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**UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION**

**BOYS' SHIRTS, ROBES, AND PAJAMAS  
I. JABLOW AND COMPANY, INC.  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

**Report to the President  
on Firm Investigation No. TEA-F-51 and Worker  
Investigation No. TEA-W-192 under Sections 301(c)(1)  
and 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962**



**TC Publication 582  
Washington, D. C.  
June 1973**

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

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REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

U.S. Tariff Commission,  
June 5, 1973.

To the President:

In accordance with section 301(f)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (TEA)(76 Stat. 885), the U.S. Tariff Commission herein reports the results of an investigation made under sections 301(c)(1) and 301(c)(2) of that act in response to petitions filed on behalf of a textile firm and its former workers for determination of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance.

On March 26, 1973, on the basis of a petition filed on behalf of workers and former workers of I. Jablow & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., the Commission instituted an investigation (TEA-W-192) to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, articles like or directly competitive with boys' dress and sport shirts, knit and nonknit, with chief value of cotton or manmade fibers (of the types provided for in items 380.00, 380.04, 380.06, 380.27, 380.81, and 380.84 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS)) produced by I. Jablow & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., 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.

On April 16, 1973, the Commission, on the basis of a petition filed on behalf of I. Jablow & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., and on its own motion, instituted a consolidated investigation on behalf of the firm and its workers to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, articles like or directly competitive with boys' and infants' dress and sport shirts, knit and nonknit, of cotton or manmade fibers; boys' robes; and boys' pajamas (of the types provided for in items 380.00, 380.02, 380.04, 380.06, 380.15, 380.18, 380.21, 380.24, 380.27, 380.63, 380.66, 380.81, 380.84, 382.00, 382.04, 382.06, 382.33, 382.78 and 382.81 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS)) produced by said firm are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, serious injury to such firm, and/or the unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of such firm or an appropriate subdivision thereof. The scope of the consolidated investigation was broader than that of the initial worker investigation.

Notice of the consolidated investigation was published in the Federal Register on April 19, 1973 (38 F.R. 9694). Notice of the initial worker investigation (TEA-W-192) was published in the Federal Register on March 30, 1973 (38 F.R. 8319). The notice published on April 19, 1973, superseded that published on March 30, 1973. No hearing was requested by either filing party and none was held.

The information in this report was obtained principally from the petitioners, the major customers of I. Jablow & Co., Inc., and from the Commission's files.

#### Finding of the Commission

Based on its investigation, the Commission finds (Chairman Bedell and Commissioner Moore dissenting, and Vice Chairman Parker not participating) that articles like or directly competitive with the boys' and infants' dress and sport shirts, knit and nonknit, of cotton or man-made fibers; boys' robes; and boys' pajamas (of the types provided for in items 380.00, 380.02, 380.04, 380.06, 380.15, 380.18, 380.21, 380.24, 380.27, 380.63, 380.66, 380.81, 380.84, 382.00, 382.04, 382.06, 382.33, 382.78, and 382.81 of the TSUS produced by I. Jablow & Company, Inc., are not, 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 such firm or the unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of such firm or an appropriate subdivision thereof.

STATEMENTS OF COMMISSIONERS 1/

## Views of Commissioners Leonard and Young

The petitioning workers in this investigation were employed by I. Jablow & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. The output of the firm had consisted almost wholly of boys' shirts. The production of other articles, which consisted of boys' pajamas and robes, had been small, \* \* \*. Thus, any increased imports of those articles could not have had a significant effect on employment at the company.

Our determination in the instant case is negative because one of the statutory criteria has not been met, i.e., that the increase in imports of articles like or directly competitive with boys' shirts produced by I. Jablow & Co. is the result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements. Our reasoning in support of this determination is set forth in a statement of our views in an earlier Commission investigation under the Trade Expansion Act. 2/

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1/ Commissioner Ablondi concurs in the result.

2/ Men's and Boys' Shirts, Not Knit: J. H. Bonck Company, Inc., New Orleans, La., . . . , Investigation No. TEA-F-35 . . . , TC Publication 439, pp. 6-11.

## Views of Chairman Bedell and Commissioner Moore

This investigation was undertaken in response to petitions filed by I. Jablow and Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., and its former workers, for determinations of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance.

Under the provisions of the Act, the Commission, in order to make an affirmative decision respecting the petitions, must find that each of the following four criteria have been met.

- (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 therewith, and its workers unemployed or underemployed or threatened therewith; 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 and the unemployment or underemployment of its workers.

The company, which ceased production on March 30, 1973, manufactured boys' dress and sport shirts (both woven and knit), and boys' pajamas and robes from woven fabric. The great bulk of output in recent years consisted of boys' shirts produced from knit fabrics and from blended woven fabrics made from cotton and manmade fibers. All of the firm's output was from purchased fabrics which were cut according to patterns in the Philadelphia plant. These patterns were then sent to outside contractors for sewing, after which they were returned to the plant for pressing, inspection, and storage until delivered to customers.

From the evidence developed during this investigation, we conclude that the firm and its workers have met the criteria of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, for eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance. During recent years, sales of virtually all of its product lines have decreased. Concurrently, imports of those same product lines have increased substantially and have heavily impacted the domestic market. There have been extensive duty reductions on each of the articles in question as a result of trade agreements.

With respect to boys' shirts made from woven cotton and from blended cotton/manmade fibers, for example, the U.S. imports more than doubled during the 1965-72 period, rising from 1.4 million to 3.0 million dozen. During that period, the ratio of imports to consumption increased from 15 percent to 40 percent. Trade agreement concessions on such shirts have resulted in percentage reductions in the duty of about 53 percent with respect to boys' shirts in chief value of cotton, and of 55 percent with respect to those of manmade fibers, including blends.

The picture respecting knit shirts for boys of a kind produced by Jablow is similar to that for shirts made from woven fabric. U.S. imports also doubled over the 1965-72 period, rising from 0.9 million dozen to 1.7 million dozen, and the ratio of imports to apparent consumption increased from 12 percent to 25 percent. Trade agreement concessions on such articles have resulted in reductions in the rates of duty amounting to 53 percent for knit shirts of cotton and about 49 percent for those made from manmade fibers and blends.

With respect to both woven and knit shirts for boys, it appears clear that declines in domestic production during 1965-72--from 8.1 million dozen to 4.6 million dozen, and from 6.6 million dozen to 5.2 million dozen, respectively--were attributable in substantial part to the increased imports.

A third major item in Jablow's production line consisted of boys' robes made from woven fabrics. Over the 1965-72 period, imports of such articles increased by 69 percent, or from 13 thousand dozen to 22 thousand dozen. Again, the ratio of imports to apparent consumption of such articles rose almost without interruption from 8 percent to 13 percent. Virtually all of the increased domestic consumption of such articles in recent years has been supplied by a growing volume of imports stimulated by duty reductions amounting to more than 50 percent for most of the robes in question.

Finally, with respect to the other major product line made by Jablow--boys' pajamas made from woven fabrics--the imports increased from 116 thousand dozen in 1965 to 277 thousand dozen in 1972. Total domestic production declined proportionately to the increase in imports; and as a result, the ratio of imports to apparent consumption rose from 8 percent to 22 percent during the period in question. As indicated above, such pajamas have also been subject to substantial concessions pursuant to trade agreements.

Due to reduced trade agreement rates of duty, importers were able to undersell Jablow in all of its product lines by a substantial margin. Although Jablow lowered prices in an effort to remain competitive with imports, the difference in price per unit--due in major part to trade agreement concessions--was so great that Jablow lost sales in virtually every major product line. In this connection, it is to be noted that without trade agreement duty reductions, the unit price of the imported merchandise in the domestic market would have been higher than the price of some of Jablow's product lines, and the imported product would have been at least competitively priced for most boys' shirts, which constituted \* \* \* of the total value of Jablow's sales in 1971 and 1972.

\* \* \*. As a result, the plant closed on March 30, 1973, and at the present time virtually all of the employees have been terminated.

Under these circumstances, we conclude that this firm and the former employees thereof have clearly met the criteria under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 for eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance.

## INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

## Articles Under Investigation

I. Jablow & Co., Inc. is a family-owned firm, having a plant in Philadelphia, Pa., and a sales office in New York City. The company, which ceased production on March 30, 1973, manufactured boys' dress and sport shirts, 1/ (both woven and knit), boys' pajamas (woven), and boys' robes (woven). The garments were sold under two trade names--Big Top for sizes 3 to 7 2/ and Collegiate, for sizes 8 to 20. 3/ The great bulk of the company's output in recent years consisted of boys' shirts; they were mostly of woven fabric and of a 50-percent cotton and 50-percent manmade fiber blend.

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1/ In the past, dress shirts contained an extra piece of fabric attached to the collar called a neckband. Also, the buttonhole area on the front of the shirt contained an extra piece of fabric called a top center or french center. In general, dress shirts were of conservative patterns and required more tailoring than sport shirts. Today, the distinction between a dress and sport shirt is much less pronounced, since many are tailored the same and worn interchangeably. However, dress shirts generally have a wider range of designated collar sizes than sport shirts and, in contrast to sport shirts, generally have a designated sleeve length.

2/ Sizes 3 to 7 supposedly correspond to the age of the wearer, but also range from a 10-inch to 11-inch neck size.

3/ Sizes 8 through 20 range from a 11-1/2 inch to 14-1/2 inch neck size. Intermediate sizes in even numbers are in increments of one-half inch.

## U.S. Tariff Treatment

Wearing apparel for males is classified under the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA) in two categories: (1) Wearing apparel for males over 6 years of age and (2) wearing apparel for children, regardless of their sex, up to and including 6 years of age. The so-called boys' apparel produced by Jablow, which was in sizes 3 through 20, would fall in both categories. The rates of duty in the TSUSA for boys' and infants' apparel vary depending on the presence or absence of ornamentation, whether knit or not knit, the fiber in chief value, and in some instances, the value per garment or the value per pound. Most of the types of wearing apparel produced by Jablow (i.e., boys' shirts, pajamas, and robes) were not ornamented and were of cotton, of manmade fibers, or of blends of these fibers.

Boys' and infants' shirts

The following table shows the 1930 rates, the 1967 rates, and the current rates of duty applicable to the boys' and infants' shirts of cotton and/or manmade fibers. 1/ \* \* \*.

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1/ Excludes shirts of wool because imports of such shirts are negligible.

Boys' and infants' shirts, knit and not knit, ornamented and not ornamented, by specified fibers: The 1930 rates of duty, the 1967 (pre-Kennedy Round) rates, and current (1973) rates

(Cents per pound; percent ad valorem)				
TSUS item <u>1/</u>	Brief description	1930 rate	1967 rate	Current rate
380.00,	Boys' and infants' shirts:			
382.00	Ornamented: <u>2/</u>			
	Of cotton-----	90%	42.5%	35%
380.04,	Of manmade fibers-----	90%	42.5%	42.5%
382.04				
	Not ornamented:			
	Knit:			
	Of cotton-----	45%	25%	21%
380.06,				
382.06	Of manmade fibers-----	45% + 65%	25% + 32.5%	25% + 32.5%
380.81,				
382.78	Not knit:			
	Of cotton-----	45%	25%	21%
380.27	Of cotton-----	37.5%	20%	16.5%
382.33	Of manmade fibers-----	45% + 65%	25% + 27.5%	25% + 27.5%
380.84,				
382.81				

1/ TSUS items 380.00, 380.04, 380.06, 380.27, 380.81, and 380.84 apply to men's and boys' apparel, including shirts. TSUS items 382.00, 382.04, 382.06, 382.33, 382.78, and 382.81 apply to women's, girls', and infants' apparel, including shirts.

2/ Includes knit and not knit.

The U.S. rate of duty on boys' dress and sport shirts, in chief value of cotton, not knit, not ornamented (TSUS item 380.27), was reduced from the 1930 rate of 45 percent ad valorem to 25 percent ad valorem, effective January 1, 1948, in the first round of negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The 25-percent rate remained in effect until 1968 when, under the Kennedy Round of GATT negotiations, it was reduced in five annual stages effective January 1 of each year, 1968 to 1972, to the present rate of 21 percent ad valorem (tables 1 and 2).

The U.S. rate of duty on infants' shirts, in chief value of cotton, not knit, not ornamented (TSUS item 382.33), was reduced from the 1930 rate of 37.5 percent ad valorem to 20 percent ad valorem, effective January 1, 1948, in the first round of GATT negotiations. The 20-percent rate remained in effect until 1968 when, under the Kennedy Round of GATT negotiations, it was reduced in five annual stages effective January 1 of each year, 1968 to 1972, to 16.5 percent ad valorem, the present rate.

A small amount of imports of boys' and infants' shirts of woven cotton fabrics are ornamented. 1/ Such articles are dutiable under TSUS items 380.00 and 382.00, respectively, and the relevant history of rate changes is shown in table 1.

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1/ Ornamentation, as defined in headnote 3, schedule 3, includes, for example, initials or an insignia embroidered on the pocket of a shirt.

The U.S. rate of duty on boys' and infants' shirts in chief value of manmade fibers, not knit, not ornamented (TSUS items 380.84 and 382.81), was 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 in this rate of duty. Based on the quantity and value of imports in 1972, the ad valorem equivalents for boys' and infants' shirts of manmade fibers, not knit, not ornamented, were 84.2 percent in 1930, 46.8 percent in 1948, 43.2 percent in 1951, and 38.2 percent in 1958-72 (table 3). The ad valorem equivalent in 1972 was 46 percentage points less than in 1930.

The changes in the rates of duty for boys' and infants' shirts of manmade fibers, not knit, ornamented (TSUS items 380.04 and 382.04) are shown in table 1.

The U.S. rate of duty on boys' knit shirts, not ornamented, of cotton (TSUS item 380.06), was reduced from the 1930 rate of 45 percent ad valorem to 35 percent ad valorem, effective January 1, 1948, in the first round of negotiations under the GATT (table 4). A further reduction to 25 percent ad valorem was negotiated under the GATT effective September 10, 1955. The 25-percent rate remained in effect

until 1968, when it was reduced under the Kennedy Round in five annual stages to the present rate of 21 percent ad valorem.

A small amount of imports of boys' knit shirts of cotton is ornamented. Such articles are dutiable under TSUS item 380.00 and the history of rate changes is shown in table 4.

The U.S. rate of duty on boys' knit shirts, not ornamented, of manmade fibers (TSUS item 380.81), was 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 the GATT negotiations, effective January 1, 1948, and was further reduced to 25 cents per pound plus 32.5 percent ad valorem, effective June 6, 1951. This rate of duty is still in effect. These reductions constitute an ad valorem equivalent reduction from 81 percent in 1930 to 41.4 percent in 1972 (table 5).

Ornamented knit shirts constitute a small portion of imports of boys' and infants' knit shirts of manmade fibers. Such articles are dutiable under item 380.04 and 382.04 and the history of rate changes is shown in table 4.

#### Boys' and infants' dressing gowns and robes

Rates of duty on boys' and infants' dressing gowns and robes vary depending on factors enumerated earlier in this section. The following table shows the 1930 rates, the 1967 rates, and the current rates of duty applicable to such garments of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers.

Boys' and infants' dressing gowns and robes, knit and not knit, ornamented and not ornamented, by specified fibers: The 1930 rates of duty, the 1967 (pre-Kennedy Round) rates, and current (1973) rates

(Cents per pound; percent ad valorem)					
TSUS item <u>1/</u>	Brief description	1930 rate	1967 rate	Current rate	
	Boys' and infants' dressing gowns and robes, not knit:				
	Ornamented:				
380.00, 382.00	Of cotton-----	90%	42.5%	35%	
380.02, 382.02	Of wool-----	90%	42.5%	42.5%	
380.04, 382.04	Of manmade fibers----	90%	42.5%	42.5%	
	Not ornamented:				
380.15, 382.15	Valued not over \$2.50 each, of cotton.	37.5%	20%	16.5%	
380.18, 382.18	Valued over \$2.50 each, of cotton.	37.5%	10%	8%	
380.63, 382.60	Valued not over \$4 per pound, of wool.	33¢ + 45%	25¢ + 21%	25¢ + 21%	
380.66, 382.63	Valued over \$4 per pound, of wool.	50¢ + 50%	37.5¢ + 21%	37.5¢ + 21%	
380.84, 382.81	Of manmade fibers----	45¢ + 65%	25¢ + 27.5%	25¢ + 27.5%	
	Boys' and infants' knit dressing gowns and robes:				
	Ornamented:				
380.00, 382.00	Of cotton-----	90%	42.5%	35%	
380.04, 382.04	Of manmade fibers----	90%	42.5%	42.5%	
	Not ornamented:				
380.06, 382.06	Of cotton-----	45%	25%	21%	
380.81, 382.78	Of manmade fibers----	45¢ + 65%	25¢ + 32.5%	25¢ + 32.5%	

1/ TSUS items 380.00, 380.02, 380.04, 380.06, 380.15, 380.18, 380.63, 380.66, 380.81, and 380.84 apply to men's and boys' apparel, including dressing gowns and robes. TSUS items 382.00, 382.02, 382.04, 382.06, 382.15, 382.18, 382.60, 382.63, 382.78, and 382.81 apply to women's, girls', and infants' apparel, including dressing gowns and robes.

The U.S. rate of duty on boys' and infants' dressing gowns and robes, of cotton, not knit, not ornamented, valued not over \$2.50 each (TSUS items 380.15 and 382.15), was reduced from the 1930 rate of 37.5 percent ad valorem to 20 percent ad valorem, effective January 1, 1948, in the first round of GATT negotiations. The 20-percent rate remained in effect until the Kennedy Round of GATT negotiations in 1968, when it was reduced in five annual stages, 1968 through 1972, to the present rate of 16.5 percent ad valorem (table 6).

The U.S. rate of duty on boys' and infants' dressing gowns and robes, of cotton, not knit, not ornamented, valued over \$2.50 each (TSUS items 380.18 and 382.18), was reduced from the 1930 rate of 37.5 percent ad valorem to 20 percent ad valorem in a trade-agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1, 1939. Successive trade agreement concessions under the GATT reduced the rate of duty to 10 percent ad valorem, effective January 1, 1948, to 9.5 percent ad valorem, effective January 1, 1968, and then in yearly reductions to the present rate of 8 percent ad valorem, effective January 1, 1971 (table 7).

Boys' and infants' ornamented dressing gowns and robes of cotton, not knit and knit constitute a small portion of total imports of boys' and infants' cotton dressing gowns and robes. Such articles are dutiable under items 380.00 and 382.00 and the history of the rate changes is shown in table 6.

The U.S. rate of duty on boys' and infants' dressing gowns and robes, of wool, not knit, not ornamented, valued not over \$4 per pound

(TSUS items 380.63 and 382.60), was 33 cents per pound plus 45 percent ad valorem in 1930 and was reduced in a trade agreement with the United Kingdom to 33 cents per pound plus 30 percent ad valorem, effective January 1, 1939. The rate of duty was reduced to 25 cents per pound plus 25 percent ad valorem under the GATT, effective January 1, 1948, and in successive reductions in 1956-58, effective June 30 of each year, to 25 cents per pound plus 21 percent ad valorem effective June 30, 1958. There have been no reductions since that date.

The U.S. rate of duty on boys' and infants' dressing gowns and robes, of wool, not knit, not ornamented, valued over \$4 per pound (TSUS items 380.66 and 382.63), was reduced from the 1930 rate of 50 cents per pound plus 50 percent ad valorem to 50 cents per pound plus 30 percent ad valorem, effective January 1, 1939, in a trade agreement with the United Kingdom. Further reductions occurred under the GATT effective January 1, 1948, to 37.5 cents per pound plus 25 percent ad valorem, and in three annual stages effective June 30 of each year, 1956-58, to 37.5 cents per pound plus 21 percent ad valorem, the present rate.

Boys' and infants' ornamented dressing gowns and robes of wool, not knit, constitute a small portion of imports of boys' and infants' woven wool dressing gowns and robes. Such articles are dutiable under items 380.02 and 382.02 and the history of the rate changes is shown table 6.

The U.S. rate of duty on boys' and infants' dressing gowns and robes, of manmade fibers, not knit, not ornamented (TSUS items 380.84 and 382.81), was 45 cents per pound plus 65 percent ad valorem in 1930. The rate was reduced under the GATT to 27.5 cents per pound plus 35 percent ad valorem, effective January 1, 1948; to 25 cents per pound plus 32.5 percent ad valorem, effective June 6, 1951; and to the present rate of 25 cents per pound plus 27.5 percent ad valorem effective June 30, 1958. Based on the quantity and value of imports in 1972, the ad valorem equivalent for boys' dressing gowns and robes, of manmade fibers, not knit, not ornamented (TSUS item 380.84), were 79.1 percent in 1930, 53.6 percent in 1948, 40.3 percent in 1951, and 35.3 percent in 1958-72 (table 7).

The changes in the rates of duty applicable to boys' ornamented dressing gowns and robes, of manmade fiber, not knit (TSUS items 380.04 and 382.04), are shown in table 6.

The U.S. rate history on boys' and infants' dressing gowns and robes, not ornamented, knit, of cotton (TSUS items 380.06 and 382.06), is the same as that for boys' and infants' cotton knit shirts discussed in the previous section.

Similarly, the U.S. rate of duty on infants' dressing gowns and robes, of manmade fibers, knit, not ornamented (TSUS item 382.78), has the same rate history as that for boys' and infants' shirts of manmade fibers, knit, not ornamented, already covered in this section.

Boys' and infants' pajamas

Boys' pajamas, similar to those produced by Jablow, are provided for in several items of the TSUS. The 1930 rates of duty, the rates in effect in 1967 (pre-Kennedy Round), and the current (1973) rates of duty are shown in the table below.

Boys' and infants' pajamas, knit and not knit, ornamented and not ornamented, by specified fibers: The 1930 rates of duty, the 1967 (pre-Kennedy Round) rates, and current (1973) rates

(Cents per pound; percent ad valorem)				
TSUS item <u>1/</u>	Brief description	1930 rate	1967 rate	Current rate
	Boys' and infants'			
	pajamas, not knit:			
	Ornamented:			
380.00,	Of cotton-----	90%	42.5%	35%
382.00				
380.04,	Of manmade	90%	42.5%	42.5%
382.04	fibers.			
	Not ornamented:			
380.21,	Valued not over	37.5%	20%	16.5%
382.21	\$1.50 per			
	suit, of cot-			
	ton.			
380.24,	Valued over	37.5%	10%	8%
382.24	\$1.50 per			
	suit, of cot-			
	ton.			
380.39,	Of cotton-----	37.5%	20%	16.5%
382.33				
380.84,	Of manmade	45¢ + 65%	25¢ + 27.5%	25¢ + 27.5%
382.81	fibers.			
	Boys' and infants'			
	knit pajamas:			
	Ornamented:			
380.00,	Of cotton-----	90%	42.5%	35%
382.00				
380.04,	Of manmade	90%	42.5%	42.5%
382.04	fibers.			
	Not ornamented:			
380.06,	Of cotton-----	45%	25%	21%
382.06				
380.81,	Of manmade	45¢ + 65%	25¢ + 32.5%	25¢ + 32.5%
382.78	fibers.			

1/ TSUS items 380.00, 380.04, 380.06, 380.21, 380.24, 380.39, 380.81, and 380.84 apply to men's and boys' apparel, including pajamas. Items 382.00, 382.04, 382.06, 382.21, 382.24, 382.33, 382.78, and 382.81 apply to women's, girls', and infants' apparel, including pajamas.

The U.S. rate of duty on boys' and infants' pajamas, not knit, not ornamented, of cotton, valued not over \$1.50 per suit (TSUS items 380.21 and 382.21), was reduced from the 1930 rate of 37.5 percent ad valorem to 20 percent ad valorem, effective January 1, 1948, under the GATT. The next rate reduction took place under the Kennedy Round in 1968, when annual rate reductions in 1968 through 1972 resulted in the present rate of 16.5 percent ad valorem (tables 9 and 10).

The rate of duty on boys' and infants' pajamas, not knit, not ornamented, of cotton, valued over \$1.50 per suit (TSUS items 380.24 and 382.24), was reduced from the 1930 rate of 37.5 percent ad valorem to 20 percent ad valorem in a trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1, 1939, and to 10 percent ad valorem in the first round of GATT negotiations, effective January 1, 1948. The 10-percent rate remained in effect until the Kennedy Round reductions resulting in the present rate of 8 percent ad valorem (tables 9 and 10).

A small proportion of boys' and infants' woven cotton pajamas is ornamented. Such articles are dutiable under TSUS items 380.00 and 382.00 shown in table 9.

Boys' and infants' pajamas, of manmade fibers, not knit, not ornamented, are dutiable under TSUS items 380.84 and 382.81. The rate history of these items is shown in table 9 and is the same as that on boys' and infants' gowns and robes of manmade fibers, not ornamented, not knit, as discussed previously in this section. The ad valorem

equivalent of the U.S. rate of duty on boys' and infants' woven man-made-fiber pajamas was reduced from 84.5 percent ad valorem in 1930 to 38.3 percent ad valorem in 1972 pursuant to successive GATT negotiations.

The changes in the rates of duty for boys' and infants' pajamas, of manmade fibers, not knit, ornamented (TSUS items 380.04 and 382.04), are also shown in table 9.

The rate history on boys' and infants' knit pajamas, in chief value of cotton, not ornamented, (included in TSUS items 380.06 and 382.06), is the same as in the previous section on boys' and infants' knit shirts of cotton.

Boys' and infants' ornamented knit pajamas of cotton constitute a small percentage of total imports of boys' and infants' pajamas. Such items are dutiable under TSUS items 380.00 and 382.00; the rate history is shown in table 11.

The U.S. rate of duty on infants' knit pajamas, not ornamented, of manmade fibers (TSUS item 382.78), was reduced from the 1930 rate of 45 cents per pound plus 65 percent ad valorem to 27.5 cents per pound plus 35 percent ad valorem in GATT negotiations, effective January 1, 1948, and to the present rate of 25 cents per pound plus 32.5 percent ad valorem, effective June 6, 1951.

Boys' and infants' ornamented pajamas, of manmade fibers, knit, constitute a small percentage of total imports of boys' and infants' pajamas and are dutiable under TSUS items 380.04 and 382.04.

## U.S. Consumption

Boys' shirts

Total U.S. consumption of boys' dress and sport shirts of both woven and knit fabrics declined during the period 1965-72. As shown in the table below, total consumption of these shirts decreased irregularly from 16.8 million dozen in 1965 to a low of 14.4 million dozen in 1971 and 1972. This downward trend is attributable, in part, to a decline in the nation's birth rate and to the durability of shirts of manmade fibers, the principal fibers used.

Boys' dress and sport shirts, woven and knit: U.S. apparent consumption, 1965-72

(In thousands of dozens)

Year	Woven	Knit	Total
1965	9,409	7,406	16,815
1966	10,535	8,120	18,655
1967	9,753	6,696	16,449
1968	9,615	6,906	16,521
1969	8,854	5,725	14,579
1970	9,158	5,652	14,810
1971	8,671	5,772	14,443
1972	7,474	6,930	14,404

Source: Compiled from tables 12 and 13 in appendix A.

Domestic consumption of boys' dress shirts of woven fabrics increased without interruption from 1.7 million dozen in 1965 to 3.2 million dozen in 1970 and 1971, but decreased to 2.6 million dozen in 1972 (table 12). Greater emphasis on shirt styling, such as in collar design, colors, and patterns, and in promoting the comfort and neatness theme, contributed to the steady growth in the consumption of

boys' woven dress shirts during the period 1965-71. Consumption of boys' sport shirts of woven fabrics increased from 7.7 million dozen in 1965 to 8.6 million dozen in 1966, but declined thereafter to 4.8 million dozen in 1972.

Domestic consumption of boys' knit dress and sport shirts increased from 7.4 million dozen in 1965 to 8.1 million dozen in 1966, declined erratically to 5.7 million dozen in 1969 and 1970, then increased to 6.9 million dozen in 1972 (table 13).

From 1930 to about 1968, the principal material used in dress and sport shirts was woven fabric wholly of cotton. As a result of the development of "wash-and-wear" dress and sport shirts of polyester fiber and cotton (principally polyester), blended fabrics were increasingly used during the 1955-65 period, but not until the advent of the "permanent press" finish on this fabric did its growth increase rapidly. The consumption of such fabrics in shirts finally exceeded the use of all-cotton fabrics in 1968 and has since increased its share of the market.

#### Boys' dressing gowns and robes

Domestic consumption of boys' dressing gowns and robes of woven fabrics increased from 156,000 dozen in 1965 to 207,000 dozen in 1970, then declined to 167,000 dozen in 1972 (table 14). Consumption of boys' dressing gowns and robes of knit fabrics is negligible.

Boys' pajamas

Annual domestic consumption of boys' pajamas of both woven and knit fabrics fluctuated during the period 1965-72, as shown in the table below.

Boys' pajamas, woven and knit: U.S. apparent consumption, 1965-72

(In thousands of dozens)

Year	: Woven :	: Knit :	: Total :
1965-----	1,401	253	1,654
1966-----	1,128	370	1,498
1967-----	1,249	406	1,655
1968-----	1,335	434	1,769
1969-----	1,330	329	1,659
1970-----	1,294	367	1,661
1971-----	1,275	215	1,490
1972-----	1,255	179	1,434

Source: Compiled from tables 15 and 16 in appendix A.

U.S. consumption of boys' pajamas of woven fabrics declined by 19 percent from 1965 to 1966, increased by 18 percent through 1969, and then declined by 6 percent by 1972 (table 15). Consumption of boys' knit pajamas increased 72 percent from 1965 to 1968, then declined by 59 percent by 1972 (table 16).

#### U.S. Producers

In 1967, the latest year for which such data are available from the Census of Manufactures, there were 768 domestic concerns involved in the production of men's and boys' shirts and nightwear. Of these 768, 294 were classified as manufacturers, 137 as jobbers, and 337 as contractors. Of the 294 manufacturers, 161, \* \* \*, had less than 100

employees, 79 had 100 to 249 employees, and 54 had 250 or more employees. In 1967, U.S. shirt manufacturers were concentrated in the Middle Atlantic and Southern States.

The children's sleepwear industry has been faced recently with the problem of complying with Federal standards on sleepwear up to size 6X. The Children's Nonflammable Sleepwear Rule (DOC FF 3-71), effective July 29, 1972, required that all sleepwear through size 6X must meet the Department of Commerce regulation FF 3-71 or be labeled to the effect that they do not. Effective July 29, 1973, all sleepwear apparel up to size 6X will be required to meet the Government standards or be removed from the market.

In response to the foregoing ruling, several domestic manufacturers have de-emphasized or converted their children's nightwear business to making men's and boys' and/or women's and girls' nightwear not subject to Federal standards because of the high costs in making flame retardant garments. Legislation has already been proposed that would extend the rules to other sizes (sizes 7-14) and products (dresses and shirts). \* \* \*. The flammability standards covering children's nightwear coupled with the almost certain expansion of standards to include other sizes and products played a major role in the decision of \* \* \*, a large manufacturer of children's knitwear, to discontinue its children's sleepwear production. \* \* \* action came 6 months before all manufacturers producing children's sleepwear sizes up to 6X were required to conform to the flammability test.

## U.S. Production

Boys' shirts

Annual domestic production of boys' dress and sport shirts of woven fabrics increased from 8.1 million dozen in 1965 to 8.7 million dozen in 1966, but then continually decreased to 4.6 million dozen in 1972 (table 17). The production of boys' shirts of cotton declined sharply from 7.3 million dozen in 1965 to 1.9 million dozen in 1972, whereas the production of boys' shirts of manmade fiber/cotton blends (chiefly manmade fiber) increased in the 1965-72 period to a peak of 3.3 million dozen in 1970, then declined to 2.5 million dozen in 1972.

U.S. production of boys' dress shirts of woven fabrics decreased from an annual average of 1.6 million dozen during the period 1965-68 to 1.0 million dozen in 1972; the production of such shirts of woven cotton fabrics accounted for much of this decline, decreasing sharply from 1.4 million dozen in 1965 to 493,000 dozen in 1972 (table 17). The production of boys' shirts of woven polyester and cotton fabrics (chiefly polyester) increased substantially from 142,000 dozen in 1965 to 771,000 dozen in 1970, then decreased to 555,000 dozen in 1972. Such polyester/cotton blends accounted for 53 percent of U.S. production of boys' dress shirts in 1972, compared with only 9 percent in 1965.

Domestic production of boys' sport shirts of woven fabrics during the 1965-72 period declined steadily from a high of 7.1 million dozen in 1966 to a low of 3.5 million dozen in 1972 (table 17). Some of the

factors associated with this decline were cited in the section on U.S. consumption. As with dress shirts, production of sport shirts of woven cotton fabrics have declined sharply since 1965, while those of polyester fiber and cotton (principally polyester) and of other manmade fibers have increased (table 17). In 1965, 8 percent of the sport shirts produced were of fabrics of manmade fibers; in 1972, the share had increased to 55 percent. The development of the "permanent press" finish on polyester and cotton fabrics contributed largely to the increase in sport shirts of woven manmade fibers.

U.S. production of boys' knit shirts during 1965-72 consisted predominantly of sport shirts. Total production of boys' knit shirts rose from 6.6 million dozen in 1965 to 7.0 million dozen in 1966, decreased to an annual average of 4.7 million dozen in the period 1969-71, then increased to 5.2 million dozen in 1972 (table 13).

#### Boys' dressing gowns and robes

U.S. production of boys' dressing gowns and robes of woven fabric, mostly of cotton, increased irregularly from 145,000 dozen in 1965 to 185,000 dozen in 1970, then decreased to 150,000 dozen in 1972 (table 18). Production of boys' dressing gowns and robes of woven cotton fabrics increased almost without interruption from 86,000 dozen in 1965 to 162,000 dozen in 1968, then declined to 126,000 dozen in 1972. Production of boys' dressing gowns and robes of woven wool fabrics declined from 53,000 dozen in 1965 to a negligible amount in 1972, whereas

production of such gowns and robes of woven manmade-fiber fabrics rose threefold in the same period. Production of boys' dressing gowns and robes of knit fabrics is insignificant.

#### Boys' pajamas

Domestic production of boys' pajamas of woven fabrics decreased irregularly from a peak of 1.3 million dozen in 1965 to 985,000 dozen in 1972 (table 19). Production of boys' pajamas of woven cotton fabrics, the principal kind, has trended downward since 1968, whereas production of such pajamas of woven manmade-fiber fabrics has more than doubled. Production of boys' pajamas of woven wool fabrics decreased from 479,000 dozen in 1965 to a negligible amount in 1972.

Domestic production of boys' knit pajamas increased from 247,000 dozen in 1965 to 423,000 dozen in 1968, then declined to 174,000 dozen in 1972 (table 20). Output of such pajamas of cotton, by far the leading fiber, increased from 146,000 dozen in 1965 to 385,000 dozen in 1968, then declined sharply to 146,000 dozen in 1972. Production of boys' knit pajamas of wool increased from 91,000 dozen in 1965 to 136,000 dozen in 1966, then decreased to a negligible amount in 1972. Production of such pajamas of manmade fibers increased from 10,000 dozen in 1965 to a high of 49,000 dozen in 1970, then decreased to 28,000 dozen in 1972.

U.S. Importers

U.S. importers of boys' shirts, dressing gowns and robes, and pajamas include chiefly: (1) large chain department and mail-order stores, 1/ \* \* \*; (2) firms which import for smaller chain department stores, \* \* \*; (3) the import divisions of resident buying offices which import for member stores, \* \* \*, for their budget departments; and (4) independent firms.

U.S. Imports

Shipments of cotton apparel to the United States have been subject to restraints of varying degree since 1957. During 1957-61, Japan voluntarily limited exports of cotton products to this country. Since October 1961, imports of cotton products 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 to the present). The quantitative restraint levels under the LTA for categories of cotton apparel similar to the types produced by Jablow for selected Asian countries are shown in table 21.

Shipments to the United States of most manmade-fiber apparel, including the articles made by Jablow, have also been subject to

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1/ These stores also retail substantial quantities of domestically made shirts, dressing gowns and robes, and pajamas.

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). The quantitative restraint levels for categories of manmade-fiber apparel similar to the types produced by Jablow are shown in table 22.

According to importers, the LTA on cotton apparel and the U.S. bilateral agreements on manmade-fiber apparel have provided the impetus for a recent shift in U.S. imports from boys' wear to higher priced men's wear. Whereas the unit volume of U.S. imports for a specified period is subject to restraint, the dollar value is not. The U.S. restraints on apparel coupled with the recent devaluations of the U.S. dollar have caused several retail chains--\* \* \*--to consider importing boys' wear from countries not subject to U.S. quantitative controls and with extremely low labor costs.

#### Boys' shirts

U.S. imports of boys' dress and sport shirts of woven fabrics were less than 1 million dozen each year from 1947 through 1961 and reached 1 million dozen for the first time in 1962. Most of these shirts were of cotton (table 2). Thereafter, imports increased from 1.4 million dozen in 1965 to about 3.7 million dozen in 1970 and 1971; they were 3.0 million dozen in 1972 (table 12). The ratio of imports to consumption increased from 15 percent in 1965 to 43 percent in 1971, then declined to 40 percent in 1972.

Imports of boys' dress shirts of woven fabrics consistently increased from about 0.2 million dozen in 1965 to 2.1 million dozen in 1971, then declined to 1.6 million dozen in 1972. The ratio of imports to consumption increased from 10 percent in 1965 to 65 percent in 1971, then decreased to 61 percent in 1972. Imports of boys' sport shirts of woven fabrics increased from 1.2 million dozen in 1965 to 2.4 million dozen in 1968, then decreased thereafter to 1.4 million dozen in 1972. The ratio of imports to consumption increased from 16 percent in 1965 to 34 percent in 1968, then declined to 29 percent in 1972.

U.S. imports of boys' dress shirts of woven cotton fabrics increased from about 152,000 dozen in 1965 to 356,000 dozen in 1968, decreased to 295,000 dozen in 1970, then increased to 372,000 dozen in 1972 (table 23). Imports of boys' dress shirts of woven fabrics of man-made fibers increased from 27,000 dozen in 1965 to 1.8 million dozen in 1971; they were 1.2 million dozen in 1972. Imports of boys' shirts of woven cotton fabrics decreased irregularly from 1.1 million dozen in 1965 to 0.7 million dozen in 1972. Imports of boys' sport shirts of woven fabrics of manmade fibers increased from about 0.1 million dozen in 1965 to 1.0 million dozen in 1970 and 1971, then declined sharply to 0.7 million dozen in 1972.

Boys' dress shirts of woven fabrics have been imported mainly from Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea, Taiwan, and Japan. Imports of

boys' dress shirts from Hong Kong and the Republic of Korea accounted for approximately 75 percent of the total quantity of imports in 1972. Average unit values on a f.o.b. basis indicate that boys' dress shirts from the Republic of Korea and Taiwan are lower priced than those from Hong Kong and Japan (table 24).

Hong Kong, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan were the principal suppliers of boys' sport shirts of woven fabrics in the 1970-72 period, accounting for more than 85 percent of the total quantity in each year. Based on average f.o.b. unit values of imports from the four above-mentioned countries, imports of sport shirts of woven fabrics from Taiwan were the lowest priced, and those from Hong Kong were the highest priced (table 25).

U.S. imports of boys' knit shirts increased erratically from 0.9 million dozen in 1965 to 1.7 million dozen in 1972, and the ratio of imports to consumption increased erratically from 12 percent in 1965 to 25 percent in 1972 (table 13). Imports of boys' knit shirts of cotton increased from 422 thousand dozen in 1965 to 595 thousand dozen in 1966; imports fluctuated in the following years, 1968-72, and were 477 thousand dozen in 1972 (table 26). Imports of knit shirts of man-made fibers increased from 0.4 million dozen in 1965 to 1.2 million dozen in 1972.

#### Boys' dressing gowns and robes

Annual imports of boys' dressing gowns and robes of all woven fabrics increased from 13,000 dozen in 1965 to a high of 26,000 dozen

in 1971, then declined to 22,000 dozen in 1972 (table 14). The ratio of imports to consumption increased from 8 percent in 1965 to 13 percent in 1972.

U.S. imports of boys' dressing gowns and robes of woven cotton fabrics rose from 10,000 dozen in 1965 and 1966 to 19,000 dozen in 1969, then leveled off at 18,000 dozen in each of the years 1970-72 (table 27). Boys' dressing gowns and robes of woven cotton fabrics consisted mostly of articles having a foreign unit value not over \$2.50 each (table 7). Annual imports of boys' dressing gowns and robes of woven fabrics of manmade fibers increased erratically from 2,000 dozen in 1965 and 1966 to 7,000 dozen in 1971, then declined to 3,000 dozen in 1972. The principal sources of boys' woven dressing gowns and robes in 1971 and 1972 were the Republic of Korea, Japan, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. Annual imports of knit dressing gowns and robes are negligible.

#### Boys' pajamas

Total U.S. imports of boys' woven pajamas increased irregularly from 116,000 dozen in 1965 to 277,000 dozen in 1972, and the ratio of imports to consumption increased from 8 percent in 1965 to 22 percent in 1972 (table 15). Imports of boys' pajamas of woven cotton fabrics increased from 114,000 dozen in 1965 to 240,000 dozen in 1972 (table 28) and consisted mostly of pajamas valued not over \$1.50 per suit (table 10). Imports of boys' pajamas of woven manmade fiber fabrics increased substantially from 2,000 dozen in 1965 to 83,000 dozen in

1971, then decreased sharply to 37,000 dozen in 1972. The principal source of boys' woven pajamas in 1971 and 1972 was Hong Kong.

Annual imports of boys' knit pajamas increased from a low of 6,000 dozen in 1966 to 17,000 dozen in 1970, then declined to 9,000 dozen in 1972 (table 16). The ratio of imports to consumption increased from 2 percent in 1966 and 1967 to about 5 percent in each year 1970-72. The principal source of knit pajamas in 1971 and 1972 was Romania, however, the above-mentioned imports include only imports dutiable under column 1 rates in the TSUS. U.S. imports from Romania are dutiable under the higher rates shown in column 2 of the TSUS. The rates shown in column 1 are current trade-agreement rates of duty, while those in column 2 are the statutory rates applicable to Communist dominated or controlled countries.

#### U.S. Exports

Annual U.S. exports of boys' dress and sport shirts of woven fabrics increased from 84,000 dozen in 1965 to 113,000 dozen in 1966 and 1967, decreased to a low of 70,000 dozen in 1970, then increased to 106,000 dozen in 1972 (table 12). Exports were less than 3 percent of production in each year 1965-72.

U.S. exports of boys' shirts of knit fabrics declined irregularly from 54,000 dozen in 1965 to 33,000 dozen in 1972 (table 13).

U.S. exports of boys' dressing gowns, robes, and pajamas have been small during the period 1965-72 (tables 14-16).

## Firm and Plant Information

Company history, plant, and equipment

I. Jablow & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., was founded in 1922 by Isadore Jablow and Samuel Levinson as a partnership for the purpose of manufacturing boys' blouses. On February 1, 1946, the company was incorporated in Delaware as a manufacturer of boys' dress and sport shirts and pajamas. The company is still owned by members of the immediate family, but is being liquidated. After moving to several locations in the Philadelphia area, the company settled on the top floor of a warehouse where they have remained since 1940. Jablow has a sales office located in New York City, which is also operated by the immediate family.

\* \* \* \* \*

Products

The principal items of production were woven and knit boys' dress and sport shirts, ranging in size from 3 to 20. Jablow also produced boys' woven robes and pajamas. The shirts were made predominantly from a 50/50 blend of cotton and manmade-fiber fabric.

\* \* \* \* \*

Unemployment

\* \* \* \* \*

The following table gives unemployment rates for the Philadelphia area, the State of Pennsylvania, and the United States.

Rate of unemployment for the civilian work force

(Percent)

Location	February 1972	March 1972 <u>1/</u>	Annual 1972	February 1973 <u>2/</u>	March 1973
Philadelphia area----	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.3	5.3
State of Pennsylvania-----	6.0	5.7	5.3	4.8	4.5
United States-----	6.4	6.1	5.6	5.6	5.2

1/ One year prior to Jablow's announcement of closing.

2/ Last full month prior to Jablow's announcement of closing.

Source: Pennsylvania Employment Service.

\* \* \* \* \*

APPENDIX A

STATISTICAL TABLES



Table 1.--U.S. rates of duty applicable to boys' shirts, not knit, of the type 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>	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>	Infants' <u>3/</u> lace or net, and/or ornamented shirts, of cotton.	90% ad val.	Same as for item 380.00.	
380.04 <u>1/</u>	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>	Infants' <u>3/</u> lace or net, and/or ornamented shirts, or manmade fibers.	90% ad val.	Same as for item 380.04.	
380.27	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	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> shirts, not ornamented, of manmade fibers.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.	Same as for item 380.84.	
382.33	Infants' <u>3/</u> 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 were exempt from the 10-percent surcharge effective Aug. 16 through Dec. 19, 1971, but items of manmade fibers were not exempt.



Table 2.--Boys' shirts, not ornamented, not knit, of cotton: Changes in U.S. rates of duty and U.S. imports for consumption, specified years 1930 to 1972

Year	Rate of duty	Imports						Total
		Dress shirts		Sport shirts		Total		
		Quantity 1,000 dozen	Value 1,000 dollars	Quantity 1,000 dozen	Value 1,000 dollars	Quantity 1,000 dozen	Value 1,000 dollars	
1930	Percent ad valorem							
1947	45.0	1/	1/	1/	1/	2/	2/	4
1948	45.0	1/	1/	1/	1/	2/	2/	6
1949	25.0	1/	1/	1/	1/	2/	2/	6
1950	25.0	1/	1/	1/	1/	2/	2/	4
1951	25.0	1/	1/	1/	1/	2/	2/	114
1952	25.0	1/	1/	1/	1/	2/	2/	12
1953	25.0	1/	1/	1/	1/	2/	2/	5
1954	25.0	1/	1/	1/	1/	2/	2/	12
1955	25.0	1/	1/	1/	1/	2/	2/	220
1956	25.0	1/	1/	1/	1/	2/	2/	695
1957	25.0	1/	1/	1/	1/	2/	2/	1,614
1958	25.0	1/	1/	1/	1/	2/	2/	2,062
1959	25.0	1/	1/	1/	1/	2/	2/	2,179
1960	25.0	1/	1/	1/	1/	2/	2/	3,301
1961	25.0	2/ 95	2/ 604	2/ 655	2/ 3,082	2/ 750	2/ 3,686	
1962	25.0	2/ 113	2/ 787	2/ 577	2/ 2,769	2/ 690	2/ 3,556	
1963	25.0	2/ 128	2/ 581	2/ 1,027	2/ 5,004	2/ 1,155	2/ 5,585	
1964	25.0	2/ 83	2/ 439	2/ 1,201	2/ 5,530	2/ 1,284	2/ 5,969	
1965	25.0	100	712	767	4,510	867	5,222	
1966	25.0	110	804	797	5,229	907	6,033	
1967	25.0	160	1,127	976	6,482	1,136	7,609	
1968	24.0	170	1,174	924	5,958	1,094	7,132	
1969	23.0	271	2,012	902	6,254	1,173	8,266	
1970	22.5	259	2,034	674	5,091	933	7,125	
1971	21.5	224	1,997	500	3,929	724	5,926	
1972	21.0	252	2,442	390	3,405	642	5,847	
		304	3,087	445	4,226	749	7,313	

1/ Data by specific shirt type are not available for the years 1930-59.  
 2/ Partly estimated.

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

Note.--All changes in U.S. rates of duty were negotiated under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Table 3.--Boys' shirts, not ornamented, not knit, of manmade fibers: Changes in U.S. rates of duty, ad valorem equivalents of the rates, and U.S. imports for consumption, specified years 1930 to 1972

Year	Rate of duty	Ad valorem equivalent of rate of duty <sup>1/</sup>	Imports					
			Dress shirts		Sport shirts		Total	
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	<u>Cents per pound and percent ad valorem</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>1,000 dozen</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dozen</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dozen</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
1930	45¢ + 65%	84.2	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
1947	45¢ + 65%	84.2	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
1948	27.5¢ + 35%	46.8	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
1949	27.5¢ + 35%	46.8	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
1950	27.5¢ + 35%	46.8	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
1951	25¢ + 32.5%	43.2	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
1952	25¢ + 32.5%	43.2	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
1953	25¢ + 32.5%	43.2	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
1954	25¢ + 32.5%	43.2	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
1955	25¢ + 32.5%	43.2	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
1956	25¢ + 32.5%	43.2	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
1957	25¢ + 32.5%	43.2	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
1958	25¢ + 27.5%	38.2	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
1959	25¢ + 27.5%	38.2	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
1960	25¢ + 27.5%	38.2	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
1961	25¢ + 27.5%	38.2	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
1962	25¢ + 27.5%	38.2	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
1963	25¢ + 27.5%	38.2	4	31	18	156	22	187
1964	25¢ + 27.5%	38.2	9	97	27	198	36	295
1965	25¢ + 27.5%	38.2	25	211	32	218	57	429
1966	25¢ + 27.5%	38.2	126	1,061	202	1,845	328	2,906
1967	25¢ + 27.5%	38.2	520	3,665	568	4,676	1,088	8,341
1968	25¢ + 27.5%	38.2	725	5,816	997	8,195	1,722	14,011
1969	25¢ + 27.5%	38.2	1,066	7,632	959	7,750	2,025	15,382
1970	25¢ + 27.5%	38.2	1,585	12,057	1,007	8,361	2,592	20,418
1971	25¢ + 27.5%	38.2	1,758	14,653	985	8,758	2,743	23,411
1972	25¢ + 27.5%	38.2	1,215	10,828	669	6,567	1,884	17,395

<sup>1/</sup> Based on imports in 1972.

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

<sup>3/</sup> Partly estimated for each year, 1962-72.

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

Note.--All changes in U.S. rates of duty were negotiated under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Table 4.--U.S. rates of duty applicable to 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>	Boys' shirts: Lace or net, and/or ornamented, of cotton.	90% ad val.	60% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1948			
			45% ad val.	June 6, 1951			
			42.5% ad val.	June 30, 1958			
			41% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1968			
			39% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1969			
			38% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1970			
			36% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1971			
380.04 <u>1/</u>	Lace or net, and/or ornamented, of manmade fibers.	90% ad val.	60% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1948			
			45% ad val.	June 6, 1951			
			42.5% ad val.	June 30, 1958			
			35% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1972			
			380.06	Not ornamented, of cotton.	45% ad val.	35% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1948
						25% ad val.	Sept. 10, 1955
						24% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1968
23% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1969						
22.5% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1970						
21.5% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1971						
21% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1972						
380.81	Not ornamented, of manmade fibers.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.	27.5¢ per lb. +	Jan. 1, 1948			
			35% ad val.				
			25¢ per lb. +	June 6, 1951			
			32.5% ad val.				
382.00 <u>3/</u>	Infants' <u>2/</u> shirts: Lace or net, and/or ornamented, of cotton.	90% ad val.	60% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1948			
			45% ad val.	June 6, 1951			
			42.5% ad val.	June 30, 1958			
			41% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1968			
			39% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1969			
			38% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1970			
			36% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1971			
382.04 <u>3/</u>	Lace or net, and/or ornamented, of manmade fibers.	90% ad val.	60% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1948			
			45% ad val.	June 6, 1951			
			42.5% ad val.	June 30, 1958			
			35% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1972			
			382.06	Not ornamented, of cotton.	45% ad val.	35% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1948
						25% ad val.	Sept. 10, 1955
						24% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1968
23% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1969						
22.5% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1970						
21.5% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1971						
21% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1972						
382.78	Not ornamented, of manmade fibers.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.	27.5¢ per lb. +	Jan. 1, 1948			
			35% ad val.				
			25¢ per lb. +	June 6, 1951			
			32.5% ad val.				

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

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

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

Note.--Items of cotton were exempt from the 10-percent surcharge effective Aug. 16 through Dec. 19, 1971, but items of manmade fibers were not exempt.

Table 5.--Boys' shirts, not ornamented, knit: Changes in U.S. rates of duty, ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates, and U.S. imports for consumption, by fibers, specified years 1930 to 1972

Year	Cotton				Manmade fibers				Total imports	
	Rate of duty		Imports		Compound rate of duty		Ad valorem equivalent of rate of duty 1/		Imports	
	Percent ad valorem	1,000 dozen	1,000 dollars	1,000 dozen	Cents per pound and percent ad valorem	Percent	1,000 dozen	1,000 dollars	1,000 dozen	1,000 dollars
1930	45.0	2/	2/	2/	45¢ + 65%	81.0	2/	2/	2/	2/
1948	35.0	2/	2/	2/	27.5¢ + 35%	44.8	2/	2/	2/	2/
1951	35.0	2/	2/	2/	25¢ + 32.5%	41.4	2/	2/	2/	2/
1955	25.0	2/	2/	2/	25¢ + 32.5%	41.4	2/	2/	2/	2/
1959	25.0	279	344	344	25¢ + 32.5%	41.4	2/	2/	279	344
1960	25.0	784	936	936	25¢ + 32.5%	41.4	2/	2/	784	936
1961	25.0	742	936	936	25¢ + 32.5%	41.4	2/	2/	742	936
1962	25.0	979	1,262	1,262	25¢ + 32.5%	41.4	3/	2	979	1,264
1963	25.0	781	1,271	1,271	25¢ + 32.5%	41.4	11	93	792	1,346
1964	25.0	321	1,602	1,602	25¢ + 32.5%	41.4	53	567	374	2,169
1965	25.0	421	3,098	3,098	25¢ + 32.5%	41.4	418	4,240	839	7,338
1966	25.0	594	6,402	6,402	25¢ + 32.5%	41.4	575	4,610	1,169	11,012
1967	25.0	304	2,287	2,287	25¢ + 32.5%	41.4	596	3,939	900	6,226
1968	24.0	312	2,374	2,374	25¢ + 32.5%	41.4	597	4,443	909	6,817
1969	23.0	354	2,664	2,664	25¢ + 32.5%	41.4	667	5,190	1,021	7,854
1970	22.5	310	2,551	2,551	25¢ + 32.5%	41.4	615	4,717	925	7,268
1971	21.5	311	2,858	2,858	25¢ + 32.5%	41.4	714	5,608	1,025	8,466
1972	21.0	312	4,774	4,774	25¢ + 32.5%	41.4	1,230	14,845	1,542	19,619

1/ Based on imports in 1972.

2/ Not available.

3/ Less than 500 dozen.

Source: Partly estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission, based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--All changes in U.S. rates of duty were negotiated under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Table 6.--U.S. rates of duty applicable to boys' dressing gowns, including bathrobes and beach robes, not knit, of the types provided for in specified TSUS items, 1930 and GATT concessions, except as indicated, to Jan. 1, 1972

TSUS item	Brief description	1930 rate	GATT concession	
			Rate	Effective date
	Boys' dressing gowns and robes:			
380.00 <u>1/</u>	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
380.02 <u>1/</u>	Lace or net, and/or ornamented, of wool.	90% ad val.	60% ad val. 45% ad val. 42.5% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1948 June 1, 1951 June 30, 1958
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
380.15	Not ornamented, valued not over \$2.50 each, of cotton.	37.5% ad val.	20% ad val. 19% ad val. 18.5% ad val. 17.5% ad val. 17.0% ad val. 16.5% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1948 Jan. 1, 1968 Jan. 1, 1969 Jan. 1, 1970 Jan. 1, 1971 Jan. 1, 1972
380.18	Not ornamented, valued over \$2.50 each, of cotton.	37.5% ad val.	20% ad val. 2/ 10% ad val. 9.5% ad val. 9.0% ad val. 8.5% ad val. 8.0% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1939 Jan. 1, 1948 Jan. 1, 1968 Jan. 1, 1969 Jan. 1, 1970 Jan. 1, 1971
380.63	Not ornamented, valued not over \$4 per pound, of wool.	33¢ per lb. + 45% ad val	33¢ per lb. + 30% ad val <u>2/</u>	Jan. 1, 1939

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6.--U.S. rates of duty applicable to boys' dressing gowns, including bathrobes and beach robes, not knit, of the types provided for in specified TSUS items, 1930 and GATT concessions, except as indicated, to Jan. 1, 1972.--Continued

TSUS item	Brief description	1930 rate	GATT concession	
			Rate	Effective date
			25¢ per lb.+ 25% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1948
			25¢ per lb.+ 23.5% ad val.	June 30, 1956
			25¢ per lb.+ 22.5% ad val.	June 30, 1957
			25¢ per lb.+ 21% ad val.	June 30, 1958
380.66	Not ornamented, Valued over \$4 per pound, of wool.	50¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 30% ad val. <sup>2/</sup>	Jan. 1, 1939
			37.5¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1948
			37.5¢ per lb. + 23.5% ad val.	June 30, 1956
			37.5¢ per lb. + 22.5% ad val.	June 30, 1957
			37.5¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.	June 30, 1958
380.84	Not ornamented, manmade fibers.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.	27.5¢ per lb. + 35% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1948
			25¢ per lb. + 32.5% ad val.	June 6, 1951
			25¢ per lb. + 27.5% ad val.	June 30, 1958
	Infants' <sup>3/</sup> dressing gowns and robes:			
382.00 <sup>4/</sup>	Lace or net, and/ or ornamented, of cotton.	90% ad val.	Same as for item 380.00	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6.--U.S. rates of duty applicable to boys' dressing gowns, including bathrobes and beach robes, not knit, of the types provided for in specified TSUS items, 1930 and GATT concessions, except as indicated, to Jan. 1, 1972--Continued

TSUS item	Brief description	1930 rate	GATT concession	
			Rate	Effective date
382.02 <u>4/</u>	Lace or net, and/or ornamented, of wool.	90% ad val.	Same as for item 380.02	
382.04 <u>4/</u>	Lace or net, and/or ornamented, of manmade fibers.	90% ad val.	Same as for item 380.04	
382.15	Not ornamented, valued not over \$2.50 each, of cotton.	37.5% ad val.	Same as for item 380.15	
382.18	Not ornamented, valued over \$2.50 each, of cotton.	37.5% ad val.	Same as for item 380.18	
382.60	Not ornamented, valued not over \$4 per pound, of wool.	33¢ per lb. + 45% ad val.	Same as for item 380.63	
382.63	Not ornamented, valued over \$4 per pound, of wool.	50¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.	Same as for item 380.66	
382.81	Not ornamented, of manmade fibers.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.	Same as for item 380.84	

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

2/ Trade agreement with the United Kingdom.

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

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

Note.--Items of cotton were exempt from the 10-percent surcharge effective Aug. 16 through Dec. 19, 1971, but items of manmade fibers were not exempt.

Table 7.--Boys' dressing gowns, including bathrobes and beach robes, not knitted, not ornamented, not knit: Changes in U.S. rates of duty, ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates, and U.S. imports for consumption, by fibers, specified years 1930 to 1972

Year	Cotton				Manmade fibers			
	Valued not over \$2.50 each		Valued over \$2.50 each		Total		Total	
	Rate of duty	Imports	Rate of duty	Imports	Rate of duty	Imports	Rate of duty	Imports
	Percent	1,000	Percent	1,000	Cents per pound	1,000	Percent	1,000
	ad valorem	dozen	ad valorem	dozen	and percent ad	dozen	equivalent of	dozen
					valorem		rate of duty	
							1/	
1930	37.5	2/	37.5	2/	45¢ + 65%	79.1	79.1	2/
1945	37.5	2/	3/ 20.0	2/	45¢ + 65%	79.1	79.1	2/
1948	4/ 20.0	2/	4/ 10.0	2/	4/ 27.5¢ + 35%	53.6	53.6	2/
1951	20.0	2/	10.0	2/	4/ 25¢ + 32.5%	40.3	40.3	2/
1958	20.0	2/	10.0	2/	4/ 25¢ + 27.5%	35.3	35.3	2/
1959	20.0	6	10.0	1	25¢ + 27.5%	35.3	35.3	2/
1960	20.0	38	10.0	2	25¢ + 27.5%	35.3	35.3	2/
1961	20.0	12	10.0	2	25¢ + 27.5%	35.3	35.3	2/
1962	20.0	15	10.0	3	25¢ + 27.5%	35.3	35.3	2
1963	20.0	7	10.0	5	25¢ + 27.5%	35.3	35.3	2
1964	20.0	9	10.0	6	25¢ + 27.5%	35.3	35.3	1
1965	20.0	8	10.0	2	25¢ + 27.5%	35.3	35.3	2
1966	20.0	8	10.0	2	25¢ + 27.5%	35.3	35.3	2
1967	20.0	10	10.0	3	25¢ + 27.5%	35.3	35.3	1
1968	4/ 19.0	13	4/ 9.5	3	25¢ + 27.5%	35.3	35.3	3
1969	4/ 18.5	15	4/ 9.0	4	25¢ + 27.5%	35.3	35.3	5
1970	4/ 17.5	14	4/ 8.5	5	25¢ + 27.5%	35.3	35.3	3
1971	4/ 17.0	13	4/ 8.0	5	25¢ + 27.5%	35.3	35.3	6
1972	4/ 16.5	13	4/ 8.0	6	25¢ + 27.5%	35.3	35.3	3

1/ Based on imports in 1972.

2/ Not available.

3/ Trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1939.

4/ GATT concession.

Source: Partly estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission, based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 8.--U.S. rates of duty applicable to boys' dressing gowns, including bathrobes and beach robes, knit, of the types provided for in specified TSUS items, 1930 and GATT concessions to Jan 1, 1972

TSUS item	Brief description	1930 rate	GATT concession	
			Rate	Effective date
	Boy's dressing gowns and robes:			
380.00 <u>1/</u>	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
380.06	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
	Infants' <u>2/</u> dressing gowns and robes:			
382.00 <u>3/</u>	Lace or net, and/or ornamented, of cotton.	90% ad val.	Same as for item 380.00	
382.06	Not ornamented, of cotton.	45% ad val.	Same as for item 380.06	
382.78	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.	Jan. 1, 1948 June 6, 1951

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

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

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

Note:--Items of cotton were exempt from the 10-percent surcharge effective Aug. 16 through Dec. 19, 1971, but items of manmade fibers were not exempt.

Table 9.--U.S. rates of duty applicable to boys' pajamas, not knit, of the types provided for in specified TSUS items, 1930 and GATT concessions, except as indicated, to Jan. 1, 1972

TSUS ITEM	Brief description	1930 rate	GATT concession	
			Rate	Effective date
380.00 <u>1/</u>	Boys' pajamas: Lace or net, and/or orna- mented, 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
380.21	Not ornamented, valued not over \$1.50 per suit, of cotton.	37.5% ad val.	20% ad val. 19% ad val. 18.5% ad val. 17.5% ad val. 17.0% ad val. 16.5% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1948 Jan. 1, 1968 Jan. 1, 1969 Jan. 1, 1970 Jan. 1, 1971 Jan. 1, 1972
380.24	Not ornamented, valued over \$1.50 per suit, of cot- ton.	37.5% ad val.	20% ad val. <u>2/</u> 10% ad val. 9.5% ad val. 9.0% ad val. 8.5% ad val. 8.0% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1939 Jan. 1, 1948 Jan. 1, 1968 Jan. 1, 1969 Jan. 1, 1970 Jan. 1, 1971
380.84	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
382.00 <u>3/</u>	Infants' <u>3/</u> pajamas: Lace or net, and/ or ornamented, of cotton.	90% ad val.	Same as for item 380.00	

Table 9.--U.S. rates of duty applicable to boys' pajamas, not knit, of the types provided for in specified TSUS items, 1930 and GATT concessions, except as indicated, to Jan. 1, 1972--Continued

TSUS item	Brief description	1930 rate	GATT concession	
			Rate	Effective date
382.04 <u>4/</u>	Lace or net, and/or ornamented, of manmade fibers.	90% ad val.	Same as for item 380.04:	:
382.21	Not ornamented, valued not over \$1.50 per suit, of cotton.	37.5% ad val.	Same as for item 380.21:	:
382.24	Not ornamented, valued over \$1.50 per suit, of cotton.	37.5% ad val.	Same as for item 380.24:	:
382.81	Not ornamented, of manmade fibers.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.	Same as for item 380.84:	:

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

2/ Trade agreement with the United Kingdom.

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

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

Note.--Items of cotton were exempt from the 10-percent surcharge effective Aug. 16 through Dec. 19, 1971, but items of manmade fibers were not exempt.

Table 10.--Boys' pajamas, not ornamented, not knit: Changes in U.S. rates of duty, ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates, and U.S. imports for consumption, by fibers, specified years 1930 to 1972

Year	Cotton				Manmade fibers				Total
	Valued not over \$1.50 per suit		Valued over \$1.50 per suit		Compound rate of duty		Ad valorem equivalent of rate of duty		
	Rate of duty	Imports	Rate of duty	Imports	rate of duty	Percent	rate of duty	Percent	
	Percent ad valorem	1,000 dozen	Percent ad valorem	1,000 dozen	Cents per pound and percent ad valorem				1,000 dozen
1930	37.5	2/	37.5	2/	45¢ + 65%	84.5	2/	2/	2/
1945	37.5	2/	3/ 20.0	2/	45¢ + 65%	84.5	2/	2/	2/
1948	4/ 20.0	2/	4/ 10.0	2/	4/27.5¢ + 35%	46.9	2/	2/	2/
1951	20.0	2/	10.0	2/	4/25¢ + 32.5%	43.3	2/	2/	2/
1958	20.0	2/	10.0	2/	4/25¢ + 27.5%	38.3	2/	2/	2/
1959	20.0	2/	10.0	5/	25¢ + 27.5%	38.3	2/	2/	2/
1960	20.0	2/	10.0	1	25¢ + 27.5%	38.3	2/	2/	1
1961	20.0	2/	10.0	1	25¢ + 27.5%	38.3	2/	2/	1
1962	20.0	17	10.0	17	25¢ + 27.5%	38.3	2	19	2
1963	20.0	68	10.0	69	25¢ + 27.5%	38.3	1	70	1
1964	20.0	73	10.0	75	25¢ + 27.5%	38.3	1	76	1
1965	20.0	104	10.0	115	25¢ + 27.5%	38.3	1	116	1
1966	20.0	136	10.0	148	25¢ + 27.5%	38.3	2	150	2
1967	20.0	165	10.0	171	25¢ + 27.5%	38.3	2	173	2
1968	4/ 19.0	175	9.5	184	25¢ + 27.5%	38.3	13	197	13
1969	4/ 18.5	183	9.0	191	25¢ + 27.5%	38.3	31	222	31
1970	4/ 17.5	177	8.5	187	25¢ + 27.5%	38.3	46	233	46
1971	4/ 17.0	158	8.0	175	25¢ + 27.5%	38.3	30	205	30
1972	4/ 16.5	198	8.0	238	25¢ + 27.5%	38.3	12	250	12

1/ Based on imports in 1972.

2/ Not available.

3/ Trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1939.

4/ GATT concession.

5/ Less than 500 dozen.

Source: Partly estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission, based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 11.--U.S. rates of duty applicable to boys' pajamas, knit, of the types provided for in specified TSUS items, 1930 and GATT concessions to Jan. 1, 1972

TSUS item	Brief description	1930 rate	GATT concession	
			Rate	Effective date
	Boys' pajamas:			
380.00 <u>1</u> /---	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
380.06-----	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
	Infants' <u>2</u> / pajamas:			
382.00 <u>3</u> /---	Lace or net, and/or ornamented, of cotton.	90% ad val.	Same as for item: 380.00	
382.04 <u>3</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
382.06-----	Not ornamented, of cotton.	45% ad val.	Same as for item: 380.06	
382.78-----	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.	Jan. 1, 1948 June 6, 1951

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

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

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

Note.--Items of cotton were exempt from the 10-percent surcharge effective August 16 through December 19, 1971, but items of manmade fibers were not exempt.

Table 12.--Boys' shirts, not knit: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, by types, 1965-72

Type and year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports <u>2/</u>	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>
<b>Dress shirts:</b>					
1965-----	1,573	179	28	1,724	10.4
1966-----	1,650	331	32	1,949	17.0
1967-----	1,528	760	28	2,260	33.6
1968-----	1,588	1,085	22	2,651	40.9
1969-----	1,291	1,389	19	2,661	52.2
1970-----	1,306	1,892	12	3,186	59.4
1971-----	1,141	2,089	12	3,218	64.9
1972-----	<u>3/</u> 1,048	1,594	13	2,629	60.6
<b>Sport shirts:</b>					
1965-----	6,500	1,241	56	7,685	16.1
1966-----	7,098	1,569	81	8,586	18.3
1967-----	5,757	1,821	85	7,493	24.3
1968-----	4,642	2,396	74	6,964	34.4
1969-----	4,235	2,014	56	6,193	32.5
1970-----	4,205	1,825	58	5,972	30.6
1971-----	3,916	1,600	63	5,453	29.3
1972-----	<u>3/</u> 3,524	1,414	93	4,845	29.2
<b>Total:</b>					
1965-----	8,073	1,420	84	9,409	15.1
1966-----	8,748	1,900	113	10,535	18.0
1967-----	7,285	2,581	113	9,753	26.5
1968-----	6,230	3,481	96	9,615	36.2
1969-----	5,526	3,403	75	8,854	38.4
1970-----	5,511	3,717	70	9,158	40.6
1971-----	5,057	3,689	75	8,671	42.5
1972-----	<u>3/</u> 4,572	3,008	106	7,474	40.2

1/ Compiled from statistics of the National Cotton Council of America.

2/ Excludes shirts of silk and of vegetable fibers, except cotton, not separately reported. Includes small amounts of infants' shirts.

3/ Preliminary.

Source: Partly estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission, based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 13.--Boys' shirts, knit 1/: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1965-72

Year	Production 2/		Imports 3/	Exports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	Dress	Sport				
1965	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	
1966	16	6,567	6,583	877	7,406	11.8
1967	17	6,933	6,950	1,217	8,120	15.0
1968	15	5,763	5,778	955	6,696	14.3
1969	16	5,950	5,966	982	6,906	14.2
1970	13	4,677	4,690	1,079	5,725	18.8
1971	13	4,703	4,716	963	5,652	17.0
1972	20	4,702	4,722	1,076	5,772	18.6
	4/ 55	4/ 5,172	5,227	1,736	6,930	25.0

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

2/ Compiled from statistics of the National Cotton Council of America.

3/ Partly estimated.

4/ Preliminary.

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

Table 14.--Boys' dressing gowns, including bathrobes and beach robes, not knit: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1965-72

Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	Percent
1965	145	13	2	156	8.3
1966	141	14	2	153	9.2
1967	176	16	2	190	8.4
1968	178	21	2	197	10.7
1969	174	25	2	197	12.7
1970	185	23	1	207	11.1
1971	177	26	1	202	12.9
1972	150	22	5	167	13.2

Source: Partly estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission, based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce and statistics of the National Cotton Council of America.

Table 15.--Boys' pajamas, not knit: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1965-72

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports <u>2/</u>	Exports <u>2/</u>	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>
1965-----	1,294	116	9	1,401	8.3
1966-----	987	154	13	1,128	13.7
1967-----	1,079	181	11	1,249	14.5
1968-----	1,126	219	10	1,335	16.4
1969-----	1,069	273	12	1,330	20.5
1970-----	1,036	263	5	1,294	20.3
1971-----	3/ 1,014	265	4	1,275	20.8
1972-----	4/ 985	277	7	1,255	22.1

1/ Compiled from statistics of the National Cotton Council of America.

2/ Partly estimated.

3/ Revised.

4/ Preliminary.

Source: Partly estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission, based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 16.--Boys' pajamas, knit: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1965-72

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports <u>2/</u>	Exports <u>2/</u>	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>
1965-----	247	9	3	253	3.6
1966-----	367	6	3	370	1.6
1967-----	402	7	3	406	1.8
1968-----	423	15	4	434	3.5
1969-----	318	14	3	329	4.3
1970-----	352	17	2	367	4.6
1971-----	<u>3/</u> 206	11	2	215	5.1
1972-----	<u>4/</u> 174	9	4	179	5.0

1/ Compiled from statistics of the National Cotton Council of America.

2/ Partly estimated; excludes imports from Communist dominated or controlled countries.

3/ Revised.

4/ Preliminary.

Source: Partly estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission, based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 17.--Boys' shirts, not knit: U.S. production, by types and fibers, 1965-72

Type and fiber	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
(In thousands of dozens)								
Total-----	8,073	8,748	7,285	6,230	5,526	5,511	5,057	4,572
Cotton-----	7,346	5,866	4,068	2,868	2,272	2,049	2,063	1,867
Wool 1/-----	65	142	403	186	296	168	235	212
Manmade fibers-----	662	2,740	2,814	3,176	2,958	3,294	2,759	2,493
Dress shirts-----	1,573	1,650	1,528	1,588	1,291	1,306	1,141	1,048
Cotton-----	1,431	1,039	902	826	620	535	536	493
Manmade fibers-----	142	611	626	762	671	771	605	555
Sport shirts-----	6,500	7,098	5,757	4,642	4,235	4,205	3,916	3,524
Cotton-----	5,915	4,827	3,166	2,042	1,652	1,514	1,527	1,374
Wool 1/-----	65	142	403	186	296	168	235	212
Manmade fibers-----	520	2,129	2,188	2,414	2,287	2,523	2,154	1,938

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

Source: Partly estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission, based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce and published statistics of the National Cotton Council of America.

Table 18.--Boys' dressing gowns, including bathrobes and beach robes,  
not knit: U.S. production, by fibers, 1965-72

(In thousands of dozens)

Year	Cotton	Wool <sup>1/</sup>	Manmade fibers	Total
1965-----	86	53	6	145
1966-----	83	52	6	141
1967-----	148	19	9	176
1968-----	162	7	9	178
1969-----	151	11	12	174
1970-----	150	9	26	185
1971-----	149	<u>2/</u>	28	177
1972-----	126	<u>2/</u>	24	150

<sup>1/</sup> Includes small quantities of fibers other than cotton, wool, or manmade fibers.

<sup>2/</sup> Negligible.

Source: Partly estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission, based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce and statistics of the National Cotton Council of America.

Table 19.--Boys' pajamas, not knit: U.S. production,  
by fibers, 1965-72

(In thousands of dozens)

Year	Cotton	Wool <u>1/</u>	Manmade fibers	Total
1965-----	763	479	52	1,294
1966-----	583	365	39	987
1967-----	906	119	54	1,079
1968-----	1,025	45	56	1,126
1969-----	930	64	75	1,069
1970-----	839	52	145	1,036
1971-----	852	<u>2/</u>	162	1,014
1972-----	82 <del>8</del>	<u>2/</u>	158	985

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

2/ Negligible.

Source: Partly estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission, based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce and statistics of the National Cotton Council of America.

Table 20.--Boys' pajamas, knit: U.S. production, by fibers, 1965-72

(In thousands of dozens)

Year	Cotton	Wool <sup>1/</sup>	Manmade fibers	Total
1965-----	146	91	10	247
1966-----	217	136	14	367
1967-----	338	44	20	402
1968-----	385	17	21	423
1969-----	277	19	22	318
1970-----	285	18	49	352
1971-----	173	-	33	206
1972-----	146	-	28	174

<sup>1/</sup> Includes small quantities of fibers other than cotton, wool, or manmade fibers.

Source: Partly estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission, based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce and published statistics of the National Cotton Council of America.

Table 21.--Quantitative restraint levels under the LTA for selected cotton apparel categories pursuant to respective U.S. bilateral agreements with specified Asian countries, for specified effective periods

Category number	Commodity	Restraint levels											
		Hong Kong			Japan			Republic of Korea			Taiwan		
		Effective Oct. 1, 1971	Effective Oct. 1, 1972	Effective Jan. 1, 1973	Effective Jan. 1, 1972	Effective Jan. 1, 1973	Effective Jan. 1, 1972	Effective Oct. 1, 1972	Effective Jan. 1, 1973				
43-----	Knit shirts, n.e.s., except T-shirts and sweat shirts.	2/ 936,015	2/ 982,816	1,276,000	1,005,000	3/	3/	4/ 97,984	4/ 102,883				
45-----	Men's and boys' dress shirts, not knit.	779,016	817,967	490,000	386,000	33,025	45,684	15,428	16,199				
46-----	Men's and boys' sport shirts, not knit.	5/ 770,948	5/ 809,496	1,154,000	918,000	5/ 501,950	5/ 694,364	5/ 424,529	5/ 445,756				
55-----	Dressing gowns and robes, not knit.	133,748	140,435	3/	3/	10,484	14,503	3/	3/				
60-----	Pajamas and other nightwear.	698,409	733,329	284,000	229,000	28,622	39,594	32,395	34,015				

1/ The current restraint period is for 9 months extending through Sept. 30, 1973.

2/ Combined level for blouses, categories 43 and 62.

3/ Included in nonspecific (basket) levels.

4/ Combined level for categories 43-62 part.

5/ Data converted from equivalent square yards to dozens by the U.S. Department of Commerce in Correlation

Textile and Apparel Categories With Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated, dated March 1972; combined level for categories 46 and 47.

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

Table 22.--Quantitative restraint levels for selected manmade-fiber apparel categories under respective U.S. bilateral agreements with specified Asian countries, for specified effective periods

(In dozens)

Cate- gory number	Commodity	Restraint levels											
		Hong Kong		Japan		Republic of Korea		Taiwan		Malaysia		Macao (Portugal)	
		Effective Oct. 1, 1971	Effective Oct. 1, 1972	Effective Oct. 1, 1971	Effective Sept. 1, 1972	Effective Jan. 1, 1973							
219-----	Shirts, other (including blouses), knit.	1,160,554	1,241,793	1,319,444	1,387,796	3,175,441	3,461,231	4,248,366	4,651,961	1/	1/	1/	354,031
231-----	Dressing gowns and robes, not knit.	2/	29,073	2/	16,337	2/	6,863	2/	2/	2/	1/	1/	1/
232-----	Pajamas and other nightwear, not knit.	186,634	199,698	2/	75,111	2/	6,736	481,139	526,848	1/	1/	1/	1/
234-----	Men's and boys' dress shirts, not knit.	1,739,324	1,861,077	604,552	635,879	2,991,365	3,260,588	901,307	986,931	44,000	46,225	1/	1/
235-----	Men's and boys' sport and work shirts, not knit.	726,838	777,717	465,944	490,081	1,106,836	1,206,451	1,308,258	1,432,543	55,000	57,781	1/	1/

1/ Included in nonspecific (basket) levels.

2/ Subject to consultation provisions of the respective agreement.

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

Table 23.--Boys' shirts, not knit: U.S. imports for consumption, by types and fibers, 1965-72

Type and fiber	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Quantity (1,000 dozen)								
Total	1,420	1,900	2,581	3,481	3,403	3,717	3,689	3,008
Cotton	1,261	1,466	1,397	1,602	1,291	1,046	882	1,034
Wool	63	77	56	65	49	50	34	1/ 65
Manmade fibers	96	357	1,128	1,814	2,063	2,621	2,773	1/ 1,909
Dress shirts	179	331	760	1,085	1,389	1,892	2,089	1,594
Cotton	152	201	238	356	318	295	316	372
Manmade fibers	27	130	522	729	1,071	1,597	1,773	1,222
Sport shirts	1,241	1,569	1,821	2,396	2,014	1,825	1,600	1,414
Cotton	1,109	1,265	1,159	1,246	973	751	566	662
Wool	63	77	56	65	49	50	34	1/ 65
Manmade fibers	69	227	606	1,085	992	1,024	1,000	1/ 687
Value (1,000 dollars)								
Total	9,026	13,356	18,217	26,148	25,756	29,463	31,817	28,612
Cotton	7,327	8,818	8,416	10,386	9,115	7,819	7,408	9,547
Wool	1,165	1,536	1,324	1,365	1,052	1,005	699	1/ 1,313
Manmade fibers	534	3,002	8,477	14,397	15,589	20,639	23,710	1/ 17,752
Dress shirts	1,179	2,357	5,098	8,282	10,014	14,605	17,713	14,534
Cotton	963	1,285	1,425	2,437	2,358	2,442	2,908	3,628
Manmade fibers	216	1,072	3,673	5,845	7,656	12,163	14,805	10,906
Sport shirts	7,847	10,999	13,119	17,866	15,742	14,858	14,104	14,078
Cotton	6,364	7,533	6,991	7,949	6,757	5,377	4,500	5,919
Wool	1,165	1,536	1,324	1,365	1,052	1,005	699	1/ 1,313
Manmade fibers	318	1,930	4,804	8,552	7,933	8,476	8,905	1/ 6,846

1/ Includes shirts of wool or of manmade fibers subject to restraints, effective Mar. 1, 1972, as required by the Interagency Textile Administrative Committee in its administration of the bilateral textile agreements.

Source: Partly estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission, based on official statistics of the

Table 24.--Boys' dress shirts, not ornamented, not knit: 1/ U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1970-72

Source	1970	1971	1972
	Quantity (1,000 dozen)		
Hong Kong-----	646	682	587
Republic of Korea-----	663	843	592
Taiwan-----	243	276	205
Japan-----	263	182	99
Malaysia-----	43	39	40
All other-----	15	46	59
Total-----	1,873	2,068	1,582
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Hong Kong-----	5,597	6,600	5,918
Republic of Korea-----	4,308	5,870	4,478
Taiwan-----	1,905	2,408	1,883
Japan-----	2,087	1,844	1,165
Malaysia-----	340	345	371
All other-----	182	430	567
Total-----	14,419	17,497	14,382
	Unit value (per dozen)		
Hong Kong-----	8.66	9.68	10.08
Republic of Korea-----	6.50	6.96	7.56
Taiwan-----	7.84	8.72	9.19
Japan-----	7.94	10.13	11.77
Malaysia-----	7.90	8.84	9.27
All other-----	12.13	9.34	9.61
Average-----	7.70	8.46	9.09

1/ Includes small amounts of infants' shirts.

Source: Partly estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission, based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 25.--Boys' sport shirts, not ornamented, not knit: 1/ U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1970-72

Source	1970	1971	1972
	Quantity (1,000 dozen)		
Hong Kong-----	491	444	421
Japan-----	467	266	286
Republic of Korea-----	304	335	259
Taiwan-----	370	350	254
Mexico-----	15	30	33
All other-----	159	158	144
Total-----	1,806	1,583	1,397
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Hong Kong-----	4,034	3,994	4,186
Japan-----	3,829	2,347	2,776
Republic of Korea-----	2,647	2,961	2,537
Taiwan-----	2,699	2,760	2,358
Mexico-----	191	489	564
All other-----	1,300	1,372	1,434
Total-----	14,700	13,923	13,855
	Unit value (per dozen)		
Hong Kong-----	8.22	9.00	9.94
Japan-----	8.20	8.82	9.71
Republic of Korea-----	8.71	8.84	9.80
Taiwan-----	7.29	7.89	9.28
Mexico-----	12.73	16.30	17.09
All other-----	8.18	8.68	9.96
Average-----	8.14	8.80	9.92

1/ Includes small amounts of infants' shirts.

Source: Partly estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission, based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 26.--Boys' knit shirts 1/: U.S. imports for consumption, by fibers, 1965-72

Fiber	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Quantity (1,000 dozen)								
Cotton-----	422	595	306	312	355	311	313	477
Wool-----	16	15	23	40	41	26	24	17
Manmade fibers <u>2/--</u>	439	607	626	630	683	626	739	1,242
Total-----	877	1,217	955	982	1,079	963	1,076	1,736
Value (1,000 dollars)								
Cotton-----	3,107	6,409	2,295	2,378	2,670	2,564	2,886	4,830
Wool-----	727	720	1,006	1,571	1,648	1,039	949	682
Manmade fibers <u>2/--</u>	4,290	4,695	4,007	4,541	5,255	4,798	5,773	15,025
Total-----	8,124	11,824	7,308	8,490	9,573	8,401	9,608	20,537
Average unit value (per dozen)								
Cotton-----	7.36	10.77	7.50	7.62	7.52	8.24	9.22	10.13
Wool-----	45.43	48.00	43.74	39.27	40.20	39.96	39.54	40.12
Manmade fibers <u>2/--</u>	9.77	7.73	6.40	7.21	7.69	7.66	7.81	12.10
Average-----	9.26	9.72	7.65	8.65	8.87	8.72	8.93	11.83

1/ Includes dress and sport shirts, not separately reported, but excludes T-shirts and sweat shirts, except as indicated in footnote 2.

2/ Includes sweat shirts, not separately reported.

Source: Partly estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission, based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 27.--Boys' dressing gowns, including bathrobes and beach robes, not knit: U.S. imports for consumption, by fibers, 1965-72

(In thousands of dozens)

Year	Cotton	Wool <sup>1/</sup>	Manmade fibers	Total
1965-----	10	1	2	13
1966-----	10	2	2	14
1967-----	13	2	1	16
1968-----	17	1	3	21
1969-----	19	1	5	25
1970-----	18	2	3	23
1971-----	18	1	7	26
1972-----	18	1	3	22

<sup>1/</sup> Includes small quantities of fibers other than cotton, wool, or manmade fibers.

Source: Partly estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission, based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 28.--Boys' pajamas, not knit: U.S. imports for consumption,  
by fibers, 1965-72

(In thousands of dozens)

Year	Cotton	Manmade fibers	Total
1965	114	2	116
1966	149	5	154
1967	172	9	181
1968	186	33	219
1969	196	77	273
1970	192	71	263
1971	182	83	265
1972	240	37	277

Source: Partly estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission, based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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