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UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

CERTAIN YARNS, FABRICS, AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS:
BIBB MANUFACTURING COMPANY
MACON, GEORGIA

Report to the President
Firm Investigation No. TEA-F-31
and
Worker Investigation No. TEA-W-112
Under Sections 301(c)(1) and 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962



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UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

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Note.--The whole of the Commission's report to the President may not be made public since it contains certain information that would result in the disclosure of the operations of an individual concern. This published report is the same as the report to the President, except that the above-mentioned information has been omitted. Such omissions are indicated by asterisks.

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

U.S. Tariff Commission,
November 9, 1971.

To the President:

In accordance with section 301(f)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 885), the U.S. Tariff Commission herein reports the results of investigations made under sections 301(c)(1) and 301(c)(2) of that act in response to petitions filed by a textile firm and its workers.

On August 30, 1971, in response to a petition filed under section 301(a) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (the TEA) on that date by the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga., the U.S. Tariff Commission instituted an investigation under section 301(c)(1) of that act to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, articles like or directly competitive with the yarns, fabrics, and other articles produced by the aforementioned firm are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, serious injury to that firm.

On September 9, 1971, six employees of the Bibb Manufacturing Company also filed a petition under section 301(a) of the TEA on behalf of all employees of the firm who, beginning on or about January 1, 1971, have become unemployed or underemployed or have been threatened with unemployment or underemployment. On September 28, 1971, the U.S. Tariff Commission instituted an investigation under section 301(c)(2) of the TEA to determine whether, as a result in major part

of concessions granted under trade agreements, articles like or directly competitive with yarns, fabrics, and other articles produced by the aforementioned firm 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 the firm.

Public notice of the investigation requested by the firm (No. TEA-F-31) and that of the investigation requested by the workers (No. TEA-W-112) were published in the Federal Register of September 14, 1971 (36 F.R. 18842) and October 5, 1971 (36 F.R. 19425), respectively. Subsequently, under the provisions of section 403(a) of the TEA, the Commission consolidated the two investigations.

A public hearing requested by the firm in connection with investigation No. TEA-F-31 was held on September 20, 1971. All interested parties were offered opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard. 1/

The information in this report was obtained principally from officials of the petitioning firm; from its customers; from importers; and from the Commission's files.

1/ The transcript of the hearing and a copy of a brief submitted in connection with the investigation were attached to the original report to the President.

Finding of the Commission

On the basis of its investigation, the Commission finds (Commissioners Leonard and Young dissenting) that articles like or directly competitive with yarns, fabrics, and other articles (of the types described in the following provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS): yarns--301.01-.19, 302.01-.19, and 310.01-.02, -.10, -.11, -.40, -.50; fabrics--320.01-.30, 321.01-.30, 322.01-.30, 323.01-.30, 324.01-.30, 325.01-.30, and 357.80; sheets and pillowcases--363.30; and blankets--363.40, 363.45, and 363.85) produced by the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Georgia, are, 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 that firm or the unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of its workers.

Views of Chairman Bedell, Vice Chairman Parker,
Commissioner Sutton, and Commissioner Moore

This investigation was undertaken, under section 301(c) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, in response to petitions filed by the Bibb Manufacturing Co., Macon, Ga., and its workers, for determinations of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance under that Act.

The petitioning firm produces a wide variety of textile products in some 22 plants, including coarse cotton yarns, carpet yarns of manmade fibers, broadwoven fabrics of cotton, tire fabric of manmade fiber, sheets and pillow cases of cotton and manmade fibers, and blankets of cotton and manmade fibers, as well as woven fabrics of manmade fiber, knit fabrics of cotton and manmade fiber, certain industrial fabrics and cords, and wool yarns. The petitioners contend that imports of all of the foregoing, including certain finished products incorporating such articles, have increased in major part as a result of trade-agreement concessions and have caused serious injury to the firm and unemployment or underemployment of its workers.

Under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, the Commission, in order to make an affirmative decision respecting the petitions, must find with respect to the products of the firm that:

- (1) The imports of like or directly competitive products are increasing;
- (2) The increased imports are a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements;
- (3) The petitioning firm is being seriously injured or threatened with serious injury; and its workers unemployed or underemployed, 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.

In the instant case, each of these conditions have clearly been met.

The Bibb Manufacturing Co., hereafter referred to as Bibb, was founded in Macon, Ga., in 1876, to produce cotton yarns. Over the years Bibb expanded its operations to include the products named above. Today it is the largest textile producer in the State of Georgia and one of the largest in the United States.

As noted, Bibb is a multiproduct enterprise. For a substantial part of its product mix, the imports of like or directly competitive products have been increasing as a result in major part of trade-agreement concessions and in such volume as to cause serious injury to the firm within the meaning of the statute.

A mainstay of this firm has been broadwoven cotton fabrics (including duck, drill, twill, osnaburg, sheeting, and fancy cotton fabrics) which find their greatest market in a multitude of home and industrial products. Imports of such fabrics generally began to rise substantially, and to increase their level of import penetration, in the late 1950's after trade-agreement concessions were negotiated at Geneva in 1955. By 1964, such imports had reached an aggregate level of about 208 million square yards. Even after the termination of the two-priced system for cotton in 1954 the imports continued to enter in ever growing volume and by 1967 they had reached 379 million square yards. In that year, the hostilities in Vietnam resulted in an abnormally high demand for cotton fabrics in general, and imports were lower the following year (1968) when they amounted to 352 million square yards. They rose

thereafter, however, to 381 million square yards in 1969, and they amounted to 372 million square yards in 1970. During this period, the ratio of imports to consumption of most of the cotton articles herein considered rose sharply. With respect to cotton duck, for example, the import-consumption ratio rose from 11 percent in 1964 to 22 percent in 1970, whereas that for ABC sheeting rose from 5 percent to 18 percent. The corresponding ratios for sateen, twills, jeans, and drills were 4 percent (1964) and 9 percent (1970), whereas the ratios for osnaburg were 3 percent and 6 percent, respectively. In the aggregate, such ratios doubled between 1964 and 1970.

There can be no doubt that trade-agreement concessions have been the major cause of the increased imports of such products. The U.S. rates of duty on cotton fabrics similar to most of the types produced by Bibb were essentially unchanged from 1930 until 1955, when, pursuant to concessions granted to Japan under the GATT, the rates were reduced about 26 percent from the 1930 rates. The rates on such cotton fabrics were further reduced by 24 percent in the Kennedy Round. These latter reductions are being implemented in five stages, with the final stage scheduled to become effective on January 1, 1972.

In several previous investigations, the Commission has determined that the recent growth of imports of cotton fabrics is attributable in major part to trade-agreement concessions. In the report involving Arista Mills, 1/ for example, the Commission held that cotton fabrics

1/ Arista Mills, TEA-F-12 (Nov. 1970).

like or directly competitive with the products produced by that firm (generally of a kind here considered) "are being imported in increased quantities as a result in major part of trade agreement concessions" [emphasis added]. In a more recent case, that involving coarse broad-woven cotton fabrics produced by the Whittier Mills Company, 1/ a majority of the Commission held that:

Obviously, factors other than trade agreements had a bearing on . . . the trend of imports [of coarse cotton fabrics] . . . Notwithstanding, . . . evidence developed in this investigation indicates that in the highly competitive, large volume market for coarse cotton fabrics, a small price difference . . . may well be sufficient to determine whether a sale is made or lost. Under the circumstances, trade-agreement concessions of the magnitude here involved obviously were crucial.

The circumstances that warranted an affirmative decision involving Whittier Mills are applicable here as well. Both Whittier Mills and Bibb were engaged principally in the manufacture of articles produced on the cotton system. For both concerns, production costs rose sharply in the 1960's. For both concerns, market pressures from imports prevented them from increasing selling prices sufficiently to cover their costs of production. Both concerns expended considerable funds to develop viable product lines involving fibers other than cotton, including blends thereof. Both concerns found that their marketing opportunities in such products had seriously been undermined.

1/ Whittier Mills, TEA-F-29 and TEA-W-103, (Oct. 1971).

With respect to the articles produced by Bibb, its experience paralleled that of Whittier Mills. Basically, it produced products on the cotton system. In recent years, its production costs rose sharply. As a result of market pressure from imports, Bibb was unable to increase prices to meet costs so that substantial losses were sustained. By 1970, each of 10 representative cotton fabrics Bibb produced were being underpriced by comparable imported fabrics in direct relation to trade-agreement concessions. Concurrently, Bibb's customers turned to importers of such fabrics, and its sales declined precipitously from \$30 million in calendar year 1961 (38 percent of its total sales of all products) to \$14 million in fiscal year 1971 (12 percent of the total). In the highly competitive, large volume, low profit markets for such textile products, sales losses of this magnitude obviously constitute serious injury. Beginning in fiscal year 1967, Bibb's profit position, as measured by net income after taxes, eroded steadily. Although it operated without losses through fiscal year 1968, when a small profit was realized, the company suffered sizeable losses in fiscal years 1969, 1970, and 1971, which were attributable in substantial part to the mounting unprofitability of its cotton fabric operations and its inability to secure a larger share of the manmade fiber textile market which was increasingly dominated by concession-generated imports.

Losses on cotton fabrics increased each year during 1968-70 and aggregated \$3.6 million over the three year period. For fiscal year 1971, they amounted to \$1.9 million. This alone would constitute serious

injury even had the firm not been confronted by price suppression induced by concession-related import competition from other textile products as well. As imports of cotton fabrics increased, Bibb reoriented its operations into other textile product lines at considerable financial risk and start-up costs. Beginning in 1964, major expenditures were made on plants and equipment to produce bed sheeting and sheets and pillowcases at Columbus and Percale, Ga., and Lubbock, Tex., blankets at Newnan, Ga., synthetic carpet yarns at Forsyth and Macon, Ga., knit fabrics at Potterville, Ga., and bedspreads and draperies at Fort Valley, Ga. Meanwhile, imports of products like those being produced by Bibb, and on which trade-agreement concessions had been granted, also increased. Imports of sheets and pillowcases, for example, rose about 60 percent from 1964 to 1970. Imports of coarse yarns of manmade fibers, other than glass fibers, were 13 times higher in 1970 than in 1964, whereas entries of knit fabrics of manmade fibers rose about twentyfold. Evidence secured during the course of the investigation shows that imports of articles like those produced by Bibb, as measured by their fiber equivalents, more than doubled from 1964 to 1970. Of the total increase, over half consisted of articles containing manmade fibers.

As imports of textile products competitive with those produced by Bibb increased, its pre-tax losses mounted catastrophically, and aggregated over \$20 million for the 3-year period 1969-71. Concurrently, Bibb cut back its employment of production and related

workers from a peak of 9,185 in August 1967 to 6,158 in August of 1971. The firm, after a consistently profitable financial experience dating from the early 1900's, obviously is in serious financial difficulty, and a substantial proportion of its work force is unemployed. It is our view that Bibb's current difficulties stem from increased imports of textiles within the meaning of the statute.

Dissenting Views of Commissioners Leonard 1/ and Young

The Bibb Manufacturing Co. produces a wide range of textile products, with sales amounting to \$116,500,000 in 1971. There are large variations from one product group to another in the amount of and rate of change in imports of these products and in the extent of duty reductions. There were also shifts over time in the importance of each product group to Bibb's total production. Some of the products were in a profit position throughout the 1960's as well as for the period ending August 28, 1971. Most were profitable through 1967 after which losses occurred.

We focus our attention on those product groups which, taken together, form the bulk of Bibb's sales from year to year, amounting to about 90 percent of sales in 1971. Data on most of the remaining products were reported by Bibb in a general category rather than separately and, therefore, cannot be considered here. Even so, in the diversity of products which must be considered and the variation of factors associated with them, this investigation is tantamount to an industry investigation. 2/ Yet it was conducted under the time constraint of a firm investigation and limited to the circumstances

1/ Commissioner Leonard submitted copies of his views (as set forth here) to the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor on November 8, 1971.

2/ An industry investigation pursuant to a petition filed under Sec. 301(a)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 and conducted by the Tariff Commission under Sec. 301(b) of such Act, the so-called escape clause, is applicable to an entire domestic industry. The Commission must report its determination to the President within 6 months after the date upon which the petition is filed.

peculiar to Bibb and its employees. 1/ The same range of products subjected to the broader scope of an industry investigation and weighted by the circumstances of a number of firms might well give rise to a different body of evidence and thereby lead to a different result.

General Background

Bibb's internal problems

At the beginning, it should be noted that many of the problems besetting Bibb in recent years are not attributable to competition from imports. The company is going through a period of transition. It has virtually abandoned some traditional products, such as coarse carded cotton yarn for sale, for which the demand in the United States has drastically declined. From 1960 to 1970 the company closed five mills and reduced the facilities in two additional mills.

In August 1971, a corporate decision was taken to liquidate three mills producing coarse cotton yarn for sale at Macon, Porterdale, and

1/ A petition for adjustment assistance filed under Sec. 301(a)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 by a firm or by a group of workers is investigated by the Tariff Commission under Sec. 301(c)(1) or (c)(2), the so-called adjustment assistance provisions of the Trade Expansion Act. Such an investigation is applicable to a single firm or to a single group of workers and the report of such investigation must be made by the Commission within 60 days after the date upon which the petition was filed. In the instant case, the investigations pursuant to petitions filed first by the firm and later by certain workers of the firm were consolidated by the Commission pursuant to Sec. 403(a) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. The Commission is, therefore, reporting its determinations in both investigations in one report.

Columbus, Ga., and a dye mill at Macon, Ga., the principal function of which was the dyeing of such yarns. Substantial losses were incurred at these four facilities in fiscal year 1971; such losses were reported to exceed \$2 million.

Bibb has added a number of new product lines, such as manmade fiber and cotton blends, and has suffered through the attendant problems of installing and adjusting new machinery, overcoming initial rejection rates, gaining adequate quality control, and securing new customers. The company had to borrow \$40 million for modernization and new machinery, requiring an annual interest payment of \$2.5 million. Accounting practices have been altered several times in recent years. Selling and administrative expenses increased by 60 percent in 1968 over 1967 and almost doubled from 1966 to 1971, although net sales declined about 10 percent during this 5-year period. Several changes have been made in top management, and the president now in office has had only a short time to make his impact felt. Present management believes that during the next year the painful and costly adjustment of the company's operations will be virtually complete.

* * *

Cotton's competitive position

U.S. producers of coarse cotton yarns and fabrics have encountered a sharply declining domestic market for their products,

along with all cotton textiles, for many years. Sharp increases in cotton textile imports in the first half of the 1960's created severe problems for many cotton manufacturing companies. But import problems were overshadowed to a substantial degree by other difficulties during the 1960's, particularly in the last half of the 1960's.

Cotton has not benefited as other fibers have from the enlarged and expanding market for textiles that has resulted from increased population and income since World War II. While consumption of all fibers during 1970 was 47 percent above the level of 1960, consumption of cotton declined during this period. In addition to the displacement of cotton by manmade fibers in many end uses, cotton has also lost markets to nontextile materials such as paper and plastics. The largest of these losses has been in household and industrial uses-- the principal markets for coarse cotton fabrics like those Bibb produced. From 1960 to 1970, cotton's share of the industrial market declined from 29 percent to 23 percent while its share of the home furnishings market declined from 57 to 36 percent.

The increased military demand during 1965-67 had four important effects on the coarse cotton fabric market. First, the sudden surge of orders from the military obscured the continuing decline in civilian demand for coarse cotton yarns and fabrics. Second, since imported fabrics are not ordinarily used in military items, such items were provided almost exclusively by domestic producers, and domestic producers concentrated much of their output on this more lucrative business. Third, many users were forced to turn to imports in this

period because of shortages in domestic fabrics. The experience and satisfaction with less expensive imports encouraged their continued use by some customers after military purchases declined in 1968. Fourth, many civilian users in the United States, during the temporary shortage of cotton fabrics, turned to competing materials rather than to imports. Thus, the situation further accelerated the trend away from cotton fabrics in civilian uses.

In general, during the past 3-1/2 years, domestic producers have faced a declining domestic market without a comparable reduction in imports.

Imports Not the Major Factor

In general

The financial data of Bibb show that the company operated profitably during the first 8 years of the 1960's. The sharpest increase in cotton textile imports occurred from 1958 to 1966, which was the peak year for imports. But Bibb's two most profitable years of the 1960's occurred in 1965 and 1966. Its best year was 1966 when imports reached their peak. After 1966, profits decreased sharply and the company experienced successive losses during 1969-71. The losses in the latter 3 years, in effect, wiped out over half the profits of the previous 3 years. Whether increased imports were the major factor which caused this unenviable decline in profitability is the question to be answered here. Later the relationship of duty reductions to imports will be discussed.

It is instructive to examine the record of profitability of the Bibb Co. by individual products and in relation to the flow of imports. For this purpose, Bibb's products are grouped so as to show the relationship of imports to the financial position of each product group.

Coarse carded cotton yarns for sale (17.6 percent of Bibb's 1971 sales)

Four plants which Bibb is in the process of closing because of adverse financial experience were engaged in the spinning of cotton into coarse cotton yarn and the dyeing thereof. The profit position of these plants shows a complete reversal during the last 5 years. In 1966, when a substantial profit was realized from the operation of these plants, imports were at a peak. During the next 5 years, Bibb's profits and U.S. imports both declined steadily, culminating in the substantial loss position of Bibb which was the basis of the decision to close the plants.

Duck, sateen, drill and twill, and osnaburg (1.7 percent of Bibb's 1971 sales)

Although Bibb's sales of these fabrics accounted for less than 2 percent of the 1971 total, they represented a much larger part of the company's business in the mid and late 1960's. Although sales are not reported separately for each of these five fabrics, it seems clear that collectively they approximated 9 to 10 percent of the total sales as late as 1967, which was the last profitable year for Bibb's broadwoven cotton fabrics product line taken as a whole. From 1968 to the year ending August 28, 1971, Bibb experienced losses each year

in these fabrics. However, imports in each of the years 1968, 1969, and 1970 were less than the 1967 import total for these fabrics.

Tire fabric and related products (14.8 percent of Bibb's 1971 sales)

During the last 5 years, Bibb was in a profit position in this product. The peak profit year was achieved in 1968, the year in which imports peaked. Both profits and imports declined in 1969 and 1970.

Sheets and pillowcases (22.1 percent of Bibb's 1971 sales)

Bibb was in a substantial profit position through 1968, but losses were experienced thereafter. The losses, by and large, are attributable to the transition from the production of all cotton sheets and pillowcases to a blend of manmade fiber and cotton. In 1969, the first year in which Bibb showed a loss on sheets and pillowcases, and in each year thereafter, imports declined.

Cotton and manmade fiber blankets (9.9 percent of Bibb's 1971 sales)

In each year since 1963, when Bibb began its blanket production, it incurred losses in such production, with a rather substantial loss in 1969. For the years 1968, 1969, and 1970, imports of cotton blankets and manmade fiber blankets combined amounted to less than one-half of 1 percent of U.S. consumption. Furthermore, the United States was a net exporter of blankets during 1968-70, exports amounting to more than twice the quantity imported in each of these 3 years.

Carpet yarn (11.2 percent of Bibb's 1971 sales)

For the years 1969, 1970, and 1971, the years of Bibb's overall losses, carpet-yarn production operated on a break-even basis despite sharply increasing imports.

Imports Not in Major Part Result of ConcessionsPre-Kennedy Round concessions vs. two-price cotton

There are many factors that can be linked with an increase in textile imports into the United States. It is not possible to measure quantitatively and to compare the impact of some of these factors, such as the widespread construction of new and modern textile plants abroad after World War II, the programs of certain foreign governments to encourage exports of textiles, the financial and technical aid offered to developing countries through international agencies, and the inability of the American industry to supply certain segments of the domestic market from time to time. It is possible, however, to compare for the period 1955-64 two stimulants to U.S. imports of cotton textiles--duty reductions and the U.S. export program for raw cotton.

In 1955 the U.S. Government began a program that had the effect of making the same kind of U.S. cotton available for export to foreign mills at a substantially lower price than it was available to domestic mills (referred to as the two-price cotton system). Coincidentally, this cotton-export program took effect at about the same time that the first significant duty reductions resulting from trade-agreement

concessions were effective with respect to coarse cotton yarns and fabrics. As will be noted in the tabulation below, the competitive advantage gained by foreign textile mills over U.S. textile mills as a result of two-price cotton was substantially more for coarse fabrics and yarns than the competitive advantage they gained from the reduction in the rates of duty.

Estimated competitive advantage of foreign cotton mills
resulting from 2-price cotton and 1930-57 duty reductions

<u>Selected cotton products of Bibb Manufacturing Co.</u>	<u>2-price cotton</u>	<u>1930-57 duty reductions</u>
Coarse carded yarn (No. 10)---	8.1 cents/lb.	1.2 cents/lb.
Coarse fabric:		
Osnaburg-----	2.8 cents/sq. yd.	0.4 cents/sq. yd.
Duck-----	3.2 cents/sq. yd.	0.7 cents/sq. yd.
ABC sheeting-----	2.4 cents/sq. yd.	0.9 cents sq. yd.
Drills and twills-----	2.7 cents/sq. yd.	0.9 cents/sq. yd.
Carded sheets-----	12.3 cents/sheet	9.4 cents/sheet

Since pre-1962 import information on all of the individual coarse cotton yarn and fabric products of the type produced by Bibb is not available, the overall impact of duty reductions and two-price cotton is illustrated with respect to imports of certain cotton yarn and fabrics. From 1930 through 1954, there was no significant trend in the imports of cotton yarn and fabrics. Beginning in 1955, but to a more pronounced degree in 1959 after the full impact of the duty reduction and the two-price cotton advantage took effect, imports increased significantly. During 1959-63, imports of yarn exceeded by 20 times and imports of cotton fabrics exceeded by 3 times the imports

of any other 5-year period since World War II. Most of these increases came from the Asian countries. The textile industries in these countries were either rebuilt, fully modernized, or initially constructed (many with U.S. assistance) following the war.

It is not necessary to evaluate all of the changes that occurred in textile industries abroad in order to determine whether the increase in imports was a result in major part of trade-agreement concessions. Suffice it to say that the competitive advantage of two-price cotton was far more significant than duty reductions as a stimulant to increased imports of Bibb-type coarse cotton products during 1955-64.

From the mid-1950's to 1967, the year before the concessions granted under the Kennedy Round took effect, there were no significant duty reductions pursuant to trade-agreement concessions with respect to the major Bibb-type products.

Kennedy Round concessions and cotton textile imports

Turning now to the imports of Bibb-type cotton textiles during the years in which the duty reductions negotiated in the Kennedy Round became effective, it will be necessary to analyze each product separately because of the variations in duty and in the rate of imports. In several instances where duty reductions took effect before 1955, the analysis will include the earlier period.

Carded cotton yarn (Nos. 1-19) for sale (17.6 percent of Bibb's 1971 sales).--Imports of carded cotton yarn (Nos. 1-19) of the type produced by Bibb decreased from a high of 34.5 million pounds in

1966 to 8.4 million pounds in 1970 and to 2.9 million pounds for the first 6 months of 1971. These substantial declines in imports occurred in spite of a 5-percent annual reduction in the rates of duty pursuant to Kennedy Round concessions.

Coarse (ABC) cotton sheeting (3.2 percent of Bibb's 1971 sales).--

Imports of coarse ABC cotton carded sheeting, which is the type produced by Bibb, increased modestly in 1968 and substantially in 1969 and 1970. An examination of the sources of the imports of this type of fabric reveals that the increase in imports is attributable primarily to two or three countries. For example, there were no imports of type ABC sheeting from Brazil in 1968; in 1969 that country shipped a mere 0.8 million square yards of ABC sheeting to the United States. The amount had increased to 16.7 million square yards in 1970. However, based on the rate of imports for the first 6 months, there may be a decline to about 5 million square yards in 1971 because of limitations imposed by a recent bilateral agreement between Brazil and the United States under the LTA. 1/ The limitations were necessary because the Government of Brazil adopted and publicly announced a comprehensive program designed to encourage the exportation of cotton textiles to the United States. 2/ This program includes substantial tax credits, short-term financing at special low interest rates for exports of cotton textiles to the United States, exemption from certain taxes applicable to industrial products in Brazil, and preferred loans for modernization of textile machinery.

1/ Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles, discussion of which appears in appendix B of this report.

2/ Federative Republic of Brazil, Decree Law No. 491, Mar. 5, 1969.

Pakistan is another country which substantially expanded its shipments of coarse cotton ABC sheeting to the United States. For example, the increase in such shipments in 1969 over 1968 amounted to 10 million yards, and the quantity of imports in 1969 was almost double the quantity in 1968. The Government of Pakistan also embarked on a program to build up its textile industry and to increase its production in order to supply home needs and make significant additional quantities available for export. The Government export incentives included tax moratoriums, rebates of import duties on machinery and other production prerequisites, import protection against foreign competition, credit arrangements for purchase of machinery, and a bonus arrangement for export. 1/

Clearly, these governmental actions by two principal exporting countries represented an important factor in the increase in imports of coarse cotton ABC sheeting to the United States.

Knit fabrics of cotton (1.7 percent of Bibb's 1971 sales).--The first concession in the rate of duty on knit fabrics of cotton was in 1948, at which time the ad valorem rate was reduced by 25 percent. However, imports of such fabrics dropped from 82,000 pounds in 1948 to 16,000 pounds in 1954, in spite of the reduction in the ad valorem

1/ U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, FAS M-233, August 1971. We believe that the material cited in the previous note and in this note should have been in the section of this report titled "Information Obtained in the Investigation," but the Commission declined to place such material in that section although we consider the material important to the determination required by the statute as to whether increased imports are in major part the result of concessions granted under trade agreements.

rate of duty from 40 to 30 percent. With the institution of two-price cotton in 1955 and the competitive advantage which it gave to foreign mills, imports of knit fabrics rose steadily until they reached 386,000 pounds by 1964. The first duty reduction subsequent to 1948 began in 1968 under the Kennedy Round, when the duty was reduced 1 percentage point per year through 1971. Imports increased modestly from 235,000 pounds in 1967 to 262,000 pounds in 1968, but thereafter imports dropped sharply to 91,000 pounds in 1970.

Cotton sheets and pillowcases (8.5 percent of Bibb's 1971 sales).--The first duty concession on cotton sheets and pillowcases occurred in 1948, when the ad valorem rate was reduced from 25 to 20 percent. Imports were negligible prior to 1948. By 1954, imports had reached 700,000 pounds, less than one-half of 1 percent of U.S. consumption in that year. In 1955 the rate of duty was reduced from 20 percent to 12-1/2 percent ad valorem. As previously noted, the two-price cotton policy was put into effect the same year. The competitive advantage gained by foreign textile mills over those in the United States as a result of two-price cotton was about a third larger than the advantage gained by the duty reduction for carded sheets. The combined impact resulted in an increase of almost ten-fold in 1955 in the imports of cotton sheets and pillowcases. However, imports dropped from 6.2 million pounds in 1955 to only 2 million pounds in 1960. Thereafter, another upward trend began and imports reached a peak of 11 million pounds in 1966. The next duty

reductions occurred as a result of the Kennedy Round, beginning in 1968. During the period of the Kennedy Round reductions, however, imports fell 35 percent, from 10 million pounds in 1967 to 6.5 million pounds in 1970.

Cotton blankets (3.8 percent of Bibb's 1970 sales ^{1/}).--Unlike the other cotton articles considered here, cotton blankets were first subject to a duty concession in 1951, when the rate was reduced approximately 50 percent. In the 1950's, imports increased moderately. However, they began a steady decline in 1958 and by 1967, the year preceding the start of the Kennedy Round duty reductions, they had dropped by 75 percent to 330,000 pounds. During the first four stages of the Kennedy Round reductions, the import duties were reduced by an ad valorem equivalent of 1 percentage point. Imports rose modestly to 437,000 pounds in 1969 and then declined in 1970 to 397,000 pounds.

Kennedy Round concessions and imports of products of manmade fibers or blends

The imports of the most important Bibb-type cotton products having been dealt with, imports of Bibb-type products of manmade fibers or of blends of cotton and manmade fibers will now be considered.

Sheets and pillowcases of a blend of cotton and manmade fiber (13.6 percent of Bibb's 1971 sales).--Imports of sheets and pillowcases of blends of cotton and manmade fiber did not begin until 1967, when

^{1/} Figures are not available for 1971 sales of this item.

they amounted to 53,000 pounds (estimated). In the following year (1968) imports of the blended sheets increased to 148,000 pounds but declined sharply in 1969 and again in 1970, when they were down to 86,000 pounds. The decline in imports after 1968 coincided with a reduction in duty of 2.5 percentage points from 1968 to 1970.

Tire fabrics (14.8 percent of Bibb's 1971 sales).---The import record on tire fabrics of manmade fibers is erratic and shows a very strong response to changes in U.S. domestic demand. The first duty concession after 1930 took effect in 1968. However, prior to this change in duty, imports increased by seventeenfold from 1964 to 1966, primarily in response to a sharp increase in U.S. demand. Imports then fell off in 1967, in recognition of a sluggish market in the United States. There was another sharp increase in U.S. demand for tire fabrics in 1968, when imports increased about fivefold. During this peak year of imports, however, the ratio of imports to consumption amounted to less than 1 percent. Typical of the erratic nature of imports of tire fabrics, there was a sharp drop in 1969 and another drop in 1970, the second and third years of Kennedy Round concessions.

Manmade fiber blankets (6.1 percent of Bibb's 1970 sales $\frac{1}{10}$).---The first year for which import data are available is 1964, by which time the rate of duty had been reduced to less than 50 percent of the 1930 rate. During the entire span of 34 years from 1930 to 1964, imports had not reached the level of one-tenth of 1 percent of U.S. consumption, in spite of the duty reduction of more than 50 percent. There were

1/ Figures are not available for 1971 sales of this item.

further duty reductions effective beginning in 1968, but by that time imports had dropped 50 percent below the insignificant level of 1964. Following the first stage of the Kennedy Round duty reduction (1968), imports dropped from 44 million pounds in 1967 to 21 million pounds in 1968. Although there was an increase in imports from 1968 through 1970, they did not again reach a level of one-tenth of 1 percent of U.S. consumption until 1970. The impact of imports was manifestly so small that this product may be disregarded in connection with this determination.

Knit fabrics of manmade fiber (1.7 percent of Bibb's 1971 sales).---The ad valorem rate of duty applicable to knit fabrics of manmade fibers was reduced from its 1930 level by stages beginning in 1948 through 1963, with a total reduction of about 65 percent. After the first duty concession went into effect, imports increased from 1,000 pounds in 1948 to 29,000 pounds in 1959. While this represents a sharp percentage increase, it is still insignificant in terms of its impact on the fabric market. Polyester fiber, a noncellulosic manmade fiber, began to move into consumption in the United States in the mid-1950's. From 1959 onward there was a very large increase in the consumption of knit fabrics of manmade fibers, but imports reached only 232,000 pounds by 1963, the year in which the last duty concession became effective. Imports grew steadily after 1963 and reached 25 million pounds during the first half of 1971. However,

the increase in imports was a manifestation of the very rapid expansion in the U.S. demand for and production of noncellulosic fibers, particularly polyester. By 1970, U.S. mill consumption of noncellulosic fibers had increased to about 4 billion pounds. At certain times there was insufficient capacity to produce polyester in the United States in spite of the construction of many new plants. In order to meet the burgeoning U.S. demand, imports increased dramatically and probably would have increased whether or not the duty reductions had occurred during 1948-63.

An additional factor contributing to the increase in imports was the introduction of the LTA in 1962, which put restraints on the importation of knit fabrics of cotton. This caused a shift in imports from knit fabrics of cotton to knit fabrics of manmade fibers.

Nomex (5.1 percent of Bibb's 1971 sales).--According to information available to the Commission, there are no imports of Nomex (a specialty manmade-fiber fabric).

Carpet yarn of manmade fibers (11.2 percent of Bibb's 1971 sales).--Imports of yarn of manmade fibers have not followed a pattern consistent with reductions in rates of duty. Trade-agreement concessions were granted in 1948. Imports rose sharply in that year but declined just as sharply in 1949. Following another duty reduction in 1951, imports declined substantially. Although duties remained virtually unchanged until 1968, imports began a steady increase in

1959 and reached 30 million pounds in 1967. With the Kennedy Round reduction in 1968, imports doubled. After the duty reduction in 1969, imports declined 22 percent. After the third Kennedy Round reduction in 1970, imports again increased substantially.

Conclusion

In our consideration of this case we have examined individual products representing about 90 percent of sales of the Bibb Manufacturing Co. in 1971. For a number of products important to Bibb's total sales, imports actually declined rather than increased following duty reductions. For some other products, the evidence shows that imports increased primarily because of factors other than duty reductions, and for several products the imports were an insignificant share of U.S. consumption. Moreover, some of the Bibb products that experienced sharply increasing import competition were the most profitable among the company's line. By contrast, for some other products that experienced losses in recent years, the level of imports has actually declined.

This opinion has focused on the investigation of the firm. However, the information considered and conclusions expressed are equally relevant to the worker investigation with regard to the relationship of trade-agreement concessions to imports and that of imports to unemployment or underemployment of Bibb workers.

Accordingly, in the two instant investigations relating to a firm and to its workers, we do not determine that there are increased imports, in major part the result of concessions under trade agreements, which have been the major factor causing or threatening to cause serious injury to the Bibb Manufacturing Co. or unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of the Bibb Manufacturing Co.

INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

Articles Under Investigation

The public notice of each of the investigations with which this report is concerned described the articles produced by the Bibb Manufacturing Company and its employees in terms of the provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) as follows:

<u>Articles produced by Bibb</u>	<u>TSUS item No. applicable to imported product of same construction</u>
Yarns:	
Carded, wholly of cotton Nos. 1-19:	
Unbleached, singles-----	301.01-301.19
Bleached, colored or plied-----	302.01-302.19
Carpet yarns wholly of manmade fiber:	
Multifilament, not over 20 turns per inch, singles and plied-----	310.01, 310.02, 310.10, 310.11 310.40, 310.50
Noncontinuous, singles and plied-----	
Broadwoven fabrics wholly of cotton, average yarn Nos. 1-30:	
Not bleached and not colored-----	320.01-320.30
Bleached but not colored-----	321.01-321.30
Colored-----	322.01-322.30
Fancy woven or figured-----	323.01-323.30, 324.01-324.30, and 325.01- 325.30
Tire fabric wholly of manmade fiber-----	357.30
Sheets and pillowcases:	
Wholly or in chief value of cotton-----	363.30
Wholly or in chief value of manmade fiber-----	363.85 ^{1/}
Blankets:	
Wholly or in chief value of cotton-----	363.40, 363.45
Wholly or in chief value of manmade fiber-----	363.85

^{1/} TSUS item 363.85 was listed in the public notice only in connection with blankets. However, Bibb produces sheets and pillowcases of manmade fiber, which are dutiable, together with blankets, under this item.

Bibb's product line in recent years has consisted principally of the six groups of articles listed above. The company has also produced a number of other articles but, with the company's agreement, such articles were not covered by the public notice. They include:

- (1) Woven fabrics of manmade fiber;
- (2) Knit fabrics of cotton and of manmade fiber;
- (3) Certain industrial fabrics and cords; and
- (4) Wool yarn.

Bibb claims that it is suffering serious injury not only from imports of articles of the types described in the public notice, but also from imports of a wide variety of articles made from yarns and fabrics of the types that it produces. These complained-of imported articles include:

Hose for conducting liquids or gases, industrial belts and beltings, and industrial machine clothing containing cotton or manmade fibers;

Floor coverings;

Home furnishings such as towels, bedspreads, tablecloths, and drapes;

Women's apparel of manmade fibers, especially blouses, slacks, and dresses;

Canvas footwear and shoe uppers of canvas; and

Certain pneumatic tires.

The remainder of this report deals primarily with the six groups of articles identified in the public notice. Information relating to the other articles produced by Bibb and to the articles listed in the preceding paragraph is included, to the extent feasible, under the various topics discussed.

Carded Cotton Yarns

Carded cotton yarns of the types described in TSUS item 301.01 through 301.19 and 302.01 through 302.19 are produced by Bibb for sale to producers of tufted bedspreads, scatter rugs, and bath sets; of upholstery fabric, drapery and upholstery trim; of industrial hose, belts, and webbing; and of cordage and twine, carpet backing, knit gloves, and miscellaneous specialty items. Although Bibb produces similar yarns for use in its own production of broadwoven cotton fabrics of average yarn count 19 and coarser--e.g., duck and sheeting (including osnaburg)--the data on Bibb's carded cotton yarn in this report relate only to such yarn which Bibb produces for sale; information from the trade indicates that domestic producers of these types of fabrics generally produce all the yarns that they weave.

Cotton Broadwoven Fabrics

The cotton fabrics produced by Bibb for sale are of average yarn number 30 or coarser. They include various types of sheeting, as well as duck, drill, twill, sateen, and some specialty fabrics. The sheeting produced by Bibb for sale includes principally osnaburg and A, B, and C sheeting. Bibb also produces large quantities of cotton

bed sheeting in average yarn number up to 32 and bed sheeting of cotton-polyester blend. Almost all of Bibb's output of bed sheeting, however, is converted by Bibb into sheets and pillowcases before being shipped to customers.

In this report, the data on the cotton fabrics produced by Bibb relate only to the fabric produced for sale; the bed sheeting converted into sheets and pillowcases is discussed separately as sheets and pillowcases. The fabrics sold by Bibb go to producers of automobiles, furniture, upholstery, bedspreads, draperies, rugs, bookbindings, shoes, tents, and coated fabrics.

Yarns of Manmade Fiber

The yarns of manmade fiber produced by Bibb for sale are tufting yarns that are used in the manufacture of tufted carpets.

Woven Fabrics of Manmade Fiber

In recent years Bibb has produced several types of fabrics of manmade fiber. The type described in the public notice of these investigations is for sale to producers of tires. Bibb has also produced, in declining amounts, rayon, acrylic, and polyester woven fabrics for sale primarily to producers of women's apparel. * * *

Sheets, Pillowcases, and Blankets

As stated above, Bibb produces substantial quantities of sheets and pillowcases from cotton bed sheeting which it weaves. These are mostly muslins of yarn count 22 and percales of yarn count 28-32. Since 1968 Bibb has been producing increasing amounts of sheets and pillowcases of a 50/50 blend of cotton and manmade fiber. Such sheets and pillowcases are generally in chief value of manmade fiber. Products of that type are not listed in the public notice of this investigation but, if imported, are dutiable under the same TSUS item as blankets wholly or in chief value of manmade fibers. Bibb produces woven cotton blankets and both woven and nonwoven blankets of manmade fibers.

Bibb Manufacturing Company

General Operational Changes

Bibb Manufacturing Co., incorporated in the State of Georgia on June 19, 1876, is a multiproduct, vertically integrated, textile-producing enterprise currently operating 22 mills in eight towns in Georgia and one mill in Texas. * * *

From 1960 to 1970 the company closed five mills and reduced the facilities in two additional mills. In August 1971, a corporate decision was taken to liquidate three mills producing coarse cotton yarn for sale--at Macon, Porterdale, and Columbus, Ga.--and a dye mill at Macon, Ga., whose principal function was the dyeing of such yarns. Bibb reported substantial losses--in excess of \$2 million--at these four facilities in fiscal year 1971.

* * * * *

Employment

The number of production workers employed by Bibb, in terms of the data shown in table 1 (in appendix A), peaked at 9,185 in August 1967, then declined without interruption to 6,158 in August 1971, a level of employment 7 percent below that of August 1961 when 6,617 production workers were employed. Employment in terms of man-hours worked rose without interruption from 12.6 million in 1961 to 17.8 million in 1966, then declined irregularly to 11.1 million in fiscal

year 1971, a level 12 percent below that of 1961. Man-hours expended in the production of coarse carded cotton yarn and cotton fabric declined by 3.7 million, or 51 percent, between fiscal year 1961, when 7.3 million man-hours were expended, and fiscal year 1971, when 3.6 million man-hours were expended. This decline was the principal source of the overall decline in man-hours worked at Bibb Manufacturing between 1961 and 1971.

Bibb began terminating the employment of approximately 1,185 production and related workers on September 10, 1971, at four coarse cotton yarn plants, which are being liquidated, and the General Office at Macon, Ga., as indicated in the following table. Terminations are expected to end by December 31, 1971.

Number of employees being terminated at specified plants and locations

Plant and location	: Approximate number of employees : being terminated
Plants in liquidation:	:
Porterdale, Porterdale, Ga-----:	566
Anderson No. 3, Columbus, Ga-----:	64
Hawthorne, Macon, Ga-----:	368
Dye House, Macon, Ga-----:	135
General Office, Macon, Ga-----:	52
Total, above plants-----:	1,185
:	:

A spokesman for the firm estimated that 40 to 50 percent of the individuals being terminated at the facilities above will be relocated within the firm, but that an equal number of individuals in other facilities, because of bumping rights, will be terminated as a result of

the relocations. Hence, the net number to be terminated remains at approximately 1,185. Of the total number to be terminated, the spokesman estimates that 40 to 50 percent will be able to find other employment, but that 50 to 60 percent will become unemployed. Some 200 individuals were terminated at the closing facilities in the period January 1, 1971, to September 10, 1971. Two plants will continue producing coarse cotton yarn after December 1971: Payne, situated at Macon, Ga., and employing 288 individuals on June 1, 1971, and Taylor, situated at Potterville, Ga., and employing 63 individuals on that date.

The firm operates a pension plan which permits early retirement at age 55, although with a substantially reduced benefit. The spokesman could not determine, at this time, the number of employees who would retire under the pension plan. Personnel eligible for such retirement at each of the four plants being closed, however, as a percent of total personnel being terminated, are as follows: Porterdale, 17 percent; Anderson No. 3, 9 percent; Hawthorne, 13 percent; and Dye House, 16 percent.

For each of the four plants being closed, yearly employment data for the calendar years 1966-70 and monthly data for the fiscal years 1970 and 1971 are shown in tables 1a and 1b, respectively. * * *

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Tariff and Trade Data on the Major Products
of Bibb Manufacturing Company

Coarse Carded Cotton Yarn for Sale

U.S. tariff treatment

Coarse carded cotton yarn is dutiable in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA) according to type, state of processing, and the coarseness (or fineness) of the yarn. ^{1/} The original statutory rates of duty established in 1930 on cotton yarns of the types produced for sale by Bibb Manufacturing Co. remained unchanged until 1948 (table 8). For carded grey singles yarn, wholly of cotton, the original rate was 5 percent ad valorem plus 0.3 percent for each yarn number. In 1948, pursuant to a concession under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the increment increases for each yarn number were reduced to 0.25 percent. In 1956 and 1957 the rates were further reduced pursuant to a concession granted under the GATT. Under this concession, which took place in two stages, duties were reduced on June 30, 1957, to 4.5 percent ad valorem plus 0.225 percent for each number.

The rates were again subject to a concession under the sixth (Kennedy) round of tariff negotiations concluded on June 30, 1967. The reduction, by about 28 percent, is being implemented in five

^{1/} Cotton yarn is numbered according to the number of 840-yard hanks that weigh 1 pound. No. 1 cotton yarn measures 840 yards (1 hank) to the pound; No. 100 cotton yarn measures 84,000 yards (100 hanks) to the pound; the higher the yarn number, the finer the yarn.

annual stages, the final stage (3.24 percent plus 0.16 percent for each number) scheduled to become effective on January 1, 1972.

The 1930 rate on cotton yarn, which has been bleached, mercerized, colored, combed, or plied, of yarn numbers produced by Bibb Manufacturing, was 10 percent ad valorem plus 0.3 percent for each yarn number. In 1957 it became 9 percent ad valorem plus 0.225 percent for each yarn number, and in January 1971 it was 6.99 percent ad valorem plus 0.17 percent for each yarn number.

Pursuant to Presidential Proclamation No. 4074, effective August 16, 1971, the rates of duty on most imported products were increased by the temporary imposition of an additional duty of 10 percent ad valorem or less, as provided for in new subpart C of part 2 of the appendix to the TSUS. U.S. imports of articles wholly or in chief value of cotton considered in this report, like imports of all other articles subject to restraint under the LTA, 1/ are exempt from the aforementioned additional duty (headnote 5(g) to subpart C of part 2 of the appendix to the TSUS).

U.S. producers

Most yarn establishments are part of large integrated textile concerns which utilize the yarn in their own weaving operations. In 1970, out of approximately 3.5 billion pounds of carded and combed

1/ Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles, discussion of which appears in appendix B.

cotton yarn produced, some 2.7 billion pounds were produced for "captive" consumption. Of the 0.8 billion pounds of yarn produced for sale, about 0.5 billion pounds was carded yarn.

Number and location of plants.--About 85 establishments produced carded cotton yarn for sale in 1970; these were located primarily in the South, largely in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama.

Employment.--In 1967, the latest year for which such data are available, the number of production workers employed in establishments whose primary product was carded cotton yarn for sale amounted to 20,400, relatively unchanged from employment in 1963 which amounted to 20,100 production workers. Similarly, the number of man-hours devoted to production in such establishments in 1967 amounted to 39.9 million compared to 39.6 million in 1963.

U.S. consumption

Consumption of coarse carded cotton yarn for sale (Nos. 1-19) increased during the mid-1960's in response to the greater demand for articles produced from these yarns during the buildup of military operations in Viet-Nam (table 9). Consumption declined steadily after 1966 and, although there is estimated to have been a slight increase in 1971, consumption will still be well below 1966.

U.S. imports

Following the close of World War II, annual U.S. imports of all cotton yarns (including carded cotton yarns of Nos. 1-19, the type

produced by Bibb) were smaller than in most years of the 1930's until they increased sharply from 1959 to 1960 (table 12). Among the factors contributing to the rise in imports of such yarns, as well as of other cotton articles, were the U.S. export programs for raw cotton. These U.S. Government price-support programs, which went into effect in 1955 and were terminated in 1964, resulted in the so-called two-price system, which permitted exports of U.S. cotton to foreign mills at prices lower than those paid by U.S. mills for comparable cotton. 1/

U.S. imports of carded cotton yarn of Nos. 1-19 ranged between 8.0 million and 34.5 million pounds during the 10-year 1961-70 period (table 9). During 1961-64 imports of such yarns averaged about 11 million pounds per year. They increased sharply from 1965 to 1966, the year there was a critical shortage of yarn resulting from the Viet-Nam buildup. Imports of 34.5 million pounds during 1966 represented three times the total of 11.5 million pounds in 1965 and more than four times the estimated amount in 1961. In 1966, imports represented 6.1 percent of apparent domestic consumption. After 1966, the ratio of imports to consumption declined irregularly until it reached 2.1 percent in 1970. Imports during 1970 amounted to 8.4 million pounds and during the first 6 months of 1971 were at an annual rate of less than 6 million pounds. Over 80 percent of imports in recent years were singles, grey yarn (table 10).

1/ The two-price system for U.S. cotton is described in appendix C.

Mexico, Portugal, Brazil, the United Arab Republic, and Colombia have been the principal suppliers of coarse carded yarn in recent years (table 11). In 1966, imports from Mexico increased to 14.2 million pounds, up from 844,000 pounds in 1965. Although the imports from Mexico declined to 2.4 million pounds in 1970, that country was the leading supplier in that year on a quantity basis.

Most of the increase in imports in 1966 over 1965 was accounted for by Mexico, Portugal, and Brazil. Imports from Mexico were not controlled under the LTA during 1966. Since May 1, 1967, imports from Mexico have been restricted under the terms of bilateral agreements negotiated under the provisions of the LTA (see appendix B). Imports from the other principal suppliers of coarse yarn were under restrictions during 1966, but because of critical shortages of yarn, several countries (Brazil, Portugal, Israel, Colombia, and Spain) were granted special one-time allowances above their control levels. These special allowances have not been repeated since 1966. Imports of yarn (both carded and combed of all numbers) from all of these countries, except Israel, are currently restricted under the provisions of the LTA.

U.S. exports

Exports of carded cotton yarn of Nos. 1-19 were estimated to range between 1.2 million and 2.1 million pounds during the 8-year 1961-68 period (table 9). Exports increased sharply from 1.7 million pounds in 1968 to 17.8 million pounds in 1969. They amounted to 8.8 million pounds in 1970 and to 4.8 million pounds in January-June 1971.

The huge increase in 1969 was caused by exports to Indonesia on purchase orders issued pursuant to the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (Public Law 480, 83d Cong.). Large shipments were made to Ghana in 1970 and to Indonesia in 1971, also under Public Law 480. Under the Public Law 480 program, the sales were made for foreign currencies and the exporter reimbursed by the U.S. Government in dollars. The foreign currencies are deposited in the foreign countries to the credit of the U.S. Treasury and used in accordance with agreements negotiated by the United States and the individual foreign countries. Exports exceeded imports in 1969, 1970, and in January-June 1971 as a result of the shipments under Public Law 480.

Bibb Manufacturing Company

Bibb has been producing cotton yarn since the firm was established in 1876. Initially such yarn was its only product. In many years of the company's long history, cotton yarn has been the leading contributor to the value of sales. In the 1961-70 decade, for example, the sales value of cotton yarn exceeded that of any other product in every year except 1961 * * *. In the fiscal year ending August 28, 1971, cotton yarn declined to second place in terms of sales value and is expected to become less important as the company closes three more yarn plants and also the dye house.

During the 2-year period 1969-70, Bibb closed two cotton yarn plants (Star No. 1 in 1969 and Macon I 1/ in 1970) and discontinued the production of cotton yarn for sale at two other plants (Columbus and Welaunee). After the Anderson 3, Hawthorne, and Porterdale plants are closed, Bibb expects to continue on a much smaller scale to produce cotton yarn for sale at two plants (Payne and Taylor). Shipments (including transfers to the dye house) from the three plants that are closing this year accounted for 67 percent (in terms of pounds) of Bibb's total shipment from its cotton yarn plants in 1966 and 62 percent in 1970.

Production.--Coarse carded cotton yarn for sale is the only product of the four plants which are in the process of being closed; see discussion on p. A-6. Production in fiscal year 1971 2/ was slightly more than half the quantity produced in 1966, the peak year in the 1961-71 period * * *. The high level of production in 1966 reflected the extraordinary demands for the Viet-Nam buildup.

The position of Bibb Manufacturing in the production, as related to total U.S. production of coarse carded cotton yarn, changed little during the period 1961-69. * * *

* * * * *

1/ Macon I was converted to the production of carpet yarns of man-made fiber in 1971; it is now called Coliseum.

2/ Fiscal year ending August 28.

Certain Cotton Fabrics

U.S. tariff treatment

The U.S. rates of duty on cotton fabrics similar to most of the types produced by Bibb were essentially unchanged from 1930 until the granting of concessions, originally negotiated with Japan under the GATT, effective September 10, 1955. ^{1/} The rate applicable before the reductions on grey fabrics, not fancy or figured (item 320.--) was 10.0 percent ad valorem plus 0.35 percent ad valorem for each yarn number. The rate on bleached fabrics (item 321.--) was 3.0 percentage points higher and for colored fabrics (item 322.--) 6.0 percentage points higher than the rate on fabric in the grey (table 16). The corresponding rates on fabrics which are fancy or figured were 20.0 percent (item 323.--), 23.0 percent (item 324.--), and 26.0 percent (item 325.--), plus 0.35 percent ad valorem for each yarn number.

The lower rates resulting from the GATT concessions initially negotiated with Japan in 1955 represented reductions on most cotton fabrics of about 26 percent from the 1930 rates. The rates on such cotton fabrics were further reduced by 24 percent in the Kennedy Round. The reduction is being implemented in five annual stages, the final stage (5.71 % + 0.19 % for each yarn number on grey fabric, not fancy or figured) is scheduled to become effective on January 1, 1972.

^{1/} The rates on fabrics of higher value than those generally sold by Bibb were reduced earlier (in 1939) and bound in 1948.

U.S. producers

Cotton duck and allied fabrics (accounting for between 5 and 10 percent of the total weight of broadwoven fabric annual production) were produced by 29 establishments in 1967, up from 19 in 1963 to meet military needs. 1/

Coarse cotton sheeting (including osnaburg and ABC sheeting except bed sheeting) and allied fabrics such as jeans, twills, drills, and sateens, and other sheeting-yarn fabrics account for about a third of the weight of annual production of broadwoven fabrics. This group of fabrics were produced by 79 establishments in 1967 compared to 81 in 1963. 1/

Most of the coarse carded cotton broadwoven fabric is produced in the South, primarily in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Texas.

Employment

The number of production workers employed in establishments whose primary product was cotton duck and allied fabrics amounted to 12,900 in 1967, an increase of 65 percent when compared to 7,800 such employees in 1963. 1/ Moreover, man-hours expended in these establishments advanced even more sharply from 15.2 million in 1963 to 26.2 million in 1967, or 72 percent.

1/ 1967 is the latest year for which such data are available.

For establishments whose primary product was cotton sheeting and allied products, the number of production workers in 1967 amounted to 44,500, a decline of 9 percent from the number reported for 1963, 48,700. Man-hours expended in these establishments declined more moderately, from 100.2 million in 1963 to 94.9 million in 1967, or 5 percent.

U.S. consumption

Consumption of the coarse carded cotton fabrics specified in table 17 was approximately 3 billion to 4 billion square yards annually during the 1961-70 period, reaching a peak in 1967 and declining steadily thereafter.

Consumption of cotton fabrics has been greatly influenced in recent years by changing market requirements. Cotton has not benefited as greatly as other fibers from the enlarged and expanding market for textiles resulting from increased population and income since World War II. While U.S. mill consumption of all fibers during 1969 was nearly 50 percent above the level of 1961, such consumption of cotton declined (table 18). ^{1/} In addition to the displacement of cotton by manmade fibers in many end uses, cotton has also lost markets to non-textile materials such as paper and plastics.

Most coarse carded cotton fabrics, particularly ducks and osnaburgs, find their greatest use in household and industrial markets, and are

^{1/} Part of the increase in the use of manmade textile fibers has been in markets which are not suitable outlets for natural fibers.

little influenced by developments in the dress and casual apparel market. Moreover, since 1940, cotton fabrics have sustained more losses in the industrial and household markets than in the apparel market. The most significant losses have been in the tire-cord and bag markets.

Military uses have, at times, accounted for a substantial part of the total consumption of coarse carded fabrics. During 1967, which was the peak for military purchases in recent years, military consumption of duck accounted for about 11 percent of domestic consumption of duck; the corresponding portion for osnaburg was 46 percent; and for drills, twills, and sateens it was 8 percent. Military consumption has declined sharply after 1967, from about 500 million square yards in that year to less than 50 million in 1970 (table 19), having a severe impact on the domestic production and consumption of coarse carded cotton fabrics.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of all cotton fabric (including coarse carded cotton fabric of the type produced by Bibb) began to increase significantly in 1955 (table 12). Among the factors contributing to the rise in imports of such fabrics, as well as of other cotton articles, were the U.S. export programs for raw cotton. These U.S. Government price - support programs, which went into effect in 1955 and were terminated in 1964, resulted in the so-called two-price system, which permitted exports of U.S. cotton to foreign mills at prices lower than those paid by U.S.

mills for comparable cotton. 1/ During 1962-64, U.S. imports of coarse cotton fabric averaged 225 million square yards per year. Imports of such cotton fabrics increased sharply in the mid-1960's to supply civilian requirement during the Viet-Nam buildup. During 1968-71, imports have remained slightly below the peak level of 1967, despite a marked decline in domestic consumption of these fabrics (table 17).

Imports of cotton duck increased steadily from less than 40 million square yards in 1964 to over 90 million in 1967; since then they have fluctuated, amounting to about 75 million yards in 1970. Imports during the first 6 months of 1971 were at an annual rate of about 65 million square yards. Imports as a percentage of consumption fluctuated between 11.4 percent in 1964 and 21.5 percent in 1970; during the first 6 months of 1971, the percentage was 19.9. Hong Kong has been the leading supplier of duck in recent years, accounting for about 44 percent of 1970 imports (32.2 million square yards). Other important suppliers have been Korea (13.4 million square yards in 1970), Mexico (6.5 million), Pakistan (6.3 million), India (4.9 million), and Brazil (3.0 million). All of these suppliers of duck have specific limitations on their exports of this fabric to the United States pursuant to bilateral agreements under article 4 of the LTA. 2/ The current annual agreement levels for major suppliers of duck are shown in the following table.

1/ See appendix C for a discussion of the two-price system for U.S. cotton.

2/ A discussion of the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA) appears in appendix B.

Effective dates and agreement levels under LTA
bilaterals applicable to cotton duck

Source	Effective date of limitation	Agreement level
		<u>Square yards</u>
Hong Kong-----	Oct. 1, 1971	42,627,804
Republic of Korea-----	Jan. 1, 1971	8,913,712
Pakistan-----	July 1, 1971	8,925,000
India-----	Oct. 1, 1971	7,665,000
Mexico-----	May 1, 1971	6,750,000
Brazil-----	Oct. 1, 1971	2,625,000

Imports of carded sheeting (including osnaburg) increased from less than 115 million square yards in 1964 to about 200 million in 1968, 1969, and 1970. Imports during the first 6 months of 1971 were at the annual rate of about 220 million square yards. Imports as a percentage of consumption increased steadily from 7.6 percent in 1964 to 14.7 percent in 1970; during the first six months of 1971, the percentage was 16.0. Hong Kong has been the leading supplier in recent years, accounting for about one-third of 1970 imports (67.0 million square yards). Other important suppliers have been Pakistan (33.0 million square yards in 1970), India (19.8 million), Brazil (19.9 million), Taiwan (23.2 million), and the United Arab Republic (15.9 million). All of these suppliers of carded sheeting have specific limitations on their exports of this fabric to the United States pursuant to bilateral agreements under article 4 of the LTA. The current annual agreement levels for major suppliers of carded sheeting are shown in the following table.

Effective dates and agreement levels under LTA bilaterals
applicable to carded sheeting

Source	Effective date of limitation	Agreement level <u>Square yards</u>
Hong Kong-----	Oct. 1, 1971	<u>1/</u> 76,934,063
Pakistan-----	July 1, 1971	<u>1/</u> 37,800,000
India-----	Oct. 1, 1971	<u>1/</u> 29,925,000
Brazil-----	Oct. 1, 1971	12,600,000
Taiwan-----	Jan. 1, 1971	24,219,716
United Arab Republic-----	Oct. 1, 1971	<u>2/</u> 26,250,000

1/ Includes combed sheeting.

2/ Sheeting and carded yarn fabrics, n.e.s., cannot exceed 30 million square yards.

Imports of carded cotton twills, drills, jeans, and sateens increased from less than 40 million square yards in 1964 to 78 million in 1967; since then they have fluctuated and amounted to 68 million in 1970. Imports during the first six months of 1971 were at the annual rate of 64 million yards. Imports as a percentage of consumption during 1964-70 have fluctuated between 3.8 percent in 1964 and 10.0 percent in 1969. The ratio was 9.3 percent in 1970 and during the first six months of 1971 the percentage was 8.5

Japan was the principal supplier of carded sateens in 1970, accounting for 2.4 million square yards. Other suppliers included Hong Kong (1.4 million); and Colombia (0.5 million).

Hong Kong was the principal supplier of carded twills (including drills and jeans) in 1970, accounting for 23.4 million square yards. Other suppliers included Brazil (8.4 million), India (10.8 million), United Arab Republic (3.3 million), Taiwan (1.9 million), Spain (2.3 million), Mexico (1.8 million), and Singapore (1.6 million).

All of the principal suppliers of twills and sateens have specific limitations on their exports of these fabrics to the United States pursuant to bilateral agreements under article 4 of the LTA. The limitations, in most cases, are applicable to both carded and combed fabric. The current annual agreement levels for major suppliers of twills and sateens are shown in the following table.

Effective dates and agreement levels under LTA bilaterals applicable to cotton twills and sateens

Source	Effective date of limitation	Agreement level
		Square yards
Hong Kong-----	Oct. 1, 1971	<u>1/</u> 28,550,419
Japan-----	Jan. 1, 1971	<u>2/</u>
Colombia-----	July 1, 1971	<u>1/</u> 7,600,000
Brazil-----	Oct. 1, 1971	<u>1/</u> 4,725,000
India-----	Oct. 1, 1971	14,280,000
United Arab Republic-----	Oct. 1, 1971	<u>3/</u> 3,675,000
Taiwan-----	Jan. 1, 1971	<u>1/</u> 2,649,082
Spain-----	Jan. 1, 1971	<u>1/</u> 5,730,000
Mexico-----	May 1, 1971	<u>1/</u> 12,262,500
Singapore-----	Jan. 1, 1971	<u>1/</u> 1,212,750

1/ Includes combed.

2/ Included in a basket limitation which includes many fabrics.

3/ Included within a larger group ceiling which cannot be exceeded.

Imports of certain fancy or figured cotton fabrics, not referred to above, rose very sharply between 1964 and 1970 as indicated below:

Certain carded cotton fabrics, fancy or figured, not bleached and not colored, of average yarn numbers 10-19: U.S. imports for consumption, 1964-71 and January-June 1971 1/

(In thousands of square yards)

Year	Quantity
1964-----	2,151
1965-----	3,354
1966-----	5,343
1967-----	7,636
1968-----	10,514
1969-----	16,803
1970-----	25,095
1971 (January-June)-----	6,054

1/ Statistical class 323.1092

The statistics in the above table contain, in large part, data on fabrics like the fancy or figured tablecloth, drapery, or other household fabrics on which the petitioner applied an increasing proportion of its production facilities in 1970 and the first half of 1971.

During the 1930-70 period, total imports of all cotton fabrics did not show any significant change in pattern until 1959 and 1960 (table 12). In 1960, imports of cotton fabrics were about double the level of the previous year. Since 1960, imports have continued at levels considerably above those of the 1930-59 period.

U.S. exports

Exports of coarse carded cotton fabric were comparatively small throughout the period 1961-70 and January-June 1971 (table 17). They

ranged between 99 million square yards in 1964 (2.7 percent of production). Exports were equivalent to 41 percent of imports in 1961 but were only one-tenth as large as imports in 1969 and 1970.

Bibb Manufacturing Co.

Production.--The principal coarse carded cotton fabrics produced by Bibb Manufacturing in the calendar years 1961-70 were duck, twill, sateen, sheeting, osnaburg, and fabrics used for an infinite number of home and industrial purposes. The company accounted for * * * of the total U.S. production of like or similar fabrics in 1961. The ratio declined steadily to * * * in 1970. Total production fell sharply in 1971, 1/ accompanied by a sharp increase in decorative fabrics for home furnishings * * *.

* * * * *

1/ Fiscal year ending August 28.

Yarns of Manmade Fibers (Including Carpet Yarns)

U.S. tariff treatment

Yarn of manmade fibers are dutiable at many different rates, depending on various characteristics such as unit value, degree of twist, number of plies, and the method of manufacture. In an attempt to measure the reductions in the rates resulting from trade-agreement concessions, the average ad valorem equivalent of the rates in effect during each of the years 1947-71 was computed on the basis of the unit values of the imports during 1970. The average ad valorem equivalent of the rates thus computed declined from an estimated 56 percent in 1947 when the 1930 rates were still in effect to 30 percent in 1948 when the first GATT concessions became effective (table 20). The average ad valorem equivalent declined to 27.8 percent following the GATT concessions effective in June 1951 and to 26.4 percent following the two-stage GATT concession which became fully effective in June 1957. The first stage of the five-stage Kennedy Round concessions reduced the average ad valorem equivalent to 22.8 percent in 1968, and the fourth stage of those concessions to 16.9 percent in 1971.

U.S. producers

Number and location of plants.--About 30 domestic companies, which are classified in U.S. Census data as chemical companies, operated more than 60 plants where yarns of continuous manmade fibers were manufactured from raw materials. 1/ More than two-thirds of the

1/ Bibb, a textile firm, is not included among these companies.

plants are situated in the South Atlantic States, primarily in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. Over a third of the plants produce yarns used in carpets.

An additional 170 companies (including Bibb) operating more than 240 plants purchase yarns of continuous manmade fibers from the 30 primary companies and twist, ply, and texture them. These producers are referred to as throwsters. Almost half of the plants are in the South Atlantic States, with the greatest concentration in North Carolina. Less than a third of the 240 plants manufacture yarns used for carpets.

Approximately 300 U.S. companies (including Bibb) operating almost 400 plants manufacture yarns wholly of noncontinuous manmade fibers. More than half of the plants are in the South Atlantic States, primarily in North Carolina, and over a third are in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, notably Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Less than a third of the 400 plants spin yarns used in carpeting.

Employment.--The following are employment data on the U.S. production of certain manmade-fiber yarns of the class covering the carpet yarns produced by Bibb Manufacturing. In 1967, 1/ the number of production workers employed in establishments whose primary product was spun yarns of noncellulosic fiber, including the types of carpet yarns produced by Bibb, amounted to 21,400, an increase of 77 percent over 1963 when 12,100 were employed in such establishments. Man-hours

1/ 1967 is the latest year for which data are available.

worked increased to 44.8 million, or 78 percent, when compared to 25.1 million worked in 1963. In 1967, 2,500 production workers were employed in establishments whose primary product was thrown filament yarns (not spun), other than textured yarns, and 5.0 million man-hours were expended in the production of such yarns. Comparable data for 1963 are not available.

U.S. consumption

Total U.S. consumption of yarns of manmade fibers, except glass, increased from about 1,552 million pounds in 1961 to 4,369 million pounds in 1969 but declined to 4,144 million pounds in 1970 (table 21). Most yarns covered herein are consumed in the Southeastern States; the majority of imports enter through ports in these States. Domestic and imported yarns can generally be processed on the same types of equipment; occasionally, both domestic and imported yarns are consumed in the same plants for the same uses.

Estimated consumption of manmade-fiber yarns which possess the degree of coarseness equivalent to the coarse carded cotton yarns produced for sale by the petitioners are shown in the bottom part of table 21. These estimated statistics also include yarns like the manmade-fiber carpet yarns produced by the petitioners.

U.S. imports

From 1961 to 1967; imports of all types of yarns of manmade fiber were less than 1 percent of the domestic consumption; during the 1968-70 period, imports increased from 1.6 percent of the consumption to 3.5 percent (table 21).

Data categorized by end use are not available for yarns of manmade fibers. The lower half of table 21 shows the estimated imports of yarns of manmade fibers equivalent to the degree of coarseness of cotton yarns and carpet yarns sold by the petitioners. It is probable that the U.S. imports of coarse yarns contain substantial quantities of carpet yarns.

U.S. exports

In the period since 1960, exports of yarns of manmade fibers exceeded imports until 1970; imports exceeded exports in 1970 and in January-June 1971 (table 21). Exports in years prior to 1967 were many times the quantity imported, but were less than double the quantity imported in 1967-69.

Bibb Manufacturing Co.

Production.--Bibb Manufacturing produces carpet yarns of manmade fibers of two principal types. One type is manufactured from purchased domestic continuous-filament single yarns; these are twisted, plied, and heat set. The other type is spun from purchased domestic cut-staple fibers. The yarns are sold to floor-covering producers, principally tufters.

The quantity produced rose sharply in the calendar years 1966-68, declined in 1969 and 1970, but production in the company's fiscal year ending August 28, 1971, was the highest in the 1961-71 period * * *.

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Tire Fabrics of Manmade Fibers

U.S. tariff treatment

The 1930 rate of 25 percent ad valorem was not changed until 1968, when the duty became 22 percent ad valorem (see note at bottom of table 22). The rate became 15 percent ad valorem in 1971.

U.S. producers

Twenty establishments, principally in the Southern States, produce tire fabrics. Some of the establishments also produce tires.

For establishments whose primary product was tire cord and fabric, the bulk of which is produced from manmade continuous filament yarns, the number of production workers in 1967 amounted to 9,200, an increase of 10 percent from the number reported for 1963, which was 8,400. In 1969 the number of production workers in such establishments increased another 10 percent, when compared to 1967, to 10,100 (preliminary).

Man-hours expended in the production of tire cord and fabric advanced from 16.4 million in 1963 to 18.4 million in 1967, or 12 percent, and to 21.2 million (preliminary) in 1969, an additional 15 percent.

U.S. consumption

U.S. consumption of tire fabrics of manmade fibers has, in general, increased rapidly since 1960 and nearly all was domestically produced (table 22). The declines in consumption in 1967 and 1970 coincided with declines in the domestic production of passenger cars.

U.S. imports and exports

Imports of tire fabrics have been below 1 percent of U.S. consumption since 1960 (table 22). Exports of such fabrics were many times as great as imports in the period 1965-67 and were more than double the quantity imported in 1968-70.

Bibb Manufacturing Co.

Production.--Bibb Manufacturing produces tire fabrics from purchased continuous-filament yarns which are further twisted and multiple plied, before being woven. 1/ The fabrics are sold to tire producers. Following a decline in its production of tire fabrics and related products in 1969 and 1970, the production in fiscal 1971 exceeded that in 1968 * * *.

* * * * *

1/ Tire cord fabric consists almost wholly of the warp cords; it contains only two or three small filling yarns per inch to hold the cords in position.

Sheets and Pillowcases

U.S. tariff treatment

Cotton sheets and pillowcases were dutiable at 25 percent ad valorem in 1930. The rate became 20 percent in 1948, 12.5 percent in 1955, and the Kennedy Round of concessions resulted in a rate of 10 percent in 1971, a rate 60 percent below the 1930 rate (table 23). Sheets and pillowcases of a 50/50 blend of cotton and manmade fiber of the type produced by Bibb are generally dutiable under TSUS item 363.85, which also provides for blankets wholly or in chief value of manmade fiber; for the tariff listing, see table 26 and discussion on p. A-37.

U.S. producers

Number and location of plants.--The producers of cotton fabrics (including fabrics of cotton-manmade blends) are also the principal producers of sheets and pillowcases. Sheets and pillowcases are also made by other firms from purchased sheeting yard goods. About ten concerns in the Southern States produce the major portion of the U.S. total.

Employment.--For weaving mills whose primary product was sheets and pillowcases of cotton and of manmade fiber and cotton blend, the number of production workers in 1967 ^{1/} amounted to 7,500, an increase of 29 percent from the number reported for 1963, 5,800. Man-hours expended in such establishments increased, even more sharply, to 16.6 million in 1967 from 12.4 million in 1963, or 34 percent.

^{1/} 1967 is the latest year for which data are available.

In 1967 the number of production workers employed in establishments whose primary product was sheets and pillowcases, where such establishments were not also weaving mills, amounted to 3,800, and 8.7 million man-hours were expended in the production of such sheets and pillowcases. Comparable data for 1963 are not available.

U.S. consumption

The decline in the consumption of cotton sheets and pillowcases during the period 1966-70 was accompanied by the introduction and rapid increase in sheets and pillowcases of manmade-fiber and cotton blends (table 24). Total production (all fibers), by weight, increased markedly between 1961-70 but there were periods of decline in 1968 and 1969.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of cotton sheets and pillowcases increased sharply from 1954 to 1955 (table 23). They totaled 6.2 million pounds, valued at \$1.9 million in 1955. During the years 1956-61, annual imports averaged 2.8 million pounds and \$1.4 million. Imports increased sharply to 5.0 million pounds, valued at \$4.0 million, in 1962 and to 11.0 million pounds, valued at \$9.4 million in 1966. Among the factors contributing to the rise in imports of such sheets and pillowcases, as well as of other cotton articles, were the U.S. export programs for raw cotton. These U.S. Government price-support programs, which went into effect in 1955 and were terminated in 1964 resulted in the so-called two-price

system, which permitted exports of U.S. cotton to foreign mills at prices lower than those paid by U.S. mills for comparable cotton. 1/

The imports of cotton sheets and pillowcases in 1966 were double those in 1965, but in subsequent years imports have been declining. During January-June 1971, cotton sheets and pillowcases were imported at an annual rate of 6.6 million pounds, valued at \$6.7 million. Imports of sheets and pillowcases in chief value of manmade fiber have been small in relation to imports of cotton sheets and pillowcases (table 24).

Total imports of sheets and pillowcases did not exceed 3 percent of domestic consumption in the 1961-70 period (table 24). Imports of cotton sheets and pillowcases are subject to restraint under the terms of the LTA. 2/

U.S. exports

Exports of sheets and pillowcases of cotton and of manmade-fiber and cotton blends were about one percent of U.S. production in the period 1961-70. They were less than imports in all the years in the period 1962-70 and in January-June 1971.

Bibb Manufacturing Co.

Production.---The company produces cotton bed sheeting, both carded and combed, and no-iron bed sheeting consisting of manmade-fiber and

1/ See appendix C for a discussion of the two-price system for U.S. cotton during 1955-64.

2/ Discussed in appendix B.

cotton blend. The sheetings are bleached, dyed, and/or printed and made into sheets (and pillowcases) of varying dimensions, styles (flat, fitted, etc.), and color combinations. They are sold directly to department stores, part of them under the Bibb label. * * *

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Blankets of Cotton and Manmade Fibers

U.S. tariff treatment

Imported cotton blankets are dutiable at two separate rates (table 25). The rate of those valued not over 47.5 cents per pound became 6.2 cents per pound in 1971, reduced at several stages from the 1930 rate of 14.25 cents per pound. The ad valorem equivalent was 17.6 percent in 1930 and 7.7 percent in 1971, based on imports in 1970. The rate on cotton blankets valued over 47.5 cents per pound was 30 percent ad valorem in 1930. The rate became 15 percent in 1951 and 13 percent in 1970.

Imports of blankets of manmade fibers were dutiable at 45 cents per pound plus 65 percent ad valorem (table 26). Trade-agreement concessions in 1948 and in several subsequent years resulted in the rate existing in 1971, 15 cents per pound plus 18 percent ad valorem. The ad valorem equivalents of the rates, based on the average unit value of imports in 1970, were 86.1 percent in 1930, 47.9 percent in 1948, 37.3 percent in 1968 and 25 percent in 1971.

U.S. producers

About 24 concerns produce cotton blankets, principally in the Southern States. Most of these producers make the fabrics from which the blankets are made as well as other cotton fabrics. Blankets of manmade fibers are produced by about 50 establishments located throughout the United States. These blankets are the principal product of a part of the 50 establishments but are only a part of the production of

other establishments producing other furnishings and fabrics other than blanketing. Separate employment data are not available on blankets of cotton and of manmade fibers.

U.S. consumption

The quantity of cotton blankets consumed, by weight, increased sharply from 1963 to 1964 but in 1970 the quantity was two-thirds that of 1961 (table 27). Accompanying the decline in cotton blankets (and wool blankets) was an increase in the consumption of blankets of man-made fibers (table 28).

U.S. imports

Since World War II, U.S. imports of cotton blankets have not been large. The reported value of imports of cotton blankets first exceeded \$100,000 in 1955, when imports were valued at \$191,000. Imports then rose to 106 million pounds, valued at \$537,000, in 1957 and thereafter through 1970 ranged from 1.1 million pounds, valued at \$385,000, in 1958 to less than 0.4 million pounds, valued at \$207,000, in 1966 (table 25). Imports of blankets of manmade fibers, in terms of pounds, quadrupled from 1964 to 1970 but in terms of reported value increased tenfold (table 26).

U.S. exports

Exports of cotton blankets exceeded imports every year in the period 1961-70 but declined in the period January-June 1971 to a quantity slightly below that of imports (table 27). Exports of blankets of manmade fibers were many times the quantity imported in the period 1964-70 (table 28).

Bibb Manufacturing Co.

Production.--Bibb produces woven cotton blankets and both woven and nonwoven blankets of manmade fibers. Nonwoven blankets are made from purchased domestic staple fibers which are formed into a sheet of fibers and subsequently needled into a felt-like fabric. Blankets are sold to department stores, part under the Bibb label. Production was down in calendar 1970 and fiscal 1971 compared to the peak year 1969

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Other Articles Produced by the Petitioners, and Articles Claimed
by the Petitioners to be Competitive with Their Products

Woven Fabrics of Manmade Fibers

Trade-agreement concessions on broadwoven fabrics of manmade fibers were granted in 1936, 1948, 1951, and 1968-71 (table 29). The reported value of imports first exceeded \$1 million in 1945. Imports averaged \$1.3 million in 1945-49 and \$1.5 million in 1950-54. Thereafter they increased without interruption in terms of value. By 1970, total imports of 234 million square yards, valued at \$114 million, accounted for 3.6 percent of the domestic consumption which totaled 6.6 billion square yards (table 30). While imports increased by nearly 200 million square yards between 1961 and 1970, domestic production increased by 3.5 billion square yards.

Bibb's production of woven fabrics of manmade fibers for use in women's apparel have been insignificant in relation to total U.S. production of the woven manmade fabrics shown in table 30. * * * Since 1968, Bibb has also produced Nomex, a woven fabric produced from a type of nylon yarn (a duPont product), which is highly resistant to chemicals, fire, and abrasion. * * * There are no known imports of these products.

Knit Fabrics

Imports of knit fabrics of cotton increased to a peak of 386,000 pounds, valued at \$1.3 million, in 1964 (table 31). Thereafter, imports declined to 91,000 pounds, valued at \$85,000 in 1970.

The knit fabrics of manmade fibers have undergone greater reductions in rates of duty than have knit fabrics of cotton. The latest reduction in the rate on manmade knit fabrics was in 1963, whereas the rates on cotton knit fabrics were reduced in the Kennedy Round concessions. Imports of manmade knit fabrics, however, have increased rapidly since 1963; they reached 18.3 million pounds, valued at \$53.6 million, in 1970 (table 32).

Bibb produces both cotton and manmade knit fabrics for sale to rubber and plastic coaters of fabrics. Such fabrics subsequently find their way into multiple industrial uses. * * *

Industrial Hose, Belts, Belting, and Machine Clothing

The articles considered here range in content from nearly 100 percent textile materials to possibly as low as 10 percent textile materials, the remaining content being rubber or plastics. The textile-material content may be cords or fabrics of cotton or of manmade fibers of types produced by Bibb. Imports of industrial hose, belts, belting, and machine clothing more than doubled during the 1966-70 period (table 33). The

average ad valorem equivalent of the various rates of duty (based on unit values in 1970) was reduced by trade-agreement concessions from 30 percent in 1930-47 to 8.6 percent ad valorem in 1971.

Bibb produces specially constructed cords and fabrics, of cotton and of manmade fibers, which are sold to the producers of hoses for conducting liquids or gases, industrial belts and beltings, and industrial machine clothing. The 2 years of highest production in the period 1961-71 were 1966 and 1971 * * *.

Floor Coverings

As indicated in table 34, the rates of duty on the specified types of textile floor coverings were reduced by at least 50 percent and in most cases much more than 50 percent, prior to July 1, 1962. There were no changes in rates between that date and January 1, 1968. Further reductions were made in the Kennedy Round. The data in table 35 indicate no particular trend in the quantity of imports, which was only slightly higher in 1970 than in 1964, with a fluctuating but increasing trend in value.

Imports of tufted floor coverings, i.e., the type of floor coverings in which the manmade carpet yarns produced by Bibb are used, are insignificant in relation to total U.S. production of such articles. Tufted floor coverings comprise more than 90 percent of domestic production of all types of floor coverings.

Among the principal types of floor coverings imported in recent years are the handmade orientals (item 360.1500), the cotton imitation

orientals (item 360.2500), and the braided rugs (items 361.0522 to 361.2060). These three types accounted for 70 percent of the imports in 1970. The handmade orientals are a high-priced luxury type and their importation is not particularly affected by changes in duty. They are not produced in the United States. The cotton orientals are low-priced machine-woven imitations of the true orientals. Domestic production of this type is believed to be negligible. Annual imports of braided rugs have been considerably larger than domestic production since 1959. In 1970 imports were more than 5 times greater than domestic shipments.

Domestic shipments of floor coverings have increased in each year, with one or two exceptions, during the past two decades. They reached a peak of 643 million square yards in 1969 and declined slightly to 628 million square yards in 1970. In the latter year, the ratio of imports to domestic shipments was less than 3 percent. Data for January-June 1971 indicate that shipments may reach a new high in the full year.

Certain Home Furnishings

Miscellaneous furnishings 1/ of cotton and of manmade fibers more than doubled in import quantity from 1964 to 1970. The imports were predominantly of cotton (table 36). Two of the largest classes of imports were types of cotton towels, the imports of which have increased markedly since reductions in duties began in 1948 and 1955 (tables 37 and 38).

1/ Not including sheets, pillowcases, blankets, and floor coverings which are treated separately in this report.

Women's Apparel of Manmade Fibers

Imports of women's apparel specifically mentioned by the petitioners are shown in table 39 for years 1962-70 and January-June 1971, the only period for which import data are available. All reductions in rates of duty occurred prior to 1959. The rapid rise in imports was accounted for principally by an increase in imports of knit apparel.

In connection with the rapid rise in imports of apparel of manmade fibers imports of all products of manmade fibers increased from 1.9 percent of the domestic market in 1964 to 8.2 percent in 1970 (tables 40 and 41). These data are contrasted to imports of all cotton products which increased from 6.9 percent of the domestic market in 1964, to 11.6 percent in 1970 (tables 40 and 42).

Canvas Shoe Uppers

These articles are the fabric upper portions of sneakers and other footwear; the soles are attached by domestic producers of footwear. Imports were first separately classified in 1968 and since that time have declined (table 43). The 1930 rate of duty of 37.5 percent ad valorem was reduced to 20 percent in 1948. The 1971 rate is 17 percent ad valorem.

Canvas Footwear

The last reduction in duty on canvas footwear was in 1955. Imports increased from an insignificant quantity in 1954 to 47 million pairs in 1962 but declined to 25 million pairs in 1969 (table 44).

Pneumatic Tires

Imports of tires for passenger cars and trucks increased greatly from 1957-70 during which time the rate of duty was decreased from 10 to 5 percent ad valorem (table 45).

Prices in the U.S. Market

During the hearing before the Commission, a spokesman for Bibb Manufacturing Co. presented a series of seven data sheets concerning representative textiles produced by Bibb, each sheet showing Bibb's 1970 mill price, the corresponding price of 1970 imports (f.o.b. New York, after freight, insurance, brokerage, duty, and interest), and a constructed 1970 import price based on the duty applicable at the 1930 rate. Subsequent to the hearing, Bibb furnished six additional data sheets, largely based on 1971 prices. The following table summarizes the data presented and indicates that constructed import prices, based on the 1930 rates of duty, either exceed Bibb's mill price or are less than 10 percent lower than Bibb's mill price, the latter differential being a figure mentioned by some buyers of Bibb's products as the point at which a shift to imports is likely to occur.

Constructed import prices at 1930 rates of duty compared with
corresponding 1970 Bibb prices and 1970 import prices

Item	Import price at--		Bibb price, 1970
	1930 rate	1970 rate	
Cotton yarn, 8/2----pound--:	\$0.496	\$0.48	\$0.52
Cotton fabric:			
Drill-----yard--:	.311	.295	.300
Drill <u>1</u> /-----do--:	.330	.315	.340
Sateen-----do--:	.60	.57	.585
Sheeting-----do--:	.377	.360	.375
Osnaburg <u>1</u> /-----do--:	.1699	.1625	.1875
Fancy-----do--:	.455	.410	.435
Fancy-----do--:	.423	.380	.410
Crepe-----do--:	.5387	.4825	.5150
Crepe-----do--:	.4337	.3900	.4350
Dobby <u>1</u> /-----do--:	.318	.285	.3275
Cotton sheets:			
Percale <u>1</u> / <u>2</u> /-----dozen--:	24.58	22.00	23.72
Percale <u>1</u> / <u>2</u> /-----do--:	21.79	19.50	22.21

1/ Data for 1971 rather than 1970.

2/ Bibb sheets 9 inches longer than corresponding imports.

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APPENDIX A
Statistical Tables



Table 1.--Bibb Manufacturing Co.: Average number of production workers and man-hours worked by production workers, by product, 1961-71
(Calendar years 1961-70 1/ and fiscal year ended August 28, 1971)

Product	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Average number of production workers											
Coarse carded cotton yarn for sale--	2,615	2,677	2,568	2,566	2,519	2,713	2,664	2,370	2,141	1,972	2/
Carpet yarn of manmade fibers--	411	361	321	367	496	430	399	425	460	309	2/
Cotton fabrics for sale--	1,178	1,401	1,466	1,724	1,720	1,716	1,822	1,843	2,067	2,132	2/
Tire fabrics and related products--	292	269	344	345	372	348	360	336	349	293	2/
Sheets and pillowcases 1/	1,910	1,835	1,870	1,890	1,969	2,168	2,325	2,434	2,332	2,126	2/
Blankets:											
Cotton--	-	-	-	512	412	437	451	400	391	296	2/
Manmade fibers--	-	-	-	262	238	265	351	431	473	325	2/
Total, blankets--	-	-	-	774	650	702	802	831	864	621	2/
Woven fabrics of manmade fibers--	126	105	109	96	92	89	66	79	80	42	2/
Wool yarn--	85	139	127	100	89	95	115	119	112	62	2/
Knit fabrics--	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	41	43	2/
Total--	6,617	6,787	6,805	8,607	8,521	8,922	9,185	8,900	8,795	7,968	6,158
Total man-hours worked (thousands)											
Coarse carded cotton yarn for sale--	4,983	5,130	4,993	5,179	5,545	6,133	5,530	5,036	4,469	3,623	2,293
Carpet yarn of manmade fibers--	782	643	632	700	1,010	853	770	858	866	564	1,053
Cotton fabrics for sale--	2,278	2,788	2,952	3,540	3,717	3,817	3,695	3,733	4,351	4,074	1,291
Tire fabrics and related products--	488	442	582	644	717	843	769	870	822	738	378
Sheets and pillowcases 1/	3,684	4,030	4,059	4,108	4,311	4,889	5,038	4,428	4,659	4,133	3,855
Blankets:											
Cotton--	-	-	-	1,007	852	926	984	862	822	693	2/
Manmade fibers--	-	-	-	495	482	551	740	944	1,029	809	2/
Total, blankets--	-	-	-	1,502	1,334	1,367	1,724	1,806	1,851	1,502	1,289
Woven fabrics of manmade fibers--	248	227	214	198	202	208	156	173	166	83	727
Wool yarn--	154	277	217	171	179	197	206	220	205	122	110
Knit fabrics--	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	64	82	85	118
Total--	12,617	13,537	13,649	15,297	16,411	17,756	17,255	16,757	17,122	14,556	11,114

1/ Data pertaining to sheets and pillowcases are reported for fiscal years ending on or about August 31. 2/ Detail on production workers not reported; fiber detail on blankets not reported.

Source: Compiled from data submitted by Bibb Manufacturing Co.



Table 1a.--Bibb Manufacturing Co.: Average number of all employees and of production workers for closing plants, 1966-70

Closing plant	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Porterdale:					
All employees-----	924	912	872	741	634
Production workers-----	884	872	758	699	603
Anderson No. 3:					
All employees-----	60	57	61	60	51
Production workers-----	57	54	58	57	48
Hawthorne:					
All employees-----	463	425	348	364	418
Production workers-----	453	414	299	339	393
Dye House:					
All employees-----	188	175	177	162	157
Production workers-----	175	162	164	149	144

Source: Compiled from data supplied by Bibb Manufacturing Co. to the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Annual figures are averages of the number of individuals employed at mid-month in the months of March, May, August, and November.

Table 1b.--Bibb Manufacturing Co.: Average number of all employees, average number of production workers, and average workweek of production workers at closing plants, by months, fiscal years 1970 and 1971

Closing plant	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
Porterdale:												
All employees (number):												
1970-----	585	580	567	580	569	555	562	541	538	530	543	566
1971-----	570	596	611	625	597	609	589	539	540	550	552	566
Production workers (number):												
1970-----	550	545	532	543	533	518	526	506	504	495	504	527
1971-----	533	559	577	591	564	576	556	504	533	513	515	519
Average workweek (hours):												
1970-----	40.3	40.1	39.5	40.1	41.1	37.2	38.2	37.9	39.2	38.4	41.6	38.8
1971-----	42.2	40.1	40.0	40.1	39.1	39.7	37.2	39.1	40.8	42.2	38.9	43.0
Anderson No. 3:												
All employees (number):												
1970-----	62	62	63	63	59	55	55	53	53	52	53	53
1971-----	55	54	51	51	52	55	56	57	63	63	64	64
Production workers (number):												
1970-----	59	59	60	60	56	52	52	50	50	49	50	50
1971-----	52	51	48	48	49	52	53	54	60	60	51	51
Average workweek (hours):												
1970-----	38.9	40.5	52.0	35.5	41.2	40.7	43.3	40.6	39.5	37.1	35.5	38.2
1971-----	35.8	34.0	39.6	41.7	40.4	40.1	44.0	41.7	39.1	43.9	40.2	38.0
Hawthorne:												
All employees (number):												
1970-----	426	475	422	429	424	437	429	386	381	375	369	391
1971-----	396	427	450	458	483	493	477	376	376	374	362	368
Production workers (number):												
1970-----	408	447	405	412	407	420	412	370	367	361	355	376
1971-----	380	409	433	441	464	473	456	356	357	356	343	350
Average workweek (hours):												
1970-----	40.8	37.3	38.2	40.1	38.4	36.1	34.9	33.1	33.6	40.2	40.8	40.6
1971-----	40.0	41.2	44.2	43.8	42.8	42.9	40.1	43.2	45.3	43.0	43.8	42.2
Dye House:												
All employees (number):												
1970-----	199	198	195	195	186	185	180	179	175	145	114	96
1971-----	91	102	107	113	116	137	138	134	125	120	128	135
Production workers (number):												
1970-----	184	183	181	181	172	171	166	165	161	131	102	83
1971-----	77	89	94	100	103	124	126	122	113	109	116	122
Average workweek (hours):												
1970-----	42.2	43.9	43.4	39.7	43.5	40.8	40.9	37.6	39.0	39.5	40.4	44.7
1971-----	44.9	41.6	40.1	39.9	42.1	43.1	42.2	40.8	43.0	42.9	40.0	38.9

Source: Compiled from information supplied by Bibb Manufacturing Co.

Note.--Production workers comprise hourly employees and salaried employees receiving a base pay plus additional time-and-one-half for overtime.

Table 8.--Selected cotton yarns: U.S. rates of duty for specified years 1930 to 1971

Description	(In percent ad valorem and cents per pound ^{1/})						
	1930	1948	1957	1968	1969	1970	1971
Yarns, wholly of cotton:							
Not bleached, not combed, not plied, etc.	5.0% + 0.3% for each yarn number.	5.0% + 0.25% for each yarn number.	4.5% + 0.225% for each yarn number.	4.25% + 0.21% for each yarn number. ^{2/}	3.99% + 0.20% for each yarn number. ^{2/}	3.75% + 0.19% for each yarn number. ^{2/}	3.49% + 0.17% for each yarn number. ^{2/}
Range for yarn Nos. 1-19:							
In percent ad valorem-----	5.3% - 10.7%	5.25% - 9.75%	4.73% - 8.78%	4.46% - 8.24%	4.19% - 7.79%	3.94% - 6.36%	3.66% - 6.72%
In cents per pound-----	2.65¢ - 5.35¢	2.62¢ - 4.88¢	2.37¢ - 4.39¢	2.23¢ - 4.12¢	2.10¢ - 3.90¢	2.05¢ - 3.18¢	1.83¢ - 3.36¢
Bleached, combed, or plied, etc.	10.0% + 0.3% for each yarn number.	10.0% + 0.25% for each yarn number.	9.0% + 0.225% for each yarn number.	8.45% + 0.21% for each yarn number. ^{2/}	8.19% + 0.20% for each yarn number. ^{2/}	7.63% + 0.19% for each yarn number. ^{2/}	6.99% + 0.17% for each yarn number. ^{2/}
Range for yarn Nos. 1-19:							
In percent ad valorem-----	10.3% - 15.7%	10.25% - 14.75%	9.23% - 13.2%	8.66% - 12.44%	8.39% - 11.99%	7.82% - 10.24%	7.16% - 10.22%
In cents per pound-----	5.15¢ - 7.85¢	5.13¢ - 7.38¢	4.62¢ - 6.64¢	4.33¢ - 6.22¢	4.20¢ - 6.0¢	3.91¢ - 5.12¢	3.58¢ - 5.11¢

^{1/} Based on value of 50 cents per pound.

^{2/} The yarn number increment was 0.22 percent ad valorem for some items, in 1968, 0.19 cent in 1969, and 0.18 cent in 1970 and 1971 owing to rounding.

Table 9.--Carded yarn for sale: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, total and by coarse numbers 1/, 1961-70 and January-June 1971

Year	Production		Imports		Exports		Apparent consumption		Ratio of imports to consumption	
	Total	Nos. 1-19 2/	Total	Nos. 1-19	Total	Nos. 1-19 2/	Total	Nos. 1-19	Total	Nos. 1-19
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
1961	507,461	421,193	12,473	2/ 8,000	2/ 2,125	1,764	517,809	427,429	2.4	1.9
1962	506,434	420,340	21,876	2/ 14,000	1,948	1,617	526,362	432,723	4.2	3.2
1963	497,589	412,999	20,400	2/ 13,000	1,915	1,589	516,074	424,410	4.0	3.1
1964	561,441	465,996	14,924	9,781	1,411	1,171	574,954	474,606	2.6	2.1
1965	597,316	495,772	19,171	11,509	1,747	1,450	614,740	505,831	3.1	2.3
1966	645,869	536,071	64,497	34,468	2,066	1,715	708,300	568,824	9.1	6.1
1967	551,987	458,149	30,925	17,869	2,497	2,073	580,415	473,945	5.3	3.8
1968	501,005	415,834	40,020	18,897	1,996	1,657	539,029	433,074	7.4	4.4
1969	503,091	417,566	24,429	11,278	21,460	17,812	506,060	411,032	4.8	2.7
1970	478,700	397,321	20,730	8,383	10,544	8,752	488,886	396,952	4.2	2.1
1971 (Jan.-June) 2/	251,796	208,991	10,030	2,865	5,824	4,834	256,002	207,022	3.9	1.4

1/ The yarn number range as sold by Bibb Manufacturing Co.--Nos. 1-19.

2/ Estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission.

Source: Except as noted, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 10.---Carded yarn, wholly of cotton, Nos. 1-19: U.S. imports for consumption, by types, 1964-70 and January-June 1971

Type	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	Jan.-June 1971
Quantity (1,000 pounds)								
Singles:								
Grey	8,771	10,302	29,102	15,264	16,323	9,677	6,662	2,114
Mergerized	64	19	80	1	-	8	10	1
Bleached or colored	471	593	1,021	722	644	280	221	173
Plied	475	595	4,265	1,882	1,930	1,313	1,490	577
Total	9,781	11,509	34,468	17,869	18,897	11,278	8,383	2,865
Value (1,000 dollars)								
Singles:								
Grey	3,494	4,110	12,033	5,942	6,493	3,994	2,663	876
Mergerized	29	9	38	1/	-	5	4	1/
Bleached or colored	284	347	610	389	338	156	108	87
Plied	217	278	1,856	817	899	611	729	297
Total	4,024	4,744	14,537	7,149	7,730	4,766	3,504	1,260
1/ Less than \$500.								

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

Table 11. ---Carded yarn, wholly of cotton, Nos. 1-19: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-70 and January-June 1971

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	Jan.-June 1971	
				Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Portugal	4,254	3,516	6,789	2,901	4,569	2,851	2,297	1,276	
Mexico	557	844	14,171	5,959	3,247	3,069	2,355	702	
Brazil	1,121	3,169	7,051	4,168	1,861	2,245	2,178	627	
United Arab Republic	-	-	14	2,225	2,197	1,592	932	126	
Colombia	2,028	2,550	2,936	1,627	3,852	1,110	469	91	
Italy	-	11	98	102	90	52	70	10	
United Kingdom	1	-	9	-	-	2	56	-	
Spain	934	941	1,716	394	2,437	291	-	-	
Israel	337	200	729	210	366	63	-	-	
All other	549	278	955	283	278	3	26	33	
Total	9,761	11,509	34,468	17,869	18,897	11,278	8,383	2,865	
				Value (1,000 dollars)					
Portugal	1,840	1,580	3,078	1,300	1,989	1,325	1,076	602	
Mexico	211	364	5,962	2,369	1,422	1,354	1,021	311	
Brazil	385	1,139	2,687	1,444	665	772	723	220	
United Arab Republic	-	-	7	906	894	651	380	51	
Colombia	873	1,073	1,268	725	1,469	477	209	38	
Italy	-	8	48	42	43	23	36	5	
United Kingdom	1	-	3	-	-	1	24	-	
Spain	361	378	694	152	979	131	-	-	
Israel	145	88	333	89	149	29	-	-	
All other	208	114	457	122	120	3	35	33	
Total	4,024	4,744	14,537	7,149	7,730	4,766	3,504	1,260	

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

Table 12.--Cotton yarn and fabric: U.S. imports for consumption, 1930-70

(In thousands of pounds) ^{1/}

Year	Yarn	Fabric	Year	Yarn	Fabric
1930	2,002	9,059	1950	1,377	10,882
1931	1,615	8,018	1951	1,656	12,142
1932	1,473	6,233	1952	282	5,263
1933	1,815	7,472	1953	224	15,109
1934	1,981	7,523	1954	270	18,287
1935	2,444	12,747	1955	161	32,049
1936	2,416	23,649	1956	213	44,393
1937	2,295	32,134	1957	183	30,465
1938	1,199	12,459	1958	953	34,674
1939	1,846	21,376	1959	1,569	62,411
1940	932	15,982	1960	17,206	123,310
1941	1,385	13,310	1961	15,801	76,476
1942	805	5,142	1962	32,550	138,327
1943	2,342	4,707	1963	26,364	143,767
1944	1,678	2,480	1964	18,473	131,724
1945	2,231	20,450	1965	24,414	173,359
1946	657	10,645	1966	101,919	218,210
1947	793	3,396	1967	43,620	201,531
1948	1,040	6,551	1968	57,217	194,143
1949	299	4,019	1969	31,049	220,245
			1970	24,338	211,792

^{1/} Figures are in pounds of raw cotton required to produce the quantity of yarn or fabric imported.

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

Table 16.--Selected cotton fabrics: U.S. rates of duty for specified years 1930 to 1971

Description	(In percent ad valorem and cents per square yard $\frac{1}{2}$)						
	1930	1948	1957	1968	1969	1970	1971
Fabrics, wholly of cotton:							
Not fancy or figured:							
Not bleached or colored. *	10.0% + 0.35% for each yarn number.	7.5% + 0.25% for each yarn number. $\frac{2}{2}$	7.5% + 0.25% for each yarn number.	7.15% + 0.23% for each yarn number. $\frac{3}{3}$	6.79% + 0.22% for each yarn number. $\frac{4}{4}$	6.43% + 0.21% for each yarn number. $\frac{5}{5}$	6.07% + 0.20% for each yarn number. $\frac{6}{6}$
Range for yarn Nos. 1-29:							
In percent ad valorem-----	10.35% - 20.15%	7.75% - 14.75%	7.75% - 14.75%	7.38% - 14.04%	7.01% - 13.33%	6.64% - 12.63%	6.27% - 11.92%
In cents per sq. yd.:	5.18¢ - 10.08¢	3.73¢ - 7.38¢	3.88¢ - 7.38¢	3.69¢ - 7.02¢	3.56¢ - 6.67¢	3.32¢ - 6.32¢	3.14¢ - 5.96¢
Bleached, but not colored.	13.0% + 0.35% for each yarn number.	10.0% + 0.25% for each yarn number. $\frac{2}{2}$	10.0% + 0.25% for each yarn number.	9.45% + 0.23% for each yarn number. $\frac{3}{3}$	8.99% + 0.22% for each yarn number. $\frac{4}{4}$	8.53% + 0.21% for each yarn number. $\frac{5}{5}$	8.07% + 0.20% for each yarn number. $\frac{6}{6}$
Range for yarn Nos. 1-29:							
In percent ad valorem-----	13.35% - 23.15%	10.25% - 17.25%	10.25% - 17.25%	9.68% - 16.12%	9.21% - 15.37%	8.74% - 14.62%	8.27% - 11.30%
In cents per sq. yd.:	6.68¢ - 11.58¢	5.13¢ - 8.63¢	5.13¢ - 8.63¢	4.89¢ - 8.06¢	4.66¢ - 6.09¢	4.37¢ - 7.31¢	4.14¢ - 5.65¢
Colored-----	16.0% + 0.35% for each yarn number.	12.0% + 0.25% for each yarn number. $\frac{2}{2}$	12.0% + 0.25% for each yarn number.	11.45% + 0.23% for each yarn number. $\frac{3}{3}$	10.99% + 0.22% for each yarn number. $\frac{4}{4}$	10.43% + 0.21% for each yarn number. $\frac{5}{5}$	9.97% + 0.20% for each yarn number. $\frac{6}{6}$
Range for yarn Nos. 1-29:							
In percent ad valorem-----	16.35% - 26.15%	12.25% - 19.25%	12.25% - 19.25%	11.68% - 18.12%	11.21% - 17.37%	10.64% - 16.52%	10.17% - 13.20%
In cents per sq. yd.:	8.18¢ - 13.08¢	6.13¢ - 9.63¢	6.13¢ - 9.63¢	5.84¢ - 9.06¢	5.61¢ - 8.69¢	5.32¢ - 8.26¢	5.09¢ - 6.60¢
Fancy or figured:							
Not bleached or colored:	20.0% + 0.35% for each yarn number.	10.0% + 0.25% for each yarn number. $\frac{1}{1}$	10.0% + 0.25% for each yarn number.	9.45% + 0.23% for each yarn number. $\frac{3}{3}$	8.81% + 0.22% for each yarn number. $\frac{4}{4}$	8.53% + 0.21% for each yarn number. $\frac{5}{5}$	8.07% + 0.20% for each yarn number. $\frac{6}{6}$
Range for yarn Nos. 1-29:							
In percent ad valorem-----	20.35% - 30.15%	10.25% - 17.25%	10.25% - 17.25%	9.68% - 16.12%	9.03% - 15.19%	8.74% - 14.62%	8.27% - 11.30%
In cents per sq. yd.:	10.18¢ - 15.08¢	5.13¢ - 8.63¢	5.13¢ - 8.63¢	4.84¢ - 8.06¢	4.52¢ - 7.59¢	4.37¢ - 7.31¢	4.14¢ - 5.65¢

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16.--Selected cotton fabrics: U.S. rates of duty for specified years 1930 to 1971--Con.

Description	(In percent ad valorem and cents per pound $\frac{1}{2}$ /)						
	1930	1948	1957	1968	1969	1970	1971
Bleached, but not colored.	23.0% + 0.35% for each yarn number.	12.5% + 0.25% for each yarn number. $\frac{8}{1}$	12.5% + 0.25% for each yarn number.	11.85% + 0.23% for each yarn number. $\frac{3}{1}$	11.29% + 0.22% for each yarn number. $\frac{4}{1}$	10.73% + 0.21% for each yarn number. $\frac{5}{1}$	10.0% + 0.20% for each yarn number. $\frac{6}{1}$
Range for yarn Nos. 1-29:							
In percent ad valorem-----	23.35% - 33.15%	12.75% - 19.75%	12.75% - 19.75%	12.08% - 18.52%	11.51% - 17.67%	10.94% - 16.82%	10.27% - 13.30%
In cents per sq. yd.	11.68¢ - 16.58¢	6.38¢ - 9.88¢	6.38¢ - 9.88¢	6.04¢ - 9.26¢	5.76¢ - 8.84¢	5.47¢ - 8.41¢	5.14¢ - 6.65¢
Colored-----	26.0% + 0.35% for each yarn number.	14.5% + 0.25% for each yarn number. $\frac{9}{1}$	14.5% + 0.25% for each yarn number.	13.75% + 0.23% for each yarn number. $\frac{3}{1}$	13.09% + 0.22% for each yarn number. $\frac{4}{1}$	12.33% + 0.21% for each yarn number. $\frac{5}{1}$	11.67% + 0.20% for each yarn number. $\frac{9}{1}$
Range for yarn Nos. 1-29:							
In percent ad valorem-----	26.35% - 36.15%	14.25% - 21.75%	14.75% - 21.75%	13.98% - 20.42%	13.31% - 19.47%	12.54% - 18.42%	11.87% - 14.90%
In cents per sq. yd.	13.18¢ - 18.08¢	7.38¢ - 10.88¢	7.38¢ - 10.88¢	6.99¢ - 10.21¢	6.66¢ - 9.74¢	6.27¢ - 9.21¢	5.94¢ - 7.45¢

1/ Based on value of 50 cents per square yard.

2/ Rates reduced for certain cloths above stated values (70 cents per pound for unbleached; 80 cents per pound for bleached; and 90 cents per pound for colored fabrics); all other fabrics were dutiable at the 1930 rate.

3/ The yarn increment was 0.24 percent ad valorem for some items, owing to rounding.

4/ The yarn increment was 0.23 percent ad valorem for some items, owing to rounding.

5/ The yarn increment was 0.22 percent ad valorem for some items, owing to rounding.

6/ The yarn increment was 0.21 percent ad valorem for some items, owing to rounding.

7/ Rate applicable if valued above 70 cents per pound; otherwise, rate was 12.5 percent ad valorem plus 0.25 percent ad valorem for each yarn number.

8/ Rate applicable if valued above 80 cents per pound; otherwise, rate was 15.5 percent ad valorem plus 0.25 percent ad valorem for each yarn number.

9/ Rate applicable if valued above 90 cents per pound; otherwise, rate was 18.5 percent ad valorem plus 0.25 percent ad valorem for each yarn number.

* Duty could not fall below 0.55 cent per pound per yarn number in 1930; in 1948 and 1957 it could not fall below 0.4 and 0.3 cent, respectively; in 1968, 0.286 cent; in 1969, 0.272 cent; in 1970, 0.258 cent; and, in 1971, 0.244 cent.

Table 17.--Certain coarse woven fabrics, of carded cotton yarn: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, by certain types of fabric, 1961-70 and January-June 1971

Item	Quantity (million square yards)										
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970 :Jan.-June 1971	
U.S. production: 1/											
Duck-----	268	276	264	294	317	370	367	360	368	281	135
Osnaburg-----	248	257	275	305	358	426	504	377	344	308	157
ABC sheeting-----	726	712	697	730	758	752	713	660	628	598	284
Soft-filled sheeting-----	403	419	407	390	440	369	332	349	299	261	145
Total, osnaburg and sheeting-----	1,377	1,388	1,379	1,425	1,556	1,547	1,549	1,386	1,271	1,167	586
Sateen-----	201	194	149	132	127	149	150	114	121	148	76
Twills-----	423	487	489	574	572	551	478	361	298	292	149
Jeans-----	48	56	57	61	69	55	48	43	49	38	22
Drills-----	229	260	244	281	306	287	273	235	231	218	112
Total, sateen, twills, jeans, and drills-----	901	997	939	1,048	1,074	1,042	949	753	699	696	359
Other sheeting-yarn fabrics 2/											
Grand total-----	894	942	886	928	953	1,010	1,042	944	836	731	346
U.S. imports:											
Duck-----	3/	4/31	42	37	51	90	93	66	87	76	33
Osnaburg-----	3/	4/19	10	8	12	20	23	16	21	20	10
ABC sheeting-----	3/	4/48	45	37	62	78	95	97	110	128	70
Soft-filled sheeting-----	3/	74	81	68	57	65	75	88	68	50	31
Total, osnaburg and sheeting-----	60	141	136	113	131	163	193	201	199	198	111
Sateen-----	)	4/2	5	7	6	7	13	10	12	6	2
Twills, jeans, and drills-----	)	4/28	40	33	49	55	65	58	63	62	30
Total, sateen, twills, jeans, and drills-----	13	30	45	40	55	62	78	68	75	68	32
Other sheeting-yarn fabrics											
Grand total-----	4/11	4/25	4/20	16	15	7	9	6	3	5	4
U.S. exports:											
Duck-----	5/	227	243	206	252	322	373	341	364	347	180
Osnaburg-----	4/6	4/6	4/5	4/7	4/3	4/3	4/3	4/2	4/2	4/3	1
ABC sheeting-----	4/16	4/15	4/13	4/17	4/5	4/5	4/4	4/3	4/4	4/5	2
Soft-filled sheeting-----	4/9	4/9	4/7	4/9	4/3	4/3	4/2	4/2	4/2	4/3	1
Total, osnaburg and sheeting-----	31	30	25	33	11	11	9	7	8	11	4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17.--Certain coarse woven fabrics, of carded cotton yarn: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, by certain types of fabric, 1961-70 and January-June 1971--Continued

Item	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	Jan.-June 1971
Quantity (million square yards)											
U.S. exports--Continued											
Sateen, twills, jeans, and drills	57	50	56	62	40	43	38	27	24	25	14
Other sheeting-yarn fabrics	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Grand total 6/	92	94	85	99	55	58	51	39	37	40	20
U.S. apparent consumption:											
Duck	5/	303	301	328	364	456	456	421	450	353	165
Osnaburg											
ABC sheeting	3/	270	280	306	367	443	525	391	364	326	166
Soft-filled sheeting	4/	745	729	750	815	825	804	754	734	721	352
Total, osnaburg and sheeting	3/	484	481	449	494	431	405	435	365	303	175
Total, sateen, twills, jeans, and drills	1,406	4/1,499	1,490	1,505	1,676	1,699	1,734	1,580	1,463	1,355	693
Other sheeting-yarn fabrics	857	967	928	1,025	1,089	1,060	989	794	751	740	376
Grand total 6/	4/ 879	4/ 927	4/ 871	912	938	1,003	1,034	938	833	725	343
Percent											
Ratio of imports to consumption:											
Duck	5/	10.2	14.0	11.3	14.0	19.7	20.4	15.7	19.3	21.5	20.0
Osnaburg											
ABC sheeting	5/	7.0	3.6	2.6	3.3	4.5	4.4	4.1	5.8	6.1	6.0
Soft-filled sheeting	5/	6.4	6.2	4.9	7.6	9.5	11.8	12.9	15.0	17.8	19.9
Total, osnaburg and sheeting	5/	15.3	16.8	15.1	11.5	15.1	18.5	20.2	18.6	16.2	17.8
Total, sateen, twills, jeans, and drills	4.3	9.4	9.1	7.5	7.8	9.6	11.1	12.7	13.6	14.6	16.0
Other sheeting-yarn fabrics	1.5	3.1	4.8	3.9	5.1	5.8	7.9	8.6	10.0	9.2	8.5
Total	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	.9	.6	.4	.7	1.2
Total	5/	6.1	6.8	5.5	6.2	7.6	8.8	9.1	10.4	10.9	11.4

1/ Converted from U.S. Department of Commerce data reported in linear yards.
 2/ Includes dobby twills, diaper cloth, coarse bed sheeting, bedford cords, pillow and industrial tubing, carded poplins, and other sheeting-yarn fabrics. 3/ Not separately reported. 4/ Estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission. 5/ Not available.
 6/ Total for data shown.

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

Table 18.--Textile fibers: U.S. mill consumption, by kinds, 1961-70

(In millions of pounds)

Year	Cotton	Wool	Manmade fibers			Total	Flax and silk	All fibers
			Rayon and acetate	Noncellulosic fibers	Manmade fiber waste			
1961--	4,081.5	412.1	1,128.0	861.4	65.2	2,054.6	12.7	6,560.9
1962--	4,188.0	429.1	1,263.4	1,075.6	73.8	2,412.8	12.4	7,042.3
1963--	4,040.2	411.7	1,440.2	1,257.5	77.3	2,775.0	13.1	7,240.0
1964--	4,244.4	356.7	1,516.3	1,554.8	91.1	3,162.2	14.2	7,777.5
1965--	4,477.5	387.0	1,550.4	1,961.5	102.2	3,614.1	13.3	8,491.9
1966--	4,630.5	370.2	1,591.1	2,299.1	98.8	3,989.0	14.7	9,004.4
1967--	4,423.0	312.5	1,500.2	2,620.1	124.0	4,244.3	10.4	8,990.2
1968--	4,146.5	329.7	1,688.0	3,462.0	155.4	5,305.4	12.2	9,793.8
1969--	3,932.7	312.8	1,614.9	3,798.0	136.4	5,549.3	9.9	9,804.7
1970--	3,818.8	240.4	1,413.6	3,948.6	132.7	5,494.9	7.9	9,558.0

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

Table 19.--Estimated consumption of selected types of cotton fabrics by U.S. military forces, 1965-70

Type of fabric	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Bedspread fabric	199	338	432	191	193	110
Denim	-	-	129	175	25	102
Drills	831	2,919	3,274	4,599	35	-
Duck	2,457	26,663	48,656	16,342	10,064	4,995
Muslin	57	77	43	-	46	37
Osnaburg	26,886	1/ 107,816	1/ 244,230	1/ 67,575	2,104	1,253
Poplin	2,789	34,656	31,822	65,310	57,444	3,267
Sateen	16,257	52,105	63,815	18,347	19,240	12,906
Ticking	3	74	26	15	26	13
Twill	2,052	15,638	15,013	1,854	1,524	434
Webbing	255	2,356	2,441	919	744	422
Knit	71	-	181	174	267	154
Flannel	22	25	70	124	38	30
Sheeting for sheets	21,061	30,858	43,229	31,814	5,444	12,905
Other	3,935	15,316	47,384	18,693	8,897	9,043
Total	76,875	288,841	500,745	226,132	106,091	45,671

1/ Includes estimates for sandbags purchased.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Cotton Situation.

Table 20.--Yarns of manmade fibers, except glass fibers: 1/ Changes in U.S. rates of duty, and U.S. imports for consumption, 1947-70 and January-June 1971.

Year	Changes in rates of duty <u>2/</u>	Average ad valorem equivalent of rates of duty <u>3/</u>	Quantity	Value
	<u>Cents or dollars per pound and per-cent ad valorem</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
1947 <u>4/</u> -----	50¢; \$1; 65¢; 50%; 55%; 12.5¢ + 45%; 13.5¢ + 50%; 45¢ + 50%; 45¢ + 55%.	56.2	292	238
1948-----	22.5¢; 27.5¢; 37.5¢; 22.5%; 27.5%; 30%; 6.25¢ + 22.5%; 6.25¢ + 25%; 22.5¢ + 22.5%; 22.5¢ + 25%; 22.5¢ + 27.5%; 22.5¢ + 30%; 32.5¢ + 25%.	30.0	10,064	12,072
1949-----	Same as for 1948.	30.0	351	358
1950-----	-----do-----	30.0	6,562	5,016
1951-----	22.5¢; 25¢; 27.5¢; 32.5¢; 22.5%; 25%; 27.5%; 6.25¢ + 22.5%; 6.25¢ + 25%; 22.5¢ + 22.5%; 22.5¢ + 25%; 22.5¢ + 27.5%.	27.8	5,221	4,391
1952-----	Same as for 1951.)		669	1,073
1953-----	-----do-----)	27.8	1,275	2,006
1954-----	-----do-----)		2,413	1,829
1955-----	-----do-----)		2,340	1,915

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20.--Yarns of manmade fibers, except glass fibers: 1/ Changes in U.S. rates of duty, and U.S. imports for consumption, 1947-70 and January-June 1971--Continued

Year	Changes in rates of duty <u>2/</u> Cents or dollars per pound and per cent ad valorem	Average ad valorem equivalent of rates of duty <u>3/</u> Percent	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars
1956-----	Minor change from 1951.	27.3	1,447	1,266
1957-----	Minor change from 1956.	26.4	1,306	2,155
1958-----	Same as for 1957.)		2,112	3,848
1959-----	do-----)		4,357	7,036
1960-----	do-----)		3,916	3,105
1961-----	do-----)		5,672	5,171
1962-----	do-----)	26.4	7,828	7,758
1963-----	do-----)		7,403	8,428
1964-----	do-----)		8,812	9,898
1965-----	do-----)		14,157	13,797
1966-----	do-----)		16,586	15,460
1967-----	do-----)		30,227	30,058
1968-----	22.5¢; 29¢; 45¢; 21%; 24.5%; 5.5¢ + 22.5%; 5.6¢ + 20%; 20¢ + 22.5%; 20¢ + 25.5%.	22.8	63,244	67,440
1969-----	20¢; 26¢; 40¢; 19.5%; 22%; 5¢ + 18%; 5¢ + 20%; 18¢ + 20%; 18¢ + 22%.	20.9	48,793	56,633
1970-----	17.5¢; 22.5¢; 35¢; 18.5%; 19%; 4¢ + 17.5%; 4.3¢ + 15.5%; 15¢ + 17.5%; 15.5¢ + 19%.	19.2	143,761	173,258

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20.--Yarns of manmade fibers, except glass fibers: 1/ Changes in U.S. rates of duty, and U.S. imports for consumption, 1947-70 and January-June 1971--Continued

Year	Changes in rates of duty <u>2/</u>	Average ad valorem equivalent of rates of duty <u>3/</u>	Quantity	Value
	<u>Cents or dollars per pound and per cent ad valorem</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
1971 (January-June)-----	15¢; 19¢; 30¢; 16%; 17%; 3.5¢ + 15%; 3.7¢ + 13.5%; 13¢ + 15%; 13¢ + 16.5%.	16.9	141,416	167,189

1/ Does not include filament-spun combination, chenille, or handwork yarns.

2/ The different rates shown apply to yarns of varying characteristics.

3/ Average based on imports in 1970.

4/ The 1930 rates were applicable in 1947.

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

Table 21.--Yarns of manmade fibers, except glass fibers: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-70 and January-June 1971

Item and period	Production <u>1/</u> <u>2/</u>	Imports	Exports <u>1/</u>	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Yarns of manmade fibers, except glass fibers, total:					
1961-----	1,632,411	5,672	86,492	1,551,591	0.3
1962-----	1,967,530	7,828	113,103	1,862,255	.4
1963-----	2,154,475	7,403	99,548	2,062,330	.4
1964-----	2,480,208	8,812	115,852	2,373,168	.4
1965-----	2,784,793	14,157	90,299	2,708,651	.5
1966-----	3,338,936	16,586	62,837	3,292,685	.5
1967-----	3,421,613	30,227	82,425	3,369,415	.9
1968-----	4,042,528	63,244	88,349	4,017,423	1.6
1969-----	4,410,316	48,793	89,978	4,369,131	1.1
1970-----	4,123,003	143,761	122,556	4,144,208	3.5
1971 (January-June)----	<u>3/</u>	141,416	73,021	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Coarse yarns of manmade fibers, except glass fibers: <u>4/</u>					
1961-----	652,964	2,836	34,597	621,203	.5
1962-----	787,012	3,914	45,241	745,685	.5
1963-----	861,790	3,702	39,819	825,673	.5
1964-----	992,083	4,406	46,341	950,148	.5
1965-----	1,113,917	7,079	36,120	1,084,876	.5
1966-----	1,335,574	8,293	25,135	1,318,732	.6
1967-----	1,368,345	15,114	32,970	1,350,489	1.1
1968-----	1,617,011	31,622	35,340	1,613,293	2.0
1969-----	1,764,126	24,397	35,991	1,752,532	1.4
1970-----	1,649,201	57,504	49,022	1,657,683	3.5
1971 (January-June)----	<u>3/</u>	56,566	31,073	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>

1/ Includes small amounts of filament-spun combination yarns.

2/ Partly estimated from Textile Organon figures.

3/ Not available.

4/ Estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission.

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

Table 22.--Tire fabrics, of manmade fibers: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1960-70

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports	Exports <u>2/</u>	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1960-----	387,447	1,442	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u> 388,889	0.4
1961-----	372,607	41	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u> 372,648	<u>5/</u>
1962-----	408,067	25	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u> 408,092	<u>5/</u>
1963-----	411,289	13	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u> 411,302	<u>5/</u>
1964-----	458,889	101	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u> 458,890	<u>5/</u>
1965-----	486,568	560	26,639	460,489	.1
1966-----	518,517	1,731	28,100	492,148	.3
1967-----	467,500	976	17,520	450,955	.2
1968-----	569,200	5,218	11,009	563,409	.9
1969-----	596,300	3,368	10,362	589,306	.6
1970-----	528,600	2,090	9,106	521,584	.4

1/ Includes tire cord.

2/ Includes tire cord and fuel cell fabrics.

3/ Not separately reported.

4/ Production plus imports.

5/ Less than 1/10th of 1 percent.

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

Note.--Changes in rates of duty and corresponding import data for period since 1966 are as follows:

Period	Rate of duty	Quantity	Value
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>ad valorem</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>dollars</u>
1967 (1930 rate)-----	25	976	1,008
1968-----	22	5,218	4,397
1969-----	20	3,368	3,394
1970-----	17	2,090	1,493
1971 (January-June)-----	15	2,948	2,162

Table 23.--Cotton sheets and pillowcases: Changes in U.S. rate of duty, and U.S. imports for consumption, 1947-70 and January-June 1971

Period	Rate of duty (percent ad valorem)	Imports	
		Quantity <u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	Value <u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
1947-----	<u>1/</u> 25	<u>2/</u>	1
1948-----	20	1	2
1949-----		7	3
1950-----		23	14
1951-----		<u>2/</u>	2
1952-----		1	3
1953-----		417	117
1954-----		705	239
1955-----	12.5	6,186	1,942
1956-----		2,595	920
1957-----		2,654	977
1958-----		4,024	1,634
1959-----		3,157	1,554
1960-----		1,971	1,659
1961-----		2,267	1,917
1962-----		4,967	4,042
1963-----		4,106	3,467
1964-----		4,117	3,732
1965-----		5,308	4,798
1966-----		10,995	9,359
1967-----		10,061	8,881
1968-----	11.5	9,860	8,783
1969-----	11	8,287	7,865
1970-----	10.5	6,539	6,598
1971 (Jan.- June)----	10	3,290	3,361

1/ 1930 rate.

2/ Less than 500 pounds.

Source: Quantity data prior to 1964 estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission; other data compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 24.--Sneets and pillowcases of cotton and of manmade-fiber and cotton blend: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and consumption, 1961-70

Description	Quantity (1,000 pounds)									
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
U.S. production, total	281,112	297,891	312,655	341,622	359,954	375,605	406,971	379,339	373,335	397,487
All cotton, total	281,112	297,891	312,655	341,622	359,954	375,605	371,411	310,337	239,841	222,913
Carded	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	209,511	211,361	179,605	176,182	160,211
Combed	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	166,094	160,050	130,733	63,650	62,702
Manmade-fiber and cotton blend	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	35,560	69,002	133,494	174,574
U.S. imports, total	2,267	4,967	4,106	4,117	5,308	10,995	10,114	10,008	8,399	6,625
In chief value of cotton, total	2,267	4,967	4,106	4,117	5,308	10,995	10,061	9,860	8,287	6,539
Carded	1,606	4,695	3,836	3,707	4,919	9,773	9,292	9,180	7,133	5,449
Combed	661	272	270	410	389	1,222	769	680	1,154	1,090
In chief value of manmade fiber 3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	148	112	86
U.S. consumption, total 4/	283,379	302,858	361,761	345,739	365,262	386,600	417,085	389,347	381,734	404,112
All cotton, total	283,379	302,858	316,761	345,739	365,262	386,600	381,472	320,197	248,128	229,452
Carded	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	219,284	220,653	188,784	183,315	165,660
Combed	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	167,316	160,819	131,413	64,813	63,792
Manmade-fiber and cotton blend	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	35,613	69,150	133,606	174,660
Ratio of imports to consumption,	Percent									
average	.8	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.5	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.2	1.6
All cotton, average	.8	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.5	2.8	2.6	3.1	3.3	2.8
Carded	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	4.5	4.2	4.9	3.9	3.3
Combed	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	.7	.5	.5	1.8	1.7
Manmade-fiber and cotton blend	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	.2	.2	.1	6/

1/ Not available.
 2/ Believed to be small or nonexistent.
 3/ Estimated by U.S. Tariff Commission.
 4/ Production and imports; exports are small.
 5/ Not applicable.
 6/ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

Source: Production calculated and partly estimated from data published by the National Cotton Council of America; other data compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 25.--Cotton blankets: Changes in U.S. rates of duty, and U.S. imports for consumption, 1950-70 and January-June 1971

Period	Valued not over 47.5¢ per pound			Valued over 47.5¢ per pound			Total	
	Rate of duty	Ad valorem equivalent of the rates of duty 1/		Rate of duty	Imports			
		Quantity	Value		Quantity	Value		
Cents per pound	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	Percent	Percent ad valorem	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars
1950								
1951	2/ 14.25	3/	17.6	2/ 30	3/	3/	19	14
1952	7.12	3/	8.8	15	3/	3/	37	32
1953		3/			3/	3/	92	78
1954		3/			3/	3/	88	65
1955		3/			3/	3/	133	85
1956		3/			3/	3/	478	191
1957		3/			3/	3/	992	371
1958		3/			3/	3/	1,628	537
1959		3/			3/	3/	1,093	385
1960		3/			3/	3/	825	292
1961		3/			3/	3/	983	324
1962		3/			3/	3/	709	265
1963		3/			3/	3/	737	339
1964		3/			3/	3/	588	294
1965		372			117	119	489	249
1966		266			94	141	371	235
1967		208			159	139	367	207
1968	6.9	137			193	215	330	260
1969	6.5	47	8.5	14	300	240	347	383
1970	6.4	150	8.0		287	270	437	324
1971: January-June	6.2	151	7.9	13	246	263	397	321
		75	7.7		89	107	164	133

1/ Based on imports in 1970.
 2/ 1930 rate.
 3/ Not separately reported.

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

Table 26.--Blankets, not ornamented, of manmade fibers: U.S. imports for consumption and rates of duty, 1947-70 and January-June 1971

Year	Rate of duty	Ad valorem equivalent of the rate of duty based on imports in 1970	Quantity	Value
	Cents per pound + percent ad val.	Percent	Pounds	
1947-----	45¢ + 65%	86.1	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1948-----	27.5¢ + 35%	47.9	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1949-----	27.5¢ + 35%	47.9	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1950-----			<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1951-----	25¢ + 35%	46.7	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1952-----	25¢ + 35%	46.7	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1953-----			<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1954-----			<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1955-----	25¢ + 33%	44.7	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1956-----			<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1957-----	25¢ + 32.5%	44.2	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1958-----	25¢ + 30%	41.7	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1959-----	25¢ + 30%	41.7	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1960-----			<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1961-----			<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1962-----			<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1963-----	25¢ + 30%	41.7	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1964-----	25¢ + 30%	41.7	24,253	\$18,758
1965-----			13,113	17,971
1966-----			43,695	54,053
1967-----			20,956	39,453
1968-----	22¢ + 27%	37.3	21,312	65,364
1969-----	20¢ + 24%	33.4	37,030	88,419
1970-----	17¢ + 21%	29.0	96,160	205,061
1971 (January- June)-----	15¢ + 18%	25.0	51,148	130,342

1/ Not separately classified.

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

Table 27--Cotton blankets: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-70 and January-June 1971

Year	U.S. production	Imports ^{1/}	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio, imports to consumption (percent)
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
1961-----	24,889	709	847	24,751	2.9
1962-----	23,079	737	935	22,881	3.2
1963-----	23,052	588	680	22,960	2.6
1964-----	34,321	489	773	34,036	1.4
1965-----	36,818	371	866	36,314	1.0
1966-----	27,375	367	719	27,018	1.4
1967-----	29,514	330	659	29,182	1.1
1968-----	25,365	347	571	25,134	1.4
1969-----	22,335	437	500	22,244	2.0
1970-----	^{2/} 17,106	397	602	16,878	2.4
Jan.-June					
1971-----	^{3/}	164	152	^{3/}	^{3/}

^{1/} Excludes small quantity of ornamented blankets prior to 1964.

^{2/} Preliminary.

^{3/} Not available.

Source: Production compiled from data published by the National Cotton Council of America; other data compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 28.--Blankets, not ornamented, of manmade fibers: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1964-70 and January-June 1971

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports	Exports <u>2/</u>	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1964-----	75,220	24	<u>3/</u> 600	74,644	<u>4/</u>
1965-----	71,936	13	657	71,292	<u>4/</u>
1966-----	82,294	44	639	81,699	0.1
1967-----	80,852	21	741	80,132	<u>4/</u>
1968-----	87,163	21	617	86,567	<u>4/</u>
1969-----	92,901	37	568	92,370	<u>4/</u>
1970-----	94,853	96	482	94,469	.1
1971 (January- June)-----	<u>5/</u>	51	<u>5/</u>	<u>5/</u>	<u>5/</u>

1/ Estimated from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

2/ Includes small amounts of wool blankets.

3/ Not separately reported; estimated from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

4/ Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

5/ Not available.

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

Table 29.--Woven fabrics of manmade fibers covered by TSUS item 338.30: Changes in U.S. rates of duty, and U.S. dutiable imports for consumption, 1935-70 and January-June 1971

Period	Change in rates of duty	Ad valorem equivalent of rates of duty, based on imports in 1970	Dutiable imports	
			Quantity	Value
		Percent	<u>1,000</u> pounds	<u>1,000</u> dollars
1935-----	45¢ lb. + 60% or 70% ad val. <u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u> 80.4	234	467
1936-----	45¢ lb. + 45% ad val.	60.4	474	604
1937-----			1,041	993
1938-----			555	671
1939-----			420	470
1940-----			256	273
1941-----			116	112
1942-----			45	60
1943-----			66	131
1944-----			41	168
1945-----			299	1,285
1946-----			597	2,730
1947-----			204	1,183
1948-----	27.5¢ lb. + 45% or 22.5% ad val.	<u>2/</u> 38.4	416	1,137
1949-----			156	397
1950-----			237	575
1951-----	25¢ lb. + 22.5% ad val.	31.1	212	802
1952-----			394	1,160
1953-----			1,235	2,298
1954-----			1,111	2,336
1955-----			1,576	2,900
1956-----			2,700	4,897
1957-----			3,170	5,332
1958-----			4,782	5,795
1959-----			10,873	10,471
1960-----			10,097	12,182
1961-----			7,575	12,832
1962-----			10,062	18,247
1963-----			10,682	19,071
1964-----			11,910	25,408
1965-----			20,876	41,286
1966-----			36,204	58,285
1967-----			25,596	51,832
1968-----	22.5¢ lb. + 22.5% ad val.	30.2	28,629	66,467
1969-----	20¢ lb. + 22.5% ad val.	29.4	32,975	80,641
1970-----	17¢ lb. + 22.5% ad val.	28.3	39,042	113,974
1971 (Jan.-June)---	15¢ lb. + 22.5% ad val.	27.6 <u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u> 23,477	<u>3/</u> 65,976

1/ The 1930 rate.

2/ Estimated.

3/ Includes small amount of nondutiable imports.

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

Table 30.--Woven fabrics of manmade fibers except glass: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-70

Item and year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>sq. yds.</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>sq. yds.</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>sq. yds.</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>sq. yds.</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Manmade-fiber fabrics, total:					
1961-----	3,006,802	40,177	136,851	2,910,128	1.4
1962-----	3,423,550	64,049	137,468	3,350,131	1.9
1963-----	3,886,456	75,909	153,205	3,809,160	2.0
1964-----	4,375,123	87,261	181,454	4,280,930	2.0
1965-----	4,892,109	161,069	145,514	4,907,664	3.3
1966-----	5,092,945	255,279	150,277	5,197,947	4.9
1967-----	5,416,657	177,724	152,771	5,441,610	3.3
1968-----	6,925,176	195,935	146,618	6,974,493	2.8
1969-----	7,026,995	218,702	163,299	7,082,398	3.1
1970-----	6,506,753	234,938	173,806	6,567,885	3.6
Manmade-fiber fabrics, of coarse yarns: <u>2/</u>					
1961-----	451,020	6,027	20,528	436,519	1.4
1962-----	513,533	9,607	20,620	502,520	1.9
1963-----	582,968	11,386	22,981	571,373	2.0
1964-----	656,268	13,089	27,218	642,139	2.0
1965-----	733,816	24,160	21,827	736,149	3.3
1966-----	763,942	38,291	22,542	779,691	4.9
1967-----	812,499	26,659	22,916	816,242	3.3
1968-----	1,038,776	29,390	21,993	1,046,173	2.8
1969-----	1,054,049	32,805	24,495	1,062,359	3.1
1970-----	976,013	35,241	26,071	985,183	3.6

1/ Square yards estimated from official statistics reported in linear yards by use of conversion factors shown by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in Current Industrial Reports, series MQ-22T.2 Supplement dated Dec. 5, 1968.

2/ Estimated by the Tariff Commission staff.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, unless otherwise noted.

Table 31.--Knit fabrics of cotton: Changes in U.S. rate of duty, and U.S. imports for consumption, 1947-70 and January-June 1971

Period	Rate of duty	Imports	
		Quantity	Value
		<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
1947-----	<u>1/</u> 40	70	205
1948-----	30	82	252
1949-----		68	186
1950-----		72	184
1951-----		23	96
1952-----		17	63
1953-----		21	60
1954-----		16	58
1955-----		21	73
1956-----		75	272
1957-----		149	532
1958-----		185	773
1959-----		224	791
1960-----		193	689
1961-----		238	888
1962-----		337	1,154
1963-----		296	1,034
1964-----		386	1,278
1965-----		230	840
1966-----		257	780
1967-----		235	659
1968-----	29	262	850
1969-----	28	115	394
1970-----	27	91	188
1971 (January-June)-----	26	81	164

1/ The average 1930 rate.

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

Table 32.--Knit fabrics of manmade fibers: U.S. imports for consumption and changes in rates of duty, 1947-70 and January-June 1971

Year	Rate of duty	Ad valorem equivalent ^{1/}	Quantity	Value
	Cents per pound + per-cent ad val.	Percent	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars
1947-----	45¢ + 60% ^{2/}	75.4	2	8
1948-----	27.5¢ + 30%	39.4	1	4
1949-----	)		2	9
1950-----	)27.5¢ + 30%	39.4	2	10
1951-----	)		1	1
1952-----	25¢ + 30%	38.6	10	54
1953-----	)		9	38
1954-----	)25¢ + 30%	38.6	7	28
1955-----	)		29	111
1956-----	25¢ + 28.5%	37.0	15	61
1957-----	25¢ + 27%	35.6	16	64
1958-----	25¢ + 25.5%	34.0	21	58
1959-----	)		29	58
1960-----	)25¢ + 25.5%	34.0	71	247
1961-----	)		113	339
1962-----	25¢ + 22.5%	31.0	199	508
1963-----	25¢ + 20%	28.6	233	579
1964-----	)		792	1,829
1965-----	)		2,526	4,499
1966-----	)		3,272	6,949
1967-----	)		4,269	7,429
1968-----	)		4,864	12,954
1969-----	)		6,720	18,542
1970-----	)		18,329	53,579
1971 (January- June)-----	)		24,666	72,745

^{1/} Based on imports in 1970.

^{2/} The 1930 rate.

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

Table 33.--Industrial hose, belts, belting, and machine clothing containing cotton or manmade-fiber yarn: U.S. imports for consumption and changes in rates of duty for specified years 1930 to 1970 and January-June 1971

Year	Rate of duty	Quantity
	Percent ad va-	
	lorem equiv-	
	alent <u>1/</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
1930-----	30.0	<u>2/</u>
1966-----	<u>3/</u> 14.0	3,079
1967-----	14.0	3,644
1968-----	12.7	4,645
1969-----	11.3	5,072
1970-----	10.0	6,903
1971 (January-June)-----	8.6	4,426

1/ Based on imports of principal classes in 1970.

2/ Import data are not available for the years 1930-65 on the basis of classes existing during the years 1966-71.

3/ This rate resulted from a number of concessions on various classes of products between 1948 and 1958.

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

Table 34.--Textile floor coverings: Rates of duty at specified times for specified types

1971 TSUSA item	Brief description	1930	Rate of duty : "existing on : July 1, 1962"	1967	1971
360.1500	Handmade pile floor coverings, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot	50¢ sq. ft., min. 45% ad val.	: 22.5% ad val.	: 22.5% ad val.	: 13% ad val.
360.2500	Imitation oriental floor coverings of cotton	35% ad val.	: 7% ad val.	: 7% ad val.	: 6% ad val.
360.4600	Wilton and velvet floor coverings: (Valued not over 40 cents per square foot (Valued over 40 cents per square foot	40% ad val. 60% ad val.	: 21% ad val.	: 21% ad val.	: 21% ad val. 1/
360.4820	Axminster (spool) floor coverings: (Valued not over 40 cents per square foot (Valued over 40 cents per square foot	40% ad val. 60% ad val.	: 21% ad val.	: 21% ad val.	: 12.5% ad val.
360.4840	Other woven or knitted pile floor coverings: (Valued not over 40 cents per square foot (Valued over 40 cents per square foot	40% ad val. 60% ad val.	: 21% ad val.	: 21% ad val.	: 12.5% ad val.
360.6500	Handhooked or tufted floor coverings of wool, valued not over 40 cents per square foot	30% ad val.	: 15% ad val.	: 15% ad val.	: 9% ad val.
360.7000	Handhooked or tufted floor coverings of wool, valued over 40 cents per square foot	60% ad val.	: 30% ad val.	: 30% ad val.	: 18% ad val.
360.7540	Handhooked floor coverings of manmade fibers	45¢ lb. + 65% ad val.	: 16.5% ad val.	: 16.5% ad val.	: 13% ad val.
360.8022	Tufted floor coverings	3/	: 22.5% ad val.	: 22.5% ad val.	: 17.5% ad val.
360.8045					
361.0522	Braided floor coverings	3/	: 4/	: 4/	: 5/
361.2060					
361.5642	Floor coverings, n.s.p.f. of manmade fibers	45¢ lb. + 65% ad val.	: 17% ad val.	: 17% ad val.	: 10% ad val.

1/ If of nonoriental types the rate is 40 percent ad valorem, pursuant to escape-clause action.
2/ If of rayon or acetate. Dutiable at various other rates depending on type and fiber components.
3/ Dutiable at various rates depending on type and fiber components.
4/ Duty rates range from 15 to 42.5 percent ad valorem depending on type and fiber components.
5/ Duty rates range from 9.5 to 30 percent ad valorem depending on type and fiber components.

Table 35.--Textile floor coverings: U.S. imports for consumption, by specified types, 1964-70 and January-June 1971

1971 TSUSA item	Brief description	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	Jan.-June 1971
		Quantity (1,000 square yards)							
360.1500	Handmade pile floor coverings, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot-----	632	726	833	776	895	1,149	862	465
360.2500	Imitation oriental floor coverings of cotton-----	626	648	561	496	1,103	1,301	1,498	876
360.4600 and 922.5000	) Wilton and velvet floor) coverings-----	1/ 949	1/ 519	574	669	879	883	695	598
360.4820	Axminster (spool) floor coverings-----	78	63	76	100	283	426	560	403
360.4840	Other woven or knitted pile floor coverings-----	2/	56	51	53	111	151	178	211
360.6500	Hand-hooked or tufted floor coverings of wool, valued not over 40 cents per sq. ft--	564	599	520	263	238	111	67	17
360.7000	Hand-hooked or tufted pile floor coverings of wool, val- ued over 40 cents per sq. ft--	205	157	130	107	104	130	129	56
360.7540	Hand-hooked floor coverings of manmade fibers-----	88	114	190	219	446	576	327	144
360.8022 to 360.8045	) Tufted floor coverings-----	92	156	54	52	67	60	103	26
361.0522 to 361.2060	) Braided floor coverings-----	12,785	12,959	15,417	13,000	14,649	13,908	10,592	5,118
361.5642	Floor coverings, n.s.p.f., of manmade fibers-----	28	18	84	290	681	770	1,633	863
	All other-----	1,982	1,722	2,165	1,624	1,569	2,402	1,834	1,001
	Total-----	18,029	17,737	20,655	17,649	21,025	21,867	18,478	9,778
		Value (1,000 dollars)							
360.1500	Handmade pile floor coverings, valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot-----	10,047	12,022	14,289	14,085	16,484	21,420	15,928	9,502
360.2500	Imitation oriental floor coverings of cotton-----	1,046	1,090	1,203	1,049	2,285	2,637	2,961	1,853
360.4600 and 922.5000	) Wilton and velvet floor) coverings-----	1/ 4,021	3,260	3,236	3,922	4,837	4,849	4,011	3,380
360.4820	Axminster (spool) floor coverings-----	519	622	579	809	2,129	2,729	3,881	2,652
360.4840	Other woven or knitted pile floor coverings-----	2/	261	303	312	733	1,058	1,141	1,221
360.6500	Hand-hooked or tufted floor coverings of wool, valued not over 40 cents per sq. ft--	1,893	2,041	1,780	868	805	346	213	54
360.7000	Hand-hooked or tufted pile floor coverings of wool, val- ued over 40 cents per sq. ft--	1,967	1,662	1,474	1,314	1,353	1,612	1,546	744
360.7540	Hand-hooked floor coverings of manmade fibers-----	356	551	825	977	2,094	2,726	1,515	701
360.8022 to 360.8045	) Tufted floor coverings-----	196	551	168	191	265	201	368	98
361.0522 to 361.2060	) Braided floor coverings-----	20,257	19,390	22,584	16,494	19,687	19,117	12,316	6,251
361.5642	Floor coverings, n.s.p.f., of manmade fibers-----	18	40	227	800	1,945	3,055	3,240	2,016
	All other-----	4,253	3,738	6,266	4,863	5,846	6,605	6,411	3,051
	Total-----	44,573	45,228	52,934	45,684	58,463	66,355	53,531	31,523

1/ Contains a relatively small amount of pile floor coverings other than Wilton and velvet floor coverings.

2/ Included with Wilton and velvet floor coverings.

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

Table 36.--Furnishings, of cotton and of manmade fibers (except lace and net furnishings and floor coverings, sheets, pillowcases, and blankets): U.S. imports for consumption, 1964-70 and January-June 1971

(In thousands of pounds)

Year	Of cotton	Of manmade fibers
1964-----	13,877	1,029
1965-----	16,951	1,042
1966-----	20,520	1,506
1967-----	22,045	1,398
1968-----	28,062	2,046
1969-----	30,637	2,818
1970-----	30,053	4,422
1971 (January-June)-----	17,240	2,571

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

Table 37.--Towels of cotton, valued over 45 cents each but not over \$1.45 per pound: Changes in U.S. rate of duty and U.S. imports for consumption, 1947-70 and January-June 1971

Year	Rate of duty	Ad valorem equivalent of the duty based on imports in 1970	Imports	
			Quantity	Value
	Cents per pound	Percent	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars
1947-----	1/ 22.5	22.5	22	23
1948-----			7	14
1949-----			2	4
1950-----			14	30
1951-----			23	48
1952-----			13	25
1953-----			8	19
1954-----			30	55
1955-----			25	44
1956-----			17	31
1957-----			30	55
1958-----			46	81
1959-----			22	39
1960-----			69	119
1961-----			75	109
1962-----	20.25	20.2	197	287
1963-----	18	17.9	245	265
1964-----			77	89
1965-----			74	85
1966-----			741	720
1967-----			1,654	1,670
1968-----	17	16.9	3,495	3,598
1969-----	16	15.9	3,273	3,331
1970-----	15.5	15.4	4,377	4,397
January-June 1971--	14.5	14.4	2,972	2,837

1/ The column 2 rate in the TSUS is 40 percent ad valorem.

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

Table 38.--Cotton towels, not of pile construction: U.S. imports for consumption and changes in rates of duty, 1954-70 and January-June 1971

Year	Rate of duty	Quantity	Value
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>ad valorem</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>dollars</u>
1954-----	<u>1/</u> 40	5	4
1955-----	20	<u>2/</u>	939
1956-----	)	<u>2/</u>	653
1957-----	)	<u>3/</u> 1,127	595
1958-----	)	679	330
1959-----	)	1,096	575
1960-----	)	1,993	960
1961-----	)	2,612	1,276
1962-----	) 20	4,957	2,004
1963-----	)	3,473	1,490
1964-----	)	5,339	2,419
1965-----	)	6,242	2,715
1966-----	)	7,313	3,272
1967-----	)	8,168	3,664
1968-----	19	8,755	3,911
1969-----	18	9,578	4,027
1970-----	17	9,111	3,157
1971 (January-June)-----	16	1,144	1,911

1/ The 1930 rate.

2/ Not available.

3/ Estimated.

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

Table 39.--Women's, girls', and infants' blouses, dresses, and slacks and shorts of manmade fibers, knit and not knit: U.S. imports for consumption, by garment type, 1962-70 and January-June 1971

Item	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	Jan.-June 1971
Quantity (1,000 dozens)										
Blouses, total-----	1/	61	281	602	1,464	1,623	1,813	4,029	6,425	4,960
Knit-----	1/	2/ 3	19	67	756	1,014	995	2,377	3,640	3,369
Not knit-----	51	58	262	535	708	609	818	1,652	2,785	1,591
Dresses, total-----	1/	25	89	106	207	287	568	930	1,315	930
Knit-----	3	13	31	31	44	120	262	460	703	563
Not knit-----	1/	12	58	75	163	167	306	470	612	367
Slacks and shorts, total--	1/	1/	312	466	417	521	1,150	2,393	4,022	3,815
Knit-----	1/	1/	6	16	16	95	510	1,492	3,023	3,267
Not knit-----	63	76	306	450	401	426	640	901	999	548
Value (1,000 dollars)										
Blouses, total-----	1/	683	2,480	4,184	12,547	13,090	15,311	34,050	62,798	46,201
Knit-----	1/	2/ 109	549	1,083	8,073	9,052	8,659	19,657	33,041	30,231
Not knit-----	392	574	1,931	3,101	4,474	4,038	6,652	14,393	29,757	15,970
Dresses, total-----	1/	1,596	3,922	3,930	5,636	8,068	13,227	22,160	31,585	19,149
Knit-----	291	1,104	1,608	1,366	1,849	3,969	6,803	12,195	20,187	12,947
Not knit-----	1/	492	2,314	2,564	3,787	4,099	6,424	9,965	11,398	6,202
Slacks and shorts, total--	1/	1/	4,290	5,340	4,734	6,145	12,398	28,044	56,134	48,946
Knit-----	1/	1/	69	285	336	1,368	5,801	16,019	39,727	40,667
Not knit-----	1,193	2,033	4,221	5,055	4,398	4,777	6,597	12,025	16,407	8,279

1/ Not available.

2/ Excludes some blouses in sets.

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

Note.--All concessions granted under trade agreements occurred in or prior to 1958. The rate of duty on ornamented articles was reduced from 90 percent to 42.5 percent ad valorem between 1948 and 1958; the ad valorem equivalent of the rate of duty on plain knit articles was reduced from 78 percent to 40 percent between 1948 and 1951; and the ad valorem equivalent of the rate of duty on plain articles not knit was reduced from 78 percent to 35 percent between 1948 and 1955. The ad valorem equivalents are based on imports in 1970. Comparable import data for years prior to 1962 are not available.

Table 40.--Ratio of U.S. imports for consumption to apparent domestic market for cotton textile products, 1958-70, and for manmade fiber textile products, 1964-70

Item and year	Ratio	Item and year	Ratio
	<u>Percent</u>		<u>Percent</u>
Cotton textile products:		Cotton textile products	
1958-----	3.0	--Continued:	
1959-----	4.0	1969-----	11.7
1960-----	6.0	1970-----	11.6
1961-----	4.7	Manmade fiber textile	
1962-----	7.2	products:	
1963-----	7.4	1964-----	1.9
		1965-----	2.7
1964-----	6.9	1966-----	3.6
1965-----	7.7	1967-----	3.9
1966-----	10.3	1968-----	4.6
1967-----	9.5	1969-----	5.3
1968-----	10.7	1970-----	8.2

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

Table 41.--Manmade-fiber textile products: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports, and apparent domestic market (ADM), 1964-70

Item	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	Quantity (million pounds)						
Producers' domestic shipments of manmade fibers <u>1/</u> -----	2,928.5	3,361.5	3,678.4	3,928.4	4,864.1	5,185.7	5,083.3
Imports of manmade fibers <u>2/</u> -----	134.5	130.8	177.6	150.1	216.3	160.6	141.3
Production of manmade-fiber textile products <u>3/</u> -----	3,063.0	3,492.3	3,856.0	4,078.5	5,080.4	5,346.3	5,224.6
Imports:							
Manmade-fiber yarns <u>4/</u> -----	9.2	15.1	18.6	32.3	65.1	51.0	149.6
Manmade-fiber textile and apparel products <u>5/</u> -----	49.0	77.9	118.4	129.9	175.1	241.4	305.2
Manmade-fiber yarns and textile and apparel products, subtotal-----	58.2	93.0	137.0	162.2	240.2	292.4	454.8
Manmade fibers, yarns, textile and apparel products, total-----	192.7	223.8	314.6	312.3	456.5	453.0	596.1
Exports <u>6/</u> -----	108.5	129.1	140.0	133.0	129.0	146.1	147.5
Apparent domestic market (ADM) <u>7/</u> -----	3,012.7	3,456.2	3,853.0	4,107.7	5,191.6	5,492.6	5,531.9
	Percent						
Ratio of--							
Imports of yarns and textile and apparel products to ADM-----	1.9	2.7	3.6	3.9	4.6	5.3	8.2
Imports of fibers, yarns, and textile and apparel products to ADM-----	6.4	6.5	8.2	7.6	8.8	8.2	10.8

1/ U.S. manmade-fiber producers' shipments to domestic consumers.

2/ Imports of manmade fiber monofilaments, group filaments, strips, and staple and tow.

3/ Measured in terms of mill consumption of producers' domestic shipments of manmade fibers plus imports of manmade fibers.

4/ Manmade-fiber equivalents of imports of continuous and noncontinuous single and plied yarns, hand-work yarns, sewing thread, glass yarns, chenille, elastic, etc., yarns.

5/ Manmade-fiber equivalents of imports of textile and apparel products (USDA data).

6/ Manmade-fiber equivalents of exports of yarns and textile and apparel products (USDA data).

7/ Domestic production plus imports of yarns and textile and apparel products minus exports.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Textiles, Market Analysis Division.

Table 42.--Cotton Textile Products: Ratio of U.S. imports for consumption to apparent domestic market

Item	(In thousands of pounds)						
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Domestic production <u>1/</u>	4,244,419	4,477,471	4,630,510	4,422,990	4,146,533	3,932,695	3,814,970
Imports: <u>2/</u>							
Yarn-----	18,473	24,414	101,919	43,620	57,217	31,028	24,345
Cloth-----	137,724	178,397	228,222	213,916	210,918	243,861	236,063
Wearing apparel-----	107,578	119,891	128,000	133,092	140,045	142,692	142,715
Miscellaneous-----	36,390	38,008	52,156	52,757	65,665	70,401	69,189
Total imports-----	300,165	360,710	510,297	443,385	473,845	487,982	472,312
Exports <u>2/</u> -----	213,235	173,732	189,526	188,399	188,200	232,398	199,572
Apparent domestic market <u>3/</u> -----	4,331,349	4,664,449	4,951,281	4,677,976	4,432,178	4,188,279	4,087,710
Ratio data:							
Imports, domestic production-----	7.1	8.1	11.0	10.0	11.4	12.4	12.4
Imports, apparent domestic market-----	6.9	7.7	10.3	9.5	10.7	11.7	11.6

1/ Measured in terms of mill consumption of cotton.

2/ Raw cotton equivalent of U.S. imports for consumption and U.S. exports data are prepared by U.S. Department of Agriculture from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

3/ Domestic production plus imports, less exports.

Prepared by Market Analysis Division, Office of Textiles, U. S. Department of Commerce

Table 43. --Cotton shoe uppers: U.S. imports for consumption and changes in rates of duty for specified years 1947 to 1970 and January-June 1971

Year	Rate of duty	Quantity	Value
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>ad valorem</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>dollars</u>
1947-----	<u>1/</u> 37.5	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1948-----	20.0	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1968-----	19.0	3,630	4,282
1969-----	18.5	3,324	4,370
1970-----	17.5	2,514	3,313
1971 (January-June)-----	17.0	1,501	2,081

1/ The 1930 rate.

2/ Not separately classified.

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

Table 44.--Canvas footwear: U.S. imports for consumption,
specified years 1954 to 1970 1/

(In millions of pairs)

Year	Footwear dutiabale on basis of ASP	Other footwear	Total
1954-----	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1957-----	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	1
1959-----	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	13
1960-----	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	30
1962-----	28	19	47
1963-----	25	10	35
1964-----	21	4	25
1965-----	18	5	23
1966-----	17	5	22
1967-----	23	6	29
1968-----	24	6	30
1969-----	19	6	25
1970-----	<u>4/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>

1/ The rate of duty was reduced from 35 percent (the 1930 rate) to 20 percent (the present rate), effective Sept. 10, 1955. Because of the various innovations in construction designed to avoid assessment of the duty on an American Selling Price (ASP) valuation, the official statistics on imports of canvas footwear, especially during the 1950's and early 1960's, understate the volume of imports of such footwear, and therefore the data in this table are estimated.

2/ Not available.

3/ 0.1 million.

4/ 20 to 30 million pairs.

Table 45.--Pneumatic tires other than airplane, bicycle, and tractor:
 U.S. imports for consumption and changes in rates of duty for speci-
 fied years 1957 to 1970 and January-June 1971 ^{1/}

Year	Rate of duty	Quantity	Value
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>ad valorem</u>	<u>units</u>	<u>dollars</u>
1957-----	10.0 :	306 :	9,250
1958-----	8.5 :	465 :	11,964
1959-----)	:	897 :	22,722
1960-----)	:	727 :	17,092
1961-----)	:	690 :	17,982
	:	:	:
1962-----)	8.5 :	929 :	18,337
1963-----)	:	1,153 :	22,157
1964-----)	:	1,553 :	30,899
1965-----)	:	2,672 :	34,255
1966-----)	:	2,904 :	49,621
	:	:	:
1967-----)	:	3,648 :	73,180
1968-----)	7.5 :	6,210 :	107,659
1969-----)	6.5 :	7,924 :	130,396
1970-----)	5.5 :	10,907 :	185,386
1971 (January-June)-----	5.0 :	6,137 :	109,862

^{1/} Includes solid tires prior to 1964.

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

APPENDIX B

Controls Under the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding
International Trade in Cotton Textiles

Section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended, authorizes the President, whenever he determines it to be appropriate to negotiate with representatives of foreign governments in an effort to obtain agreements limiting the export from such countries and the importation into the United States of any agricultural commodity or product manufactured therefrom or textile or textile product. He is authorized to issue regulations governing the entry or withdrawal from warehouse of any such commodity, product, textiles, or textile products to carry out any such agreement. In addition, if a multilateral agreement exists among countries accounting for a significant part of world trade in the articles concerned, the President may also issue regulations controlling trade in products of countries not parties to the agreement.

Pursuant to Presidential action, imports of cotton manufactures have been subject to restraint since 1962 under the provisions of the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA), negotiated under the sponsorship of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The LTA is a multilateral agreement among some 30 nations having a substantial interest in international trade in cotton textiles. Prior to inception of the LTA, Japan had (since 1957) voluntarily controlled its exports to the United States of a wide range of cotton textile items, and Italy had controlled its exports of cotton velveteen to the United States. However, shipments of cotton textiles

to the United States were neither comprehensively nor equitably controlled by these early efforts. The overall purpose of the LTA was to guarantee to all textile-producing nations a share of the markets of the major importing nations, including the United States, without disrupting the market for any particular category of products.

The Arrangement was the direct result of promotion by the United States following the President's sixth measure in his 7-measure program of assistance to the United States textile industry as announced on May 2, 1961. The pertinent measure read as follows:

"Sixth, I have directed the Department of State to arrange for calling an early conference of the principal textile exporting and importing countries. This conference will seek international understanding which will provide a basis for trade that will avoid undue disruption of established industries."

An initial short-term arrangement (STA) controlled cotton textile trade from October 1, 1961, through September 30, 1962. The LTA became effective on October 1, 1962, initially for a period of 5 years; it has been extended twice, first in 1967 and again in 1970, each time for 3 additional years. Under the LTA, countries experiencing domestic market disruption resulting from cotton textile imports can control the level of such imports by implementing the provisions of article 3 of the LTA. An importing country can request an exporting country to limit shipments of the cotton textiles which are causing disruption in the requesting country. If the exporting country does not accede to the request within 60 days, the importing country can then impose an

import quota on the specified products. A quota cannot be less than the level determined by procedures specified in the agreement; annual increases in the quota (usually 5 percent) are provided for if the restraints remain in force for additional 12-month periods. Exports of participating countries cannot be restrained more severely than exports of nonparticipants.

Article 4 of the LTA permits mutually acceptable bilateral trade agreements which regulate cotton textile trade on terms not inconsistent with the basic objectives of the LTA. As under Article 3, restriction levels in bilateral agreements are generally allowed to increase annually by 5 percent. At times, however, these annual increases may exceed the 5-percent limitation ordinarily provided for. For example, imports of duck from Brazil increased from about 1.0 million square yards in calendar year 1969 to 3.0 million in 1970. Limitations on the imports of duck from Brazil were first imposed under article 3 of the LTA in October 1963 at 0.5 million square yards for the next 12 months; the limitation had increased to 1.8 million for the 12 months beginning June 9, 1970. In October 1970, a bilateral agreement was negotiated which included a limitation on duck of 2.5 million square yards for the year beginning October 1, 1970. Thus, during June-October 1970 Brazil was able to ship a quantity of goods nearly equal to the full annual limit imposed under article 3 of the LTA to the United States. Most bilaterals also include provisions for carryover of unfilled portions of quotas from the previous year and transfers from one category to another, possibly allowing limits on a single category to be increased.

During the existence of the LTA, there has been a shift in emphasis away from the use of article 3 restraint actions on the part of the United States and toward an increased use of bilateral trade agreements. For example, in the first 12 months of the LTA (October 1, 1962, through September 30, 1963) the United States invoked the article 3 unilateral restraint provisions 115 times, while only four bilateral agreements involving the United States were in effect. During the second year of the LTA (October 1, 1963, through September 30, 1964), the number of article 3 restraints decreased to 67, while bilateral agreements involving the United States effective at the close of the year increased to 13. Since then there have been fewer restrictions under the provisions of article 3 while bilateral cotton textile agreements involving the United States had come into effect with 24 governments by 1970. (See table a). Imports of cotton textiles from all of these countries accounted for over 80 percent of total imports of such products during 1969.

In the administration of the LTA, imported cotton textiles have been classified under 64 separate categories. Table b lists these categories together with the imports for each category during the 1964-70 period. Table c shows total imports of cotton textile items by countries for calendar years 1960 through 1970. Despite the restraints of the LTA, imports of cotton textiles increased from 1.1 billion equivalent square yards during 1960 to a peak level of 1.8 billion during 1966, an increase of 64 percent. They declined to 1.5

billion square yards in 1967, but increased again to 1.6 and 1.7 billion square yards during 1968 and 1969 respectively, and declined slightly to 1.5 billion in 1970. Imports during the first 6 months of 1971 were at the annual rate of 1.6 billion square yards. The average of U.S. imports of cotton products during the 1966-70 period was almost 600 million square yards above the level of imports during 1960.

Table a.--Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA): Status of quantitative limitations on U.S. import trade, as of Jan. 1, 1971

Type of limitation	Country of origin	LTA categories involved ^{1/}	Current limitations on import trade		Limitation controlled by-- ^{2/}
			12-month period beginning--	Aggregate quantity (million equivalent) square yards	
Controls under authority of					
art. 3 of LTA-----	Ceylon-----	60-----	Aug. 3, 1970	1.0	United States.
Do-----	Haiti-----	39-----	Aug. 31, 1970	.1	Do.
Do-----	Israel-----	44-----	Oct. 5, 1970	.3	Israel.
		53-----	do-----	.5	
		62-----	do-----	1.2	
		63-----	do-----	.5	
Bilateral agreements under authority of art. 4 of LTA: ^{3/}					
1st year of 5-year agreement--	Brazil-----	All-----	Oct. 1, 1970	75.0	Brazil and United States
3d year of 3-year agreement--	Colombia-----	All-----	July 1, 1970	^{4/} 34.8	Colombia and United States
2d year of 2-year agreement--	Costa Rica-----	All-----	Oct. 1, 1970	3.2	Costa Rica
Do-----	Czechoslovakia-----	All-----	May 1, 1970	2.6	Czechoslovakia and United States.
3d year of 3½-year agreement--	Greece-----	All-----	July 1, 1970	9.6	Greece.
1st year of 3-year agreement--	Hong Kong-----	All-----	Oct. 1, 1970	429.8	Hong Kong.
1st year of 5-year agreement--	Hungary-----	All-----	Aug. 1, 1970	4.2	Hungary and United States
1st year of 4-year agreement--	India-----	All ^{5/} -----	Oct. 1, 1970	110.0	India.
1st year of 2-3/4 year agreement--	Italy-----	7-----	Jan. 1, 1971	2.2	Italy.
1st year of 3-year agreement--	Jamaica-----	All-----	Oct. 1, 1970	26.0	Jamaica.
6-month extension of prior agreement--	Japan-----	All ^{6/} -----	Jan. 1, 1971	215.9	Japan.
6-month extension of prior agreement--	Korea-----	All-----	do-----	20.3	Korea and United States
1st year of 4-year agreement--	Malaysia-----	All ^{7/} -----	Sept. 1, 1970	20.0	Malaysia and United States
1-year extension of prior agreement--	Malta-----	All-----	Jan. 1, 1971	15.4	Malta and United States
4th year of 4-year agreement--	Mexico-----	All-----	May 1, 1970	86.8	United States.
1st year of 1-3/4 year agreement--	Nansei-Nanpo Islands-----	All-----	Oct. 1, 1970	14.8	Nansei-Nanpo Islands.
1st year of 4-year agreement--	Pakistan-----	All-----	July 1, 1970	85.0	Pakistan and United States
1st year of new extension--	Philippines-----	All-----	Jan. 1, 1971	57.3	Philippines and United States
1st year of 5-year agreement--	Poland-----	All-----	Mar. 1, 1970	6.4	Poland and United States
1st year of 4-year agreement--	Portugal-----	All-----	Jan. 1, 1971	113.6	Portugal and United States
6-month extension of prior agreement--	Republic of China (Taiwan)-----	All-----	do-----	39.3	Republic of China (Taiwan) and United States.
1st year of 5-year agreement--	Rumania-----	All-----	do-----	9.0	Romania and United States
1st year of 4-year agreement--	Singapore-----	All-----	do-----	44.9	Singapore.
1st year of new extension--	Spain-----	All-----	do-----	49.0	Spain.
1st year of new extension--	Turkey-----	All-----	July 1, 1970	3.7	Turkey.
1st year of 3-year agreement--	United Arab Republic-----	All-----	Oct. 1, 1970	52.5	United Arab Republic and United States.
1st year of 5-year agreement--	Yugoslavia-----	All-----	Jan. 1, 1971	23.4	Yugoslavia and United States

^{1/} Import data for textiles wholly of or in chief value of cotton have been grouped into 64 categories of products. These categories are used by the United States in administering the provisions of the LTA and in reporting trade activity in each group. All categories from all countries are subject to limitation whenever market disruption exists; categories listed are those on which limitations were actually in force as of Jan. 1, 1971. In those cases where an aggregate limitation applies to all categories from a country, smaller limitations apply to each category.

^{2/} U.S. Bureau of Customs controls imports in some cases, while foreign governments control exports in others.

^{3/} Many of the bilateral agreements for countries listed superseded numerous restraints under art. 3 of the LTA. The aggregate quantities shown for each country during the current period have been increased (usually by 5 percent per 12-month period) above the limitations imposed during the 1st agreement year.

^{4/} Limitation reflects a downward adjustment to allow for previous overshipments.

^{5/} Certain handloomed fabrics produced by the Indian cottage industry are exempted.

^{6/} Not all items in all 64 categories are under restriction.

^{7/} In addition to all 64 categories of cotton products, agreement provides for controls on wool and manmade fiber textiles.

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

Table b.-- Textiles, wholly or in chief value of cotton: U.S. general imports, 1/ by kind, 1964-70

(In thousands of units of quantities)									
Group- ings <u>2/</u>	Kind (Commodity description)	Unit of quantity	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1	Cotton yarn, carded, singles : not ornamented, etc-----	Pounds--	13,968	18,294	55,927	26,115	33,500	20,145	16,154
2	Cotton yarn, plied, carded, : not ornamented, etc-----	--do----	821	1,348	9,116	4,192	6,400	4,244	4,249
3	Cotton yarn, singles, combed, : not ornamented, etc-----	--do----	1,123	1,661	21,096	5,677	8,262	2,287	314
4	Cotton yarn, plied, combed, : not ornamented, etc-----	--do----	156	571	4,657	882	1,565	346	137
5	Ginghams, carded yarn-----	Sq. yds.	22,706	35,056	26,382	13,468	25,993	18,337	8,069
6	Ginghams, combed yarn-----	--do----	27,483	28,054	33,378	23,163	14,588	11,430	5,872
7	Velveteens-----	--do----	5,424	4,526	4,913	4,752	4,928	5,706	5,839
8	Corduroy-----	--do----	273	354	479	596	176	325	153
9	Sheeting, carded yarn-----	--do----	130,067	149,498	170,677	211,012	210,019	205,004	206,553
10	Sheeting, combed yarn-----	--do----	10	551	5,763	1,083	578	263	334
11	Lawns, carded yarn-----	--do----	12	49	192	102	184	125	42
12	Lawns, combed yarn-----	--do----	890	457	1,623	381	721	754	127
13	Voiles, carded yarn-----	--do----	1	-	228	292	89	85	43
14	Voiles, combed yarn-----	--do----	273	2,223	5,414	1,355	353	334	26
15	Poplin and broadcloth, : carded yarn-----	--do----	9,079	17,513	30,590	12,391	8,282	10,987	9,941
16	Poplin and broadcloth, : combed yarn-----	--do----	13,187	18,864	21,431	10,933	15,100	21,190	11,706
17	Typewriter-ribbon cloth-----	--do----	919	1,006	1,477	1,261	1,898	1,805	1,614
18	Print cloth type shirting, : 80x80 type, carded yarn-----	--do----	9,398	16,279	14,032	6,364	9,960	9,639	2,670
19	Print cloth type shirting, : other than 80x80 type, : carded yarn-----	--do----	12,370	46,830	38,285	11,580	18,817	36,805	30,101
20	Shirting, carded yarn-----	--do----	872	650	1,531	1,965	2,894	7,140	11,505
21	Shirting, combed yarn-----	--do----	2,428	714	894	930	2,908	5,519	4,177
22	Twill and sateen, carded yarn-----	--do----	39,682	58,614	65,988	80,124	68,610	76,614	72,571
23	Twill and sateen, combed yarn-----	--do----	4,587	5,877	19,430	20,172	11,008	10,375	13,808
24	Yarn-dyed fabrics, except : gingham, carded yarn-----	--do----	28,893	45,745	16,613	8,467	12,695	6,572	11,134
25	Yarn-dyed fabrics, except : gingham, combed yarn-----	--do----	5,782	6,952	7,569	3,214	3,516	1,832	1,633
26	Fabrics, n.e.s., carded yarn-----	--do----	98,636	126,486	186,936	180,317	173,306	227,423	199,202
27	Fabrics, n.e.s., combed yarn-----	--do----	9,043	11,544	30,607	17,883	26,394	26,939	27,013
28	Pillowcases, plain, carded yarn-----	Number--	5,869	8,178	10,926	11,399	9,603	8,919	5,975
29	Pillowcases, plain, combed yarn-----	--do----	717	828	1,517	568	999	1,692	3,172
30	Dish towels-----	--do----	6,466	6,558	6,729	3,821	6,750	6,121	8,537
31	Towels, other than dish towels-----	--do----	56,433	65,458	77,941	87,732	99,313	103,153	104,961
32	Handkerchiefs-----	Dozens--	6,760	5,878	6,174	5,723	4,547	4,128	3,530
33	Table damasks and manu- : factures of-----	Pounds--	2,988	3,248	3,348	2,165	1,751	2,565	2,054
34	Sheets, carded yarn-----	Number--	3,144	3,743	8,165	7,095	6,649	5,305	4,341
35	Sheets, combed yarn-----	--do----	256	241	573	481	303	807	352
36	Bedspreads-----	--do----	806	770	909	1,277	1,700	1,786	1,775
37	Braided and woven elastics-----	Pounds--	123	165	296	238	388	346	284
38	Fishing nets-----	--do----	133	109	95	107	99	71	101
39	Gloves and mittens-----	Doz. pr.	693	589	648	735	1,228	1,101	1,679
40	Hose and half hose-----	--do----	41	36	27	18	11	13	10
41	Men's and boys' all white : T. shirts, knit or crocheted-----	Dozens--	522	467	573	460	778	758	548
42	Other T shirts-----	--do----	538	530	651	816	785	740	537
43	Knitshirts, other than : T. shirts and sweatshirts : (including infants')-----	--do----	1,160	1,840	2,105	1,906	1,749	1,993	1,769
44	Sweaters and cardigans-----	--do----	131	195	172	158	225	167	139
45	Men's and boys' shirts, dress, : not knit or crocheted-----	--do----	1,257	1,327	1,283	771	1,018	1,049	842

See footnotes at end of table.

Table b.- Textiles, wholly or in chief value of cotton: U.S. general imports, 1/ by kind, 1964-70--Continued

(In thousands of units of quantities)									
Group- ings <u>2/</u> :	Kind (Commodity description)	Unit of quantity	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
46	Men's and boys' shirts, sport, not knit or crocheted-----	Dozens--	2,144	2,197	2,504	2,204	2,152	2,222	
47	Men's and boys' shirts, work, not knit or crocheted-----	--do----	68	30	32	70	123	100	
48	Raincoats, 3/4 length or over-----	--do----	98	126	129	155	198	209	
49	All other coats-----	--do----	196	213	422	771	865	709	
50	Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts (outer), not knit or crocheted-----	--do----	1,477	1,531	1,610	1,941	2,205	2,271	
51	Women's, misses', and child- ren's trousers, slacks, shorts (outer), not knit or crocheted-----	--do----	3,737	3,611	3,711	3,350	3,816	4,094	
52	Blouses, and blouses combined with skirts, trousers, or shorts-----	--do----	3,699	4,040	3,665	2,166	2,241	2,150	
53	Women's, misses', children's, and infants' dresses (including nurses' and other uniform dresses), not knit or crocheted-----	--do----	570	508	473	647	712	677	
54	Playsuits, sunsuits, washsuits, creepers, rompers, etc. (except blouse and shorts, blouse and trouser, or blouse, shorts, and skirt sets)-----	--do----	405	421	453	500	615	727	
55	Dressing gowns, including bath- robes and beachrobes, loung- ing gowns, dusters, and house- coats, not knit or crocheted-----	--do----	162	167	221	292	292	274	
56	Men's and boys' undershirts (not T-shirts)-----	--do----	5	15	14	32	40	28	
57	Men's and boys' briefs and undershorts-----	--do----	328	235	410	358	404	499	
58	Drawers, shorts, and briefs (except men's and boys' briefs), knit or crocheted-----	--do----	2	2	9	15	8	8	
59	All other underwear, not knit or crocheted-----	--do----	82	52	62	53	35	22	
60	Nightwear and pajamas-----	--do----	796	1,038	1,061	1,071	1,135	1,295	
61	Brassieres and other body- supporting garments-----	--do----	2,613	2,410	2,342	2,264	2,326	1,909	
62	Other knitted or crocheted clothing-----	Pounds--	986	1,159	2,710	3,743	2,053	2,332	
63	Other clothing, not knit or crocheted-----	--do----	7,115	11,675	11,914	12,543	14,629	14,846	
64	All other cotton textile items-----	--do----	17,509	21,927	26,407	25,993	39,281	45,241	

1/ Includes merchandise released from customs custody immediately upon arrival plus merchandise entered into bonded storage warehouses immediately upon arrival.

2/ Categories used by the United States in administering the Long-Term Arrangements Regarding International Trade Cotton Textiles (LTA).

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

Table c.--Textiles, wholly or in chief value of cotton: U.S. general imports, 1/ by principal sources, 1960-70 and January-June 1971

Source	(In millions of equivalent square yards)											
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970 2/	Jan.-June 1971
North America:												
Canada-----	1.1	2.1	1.6	1.1	2.9	17.2	16.8	8.6	25.3	17.0	34.0	20.4
Mexico-----	3.7	3.8	9.2	5.9	6.7	14.0	152.7	84.6	54.7	58.3	56.1	27.6
Jamaica-----	5.1	8.8	13.5	16.1	15.7	15.3	16.4	16.3	12.4	12.8	7.4	2.1
Other-----	.7	.7	1.5	3.0	3.4	1.3	4.0	1.6	3.3	5.9	5.6	6.3
Total-----	10.6	15.4	25.8	26.1	28.7	47.8	189.9	111.1	95.7	94.0	103.1	56.4
South America:												
Colombia-----	-	2.8	14.5	8.7	16.1	26.0	34.3	22.2	39.7	29.2	25.2	11.7
Brazil-----	8.6	.4	.1	3.1	5.8	57.7	95.6	39.6	22.2	37.4	73.9	29.5
Other-----	3/	3/	3/	3.5	7.1	3/	1.0	1.1	2.8	.5	1.7	1.2
Total-----	8.6	3.2	14.6	15.3	29.0	83.7	130.9	62.9	64.7	67.1	100.8	42.4
Europe:												
Denmark-----	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.5	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.4	.7
United Kingdom-----	13.5	10.7	11.7	11.0	11.7	13.0	14.5	14.0	18.7	19.2	16.8	7.2
Netherlands-----	6.2	5.1	5.5	5.6	3.8	4.0	12.6	5.8	4.9	5.6	4.1	2.5
Belgium-----	23.8	18.9	25.2	25.9	27.9	34.5	42.6	34.4	38.1	37.2	30.3	21.3
France-----	38.0	22.3	26.8	7.2	5.0	6.2	7.6	9.3	8.8	7.1	6.9	4.3
West Germany-----	14.7	13.2	15.0	16.4	18.4	17.4	32.1	15.8	15.9	17.9	23.5	13.2
Austria-----	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.6	4.8	1.5
Switzerland-----	11.7	8.4	9.1	5.9	5.4	8.5	18.4	10.4	7.1	5.3	5.0	2.1
Spain-----	61.2	14.0	18.7	34.1	19.4	24.0	44.4	19.5	63.0	25.1	13.4	8.2
Portugal-----	65.6	51.5	101.5	62.7	48.2	45.0	112.8	47.7	67.5	29.8	21.3	14.8
Malta-----	3/	3/	3/	3/	.2	1.7	10.8	3.8	6.6	2.8	1.2	.2
Italy-----	19.6	18.5	19.9	14.1	14.3	13.9	19.0	22.4	51.0	60.3	83.1	27.2
Slovenia-----	3/	.6	14.6	16.5	15.3	8.9	13.4	13.1	13.1	16.2	9.3	5.1
Greece-----	3/	3/	4.1	7.4	2.7	2.4	18.8	6.2	7.3	1.0	3/	3/
Other-----	1.4	.7	3.7	1.6	2.8	4.2	6.9	10.2	14.3	18.2	18.2	9.5
Total-----	259.5	167.5	259.5	211.6	177.7	186.7	358.3	215.3	318.6	248.5	239.3	117.8
Asia and Oceania:												
Israel-----	2.1	5.1	12.3	11.7	7.7	6.9	24.8	18.4	17.6	11.4	4.8	3.7
India-----	52.7	11.5	35.5	67.4	46.0	81.7	81.9	74.9	77.7	111.1	90.7	47.1
Pakistan-----	16.1	8.0	15.3	36.1	24.0	40.6	58.7	45.1	55.7	95.0	74.5	46.0
Philippine Republic-----	38.3	40.8	44.3	41.0	38.1	36.8	41.4	34.5	25.1	21.3	14.9	5.2
South Korea-----	13.7	5.0	10.8	34.9	33.5	25.5	24.0	30.0	36.6	36.2	39.1	22.2
Hong Kong-----	289.7	183.0	269.4	257.8	264.2	293.8	354.3	355.0	401.8	413.1	376.5	198.1
Taiwan-----	23.4	22.9	84.8	35.7	46.7	52.3	61.6	68.9	70.8	60.7	65.6	38.3
Japan-----	273.3	243.0	351.2	304.8	323.6	404.2	412.0	376.7	391.6	395.7	330.7	165.9
Yankee Nanpo Islands-----	9.4	4.4	8.7	14.2	8.7	11.0	9.8	10.6	12.0	12.5	9.2	3.7
Malaysia-----	-	-	-	-	1.7	1.6	24.0	22.0	8.1	14.8	11.6	6.9
Singapore-----	-	-	-	-	-	21.5	39.7	26.1	30.5	35.5	36.5	18.4
Other-----	.7	3/	.6	2.4	1.0	.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.5	4.7	7.8
Total-----	719.4	523.7	832.9	806.0	795.2	976.4	1,133.6	1,063.3	1,128.5	1,208.8	1,058.8	563.3
Africa:												
Tunisia-----	-	-	-	3/	-	-	-	2.2	.2	1.1	.1	.1
United Arab Republic-----	54.9	9.9	31.6	41.7	26.5	17.8	10.8	30.3	40.5	31.8	30.9	17.9
Other-----	.5	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.5	.4	.2	.6	.6	.7
Total-----	55.4	10.4	31.9	42.1	26.9	18.1	11.6	32.9	40.9	33.5	31.6	18.7
Grand total-----	1,053.6	720.2	1,164.7	1,101.2	1,057.5	1,312.8	1,824.3	1,485.5	1,648.4	1,651.9	1,533.6	798.7

1/ Includes merchandise released from customs custody immediately upon arrival plus merchandise entered into bonded storage warehouses immediately upon arrival.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Less than 50,000 square yards.

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

APPENDIX C

Two-Price System for U.S. Cotton, 1955-64

Origin

Ordinarily, when a country depends upon export markets as an outlet for a substantial share of its annual output of a particular commodity, as the United States does with respect to raw cotton, prices for that commodity are generally lower in the markets of the producing country than in the markets of the importing countries. The spread between the prices in the exporting country and those in importing countries is generally sufficient to cover transportation costs, handling charges, and other costs (and incentives) of marketing the commodity in the importing countries. Before the inception of price-support programs for U.S. raw cotton in the 1930's, the relation of domestic prices to prices in foreign markets followed the customary pattern described above; U.S. cotton was generally able to compete in foreign markets with comparable cotton of foreign growth on the basis of price. ^{1/} During the early years of price-support programs for U.S. raw cotton, such cotton continued to be offered in foreign markets at prices generally higher than those in the domestic market, the spread being sufficient to cover all costs of marketing U.S. cotton abroad. However, under the price-support

^{1/} In the period 1924/25 to 1932/33, when there were no domestic price-support programs for raw cotton, the United States accounted for 52 to 67 percent of annual world exports of raw cotton.

programs, the ability of U.S. cotton to compete in foreign markets dwindled. The change in the competitive position of U.S. cotton in world markets--resulting in part from the marked increase in cotton production in foreign countries 1/--had a restraining effect on U.S. exports of cotton that was offset, in part, by various export-incentive programs of the U.S. Government.

Until 1956, the U.S. export programs for raw cotton were of limited scope. In the period 1956-64, the exports programs covered all lengths and qualities of Upland cotton and their operations were referred to as the two-price system for U.S. cotton.

Operations

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has taken two approaches since 1956 in its attempts to make U.S. cotton exports competitive with comparable qualities of cotton "being offered in substantial quantity by other exporting countries."

One sales method has involved actual stocks of cotton in CCC inventory which were sold to exporters on competitive bid. Sales programs were conducted by CCC for the marketing years beginning August 1 of 1955, 1956, 1957, 1963, and 1964. Since the first competitive-bid export program in the 1955-56 marketing year through

1/ Cotton production in foreign countries rose from an annual average of 12.3 million bales in the period 1924/25 to 1932/33 to 17.6 million bales in the period 1933/34 to 1939/40, and to 25 million bales in the postwar period 1946/47 to 1960/61. Cotton production in foreign countries amounted to 32.3 million bales in 1960/61, 36.9 million in 1964/65, and 41.2 million in 1970/71.

August 31, 1965, some 23 million bales were sold for export from CCC stocks.

The second approach used by USDA to make cotton exports competitive with foreign-grown cotton was a payment-in-kind (PIK) export program. Under this method from August 1, 1958, through July 31, 1964, an exporter acquired cotton in the open market or through CCC unrestricted-sales programs at prices usually above the domestic support price and made a foreign sale at the lower world price. When the exporter consummated an export sale, he registered the quantity of the sale with CCC. Upon actual exportation of the cotton involved in the sale, the exporter submitted documentary proof of export and received a payment at the rate per pound applicable for cotton exported during that season.

After the U.S. export incentive programs described above became effective, U.S. cotton was made available for sale for export to foreign markets at prices lower than those paid by U.S. mills for comparable cotton. Estimates of the reduction in costs of U.S. cotton to foreign producers of selected cotton articles in the early days of the U.S. export programs are as follows:

<u>Cotton article</u>	<u>Reduction in cost of cotton under U.S. export- incentive programs</u>
Coarse carded yarn, No. 10-----	8.1¢ per lb. of yarn
Coarse fabric:	
Osnaburg-----	2.8¢ per sq. yd.
Duck-----	3.2¢ per sq. yd.
ABC sheeting-----	2.4¢ per sq. yd.
Drills and twills-----	2.7¢ per sq. yd.
Carded sheets-----	12.3¢ per sheet

In 1961, the President, in point four of his so-called seven-point program to assist the U.S. textile industry, directed the USDA--

to explore and make recommendations to eliminate or offset the cost to United States mills of the adverse differential in raw cotton costs between domestic and foreign textile producers.

The two-price system for U.S. cotton was eliminated by the Agricultural Act of 1964.



