## CCanoda. <br> TEXTTME AND CLOMHIVG BOARD]

REPORT TO THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY, TRADE AND COMMERCE PURSUANP TO SECTION 19 OF THE TEXIIIE AND CTOTHING BOARD ACT RESPECTING MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS

OTTAWA, CANADA. FEBRUARY 11, 1976.

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 19 of the Textile and Clothing Board Act, the Board has conducted a review of the current situation in Canada respecting men's and boys' shirts, and its report is contained herein.

The review was announced in the Canada Gazette of August 16, 1975 and copies of the announcement were distributed to those known to have an interest in the matter. Interested parties wishing to submit briefs were invited to do so by September $29,1975$.

During this review, representations were received from the Canadian Shirt Manufacturers' Association; several Canadian shirt producers; two producers of shirting fabrics; the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; the Society of the Button Industry; the Retail Council of Canada; the Consumers' Association of Canada; two Canadian importers of shirts; and one country exporting shirts to Canada. A complete list of those who made submissions to the Board is given in Appendix "A".

## Background

Following its initial inquiry into the shirt situation in 1971, the Board reported that men's and boys' dress, sport and work shirts were being imported into Canada under such conditions as to threaten serious injury to Canadian production and employment. It recommended that a global quota be applied for three years, subject to review, to imports of such shirts made from woven or knitted fabrics, at an initial annual rate of 1.26 million dozens. The Government accepted the Board's recommendations. Commencing November 30, 1971 a global quota was applied to imports of shirts valued for export below $\$ 30.00$ per dozen if made of woven fabric, and below $\$ 33.00$ per dozen if made of knit fabric. Individual country reserves were established under the quota to respect the historical trading positions of exporting countries.

As a result of the Board's review of the situation in 1972 some liberalization was effected in respect to imports of boys' shirts, but the basic quota remained unchanged. Following a second review in 1973, the Board considered that conditions then existing allowed a gradual relaxation of the special measures of protection. It recommended that the level of the quota for the period March 1 to May 31, 1974 be increased by 5 per cent over the corresponding period in 1973, and that the quota for the period June 1 to November 29,1974 be increased by 10 per cent above the level of the corresponding period in 1973. The Board also indicated that it did not propose to recommend any extension of the special measures beyond November 30, 1974, without a full-scale inquiry into the total shirt situation.

In view of the foregoing and of the significant economic changes which took place in 1974 in Canada and abroad, the Board carried out a comprehensive review of the shirt situation in the latter part of that year.

The Board found that there had been abrupt changes in the supply/demand situation; that there was great uncertainty about the immediate future; that prices in the Orient for both shirting fabrics and shirts had decreased considerably; and that imports of woven shirts into Canada had been sharply higher in the first eight months of 1974 than during the same period in 1973. The Board concluded that the importation of shirts from Hong Kong, South Korea, the People's Republic of China and Taiwan continued to constitute a threat of serious injury to the production in Canada of men's and boys' shirts, and that actual serious injury would occur if the special measures of protection were removed at that time.

The Board recommended, therefore, that men's and boys' shirts be retained on the Import Control List, and that appropriate steps be taken to continue the limitations on shirts from Hong Kong, South Korea, the People's Republic of China and Taiwan. Imports of shirts from other countries were to be allowed under a general import permit. The Government accepted the Board's recommendations that special measures of protection be continued and took steps to continue the existing global quota arrangement, with a 6 per cent increase in quota level.

## Representations

The following is a summary of the representations made to the Board in the course of the present review of the situation in the shirt industry.

In its brief to the Board, the Canadian Shirt Manufacturers' Association noted that in spite of the economic disturbances the Canadian shirt industry had been less disrupted than would have been the case in the absence of import controls. It pointed out, however, that there was now a significant trend to imports outside the quotas of higher-priced shirts from low-cost countries. This new trend was of particular concern to those firms which originally had been forced by imports to vacate the low end of the market to concentrate on the production of shirts in middle price points, and the smaller companies which have not been able to diversify sufficiently. This threat was aggravated by the difficulty in obtaining from abroad certain types of shirting fabrics not made in Canada, particularly texturized filament polyester fabrics, because of import restrictions by Canada, with the result that shirts made of these fabrics were being imported in uncontrolled quantities. The brief also pointed out that imports of shirts made of knit fabrics, and "near" shirts had also increased significantly. The Association concluded that medium and higher-priced shirts imported from low-cost countries now posed an ever-increasing threat to domestic industry and that, if this trend continued, imports
would reach disruptive levels. The Association therefore recommended a reduction in the total existing quota on woven shirts priced below $\$ 30.00$ per dozen and knit shirts priced below $\$ 33.00$ per dozen, to the level of 1974 imports. This decrease would be in line with the overall reduction in demand for these types of shirts. It also recommended that quotas be established on the higher priced ahirts imported from low-cost sources, or that imports of these be combined with the imports of lower priced shixts already under quota to ensure that total imports would not increase beyond the 1974 level, or a level consistent with international agreements. A sinal recommendation was made to modify controls on restricted shirting fabrics so that the Canadion shirt industiry could compete on a more even basis with imports.

The Canadian shirt manufacturers who made individual representations to the Board expressed their full support of the brief presented by their Association. They confirmed the statements about the current situation made in the latter's brief by providing confidential details of their operations. They also described in a number of cases the investments made or planned in order to make their operations more competitive: At the same time, however, they expressed reservations about future investments because of the uncertainty of the situation. They urged the Board to continue and adapt the spacial measures of protection against shirt imports in order to preserve a measure of stability in the industry and to assure the manufactures of a fair share of the Canadian market.

The Canadian Textiles. Institute, on behalf of its members who supply fabrics to the shirt manufacturers, described the many changes and increased variety in the types of shirts and shirt fabrics produced and imported. It supported in general terms the conclusions and recommendations of the Canadian Shirt Manufacturers' Association, and urged the continuation and necessary modification of the quota mechanism to adapt it to the changed conditions of the market.

The two Canadian suppliers of yarn and fabrics to the domestic shirt manufacturers pointed out the importance of the shirt industry in their overall marketing and investment plans, and described the adverse effects of the decrease in sales to this sector of the industry which was ascribed in large part to the growing shirt imports from the Orient, particularly those made of polyester/cotton fabrics. The two fabric producers expressed strong support for the request made by the Canadian Shirt Manufacturers' Association for continuation and increased coverage of the restraints necessary to protect the viability of the Canadian shirt industry.

The Western Ontario Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing
Workers of America emphasized the importance to its members of the existing measures of protection regarding shirt imports. It considered that the industry had fared reasonably well during the current
recessionary period, but noted that it would be a mistalse to remove the protective measures at this time. It requested the continuation and improvement of the protective measures against shirt imports.

In its submission to the Board, the Society of the Button Industry pointed out thet continued large ond increasing imports of finished garments represented business which might othervise have gone to the domestic button industry. For men's shirts alone, the current imports represented a loss to the Canadian bution industry of over 150 million buttons annually. The Society expressed its support for the recommendations of the Canadian Shirt Manuiacturers' Association.

The Retail Council of Canada presented a brief to the Board in which it noted thet retailers ond importers faced planning difficulties beceuse of uncertainties in the allocation of quotes. It pointed out that the quotes made availeble vere not fully used because in some Asiatic countries the prices of shiress hed moved beyond the price range of the quoto, and thet in countries where prices vere lower, the quote ellocetions were insufficient. The Council stated that it realized the need for a healthy domestic secondery manufacturing industry and thet protection againgt imports would be needed from time to time. However, it considexed thot the domestic indurtry must specialize. Apparently this has been done, and the industryy has been concentrating on medium and high quality goods, leaving the low price points to imports. Since retailers felt that they must supply all price points for which there wes a demand, they recommended thet sexious consideration be given to abolishing e, 11 quotes on shirts. If this arere not possible they asked that quota allocation be established for longer periods, at least 6 months, to allow for bettex planning. . They also asked that country reserves vithin quotas be removed or if this was not possible, to periodically reallocate unused country quotas to other countries where there vas e. stronger demend.

The Consumers' Associacion of Canade, in its presentation to the Boaxd, ergued thet restreint agreements hod been a factor in the increased prices for shixts in Canade. The Association claimed that the present teriff should provide sufficient protection against imports, and that Canadian monuracturers should be esked to produce only those lines in which they could compete. . The Consuxners' Association considered that Canode.'s stated aim of promoting Sreer trade was being negated by the Textile and Clothing Boord which was keeping restraints on shirt imports longex than necessexy. The Association urged that quotes on shirts be dropped imnediately, and tha't if this was not possible, documented reasons for not doing so should be presented, along with definite plans and timing for rotionalizetion of the industry.

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and were not capable of servicing the whole Canadian market, particularly in the low price range. They did not specifically ask for the complete removal of quotas, but requested that these be modified, particularly by giving full control of the licences to the importers, by lowering the price limit for shirts under quota, and by exempting work shirts from the quota, since these were stated to be in limited supply in Canada.

The High Commission of India made representations to the Board to the effect that Canadian imports of shirts from India were too small to warrant the imposition of restraints. The request was made that no restraints be applied to shirts made of hand-loomed fabrics, and that.if restraints were applied to other types of shirts, India be given special consideration as developing country:

In addition to the submissions summarized above the Board received reports from the Office of Special Import Policy and the Textile and Consumer Products Branch of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Developments in the Industry
Previous reports of the Board contained detailed information regarding the structure of the Canadian Shirt industry including the location of production facilities. Inasmuch as there has been no significant change in the industry's structure it was. considered unnecessary to comment further at this time.

In an endeavour to overcome statistical deficiencies : relating to the performance of Canadian Shirt manufacturers from the point of view of shipments and man-hours worked, the Board introduced a procedure at the beginning of 1975 whereby it would collect this data from individual firms on a monthly basis. While the system has been working weil, and will be of significant future benefit, there are no comparable statistics for previous years, and the Board has had to rely on other sources of information to measure the industry's performance for the purposes of this review.

The Parity Committee for the Shirt Industry In the Province of Quebec publishes data on employment and man-hours worked in the industry. The information pertains solely to the Province of Quebec; but it is considered to be indicative of the entire industry since the majority of production facilities are located in that province. It will be seen from the following table that employment in the Quebec sector of the shirt industry in 1975 was $4 \%$ below the level of employment in 1974 and that there were $5 \%$ fewer man-hours worked in 1975 compared to 1974.

## SHIRT INDUSTRY IN QUEBEC

EMPLOYMENT AND MAN-HOURS WORKED
Jan. 1 to Nov. 30
Average Employment
1973
1974
1975

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4,590 \\
& 4,622 \\
& 4,449
\end{aligned}
$$

## Man-Hours Worked

7,216,615
7,266,094
6,869,763

Source: The Parity Committee of the Shirt Industiry in the Province of Quebec.

A large percentage of the production facilities of Canadian shirt manufacturers are located away from metropolitan centres; in communities where there is little, if any, alternative employment. This was readily apparent during the visits by the Board's staff to such commities as St. Denis, St. Victoire, St. Robert, St. Georges de Beauce, Courcelles and Lambton. Furthermore, because of the small size of many of these communities any lay-off of significance would not only have a marked effect on the individuals involved but would also seriously disrupt the economic life of the communities.

During the period since 1971, there have been a number of deve-- lopments in the shirt market which have resulted in major adjustments among Canadian shirt manufacturers. Initially, there was the introduction of the so-called tailored knit shirt which required manufacturers to find new fabric sources, to invest in new equipment and to retrain employees to work with knitted fabrics. The introduction of the tailored knit shirt was accompanied at about the same time by an increase in the popularity of socalled "near" shirts. These were not subject to the global shirt quota but where directly competitive with and substitutable in many cases for the types of shirts which were under quota. Imports under the main statistical class covering "near" shirts increased 67\% from 1971 to 1972, $9 \%$ from 1972 to 1973 , $4 \%$ from 1973 to 1974 , and $69 \%$ in the first ten months of 1975 over the same 1974 period. Canadian producers of tailored woven and knit shirts as a rule do not produce "near" shirts. The most recent development involved highly stylized prints made from knitted and woven fabrics printed, in many instances, by the increasingly popular heat transfer method. Some shirt producers are allegedly hampered in their efforts to meet this demand because of the unavailability of certain types of fabrics, such as yarndyed fabrics and pongees, and a scarcity of printing paper for heat transfer prints.

## The Market

The apparent Canadian market for shirts is as follows:
Apparent Canadian Market
Men's and Boys' Dress, Sport and Work Shirts
Made from Woven and Knitted Fabrics

|  | 1973 | 1974 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - | 000 dozens | - |
| Domestic Shipments ${ }^{(1)}$ | 1,709 | 1,890 | 1,791 |
| \% Change |  | $+11$ | -5 |
| Imports (2) | 1,036 | 1,168 | 1,337 |
| \% Change |  | $\begin{array}{r}+13 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +14 |
| Apparent Canadian Market | 2,745 | 3,058 | 3,128 |
| \% Change |  | $+11$ | +2 |
| Market Share | - | percent - |  |
| Canadian Producers | 62 | 62 | 57 |
| Imports | 38 | 38 | 43 |

## NOTES: (1) Statistics Canada and Canadian Shirt Manufacturers Association.

(2) Statistics Canada and Revenue Canada, Customs and Excise.
(3) Estimate based on data for the first 11 months.

The Apparent Canadian market for men's and boys' dress, sport and work shirts in 1975 is expected to increase by only $2 \%$ from 1974. It appears, however, that shipments by Canadian manufacturers will have decreased by 5 percent in 1975, while imports will have increased by 14 percent. The share of the market held by domestic manufacturers will have decreased in 1975 to 57 percent, which is the same percentage of the market which they had at the time the global quota was imposed in 1971. This decrease is somewhat bewildering, particularly in light of the efforts by manufacturers to increase their ability to meet international competition in the marlet in Canada, their proven ability to meet consumer demands, and their efforts to keep price increases to a minimum, (i.e., $43.8 \%$ increase since $19{ }^{\prime} 1 \mathrm{l}$ compared to increases of $45 \%$ for men!s clothing and $59 \%$ for manufacturing in general).

An analysis of imports reveals that while imports of the shirts which are subject to the quota decreased to close to 900,000 dozens in the year following the imposition of the quota and have remained at about that level, total imports of shirts increased in the third and fourth quota years. The following table will illustrate the trend in imports:

| Category | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. }{ }^{171} \\ & \text { to } \\ & \text { Nov. } 172 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dec. }{ }^{1} 72 \\ \text { to } \\ \text { Nov. } 173 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dec. }{ }^{1} 73 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \text { Nov. } 174 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Dec. }{ }^{1} 74 \\ \text { to } \quad 1 \\ \text { Nov. } 175 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | - 000 | oz |  |
| Total Imports | 1,176 | 1,023 | 1,151 | 1,336 |
| Imports Under Quota | 1,105 | 907 | 870 | 857 |
| Difference | 71 | 116 | 281 | 479 |
| Percent Change |  | +63 | +142 | +70 |

With the cooperation of Statistics Canada, the Board's staff carried out a detailed analysis of the statistical classifications covering imports of shirts in order to ascertain the reasons for the increasing difference between imports of shirts under quota and total imports of shirts. A similar analysis was conducted by Revenue Canada, Customs and Excise. The latter's analysis was of imports in January, 1975 while the Board's analysis was of imports in February, 1975. While the analyses were hampered by deficiencies in product description on some customs invoices, a significant portion of the differences between total imports of shirts and the imports under the quota was accounted for by differences in the recording periods, the inclusion of shirts for women and girls, and errors in classification. On the other hand, there is ample evidence of an increasing quantity of shirts being imported from those countries which traditionally have exported to Canada only those shirts having export prices below those specified in the quota measure.

As noted in the preceding paragraph, the lack of adequate descriptions on a number of Customs invoices renders it impossible to determine accurately the quantities of imported shirts which have the same technical characteristics as those shirts which are subject to the quota but which have higher export prices than those specified in the quota measure. It has been possible, however, to obtain reliable data which supports the evidence obtained from the import analyses. Under the terms of the shirt arrangement with Hong Kong, for example, Canadian officials are provided with statistics covering exports from Hong Kong of shirts meeting the technical description of the quota measure but
which have export prices equal to or in excess of those specified in the measure. While these statistics are not available for the period prior to November 1974, the trend in imports is noteworthy. Whereas in the 1974-75 restraint year, it is understood that Hong Kong exported approximately 35,000 dozens of the shirts in question, exports in the first two months of the 1975-76 restraint year amounted to 27,535 dozens.

A further analysis of import data revealed that the principal sources of the shirts which are subject to the quota are also the principal sources in the context of total shirt imports: . The following table demonstrates this point:

Imports of Shirts
Made from Woven: and Knitted Fabrics

|  | December 1974 to November 1975 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Source | Imports Under <br> Quota Measure | Total $\text { Imports }(2)$ |
|  | - | Dozens ${ }^{\text {- }}$ |
| People's Republic of China | 57,913 | 94,989 |
| Hong Kong | 172,479 | 272,860 |
| Republic of Korea | 360,887 | 406,603 |
| Malaysia | 55,262 | 54,675 |
| Taiwan | 188,154 | 250,402 |
| Total Imports from the Named Countries | 834,695 | 1,079,529 |
| Percent of Total imports from all Countries | 97\% | 81\% |

Source: (1) Revenue Canada
(2) Statistics Canada

It should be emphasized that it is not the Board's contention that the difference between the above-noted figures is accounted for by shirts as defined in the quota measure and priced for export at or above the prices specified therein. An assessment of the quantity which may be accounted for by such shirts may be made by reference to the previously mentioned Hong Kong data.

## Prices

The selling prices of shirts, since 1971 have been subjected, of course, to the same pressures as have applied to prices of other garments. According to Statistics Canadals Index of Industry Selling Prices the
average prices of shirts manufactured in Canada for sale to retailers increased by $43.8 \%$ in the four year period since October 1971 . The price performance of Canadian shirt producers has compared favourably to the increase which occurred in the average value for duty of imported shirts during this period, i.e., an $81 \%$ increase since 1971.

The following table will illustrate some of the changes which have occurred in the average value for duty of shirt imports:

| Source | 1971 | 1975 | Percent <br> Change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - | Dollars per Dozen | - |
| Hong Kong | 12.97 | 26.15 | $+102$ |
| Republic of Korea | 11.42 | 14.29 | + 25 |
| People's Republic of China | 11.74 | 24.47 | +108 |
| Malaysia | 11.55 | 14.66 | + 27 |
| Taiwan | 9.33 | 16.45 | + 76 |
| All Sources | 12.92 | 23.41 | + 81 |

Summary and Conclusions
Most shirt manufacturing facilities in Canada are still. located in areas where there are few, and in some cases no, alternative employment opportunities. The importance of the continued existence of these production facilities to the communities in which they are located and to the families directly involved cannot be over-emphasized.

The Canadian shirt manufacturers have made acceptable progress in implementing plans to enhance their ability to meet international competition in the market in Canada, and the Board is satisfied that the plans which the manufacturers have to further enhance their competitive position meet the objectives of the Textile Policy. In general, shirt producers, including the contractors, have maintained up-to-date production facilities. They have been quick to adapt the latest automation techniques to their operations and have pursued continuous programs of machinery maintenance and modernization. From the technological point of view, Canadian shirt manufacturing operations compare favorably with those throughout the world, except perhaps that the relatively smaller size of Canadian plants does not permit the full economies of scale of their foreign counterparts.

Notwithstanding their efforts to become more competitive, however, Canadian shirt producers cannot escape the cost pressures that also affect other areas of the economy. For example, the plain shade long-sleeve man's shirt which sold to retailers in 1971 for about $\$ 50.00$ per dozen now must be sold for about $\$ 70.00$ per dozen, and a boy's shirt which sold for $\$ 26.00$ per dozen in 1971, must now be sold for approximately $\$ 44.00$ per dozen.

Canadian manufacturers have almost completely moved out of the low end of the market to concentrate on the middle and upper price categories of shirts only to find that exporters who traditionally have shipped only low priced shirts to Canada are now moving in to those areas of the market. Because of the availability of the latest fabrics and of lower manufacturing costs these exporters are able to offer highly styled shirts at prices which, in many cases, are lower than the prices of plain shirts produced in Canada.

The degree of protection which was provided by the global shirt measure introduced in 1971 was inherent in its application to shirts as defined, having an export price of less than $\$ 30.00$ per dozen if made from woven fabrics and less than $\$ 33.00$ per dozen if made from knitted fabrics. In the Board's view; on the basis of the evidence, the protection provided by the quota has not merely remained constant since 1971, but has steadily been eroded through the effects of inflation. The evidence strongly suggests that the price "breaks" of $\$ 30.00$ and $\$ 33.00$ a dozen while perhaps appropriate five years ago are completely unrealistic in light of present conditions.

The Board is fully aware that total shirt imports have not reached, let alone breached, the global quota for shirts priced below the specified levels. While this fact is significant, in the Board's view what is more significant is the fact that the apparent level of protection quickly becomes meaningless as total shirt imports increase at a significant rate, with the increase consisting to a considerable extent of shirts for the middle and upper ends of the market. Increased penetration in these areas would completely nullify the effectiveness of the quota as it is now constituted, and would result in irreparable damage to the production in Canada of men's and boys' shirts. The uncertainty caused by imports in these areas has, in some instances, led to the postponement of additional investment by producers which, the Board has been assured, would otherwise have taken place.

The Board has carefully reviewed the evidence which has been received during this review, together with the reports provided by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, Revenue Canada, Customs and Excise, and Statistics Canada, as well as evidence assembled by the Board's staff, in order to determine whether it should recommend the continuation, modification or termination of the special measures of protection which have been in effect since 1971. The Board has concluded that men's and boys' dress, sport and work shirts are being imported at such prices, in such quantities and under such conditions as to cause or threaten serious injury to the production in Canada of such shirts.

In the Board's view, the global quota is an appropriate vehicle to provide Canadian shirt manufacturers with the degree of protection considered to be necessary. However, the price "breaks" specified in the present measure do not provide the degree of protection considered to be appropriate in light of existing market conditions. The Board is of the opinion that since the present price "breaks" reflect market conditions in Canada in 1971, it would be appropriate under the circumstances to revise the price "breaks" to reflect the situation as it exists today. According to the Index of Industry Selling Prices published by Statistics Canada for the period ending October 1975 the industry selling price of shirts increased by $43.8 \%$ since 1971, the year in which the global shirt measure was introduced. Accordingly, new price "breaks" should be established for the purposes of the global shirt measure at $\$ 43.00$ and $\$ 47.00$ per dozen for men's and boys.' dress, sport and work shirts made from woven fabrics and knitted fabrics, respectively.

## Recommendations

Taking all the above factors into consideration, the Board recommends that:

1. The Import Control List be amended to include shirts, men's and boys' dress, work and sport, made from woven or knitted fabrics, with tailored collar, front opening and long or short sleeves;
2. The global quota be extended to November 29, 1978 to apply to shirts, men's and boys' dress, work and sport, made from woven or knitted fabrics, with tailored collar, front opening and long or short sleeves, and having an export price determined in accordance with the Anti-dumping Act, of less than
(a) forty-three Canadian dollars per dozen in the case of woven fabric shirts; and
(b) forty-seven Canadian dollars per dozen, in the case of knitted fabric shirts;
3. The reserves assigned to individual countries under the global shirt measure be increased by 6 percent. In the event the quantity of shirts having an export price within the range from $\$ 30.00$ per dozen up to, but not including, $\$ 43.00$ per dozen in the case of those shirts made from woven fabrics, and from $\$ 33.00$ per dozen up to, but not including, $\$ 47.00$ per dozen
for those shirts made from knitted fabrics; for which irrevocable letters of credit have been opened exceed the 6 percent increase in the country reserve in absolute terms, the excess quantity may be permitted to enter Canada ex quota on a onetime basis;
4. $\therefore$ The global quota be increased by only the quantity of shirts determined in accordance with No. 3 above;
5. In respect to those shirts as described in No. 1 above, having an export price of $\$ 43,00$ or more per dozen, if. made from woven fabrics and $\$ 47.00$ or more per dozen if made from knitted fabrics, permits be issued freely to importers on presentation of contracts providing the contract is submitted to the issuing authority within thirty days of the date on which the contract was signed.
6. The Export and Import Permits Division maintain records of all permits issued in accordance with No. 5 above and that it make reports thereon to the Textile and Clothing Board at the end of each calendar month; and
7. That the Board continue to monitor the situation with a view to making further recommendations as appropriate.

The Canadian Shirt Manufacturers! Association
Almo-Dante Manufacturing Inc,
John Forsyth Co. Limited
Macdonald:Stewart Textiles Ltd.
Modern Neckwear \& Shirt Co. Ltd.
Style Guild of Canada
J.M.L. Shirts Limited
Canadian Textiles Institute
Celanese Canada Limited
Dominion Textile Limited
Western Ontario Joint Board Amalgamated Glothing Workers of America
Society of the Button Industry
Retail Council of Canada
Consumers' Association of Canada
Popular Industries Limited
Triton Industries Inc.
High Commission of India
