

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

CERTAIN PLAIN-WOVEN COTTON FABRICS:
WORKERS OF HANDLEY MILLS, INC.

Report to the President
on Investigation No. TEA-W-147
Under Section 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,
August 28, 1972

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 an investigation made under section 301(c)(2) of that act in response to a workers' petition.

On June 29, 1972, a petition was filed on behalf of the workers formerly employed at Handley Mills, Inc., Roanoke, Ala., for a determination of their eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance. On July 6, 1972, the Commission instituted an investigation (TEA-W-147) to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, articles like or directly competitive with plain-woven fabrics wholly of cotton (of the types provided for in items 320.01 - 320.20 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS)) manufactured by Handley Mills, Inc., are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, the unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of such firm.

Public notice of the receipt of the petition and the institution of the investigation was published in the Federal Register on July 11, 1972 (37 F.R. 13587). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information in this report was obtained principally from the petitioners, from former officials of Handley Mills, Inc., and from the Commission's files.

Finding of the Commission

On the basis of its investigation, the Commission 1/ finds unan-
imously that articles like or directly competitive with plain-woven
fabrics wholly of cotton of the types manufactured by Handley Mills,
Inc., Roanoke, Ala., are not, as a result in major part of concessions
granted under trade agreements, being imported into the United States
in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, the
unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion
of the workers of the company, or an appropriate subdivision thereof.

1/ Chairman Bedell and Vice Chairman Parker did not participate in
the decision.

Considerations Supporting the Commission's Finding 1/

This investigation relates to a petition for adjustment assistance filed with the Tariff Commission by former workers of Handley Mills, Inc., of Roanoke, Ala. Handley Mills, which closed in November 1970, was basically a producer of unbleached cotton duck. In the last 4 years of the plant's operation, nearly * * * of its total output of fabrics consisted of various types of duck. These years, however, saw the plant shift substantially from duck to hopsacking. For example, duck accounted for * * * of Handley's total fabric output in 1967, but only * * * in January-September 1970.

Section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 has established four conditions that must be met in the judgment of the Commission if an affirmative determination is to be reached. The determination must be negative if any one of the four conditions is not met. The conditions as they apply to the instant case are as follows:

- (1) Articles like or directly competitive with the fabrics produced by the workers of Handley Mills, Inc. must be imported in increased quantities;
- (2) The increased imports must be in major part the result of concessions granted under trade agreements;

1/ Commissioner Moore concurs with the negative determination in this case and with that portion of the Commission's opinion which expresses the view that increased imports were not the major factor in causing the unemployment of former workers at Handley Mills, Inc. Commissioner Ablondi concurs in the result.

- (3) A significant number or proportion of the workers of the firm or appropriate subdivision thereof must be unemployed or underemployed, or threatened with unemployment or underemployment; and
- (4) The increased imports resulting in major part from trade-agreement concessions must be the major factor in causing or threatening to cause the unemployment or underemployment.

In the case at hand, we find that one or more of the above conditions have not been met, and, therefore, we make a negative determination.

U.S. imports of unbleached cotton duck, the principal fabric produced by Handley Mills, have been stable in recent years, showing no tendency to increase in quantity. After increasing in the mid-1960's, imports of unbleached cotton duck have remained on something of a plateau--amounting in most years to about 80 million square yards. In the investigation the Commission was unable to obtain any information that imports of hopsacking were of any volume or were increasing. Thus, it is questionable whether, within the terms of the statute, articles like or directly competitive with the fabrics produced by Handley Mills are being imported in increased quantities.

Even if it is assumed that imports of the relevant articles have increased, however, we must conclude that the increased imports are not in major part the result of concessions granted under trade agreements. Trade-agreement concessions have been granted on cotton duck and other coarse cotton fabrics on only two occasions--the 1955 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) negotiations for the accession of Japan, and the Kennedy Round GATT negotiations concluded in 1967. The first

concession, which became effective in 1956, reduced the rates of duty by only 3 to 4 percentage points. Imports increased somewhat several years after these initial reductions in duty, much of the rise being caused by the effect of the buildup for Vietnam in the mid-1960's. Handley Mills, and like domestic producers, shifted much of their capacity to the production of cotton duck for the military and were unable to supply fully the domestic market; imports then increased to meet in part the unsatisfied domestic demands. The second concession, which was placed in effect in five annual stages beginning in 1968, reduced the rates of duty by only 2 to 3 percentage points. During this period, U.S. imports of cotton duck have not risen. In the light of these circumstances, we have concluded that any increased imports have not been in major part the result of concessions granted under trade agreements.

Handley Mills was closed in November 1970. Although there had been no significant unemployment at the plant up to that time, the employees were laid off when the plant closed and many were unemployed for some months. In November 1971, a year after its closing, the Handley Mills plant was reopened by another firm, and many of the former workers of Handley Mills were rehired. Under these circumstances, there is some question whether a significant number or proportion of the workers of Handley Mills are unemployed or underemployed within the meaning of the statute. Our determination in this case, however, has not rested on a resolution of this issue.

Finally, we have concluded that the difficulties of Handley Mills were closely associated with the shift in consumption from cotton duck to competing products, rather than with U.S. imports of cotton duck. U.S. civilian consumption of unbleached cotton duck decreased sharply in 1970 (the year Handley Mills closed) to 342 million square yards--some 22 percent less than in 1969 and the lowest in any year, 1965-70. During those years, cotton duck faced increasing competition from a number of substitute materials--manmade fabrics, aluminum, and plastics. The use of materials other than cotton duck in tents, tarpaulins, luggage, awnings, and shoes, for example, contributed to the declining demand. In recent years, the lessening demand for cotton duck has had a far greater impact than imports on the domestic duck mills--Handley Mills included. Hence, while U.S. imports of cotton duck did not increase in the years immediately preceding the closing of Handley Mills, U.S. consumption declined markedly. There is no question that imports have not been the major factor in causing or threatening to cause unemployment or underemployment of the petitioning workers.

In view of the circumstances discussed above, we have determined that articles like or directly competitive with the fabrics produced by Handley Mills are not, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause or threaten to cause unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of that firm.

INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

Scope of the Investigation

Handley Mills, Inc., was a producer of plain-woven, coarse fabrics wholly of cotton except for the cotton and polyester blends produced in 1970. The fabrics manufactured by the firm were principally ducks, but also included osnaburgs, chafer fabrics, hopsacking, and small quantities of drills and filter twills. The duck fabrics included Army, numbered, single-filling and double-filling enameling, and hose. All fabrics produced were sold in the grey (unbleached and undyed) state. These fabrics were woven in a wide range of constructions with widths ranging from 22 inches to 120 inches from yarn numbers ranging from 3s to 20s. Both single and plied yarns were utilized, but fabrics of plied yarns were predominant. All the yarn produced was for captive use.

Articles Under Investigation

"Duck" is a broad trade term used to denote a range of firm, heavy fabrics of a plain weave which have a wide range of uses. The term is thought to have first been applied to

heavy sail fabrics. Some types are known as canvas. In the statistical headnotes, 1/ of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA), duck is defined as--

Plain-woven fabrics made of carded yarns, not napped, woven with less than 8 harnesses and without the use of jacquard, lappet, or swivel attachments, the warp and/or filling of which consists of plied yarns or of 2 or more single yarns woven as one, having an average yarn number not over 15, weighing 5 ounces or more per square yard.

The average weight of duck fabrics produced in the United States is about 10 ounces per square yard. Duck is often classified by type, based on whether the warp and/or filling yarns are single or plied yarns. Various terms have developed in the trade to designate certain common constructions or types; these include "flat duck," "Army duck," "numbered duck," "hose duck," and "enameling duck."

In recent years cotton duck has been used chiefly in tents, tarpaulins, awnings, machinery belts, shoes, backing for tufted carpets, and clothing (mainly industrial or hunting apparel), and to a lesser extent in bags (including military duffelbags), filtration fabrics, athletic equipment, plastic laminates, industrial hose, and automobiles. Military use accounts for a significant part of total duck consumption, especially during periods of active military engagements.

1/ Schedule 3, pt. 3, subpt. A.

Military orders for duck have been somewhat less during the period of the Vietnam conflict than during the Korean conflict or World War II.

Plied yarn chafer fabrics are plain, loosely woven fabrics, usually constructed with equal thread counts and equal breaking strengths in the warp and filling. They were originally used principally in the manufacture of automobile tires, but are now used for various industrial applications. The width of these fabrics ranges from about 48 to 60 inches, and the weight, from about 11 ounces per linear yard to about 26 ounces per linear yard.

Osnaburg is sometimes known as coarse sheeting. It is of lower count and contains coarser yarns than other types of coarse sheeting. It is defined in statistical headnote 1(f)(i) to schedule 3, part 3, subpart A of the TSUSA as a--

Plain-woven fabric of low construction (that is few yarns per inch), of coarse carded yarn made of short-staple, low-grade cotton, or of a mixture of such cotton and waste, not fancy or figured, and not napped, and having an average yarn number usually in the range between 3 and 10.

Osnaburgs are made of singles yarn, and the total yarn count per square inch is usually under 80. These fabrics are consumed in a variety of industrial uses, such as automobile interiors, industrial wiping cloths, saturated asphalt

fabrics, luggage, upholstered furniture, and backing for tufted bathmats. Cotton osnaburg was purchased in large quantities by the military during the Vietnam buildup because of its use in sandbags, but it was later displaced by other textile fabrics, mainly of acrylic and polypropylene fibers.

Hopsacking is a soft, loose-textured, low-thread-count, heavy-yarn, plain-woven fabric of the osnaburg type. The total yarn count per square inch is about 40 or under, which is a lower total yarn count than for most osnaburgs. Although singles yarns are principally used, plied yarns are also used in special fabric constructions. Hopsacking is used in the finished state in men's and women's apparel, principally slacks, and in home furnishings.

Drill and twill fabrics have a diagonal effect on the face of the cloth. They include drills, jeans, denims, and tickings. Twill fabrics have a wide range of apparel and industrial uses. Heavy drills are sometimes interchangeable with duck for tentage and similar uses.

U.S. Tariff Treatment

The U.S. rates of duty on cotton fabrics of the types produced by Handley Mills, Inc., were essentially unchanged from 1930 until the granting of concessions, originally

negotiated with Japan under the GATT, effective September 10, 1955 (table 1). The rates applicable before the reductions ranged from 10.35 to 16.65 percent ad valorem (yarn Nos. 1 to 19) on most unbleached coarse cotton fabrics. The lower rates resulting from the Japanese trade agreement in 1955 represented an average reduction of just over 25 percent, with a resulting rate range of 7.75 to 12.25 percent ad valorem. The rates of duty were further reduced in the Kennedy Round, to become effective in five annual stages beginning January 1, 1968. With the implementation of the final stage on January 1, 1972, the present rates are about 43 percent lower than the 1930 rates, ranging from 5.9 to 9.32 percent ad valorem on unbleached fabric, yarn Nos. 1 to 19.

Shipments to the United States of cotton duck, chafer fabrics, and hopsacking currently have limits under the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA), category 26--other woven fabrics, not elsewhere specified, carded. There is no category limiting imports of cotton osnaburg but LTA category 9--carded sheeting--which includes osnaburgs, does have limits. Drills and twills are limited under LTA category 22--twill and sateen, carded.

U.S. Consumption

Consumption of cotton fabrics has been greatly influenced in recent years by changing market requirements. Cotton has not benefited as greatly as other fibers in the expanding market for textiles since World War II.

Annual U.S. consumption of most of the unbleached coarse cotton fabrics herein considered 1/ increased from 1.5 billion square yards in 1964 to about 1.8 billion square yards in 1966 and 1967, then declined to 1.2 billion square yards in 1970 and 1971 (table 2). As indicated above, coarse carded-cotton fabrics, such as duck, osnaburg, and chafer fabrics, find their greatest use in household and industrial markets, where there are a myriad of end uses. Consumption in most of these end-use categories has been greatly influenced not only by changing market requirements but also by competition from substitute materials, such as manmade-fiber fabrics, plastics, paper, and nonwoven fabrics. While increased consumption of tents, automobiles, canvas shoes, and bag materials--to mention a few products--has expanded potential markets for coarse cotton fabrics, displacement by competing materials has had a somewhat negating effect. Examples of such displacement include coated nylon, which competes in tents, tarpaulins, and other

1/ Consumption data on chafer fabrics and hopsacking are not available.

uses; plastics, in industrial hose, luggage, and shoes; non-woven fabrics, in carpet backing, industrial clothing, and filter fabrics; and manmade fibers, in chafer fabrics for tires and in other uses in the rubber trade. The estimated consumption of cotton fabrics in some of these major end uses is shown in table 3.

Duck

Annual U.S. consumption of unbleached duck increased from 329 million square yards in 1964 to 450 million square yards in 1966, and then declined--almost without interruption--to 320 million square yards in 1971 (table 4). Requirements for the Vietnam buildup accounted for a substantial part of the peak consumption in 1966 and 1967, with military requirements accounting for as much as 11 percent of total duck consumption. Consumption of cotton duck by the military peaked in 1967 at 49 million square yards, then dropped to 5 million square yards in 1970 and to about 3 million square yards in 1971 (table 5). Cotton duck is used by the military principally for tents, tarpaulins, and special covers for machinery and equipment; it is also used in certain clothing items, cots, and target cloth. Similarly, major civilian markets include tents, awnings, and tarpaulins, as well as numerous industrial uses; considerable cotton duck is used in tennis, basketball, and other shoes, all of which are generally referred to as sneakers.

Osnaburg

Annual U.S. consumption of unbleached cotton osnaburg rose, also because of the Vietnam buildup, from 313 million square yards in 1964 to 527 million square yards in 1967. Consumption subsequently declined to 324 million square yards in 1970 but rose to 332 million square yards in 1971 (table 6). Military use of osnaburg in 1967 accounted for 46 percent (244 million square yards) of total domestic consumption. By far the major use of osnaburg in 1966 and 1967 was in making sandbags. However, the consumption of cotton osnaburg in sandbags declined sharply in 1968 and was nil in 1969-71 (table 5) because the Department of Defense had switched from using cotton osnaburg to using polypropylene and acrylic materials. End items utilizing osnaburg fabrics in the civilian market include upholstery, feed bags, furniture fabrics, and mattress covers, to mention but a few.

Drills and twills

U.S. consumption of unbleached cotton drills and twills peaked at almost 900 million square yards in 1966, when it was 5 percent larger than in 1964 (856 million square yards) (table 7). The peak in 1966 was more the result of generally increased economic activity than of increased military requirements. After 1966, mostly because of intense competition from

fabrics of manmade fibers including blends, consumption declined sharply to 536 million square yards in 1970--40 per cent less than in 1966. Consumption rose slightly in 1971. The major end uses of drills and twills of coarse cotton yarn include tent and awning trim, pocketing and waist lining for men's and boys' trousers, and industrial uses--filter twills and chain cloths used for filtration purposes, and broken twills, in coated fabrics.

Hopsacking and chafer fabrics

Hopsacking is used as a novelty fabric in men's and women's apparel, particularly slacks. Hopsacking of polyester and cotton blends has replaced much of the cotton hopsacking. No data are available on U.S. consumption of hopsacking or of chafer fabrics.

U.S. Production

U.S. production of the cotton fabrics of the types produced by Handley Mills, Inc., except hopsacking and chafer fabrics, amounted to 1.4 billion square yards in 1964, increased to 1.7 billion square yards in 1966, then declined each year to a low of 1.0 billion square yards in 1971 (table 2).

Duck

U.S. production of unbleached duck, including the types produced by the petitioner, increased from 294 million square

yards in 1964 to a peak in 1966, during the Vietnam buildup, of 370 million square yards (table 4). Because of the military importance of duck fabrics, domestic producers have at times been unable to meet both civilian and military demand during wartime. This situation arose in 1966 and 1967, and domestic production was supplemented to a large extent by increased imports in those years. From the peak in 1966, production decreased to 276 million square yards in 1970, 25 percent less than in 1966, and to 244 million square yards in 1971, 34 percent less than in 1966.

Osnaburg

U.S. production of unbleached osnaburg followed a pattern somewhat similar to that of duck, increasing from 305 million square yards in 1964 to a peak of 504 million square yards in 1967 (table 6). Again, this was the result of the Vietnam buildup and the subsequent increase in demand for sandbags. Production declined to 303 million square yards in 1970, then increased slightly to 309 million square yards in 1971.

Drills and twills

U.S. production of unbleached drill and twill fabrics increased from 844 million square yards in 1964 to 863 million in 1965. After decreasing slightly in 1966, however, production dropped sharply to 500 million square yards in 1970 and to 489 million in 1971, about 42 percent and 43 percent less, respectively, than in 1965 (table 7).

Hopsacking and chafer fabrics

Data on the production of hopsacking are not available. Annual U.S. production of chafer fabrics totaled 23.5 million square yards in 1966 and 1968, but declined to 21.9 million square yards in 1970 and to 16.1 million in 1971.

U.S. Imports

U.S. imports of the cotton fabrics of the types under consideration, except hopsacking and chafer fabrics, increased from 71 million square yards in 1964 to 155 million square yards in 1967, then fluctuated in the next 3 years below the 1967 level, and increased to a high in the 1964-71 period of 161 million square yards in 1971 (table 2).

Duck

Annual U.S. imports of unbleached cotton duck increased sharply from 37 million square yards in 1964 to over 82 million square yards in 1967 and have since fluctuated, averaging about 74 million square yards in the period 1968-71. The shift of some of the domestic production from civilian to military uses during the Vietnam buildup and the consequent inability of U.S. producers to supply all of the domestic civilian market encouraged a rapid rise in imports during the 1960-67 period. The ratio of imports to domestic consumption followed an upward trend, increasing from 11 percent in 1964 to 24 percent in 1971 (table 4).

Hong Kong has been by far the leading supplier of duck in recent years, accounting for about 45 percent (35.6 million square yards) of 1971 imports. Other important suppliers have been the Republic of Korea, Pakistan, India, Mexico, and, more recently, Brazil (table 8). 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.

Osnaburg

During the mid-1960's, because of the Vietnam buildup, much of the domestic fabric was used for military sandbags; this encouraged U.S. imports of unbleached cotton osnaburgs to increase sharply. During 1964-67, annual imports nearly tripled (increasing from 8 million to 23 million square yards), while the ratio of imports to consumption rose from 3 to only 4 percent as domestic production also increased. Imports declined in 1968, but regained the 1967 level by 1971. In the latter year, imports supplied 7 percent of consumption as domestic production declined to almost the same level as in 1964 (table 6).

Hong Kong was by far the principal supplier during the 1969-71 period, accounting for 70 percent (16.4 million square yards) of the total in 1971. Other leading suppliers were Egypt, Mexico, and Spain (table 9).

There is no category limiting exports of osnaburgs to the United States under the LTA with respect to the leading suppliers of such fabrics. Although some of these countries have limitations on exports of sheetings (LTA category 9), which includes osnaburgs, these limitations are several times as large as their exports of osnaburgs.

Drills and twills

Annual U.S. imports of drills and twills (of yarn Nos. 1 to 19) more than doubled in 1964-71; they increased from 25 million square yards in 1964 to 50 million square yards in 1967, then dropped to 39 million in 1968 and increased irregularly to 59 million in 1971 (table 7). The ratio of imports to consumption rose steadily from 3 to 11 percent over this period. The major source of drills and twills in 1971 was Hong Kong, which supplied 43 percent of total imports, with India and Brazil together accounting for 24 percent (see quantity figures in table 10).

Hopsacking and chafer fabrics

Data on U.S. imports of hopsacking and chafer fabrics are not reported separately. There were no U.S. imports of cotton fabrics, including chafer fabrics, for pneumatic tires in 1966, 1967, 1969, and 1970; they amounted to 925,000 pounds in 1968 and 33,000 pounds in 1971.

Prices of Coarse Cotton Fabrics

U.S. importers' selling prices on coarse cotton fabrics are and have generally been below domestic producers' prices of such fabrics. There are many constructions (varying with fabric width, number of single or plied yarns per square inch in the warp and filling, and weight per yard or yards per pound) of a given fabric type--numbered duck, Army duck, or hopsacking--and the prices vary accordingly. To give a comparison of some of the fabric types produced and sold in greatest volume by Handley Mills, Inc., and similar imported fabrics, data were collected from sales invoices of Handley Mills, Inc., from importers' responses to questionnaires, and by interviews with importers. The prices are based on an average of selling prices on January 1 and July 1 of 1969, since the selling prices of Handley Mills, Inc., sometimes appeared to be "distress" prices in 1970, the year in which the plant was closed.

Actual and calculated selling prices of importers (assuming they paid the 1930 rate of duty) and selling prices of Handley Mills, Inc., on selected fabric types and constructions in 1969 are * * *. The data show that for three fabrics (or half of those selected)--a numbered duck construction, an

enameling duck and a hopsacking--the importers could have sold below the prices of Handley Mills, Inc., even if they had paid the 1930 rate of duty instead of the 1969 rate.

Handley Mills, Inc.

The company

About 1900 a local group in Roanoke, Ala., financed the building of a plant to manufacture textiles, and from about 1901 to 1910 the plant was principally a yarn-spinning mill. In 1910 a firm known as W. A. Handley Co. purchased the plant and expanded it to accommodate the manufacture of coarse cotton woven fabrics. In 1922 the Barry family obtained control of W. A. Handley Co. and in 1923 incorporated the company as W. A. Handley Mills, Inc. In time the initials were dropped and the firm became known as Handley Mills, Inc. Since 1923 the company has manufactured almost wholly coarse cotton woven fabrics. The firm filed bankruptcy procedures in late 1970.

* * * * *

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STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table 1.--Certain unbleached coarse cotton fabrics, yarn Nos. 1 to 19: 1/ Changes in U.S. rates of duty and U.S. imports for consumption, specified years 1930 to 1972

Year	Range of rates of duty	Imports			
		Total <u>2/</u>	Duck	Osnaburg	Twills
	<u>Percent ad valorem</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
1930-----	10.35-16.65	92)		
1939-----		97)		
1948-----		352)		
1949-----		<u>3/</u>)		
1950-----		1,447)		
1951-----		5,685)		
1952-----		193)		
1953-----		1,606)		
1954-----		713	)	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1955-----		3,099)		
1956-----	<u>4/</u> 7.75-12.25	3,682)		
1957-----		5,547)		
1958-----		8,106)		
1959-----		24,555)		
1960-----		66,307)		
1961-----		47,456)		
1962-----		43,439)		
1963-----		48,313)		
1964-----		33,541	)	20,183	2,779
1965-----		43,709	)	26,731	3,658
1966-----		66,616	)	42,126	6,443
1967-----		72,782	)	44,239	7,721
1968-----	7.38-11.66	55,033	)	33,471	5,143
1969-----	7.01-11.07	69,064	)	42,701	7,000
1970-----	6.64-10.49	67,683	)	41,541	6,592
1971-----	6.27- 9.9	74,878	)	41,927	7,952
1972-----	5.9 - 9.32	<u>3/</u>	)	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>

1/ Cotton fabrics, not fancy or figured, not bleached, and not colored (TSUSA Nos. 320.01 to 320.19).

2/ Data by specific fabric type are not available for the years 1930-63. Annual totals for the specified years 1930 to 1963 include imports of unbleached coarse cotton fabrics of yarn Nos. 1 to 19.

3/ Not available.

4/ Effective September 1955.

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

Table 2.--Unbleached coarse cotton duck, drills, twills, and osnaburg: 1/ U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1964-71

Year	Production <u>2/</u>	Imports	Exports <u>3/</u>	Apparent consumption <u>3/</u>	Ratio of imports to consumption
	Million sq. yd.	Million sq. yd.	Million sq. yd.	Million sq. yd.	Percent
1964--	<u>4/</u> 1,438	71	15	1,494	4.7
1965--	<u>4/</u> 1,538	93	6	1,625	5.7
1966--	1,655	145	5	1,795	8.1
1967--	1,631	155	6	1,780	8.7
1968--	1,330	119	7	1,442	8.2
1969--	1,232	148	7	1,373	10.8
1970--	1,079	137	9	1,207	11.3
1971--	<u>5/</u> 1,041	161	4	1,198	13.4

1/ Yarn Nos. 1 to 19, the yarn number range made by Handley Mills, Inc.

2/ Converted from linear yards to square yards by the use of factors derived from data in U.S. Department of Commerce publication Current Industrial Reports, MQ-22T.1(68)-1 supp.

3/ Exports of osnaburg, believed to have been less than 1 percent of production, are not separately reported and have not been included in deriving apparent consumption.

4/ Data on drills and twills partly withheld.

5/ Preliminary.

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

Table 3.--U.S. consumption of certain coarse cotton fabrics, by specified end use, specified years 1960 to 1970

Item	(In thousands of square yards)					
	1960	1964	1967	1969	1970 <u>1/</u>	
Drapery and upholstery	417,743	345,361	389,754	374,604	350,751	
Carpet backing	38,711	64,164	78,350	68,820	53,396	
Auto uses	124,237	145,218	139,303	126,822	116,030	
Awnings	24,700	21,948	11,477	11,064	9,838	
Machinery belts	14,679	29,175	29,349	33,305	29,937	
Wiping cloths	34,839	35,808	46,926	43,803	41,613	
Luggage	37,289	42,378	42,070	43,320	39,996	
Saturated asphalt fabrics	13,095	15,524	16,297	16,808	12,377	
Shoes	100,096	159,435	147,054	136,077	132,900	
Tarpaulins	32,103	31,026	38,287	34,580	30,201	
Tents	35,640	46,805	85,175	66,516	75,447	
Mail bags	3,577	3,559	4,226	5,477	3,033	
Book bindings	38,042	58,668	68,735	60,289	56,530	

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from statistics of the National Cotton Council of America.

Table 4.--Unbleached cotton duck: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1964-71

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> sq. yd.	<u>1,000</u> sq. yd.	<u>1,000</u> sq. yd.	<u>1,000</u> sq. yd.	Percent
1964--	294,482	37,014	2,075	329,421	11
1965--	317,253	49,278	2,329	364,202	14
1966--	370,119	81,558	1,460	450,217	18
1967--	366,762	82,258	2,255	446,765	18
1968--	357,653	63,398	2,369	418,682	15
1969--	365,168	82,599	1,939	445,828	19
1970--	275,966	73,210	2,002	347,174	21
1971--	<u>2/</u> 244,094	78,709	1,651	320,287	24

1/ Converted from linear yards to square yards by the use of factors derived from data in U.S. Department of Commerce publication Current Industrial Reports, MQ-22T.1(68)-1 supp.

2/ Preliminary.

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

Table 5.---Cotton duck, osnaburg, and drills and twills: Estimated consumption by U.S. military forces, 1965-71

Type of fabric	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
(In thousands of square yards)							
Duck	2,457	26,663	48,656	16,342	10,064	4,995	2,700
Osnaburg:							
For sandbags <u>1</u> /	25,502	107,089	242,420	65,284	-	-	-
Other	1,384	727	1,310	2,291	2,104	1,253	600
Total osnaburg	26,886	107,816	244,230	67,575	2,104	1,253	600
Drills	831	2,919	3,274	4,599	35	-	-
Twills	2,052	15,638	15,013	1,854	1,524	434	396
Total	32,226	153,036	311,173	90,370	13,727	6,682	3,696

1/ Data are for fiscal years ending June 30.

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

Table 6.--Unbleached coarse cotton osnaburg: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1964-71

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports	Apparent consumption <u>2/</u>	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> sq. yd.	<u>1,000</u> sq. yd.	<u>1,000</u> sq. yd.	Percent
1964-----	304,680	8,412	313,092	3
1965-----	357,601	11,864	369,465	3
1966-----	426,246	19,761	446,007	4
1967-----	504,000	23,429	527,429	4
1968-----	376,658	16,319	392,977	4
1969-----	344,417	21,337	365,808	6
1970-----	303,174	20,378	323,552	6
1971-----	<u>3/</u> 308,859	23,508	332,367	7

1/ Converted from linear yards to square yards by the use of factors derived from data in U.S. Department of Commerce publication Current Industrial Reports, MQ-22T.1(68)-1 supp.

2/ Exports of osnaburg, believed to have been less than 1-percent of production, are not separately reported and have not been deducted in deriving apparent consumption.

3/ Preliminary.

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

Table 7.--Unbleached cotton drills and twills: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1964-71

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports <u>2/</u>	Exports	Apparent consumption <u>2/</u>	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> sq. yd.	<u>1,000</u> sq. yd.	<u>1,000</u> sq. yd.	<u>1,000</u> sq. yd.	Percent
1964--	<u>3/</u> 843,955	24,968	12,599	856,324	3
1965--	<u>3/</u> 862,935	31,755	4,472	890,218	4
1966--	859,082	43,982	3,233	899,831	5
1967--	760,203	49,553	3,727	806,029	6
1968--	596,519	39,402	4,654	631,267	6
1969--	522,095	42,331	4,906	561,333	8
1970--	499,591	43,361	6,472	536,480	8
1971--	<u>4/</u> 488,644	58,996	2,006	545,634	11

1/ Converted from linear yards to square yards by the use of factors derived from data in U.S. Department of Commerce publication Current Industrial Reports, MQ-22T.1(68)-1 supp.

2/ Import data for drills and twills are for such fabrics of yarn Nos. 1 to 19 only, the yarn number range made by Handley Mills, Inc.

3/ Figures partly withheld.

4/ Preliminary.

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

Table 8.--Cotton duck, unbleached, yarn Nos. 1 to 19: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1969-71

Source	1969	1970	1971
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)		
Hong Kong-----	19,428	19,579	20,113
Republic of Korea-----	6,718	6,249	6,715
Pakistan-----	2,789	3,000	4,244
India-----	3,911	3,270	3,290
Brazil-----	930	2,566	2,281
Mexico-----	2,475	2,768	2,032
All other-----	6,450	4,110	3,594
Total-----	42,701	41,541	42,269
	Quantity (1,000 square yards)		
Hong Kong-----	36,486	31,648	35,562
Republic of Korea-----	14,368	13,361	13,808
Pakistan-----	5,933	6,347	9,182
India-----	6,642	4,935	5,935
Brazil-----	967	3,005	2,912
Mexico-----	5,770	6,464	4,660
All other-----	12,432	7,450	6,650
Total-----	82,599	73,210	78,709
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Hong Kong-----	7,822	7,950	8,498
Republic of Korea-----	2,779	2,737	2,939
Pakistan-----	1,035	1,126	1,732
India-----	1,641	1,358	1,559
Brazil-----	360	994	944
Mexico-----	1,024	1,158	869
All other-----	3,053	2,002	1,800
Total-----	17,715	17,325	18,342

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 9.--Cotton osnaburg, unbleached, yarn Nos. 1 to 19:
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1969-71

Source	1969	1970	1971
Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Hong Kong-----	4,223	4,139	5,741
Egypt-----	530	337	621
Mexico-----	965	522	503
Spain-----	621	401	353
India-----	107	107	263
Pakistan-----	428	244	203
All other-----	126	842	269
Total-----	7,000	6,592	7,952
Quantity (1,000 square yards)			
Hong Kong-----	11,927	12,173	16,432
Egypt-----	1,543	964	1,799
Mexico-----	2,984	1,583	1,490
Spain-----	2,178	1,415	1,204
India-----	399	410	771
Pakistan-----	1,904	928	780
All other-----	402	2,905	1,033
Total-----	21,337	20,378	23,508
Value (1,000 dollars)			
Hong Kong-----	1,577	1,622	2,307
Egypt-----	190	124	233
Mexico-----	407	222	232
Spain-----	241	160	140
India-----	39	45	87
Pakistan-----	167	99	83
All other-----	40	310	114
Total-----	2,661	2,582	3,197

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 10.--Cotton twills, unbleached, yarn Nos. 1 to 19:
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1969-71

Source	1969	1970	1971
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)		
Hong Kong-----	7,983	7,392	11,123
India-----	3,679	3,641	3,799
Brazil-----	72	3,050	1,945
Mexico-----	1,606	796	1,313
Spain-----	1,185	631	1,221
Pakistan-----	817	188	1,297
All other-----	3,084	3,552	4,301
Total-----	18,426	19,250	24,999
	Quantity (1,000 square yards)		
Hong Kong-----	16,646	14,998	25,381
India-----	8,304	8,260	9,379
Brazil-----	168	7,475	4,846
Mexico-----	3,773	1,783	2,976
Spain-----	2,676	1,447	2,857
Pakistan-----	2,072	484	3,216
All other-----	8,692	8,914	10,341
Total-----	42,331	43,361	58,996
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Hong Kong-----	3,640	3,398	5,564
India-----	1,538	1,612	1,756
Brazil-----	26	1,195	832
Mexico-----	750	371	632
Spain-----	505	288	605
Pakistan-----	328	76	577
All other-----	1,509	1,710	2,150
Total-----	8,296	8,650	12,216

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





