

I show you a shirt purchased at E. J. Korvette, a shirt made of a hundred percent tricot. It was purchased for \$1.99 at E. J. Korvette. I would like to put all of these in the record, if I may. I am sorry. Let me just identify these. The fact that this first shirt from Alexander's was made in the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong. Perhaps that should say with the forbearance of Communist China, who happened to let that colony exist.

I show you the next shirt, which was also made in Hong Kong, as was a shirt which is 65 percent polyester, 35 percent cotton. The price on this shirt is three for \$4. Not only is the price three for \$4, but the printing on the back blocked off identically to the printing on the Van Heusen comparable shirt selling for \$5.

I show you the brand in Japan, a shirt from Macy's, made of 65-35 polyester and cotton, all permanent press, made exactly as well and by the same standards as ours. This shirt costs \$2.62.

I show you another shirt from Macy's made in Taiwan, a hundred percent polyester tricot. This shirt, gentlemen, was purchased, sold for \$2.99. Every single one of these is a half sleeve shirt very similar to the one advertised here.

I show you now the identical item which is the bestselling single half sleeve dress shirt in America. They are two identical items, one made by Arrow, one made by Van Heusen. Those shirts sell for \$5. These shirts, gentlemen, that sell for \$5 around this country are not superior in any way to the shirts before you on the table. The workmanship, the cloth, the quality, the stitching, is no better in the shirt you see before you than it is in these American brand shirts and I show you this comparison.

Mr. BURKE. What goes into the makeup of those shirts?

Mr. PHILLIPS. The two shirts I am holding before you which retail at \$5 are 65-35 polyester and cotton, as are most of the shirts that I have laid before you. I additionally show you a hundred percent tricot shirt which retails in this country for \$8, a domestically made shirt. The profit margins enjoyed by ourselves and our chief competitor are of public record and they are far from excessive. At least that is what our stockholders constantly tell us.

Gentlemen, this is what our country and our industry is faced with. I show you shirts only because it is an example. The exact same set of statistics can apply to any product line.

I will show you, if I may, in the case of shirts first what has happened to total imports, and you can see very easily what has happened in the course of the years from 1964 to the present, and the mix that has taken place between blends, synthetics, and cottons, and all the protestations about cotton being down are very legitimate because the cotton industry is off a lot less than it was at that time.

What has happened to the completely uncontrolled polyester and blend industry is there, gentlemen. What this means is that the promise made to us by President Kennedy of a 6-percent level which he thought our industry should cope with, and we agreed we would cope with, 6 percent of total consumption, has been thrown out the window by our State Department negotiators, by the bilaterals that were negotiated.

I should also say dictated by the representatives of some of our public State friends, the net result is that today in this country the 1967