

3. Protection afforded to U.S. domestic industry by factors of grade and cost of imported U.K. Garments

The garments imported from this country under this classification by the United States are traditionally those which typify "classic" British garments, so highly regarded and in demand by women throughout the markets of the world, supplemented by other quality styles featuring the "Young" London look. This British clothing sells in the shops in the United States at prices generally well above those of United States produced garments. Apart from the fact that almost all these British made garments are of high grade fabric and make and are certainly not low priced, as imported goods they are subject, in addition to a substantial import duty, to extra items of cost. It is estimated that the duty, together with freight, insurance, packing and other charges, adds in the region of up to 75/80 percent to the retailers' purchase price. Thus these various factors applicable to the imported product already provide sufficient protection to the U.S. domestic industry.

4. Continuing difficulties for United Kingdom exporter in developing United States export trade

In addition to these obvious handicaps from the point of view of the British exporter, prosecution and development of trade in the United States market by him otherwise continues to be a difficult exercise. It is in fact not one but several markets, each differing from the others climatically, economically and in various other ways and demanding specialist study and experience. Despite the considerable endeavours of the British manufacturers in the field represented by this Group (some of whom have had an established business in the U.S.A. for many years) the barriers to progress presented by all these factors continue to ensure that, although increasing, the values of United Kingdom imports into the U.S.A. can in the foreseeable future only remain minute in comparison to the domestic output in the States.

5. Imports from U.K. benefit U.S. consumer and domestic industry alike

It can be said with confidence that such exports as are achieved from the United Kingdom in these garments can only be to the benefit, not merely of the United States consumers, offering them specialised garments not in competition with domestic products, but of the highly efficient domestic industry to which such imports must give added stimulation.

6. Conclusion—no restrictive measures necessary

It is considered that the foregoing establishes, so far as concerns imports from the United Kingdom of the description of apparel to which it relates, that in fact no action is called for, either in the interests of the United States Textile and Apparel Industries nor in its national interest, to restrict these imports and it is accordingly earnestly hoped that the Committee on Ways and Means will so report.

COMPARISON OF U.S. DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND JUNIORS' "HEAVY" OUTERWEAR WITH U.S. IMPORTS FROM UNITED KINGDOM OF WOMEN'S, GIRLS', AND INFANTS' GARMENTS OF SIMILAR DESCRIPTION (CALENDAR YEAR 1964)

1. Domestic production of women's, misses', and juniors' heavy outerwear items of clothing: ¹

	<i>Dollars</i>
Suits, coats and skirts-----	\$1, 312, 243, 000
Outerwear ² -----	713, 106, 000
Girls' and children's coats and suits-----	186, 931, 000
Girls' and children's outerwear ³ -----	373, 118, 000
Total -----	2, 585, 398, 000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 2742.