-October 1973 than in the same period of 1972. The ratio of imports to consumption increased from 6 percent in 1964-67 to 9 percent in 1972 (table 6).

Imports of men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts of woven fabrics, in chief value of wool, increased from 48,000 dozen in 1965 to a high of 187,000 dozen in 1970, and then dropped precipitously to 29,000 dozen in 1972 (table 9). U.S. imports in January-October 1973,

although relatively small, were nearly 22 percent greater than in January-October 1972 (table 5).

U.S. imports of such apparel, in chief value of manmade fibers, increased irregularly from 305,000 dozen in 1964 to an annual average of 773,500 dozen in 1970-71, but then declined to 660,000 dozen in 1972. They were 2 percent less in January-October 1973 than in the corresponding period of 1972.

U.S. imports of trousers, slacks, and outer shorts of woven fabrics, in chief value of cotton, accounted for the increase in total shipments of such outerwear from 1970-1972. U.S. imports of such cotton garments increased continuously from 1.5 million dozen in 1964 to 2.7 million dozen in 1972. However, they were 22 percent less in January-October 1973 than in the same period of 1972. The great bulk of imports of such cotton garments is comprised of jeans and dungarees rather than tailored trousers.

A separate TSUSA classification was established for knit trousers, slacks, and shorts of manmade fibers, effective March 1, 1972. Imports of such knit articles of manmade fibers were 1.2 million dozen in March-December 1972 and 1.3 million dozen in January-October 1973. Imports of cotton knit trousers increased irregularly from 4,000 dozen in 1964 to 27,500 dozen in 1972. The ratio of imports to consumption for knit trousers, slacks, and shorts of all fibers was an estimated 20 percent in 1972.

The principal sources of U.S. imports of men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts of woven fabrics were five Asian countries led by

Hong Kong, which accounted for 47 percent of the total quantity of imports in 1972 (table 10). The major source of knit trousers, slacks, and shorts of manmade fibers imported into the United States in 1972 and January-October 1973 was Taiwan, which accounted for 46 percent and 72 percent of total quantity, respectively.

Import restraints on wearing apparel.--Shipments of apparel to the United States have been subject to restraints of varying degree since 1957. During 1957-61, Japan voluntarily limited exports of cotton articles to this country. Since October 1961, imports of cotton goods from most countries have been subject to restraint under a short-term agreement (October 1961-September 1962) and a Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA) (October 1962-December 1973).

U.S. imports of most apparel of wool and of manmade fibers, excluding shipments valued \$250 and under, have also been subject to quantitative limitations pursuant to bilateral agreements, some of which were signed in late 1971 and others later, between the United States and Japan, Taiwan, the Republic of Korea, Hong Kong, Malaysia, and Macao (Portugal). As of January 1, 1974, a multilateral, multifiber (cotton, wool, and manmade fibers) agreement went into effect between the United States and the major importing and exporting countries.

Low-valued entries of men's and boys' apparel.--U.S. low-valued entries (i.e., shipments valued \$250 and under) of men's and boys' wearing apparel, in chief value of wool and of manmade fibers, are believed to

consist largely of made-to-measure suits, sport coats, and separate trousers like the types made by Globe. Low-valued imports of apparel are not subject to the quantitative restraints on articles of cotton, wool, or manmade fibers mentioned above.

Data on low-valued shipments to the United States were estimated by the U.S. Department of Commerce from a 5-percent sample in 1970 and 1-percent samples in 1971 and 1972. Available data on such low-valued imports and on shipments valued over \$250 are shown, on a value basis (quantity not available), in the following table.

Men's and boys' apparel, ornamented and not ornamented: U.S. imports-- shipments valued \$250 and under and those valued over \$250, by specified items, fibers, and constructions, 1970-72

(In millions of dollars)

Fiber and year	Shipments valued--							
	\$250 and under <u>1/</u>				Over \$250, not knit <u>2/</u>			
	Knit	Not Knit <u>3/</u>	Total	Suits	Sport coats	Trousers <u>4/</u>	Total	
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Wool:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
1970-----	2.0	16.5	18.5	19.0	8.7	14.0	41.7	
1971-----	2.4	20.4	22.8	16.4	4.9	8.2	29.5	
1972-----	1.3	14.7	16.0	14.1	3.7	2.8	20.6	
Manmade fibers:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
1970-----	0.3	1.1	1.4	4.9	1.7	12.4	19.0	
1971-----	.7	1.5	2.2	3.9	1.9	12.4	18.2	
1972-----	2.4	1.4	3.8	4.2	3.9	15.8	23.9	

1/ Estimated by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

2/ Data on specified articles of knit fabrics not separately reported prior to Mar. 1, 1972.

3/ Includes a fractional amount of knit apparel.

4/ Includes trousers, slacks, and shorts; data not separately reported.

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

Low-valued entries of men's and boys' wearing apparel of woven fabrics, in chief value of wool and of manmade fibers, peaked in 1971 and then declined 28 percent and 7 percent, respectively, in 1972. However, low-valued entries of such apparel of knit fabrics, in chief value of manmade fibers, increased seven-fold from 1970 to 1972, reflecting the general trend to knits. Such imports of knit apparel, in chief value of wool, are believed to consist largely of sweaters rather than garments like the types made by Globe.

The principal source of the low-valued entries of men's and boys' apparel, in chief value of wool and of manmade fibers, during 1970-72 was Hong Kong, as shown in the following table.

Men's and boys' apparel, of wool and of manmade fibers: U.S. imports--
shipments valued \$250 and under, by principal sources, 1970-72

(In millions of dollars)

Country	1970	1971	1972
Hong Kong-----	13.0	16.1	13.9
United Kingdom-----	2.0	2.8	1.9
Republic of Korea-----	.2	.3	.3
All other-----	4.7	5.8	3.7
Total-----	19.9	25.0	19.8

Source: Estimated by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

* * * * *

The method of marketing-made-to-measure clothing from Hong Kong has been undergoing a change. Until recently, the manufacturer's agent would spend a few days in each city or town, gathering orders stimulated by his newspaper advertisements, sending the orders to Hong Kong, and then moving on to the next area. The completed clothing would be dispatched from Hong Kong by mail directly to the purchasers.

Retail shops have now opened throughout the United States. Many of these shops are related to their Hong Kong supplier. Such retailers may be acting as selling agents of their supplier by simply taking individual orders and transmitting them, individually or several at a time, to the supplier. However, there are retail stores independent of the Hong Kong seller or shipper that do a substantial business in this trade. Such shops actually purchase the garments from the Hong Kong source, set the resale price to the consumer, bear the risk of cancelled orders, and otherwise act as true purchasers from the foreign supplier. The many different sellers and shippers of this commodity in Hong Kong have recognized this market in the United States and, consequently, continuous free offers are made.

U.S. Exports

Annual U.S. exports of men's and boys' suits of woven fabrics averaged 109,000 units during 1964-67 and then declined to an annual average of 74,000 units during 1968-72 (table 6). Exports of suits were less than 1 percent of production in each year 1964-72.

U.S. exports of men's and boys' sport coats of woven fabrics increased irregularly from 350,000 units in 1964 to an annual average of 800,000 units in 1971-72 (table 6).

U.S. exports of men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and outer shorts of woven fabrics increased from 6.6 million units in 1964 to 30.1 million units in 1969, then declined to an annual average of 20.5 million units during 1970-72.

Data on U.S. exports of men's and boys' suits, sport coats, and trousers of knit fabrics are not separately reported, but exports of such articles are believed to be small.

* * * * *

The Globe Corp.

Company history and facilities

The Globe Corp. was incorporated in Ohio in 1909 as the Globe Tailoring Co. The corporate name was changed to The Globe Corp. on October 25, 1965. In the early 1950's, the Heimann family purchased a controlling interest in the Globe Tailoring Co. * * *.

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Unemployment

* * * * *

The Cincinnati metropolitan area has a completely balanced industry mix providing employment in the manufacture of durable and non-durable products, wholesaling and retailing, services, utilities, and government. Total nonagricultural employment for the area in October 1973 was 540,700. Officials with the Ohio Bureau of Employment Services stated that the Cincinnati metropolitan area currently has the tightest labor market since World War II, with the exception of a few periods in the past.

The unemployment situation for recent periods in the Cincinnati metropolitan area, the State of Ohio, and the United States is indicated in the following table.

Rates of unemployment for the Cincinnati metropolitan area, the State of Ohio, and the United States for February and October 1972 and 1973

(Rates in percent)					
Area	February 1972	February 1973	October 1972	October 1973	
Cincinnati metropolitan					
area <u>1</u> /-----	6.0	3.5	3.4	2.9	
State of Ohio-----	5.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	
United States-----	5.7	5.1	5.5	4.5	

1/ Includes Hamilton, Clermont, and Warren Counties in Ohio; Campbell, Kenton, and Boone Counties in Kentucky; and Dearborn County in Indiana.

Source: Ohio Bureau of Employment Services and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

* * * * *

APPENDIX A
STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1.--U.S. rates of duty applicable to men's suits, sport coats, and separate trousers, knit, of the types provided for in specified TSUS items, 1930 and GATT concessions, except as indicated, to Jan. 1, 1972

(Cents per pound; percent ad valorem)				
TSUS item	Brief description	1930 rate	GATT concessions	
			Rate	Effective date
	Men's suits, sport coats, and separate trousers, knit:			
	Ornamented:			
380.00 <u>1/</u>	Of cotton-----	90%	60%	Jan. 1, 1948
			45%	June 6, 1951
			42.5%	June 30, 1958
			41%	Jan. 1, 1968
			39%	Jan. 1, 1969
			38%	Jan. 1, 1970
			36%	Jan. 1, 1971
			35%	Jan. 1, 1972
380.02 <u>1/</u>	Of wool-----	90%	60%	Jan. 1, 1948
			45%	June 6, 1951
			42.5%	June 30, 1958
380.04 <u>1/</u>	Of manmade fibers-----	90%	Same as for	
			item 380.02	
380.06	Not ornamented:			
	Of cotton-----	45%	35%	Jan. 1, 1948
			25%	Sept. 10, 1955
			24%	Jan. 1, 1968
			23%	Jan. 1, 1969
			22.5%	Jan. 1, 1970
			21.5%	Jan. 1, 1971
			21%	Jan. 1, 1972

See footnote at end of table.

Table 1.--U.S. rates of duty applicable to men's suits, sport coats, and separate trousers, knit, of the types provided for in specified TSUS items, 1930 and GATT concessions, except as indicated, to Jan. 1, 1972--Continued

(Cents per pound; percent ad valorem)				
TSUS item	Brief description	1930 rate	GATT concession	
			Rate	Effective date
	Not ornamented--con.:			
	Of wool:			
380.57	Valued not over \$5 per pound-----	50¢ + 50%	50¢ + 40% <u>2/</u>	Jan. 1, 1939
			37.5¢ + 30%	Jan. 1, 1948
380.61	Valued over \$5 per pound-----	50¢ + 50%	50¢ + 30% <u>2/</u>	Jan. 1, 1939
			37.5¢ + 20%	Jan. 1, 1948
380.81	Of manmade fibers-----	45¢ + 65%	27.5¢ + 35%	Jan. 1, 1948
			25¢ + 32.5%	June 6, 1951

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

2/ Trade agreement with the United Kingdom.

Table 2.--U.S. rates of duty applicable to men's suits, **coats**, and trousers, not knit, of the types provided for in specified TSUS items, 1930 and GATT concessions, except as indicated, to Jan. 1, 1972

(Cents per pound; percent ad valorem)				
TSUS item	Brief description	1930 rate	GATT concession	
			Rate	Effective date
	Men's suits, coats, and trousers, not knit, ornamented:			
380.00 <u>1/</u>	Of cotton-----	90%	60%	Jan. 1, 1948
			45%	June 6, 1951
			42.5%	June 30, 1958
			41%	Jan. 1, 1968
			39%	Jan. 1, 1969
			38%	Jan. 1, 1970
			36%	Jan. 1, 1971
			35%	Jan. 1, 1972
380.02 <u>1/</u>	Of wool-----	90%	60%	Jan. 1, 1948
			45%	June 6, 1951
			42.5%	June 30, 1958
380.04 <u>1/</u>	Of manmade fibers-----	90%	Same as for	
			item 380.02	
	Men's coats, not knit, not ornamented:			
380.09	Of cotton:			
	Valued not over \$4 each-----	37.5%	20%	Jan. 1, 1948
			19%	Jan. 1, 1968
			18.5%	Jan. 1, 1969
			17.5%	Jan. 1, 1970
			17%	Jan. 1, 1971
			16.5%	Jan. 1, 1972

Table 2.--U.S. rates of duty applicable to men's suits, coats, and trousers, not knit, of the types provided for in specified TSUS items, 1930 and GATT concessions, except as indicated, to Jan. 1, 1972--Continued

(Cents per pound; percent ad valorem)				
TSUS item	Brief description	1930 rate	GATT concession	
			Rate	Effective date
380.12	Men's coats, not knit, not ornamented--con.: Of cotton--con.: Valued over \$4 each-----	37.5%	20% <u>2/</u> 10% 9.5% 9.0% 8.5% 8.0%	Jan. 1, 1939 Jan. 1, 1948 Jan. 1, 1968 Jan. 1, 1969 Jan. 1, 1970 Jan. 1, 1971
380.39	Men's suits and trousers, not ornamented: Of cotton-----	37.5%	Same as for item 380.09	
380.63	Men's suits, coats, and trousers, not knit, not ornamented: Of wool: Valued not over \$4 per pound-----	33¢ + 45%	33¢ + 30% <u>2/</u> 25¢ + 25% 25¢ + 23.5% 25¢ + 22.5% 25¢ + 21%	Jan. 1, 1939 Jan. 1, 1948 June 30, 1956 June 30, 1957 June 30, 1958
380.66	Valued over \$4 per pound-----	50¢ + 50%	50¢ + 30% <u>2/</u> 37.5¢ + 25% 37.5¢ + 23.5% 37.5¢ + 22.5% 37.5¢ + 21%	Jan. 1, 1939 Jan. 1, 1948 June 30, 1956 June 30, 1957 June 30, 1958
380.84	Of manmade fibers-----	45¢ + 65%	27.5¢ + 35% 25¢ + 32.5% 25¢ + 30.5% 25¢ + 29% 25¢ + 27.5%	Jan. 1, 1948 June 6, 1951 June 30, 1956 June 30, 1957 June 30, 1958

1/ Prior to Jan. 1, 1968, this item was part of item 380.03. 2/ Trade agreement with the United Kingdom.

Table 3.--Men's and boys' suits, 1/ not ornamented, not knit: Changes in the ad valorem equivalents of the rates of duty and U.S. imports for consumption, specified years 1930 to 1972, and January-October 1972-73

Year	Wool					Manmade fibers		
	Valued not over \$4 per pound		Valued over \$4 per pound		Total	Ad valorem equivalent of the rate of duty <u>2/</u>	Imports	Total imports
	Ad valorem equivalent		Ad valorem equivalent					
	of the rate of duty <u>2/</u>	Imports	of the rate of duty <u>2/</u>	Imports				
	Percent	<u>1,000</u> units	Percent	<u>1,000</u> units	<u>1,000</u> units	Percent	<u>1,000</u> units	<u>1,000</u> units
1930-----	54.7	3/	55.3	3/	3/	73.8	3/	3/
1939-----	<u>4/</u> 39.7	3/	<u>4/</u> 35.3	3/	3/	73.8	3/	3/
1948-----	<u>5/</u> 32.4	3/	<u>5/</u> 29.0	3/	3/	<u>5/</u> 40.4	3/	3/
1951-----	32.4	3/	29.0	3/	3/	<u>5/</u> 37.4	3/	3/
1956-----	<u>5/</u> 30.9	3/	<u>5/</u> 27.5	3/	3/	37.4	3/	3/
1957-----	<u>5/</u> 29.9	3/	<u>5/</u> 26.5	3/	3/	37.4	3/	3/
1958-----	<u>5/</u> 28.4	3/	<u>5/</u> 25.0	3/	3/	<u>5/</u> 32.4	3/	3/
1964-----	28.4	1	25.0	104	105	32.4	11	116
1965-----	28.4	1	25.0	170	171	32.4	37	208
1966-----	28.4	<u>6/</u>	25.0	214	214	32.4	23	237
1967-----	28.4	2	25.0	243	245	32.4	8	253
1968-----	28.4	3	25.0	390	393	32.4	55	448
1969-----	28.4	6	25.0	540	546	32.4	355	901
1970-----	28.4	39	25.0	782	821	32.4	528	1,349
1971-----	28.4	24	25.0	674	698	32.4	481	1,179
1972-----	28.4	28	25.0	476	504	32.4	370	874
1972: (January-October)---	28.4	23	25.0	364	387	32.4	304	691
1973: (January-October)---	28.4	8	25.0	533	541	32.4	267	808

1/ Data not separately reported for men's and boys' suits; however, it is believed that boys' account for a minor part of total imports.

2/ Based on imports in 1972.

3/ Data not available.

4/ Trade agreement with the United Kingdom.

5/ GATT concession.

6/ Less than 500 units.

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

Table 4.--Men's and boys' suit-type coats, including sport coats, not ornamented, not knit: 1/ Changes in U.S. rates of duty, ad valorem equivalents of compound rates, and U.S. imports for consumption, by fibers, specified years 1930 to 1972, and January-October 1972-73

Year	Cotton					Wool					Manmade fibers		
	Valued not over \$4 each		Valued over \$4 each		Total imports	Valued not over \$4 per pound		Valued over \$4 per pound		Total imports	Ad valorem equivalent of rate of duty 2/	Imports	Total imports
	Rate of duty	Imports	Rate of duty	Imports		Ad valorem equivalent of rate of duty 2/	Imports	Ad valorem equivalent of rate of duty 2/	Imports				
	Percent ad valorem	1,000 units	Percent ad valorem	1,000 units	1,000 units	Percent	1,000 units	Percent	1,000 units	1,000 units	Percent	1,000 units	1,000 units
1930-----	37.5	3/	37.5	3/	3/	55.7	3/	55.0	3/	3/	73.7	3/	3/
1945-----	37.5	3/	4/ 20.0	3/	3/	4/ 40.7	3/	4/ 35.0	3/	3/	73.7	3/	3/
1948-----	5/ 20.0	3/	5/ 10.0	3/	3/	5/ 33.1	3/	5/ 28.8	3/	3/	5/ 40.3	3/	3/
1951-----	20.0	3/	10.0	3/	3/	33.1	3/	28.8	3/	3/	37.3	3/	3/
1952-----	20.0	3/	10.0	3/	3/	33.1	3/	28.8	3/	3/	37.3	3/	3/
1955-----	20.0	3/	10.0	3/	3/	33.1	3/	28.8	3/	3/	37.3	3/	3/
1956-----	20.0	3/	10.0	3/	3/	5/ 31.6	3/	5/ 27.3	3/	3/	37.3	3/	3/
1957-----	20.0	3/	10.0	3/	3/	5/ 30.6	3/	5/ 26.3	3/	3/	5/ 37.3	3/	3/
1958-----	20.0	3/	10.0	3/	3/	5/ 29.1	3/	5/ 24.8	3/	3/	32.3	3/	3/
1959-----	20.0	3/	10.0	3/	3/	29.1	3/	24.8	3/	3/	32.3	3/	3/
1960-----	20.0	3/	10.0	3/	3/	29.1	6/ 4	24.8	6/ 21	6/ 25	32.3	3/	6/ 25
1961-----	20.0	3/	10.0	3/	3/	29.1	6/ 17	24.8	6/ 10	6/ 27	32.3	3/	6/ 27
1962-----	20.0	6/ 361	10.0	6/ 53	6/ 414	29.1	6/ 24	24.8	6/ 11	6/ 35	32.3	6/ 1	6/ 450
1963-----	20.0	144	10.0	88	232	29.1	4	24.8	6/ 21	6/ 25	32.3	6/ 7	6/ 264
1964-----	20.0	130	10.0	127	257	29.1	17	24.8	12	29	32.3	3	289
1965-----	20.0	205	10.0	196	401	29.1	7	24.8	22	29	32.3	8	438
1966-----	20.0	506	10.0	222	728	29.1	7	24.8	34	41	32.3	73	842
1967-----	20.0	346	10.0	341	687	29.1	12	24.8	73	85	32.3	61	833
1968-----	5/ 19.0	785	5/ 9.5	540	1,325	29.1	16	24.8	187	203	32.3	210	1,738
1969-----	5/ 18.5	462	5/ 9.0	714	1,176	29.1	25	24.8	361	386	32.3	529	2,091
1970-----	5/ 17.5	482	5/ 8.5	874	1,356	29.1	39	24.8	542	581	32.3	740	2,677
1971-----	5/ 17.0	303	5/ 8.0	1,021	1,324	29.1	45	24.8	271	316	32.3	750	2,390
1972-----	5/ 16.5	169	8.0	1,521	1,690	29.1	30	24.8	159	189	32.3	801	2,680
1972: (January-October)-----	5/ 16.5	121	5/ 8.0	1,363	1,484	29.1	23	24.8	122	145	32.3	658	2,287
1973: (January-October)-----	16.5	171	8.0	1,381	1,552	29.1	31	24.8	311	342	32.3	592	2,486

1/ Data on imports of men's apparel and boys' apparel are not separately reported.

2/ Based on imports in 1972.

3/ Not available.

4/ Trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective Jan. 1, 1939.

5/ GATT concession.

6/ Estimated.

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

Table 5.--Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts, not ornamented, not knit: 1/ Changes in U.S. rates of duty, ad valorem equivalents of compound rates, and U.S. imports for consumption, by fibers, specified years 1930 to 1972, and January-October 1972-73

Year	Cotton		Wool				Manmade fibers		Total imports	
	Rate of duty	Imports	Valued not over \$4 per-pound		Valued over \$4 per pound		Total	Ad valorem equivalent of rate of duty 2/		Imports
			Ad valorem equivalent of rate of duty 2/	Imports	Ad valorem equivalent of rate of duty 2/	Imports				
Percent ad valorem	1,000 dozen	Percent	1,000 dozen	Percent	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	Percent	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	
1930-----	37.5 :	3/ :	54.9 :	3/ :	56.7 :	3/ :	3/ :	77.4 :	3/ :	3/ :
1945-----	37.5 :	3/ :	4/ 39.9 :	3/ :	4/ 36.7 :	3/ :	3/ :	77.4 :	3/ :	3/ :
1948-----	5/ 20.0 :	3/ :	5/ 32.5 :	3/ :	5/ 30.1 :	3/ :	3/ :	5/ 42.6 :	3/ :	3/ :
1950-----	20.0 :	3/ :	32.5 :	3/ :	30.1 :	3/ :	3/ :	42.6 :	3/ :	3/ :
1951-----	20.0 :	3/ :	32.5 :	3/ :	30.1 :	3/ :	3/ :	5/ 39.4 :	3/ :	3/ :
1955-----	20.0 :	3/ :	32.5 :	3/ :	30.1 :	3/ :	3/ :	39.4 :	3/ :	3/ :
1956-----	20.0 :	3/ :	5/ 31.0 :	3/ :	5/ 28.6 :	3/ :	3/ :	39.4 :	3/ :	3/ :
1957-----	20.0 :	3/ :	5/ 30.0 :	3/ :	5/ 27.6 :	3/ :	3/ :	39.4 :	3/ :	3/ :
1958-----	20.0 :	6/ 328 :	5/ 28.5 :	3/ :	5/ 26.1 :	3/ :	3/ :	5/ 34.4 :	3/ :	6/ 328 :
1959-----	20.0 :	505 :	28.5 :	3/ :	26.1 :	3/ :	3/ :	34.4 :	3/ :	505 :
1960-----	20.0 :	1,224 :	28.5 :	3/ :	26.1 :	3/ :	3/ :	34.4 :	3/ :	1,224 :
1961-----	20.0 :	994 :	28.5 :	3/ :	26.1 :	3/ :	3/ :	34.4 :	3/ :	994 :
1962-----	20.0 :	1,727 :	28.5 :	88 :	26.1 :	41 :	129 :	34.4 :	17 :	1,873 :
1963-----	20.0 :	1,508 :	28.5 :	41 :	26.1 :	42 :	83 :	34.4 :	53 :	1,644 :
1964-----	20.0 :	1,521 :	28.5 :	29 :	26.1 :	34 :	63 :	34.4 :	62 :	1,646 :
1965-----	20.0 :	1,572 :	28.5 :	4 :	26.1 :	44 :	48 :	34.4 :	62 :	1,682 :
1966-----	20.0 :	1,597 :	28.5 :	1 :	26.1 :	50 :	51 :	34.4 :	78 :	1,726 :
1967-----	20.0 :	1,964 :	28.5 :	5 :	26.1 :	58 :	63 :	34.4 :	123 :	2,150 :
1968-----	5/ 19.0 :	2,253 :	28.5 :	4 :	26.1 :	97 :	101 :	34.4 :	167 :	2,521 :
1969-----	5/ 18.5 :	2,254 :	28.5 :	6 :	26.1 :	145 :	151 :	34.4 :	332 :	2,737 :
1970-----	5/ 17.5 :	2,269 :	28.5 :	7 :	26.1 :	180 :	187 :	34.4 :	550 :	3,006 :
1971-----	5/ 17.0 :	2,333 :	28.5 :	5 :	26.1 :	104 :	109 :	34.4 :	490 :	2,932 :
1972-----	5/ 16.5 :	2,637 :	28.5 :	2 :	26.1 :	27 :	29 :	34.4 :	550 :	3,216 :
1972: (January-October)-----	5/ 16.5 :	2,364 :	28.5 :	1 :	26.1 :	22 :	23 :	34.4 :	439 :	2,826 :
1973: (January-October)-----	16.5 :	1,841 :	28.5 :	1 :	26.1 :	27 :	28 :	34.4 :	432 :	2,301 :

1/ Data on imports of men's apparel and boys' apparel are not separately reported.

2/ Based on imports in 1972.

3/ Not available.

4/ Trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective Jan. 1, 1939.

5/ GATT concession.

6/ Estimated.

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

Table 6.--Certain men's and boys' apparel, 1/ not knit: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, by specified items, 1964-72, and January-October 1972-73

Year	Production	Imports 2/	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	1,000 units	1,000 units	1,000 units	1,000 units	Percent
Suits:					
1964-----	26,269	3/ 122	4/ 109	26,282	5/
1965-----	28,059	3/ 242	107	28,194	1.0
1966-----	26,221	3/ 264	113	26,372	1.0
1967-----	24,932	3/ 269	108	25,093	1.1
1968-----	26,022	3/ 478	72	26,428	1.8
1969-----	25,914	3/ 940	84	26,770	3.5
1970-----	21,416	3/ 1,495	81	22,830	6.5
1971-----	13,859	3/ 1,273	61	15,071	8.4
1972-----	10,363	3/ 902	71	11,194	8.1
1972: (January-October)---	7,958	718	9	8,667	8.3
1973: (January-October)---	7,854	817	14	8,657	9.4
Sport coats:					
1964-----	15,684	295	350	15,629	1.9
1965-----	18,325	451	369	18,407	2.4
1966-----	20,198	858	495	20,561	4.2
1967-----	21,693	878	548	22,023	4.0
1968-----	22,824	1,787	412	24,199	7.4
1969-----	21,755	2,124	814	23,065	9.2
1970-----	18,118	3,126	689	20,555	15.2
1971-----	13,453	2,919	806	15,566	18.7
1972-----	10,611	2,911	795	12,727	22.9
1972: (January-October)---	9,988	2,458	670	11,776	20.9
1973: (January-October)---	12,133	2,560	481	14,212	18.0
Trousers, slacks, and shorts: 6/					
1964-----	414,010	24,040	6,600	431,450	5.6
1965-----	435,164	28,644	9,043	454,765	6.3
1966-----	462,644	26,335	11,973	477,006	5.5
1967-----	460,879	30,774	15,687	475,966	6.1
1968-----	476,761	34,914	19,805	491,870	7.1
1969-----	482,511	37,649	30,053	490,107	7.7
1970-----	480,710	39,794	19,795	500,709	7.9
1971-----	458,799	39,613	21,079	477,333	8.3
1972-----	418,560	40,297	20,713	438,144	9.2
1972: (January-October)---	286,478	35,506	7,580	314,404	11.3
1973: (January-October)---	154,187	27,689	6,170	175,706	15.8
Total:					
1964-----	455,963	24,457	7,059	473,361	5.2
1965-----	481,548	29,337	9,519	501,366	5.8
1966-----	509,063	27,457	12,581	523,939	2.4
1967-----	507,504	31,921	16,343	523,082	6.1
1968-----	525,607	37,179	20,289	542,497	6.8
1969-----	530,180	40,713	30,951	539,942	7.5
1970-----	520,244	44,415	20,565	544,094	8.2
1971-----	486,111	43,805	21,946	507,970	8.6
1972-----	439,534	44,110	21,579	462,065	9.5
1972: (January-October)---	304,424	38,682	8,259	334,847	11.6
1973: (January-October)---	174,174	31,066	6,665	198,575	15.6

1/ Includes both men's and boys' apparel, since data are not separately reported for imports and exports.

2/ Includes ornamented and not ornamented.

3/ Excludes suits of cotton and of silk for which import data are not available.

4/ Estimated.

5/ Less than 0.5 percent.

6/ Includes trousers, slacks, and shorts totals since data on imports and exports are not separately reported for each garment type.

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

Table 7.--Men's and boys' suits, ornamented and not ornamented, not knit: 1/ U.S. imports for consumption, by fibers, 1964-72

Fiber	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Quantity (1,000 units)								
Vegetable fibers, except cotton--	2/	-	4	-	6	21	124	49	5
Wool-----	106	172	214	245	394	547	823	698	505
Manmade fibers-----	16	70	46	24	78	372	548	526	392
Total-----	122	242	264	269	478	940	1,495	1,273	902
	Value (1,000 dollars)								
Vegetable fibers, except cotton--	1	-	3	-	31	59	238	188	75
Wool-----	2,297	3,405	4,249	5,416	9,835	14,092	18,958	16,385	14,147
Manmade fibers-----	54	172	253	166	748	2,525	4,857	3,918	4,173
Total-----	2,352	3,577	4,505	5,582	10,614	16,676	24,053	20,491	18,395
	Average unit value (per unit)								
Vegetable fibers, except cotton--	\$18.56	-	\$.75	-	\$5.17	\$2.81	\$1.93	\$3.92	\$15.00
Wool-----	21.67	\$19.80	19.86	\$22.02	25.03	25.76	23.04	23.47	28.01
Manmade fibers-----	3.37	2.46	5.50	6.92	9.59	6.79	8.86	7.45	10.65
Average-----	19.28	14.78	17.06	20.67	22.25	17.74	16.10	16.11	20.39

1/ Includes men's suits and boys' suits; data not separately reported.

2/ Less than 500 suits.

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

Table 8.--Men's and boys' suit-type coats, including sport coats, ornamented and not ornamented, not knit: 1/
U.S. imports for consumption, by fibers, 1964-72

Fiber	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Quantity (1,000 units)									
Cotton-----	257	402	728	691	1,326	1,177	1,360	1,324	1,698
Vegetable fibers, except cotton---	2/	12	5	33	36	31	416	519	222
Wool-----	30	29	41	86	202	337	592	317	189
Manmade fibers-----	8	8	84	68	223	529	758	759	802
Total-----	295	451	858	878	1,787	2,124	3,126	2,919	2,911
Value (1,000 dollars)									
Cotton-----	1,268	1,611	2,474	2,814	5,535	6,293	7,667	8,957	13,831
Vegetable fibers, except cotton---	2/	5	20	86	140	135	1,243	1,232	880
Wool-----	372	532	677	1,295	3,052	5,904	8,719	4,891	3,686
Manmade fibers-----	24	39	100	180	510	1,164	1,742	1,910	3,938
Total-----	1,664	2,187	3,271	4,375	9,237	13,496	19,371	16,990	22,335
Average value (per unit)									
Cotton-----	\$4.93	\$4.01	\$3.40	\$4.07	\$4.17	\$5.35	\$5.64	\$6.77	\$8.15
Vegetable fibers, except cotton---	2/	.42	4.00	2.53	3.89	4.35	2.98	2.37	3.96
Wool-----	12.40	18.34	16.51	15.06	15.11	15.26	14.73	15.43	19.50
Manmade fibers-----	3.00	4.87	1.19	2.65	2.29	2.20	2.30	2.52	4.91
Average-----	5.64	4.85	3.81	4.98	5.17	6.35	6.19	5.82	7.67

1/ Includes men's apparel and boys' apparel; data not separately reported.

2/ Not available.

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

Table 9.--Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts (outer), ornamented and not ornamented, not knit: ^{1/}
U.S. imports for consumption, by fibers, 1964-72

Fiber	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Quantity (1,000 dozen)									
Cotton-----	1,541	1,574	1,598	1,968	2,254	2,257	2,278	2,352	2,652
Vegetable fibers, except cotton---	95	201	199	76	77	116	77	67	<u>2/</u> 17
Wool-----	63	48	51	63	102	151	187	109	29
Manmade fibers-----	305	565	347	458	477	614	774	773	660
Total-----	2,004	2,388	2,195	2,565	2,910	3,138	3,316	3,301	3,358
Value (1,000 dollars)									
Cotton-----	17,491	17,875	17,551	23,709	28,942	31,824	32,000	34,897	45,261
Vegetable fibers, except cotton---	954	1,866	1,572	766	770	1,380	1,108	985	<u>2/</u> 278
Wool-----	3,493	3,970	4,429	4,810	7,773	11,406	14,007	8,186	2,768
Manmade fibers-----	2,698	4,320	3,114	4,786	5,140	8,093	12,414	12,446	15,763
Total-----	24,636	28,031	26,666	34,071	42,625	52,703	59,529	56,514	64,070
Average unit value (per dozen)									
Cotton-----	\$11.35	\$11.36	\$10.98	\$12.05	\$12.84	\$14.10	\$14.05	\$14.84	\$17.07
Vegetable fibers, except cotton---	10.15	9.33	7.99	10.21	10.00	12.00	14.39	14.70	16.35
Wool-----	55.44	82.71	86.84	76.35	76.21	75.54	74.90	75.10	95.45
Manmade fibers-----	8.85	7.65	8.97	10.45	10.78	13.18	16.04	16.10	23.88
Average-----	12.30	11.74	12.15	13.29	14.65	16.80	17.95	17.12	19.08

^{1/} Includes men's apparel and boys' apparel; data not separately reported.

^{2/} Includes imports of trousers, slacks, and shorts, containing wool and/or manmade fibers, which are subject to restraints, based on the weight content of the component fibers, under agreements between the United States and six Asian countries.

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

Table 10.--Certain men's and boys' apparel, 1/ ornamented and not ornamented, not knit: U.S. imports for consumption, by types and principal sources, 1970-72

Type and country	Quantity			Value			Average value		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
	<u>1,000</u> <u>units</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>units</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>units</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Per</u> <u>unit</u>	<u>Per</u> <u>unit</u>	<u>Per</u> <u>unit</u>
Suits:									
Republic of Korea-----	296	207	267	3,069	3,098	5,033	\$10.37	\$14.97	\$18.85
Canada-----	47	35	54	2,102	1,989	3,265	44.72	56.83	60.46
Japan-----	451	359	111	6,412	5,599	2,262	14.22	15.60	20.38
Italy-----	68	54	35	2,432	1,909	1,743	35.76	35.35	49.80
France-----	15	25	44	564	751	1,424	37.60	30.04	32.36
Hong Kong-----	134	104	55	3,079	2,337	1,394	22.98	22.47	25.35
Total, all countries-----	1,495	1,273	902	24,053	20,491	18,395	16.09	16.10	20.39
Sport coats:									
Japan-----	1,117	770	773	7,261	5,070	5,166	\$6.50	\$6.58	\$6.68
Spain-----	184	150	209	1,572	2,041	2,911	8.54	13.61	13.93
Yugoslavia-----	72	108	282	724	1,057	2,598	10.06	9.79	9.21
Republic of Korea-----	379	448	306	1,179	1,273	2,023	3.11	2.84	6.61
Italy-----	134	138	77	1,844	1,174	1,652	13.76	8.51	21.45
Hong Kong-----	392	459	301	1,552	1,616	1,519	3.96	3.52	5.05
Total, all countries-----	3,126	2,919	2,911	19,371	16,990	22,335	6.19	5.82	7.67
Trousers, slacks, and shorts:									
Hong Kong-----	16,811	17,962	18,844	19,586	20,653	26,505	\$1.16	\$1.15	\$1.41
Japan-----	9,636	6,095	6,088	17,472	10,765	11,704	1.81	1.77	1.92
Taiwan-----	5,157	6,610	6,429	3,991	5,661	8,214	.77	.86	1.28
Republic of Korea-----	2,760	2,886	2,390	4,996	4,975	3,736	1.81	1.72	1.56
Singapore-----	2,215	2,648	2,562	2,379	2,673	3,502	1.07	1.01	1.37
Total, all countries-----	39,794	39,613	40,297	59,529	56,514	64,070	1.50	1.43	1.59

1/ Data on imports of men's and boys' apparel are not separately reported.

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

