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UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

**CERTAIN PLAIN-WOVEN COTTON FABRICS AND CERTAIN
WOVEN FABRICS OF MANMADE FIBERS:
WILLINGHAM COTTON MILLS,
MACON, GA.**

**Report to the President
on Firm Investigation No. TEA-F-42
and
Worker Investigation No. TEA-W-153
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,
October 30, 1972.

To the President:

In accordance with section 301(f)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act (TEA) of 1962 (76 Stat. 885), the U.S. Tariff Commission herein reports the results of investigations made under section 301(c)(1) and 301(c)(2) of that act in response to a firm's and a workers' petition for determination of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance.

On August 30, 1972, petitions were received from Willingham Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga., and its workers, for a determination of their eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance. On September 6, 1972, the Commission instituted investigations (TEA-F-42 and TEA-W-153) to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, articles like or directly competitive with plainwoven fabrics wholly of cotton (of the types provided for in item Nos. 320.01 to 320.09 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS)) and woven fabrics of manmade fibers (of the types provided for in item No. 338.30 of the TSUS) 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 such firm, and/or the unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of the firm.

Public notice of the receipt of the petitions and the institution of the investigations was published in the Federal Register on September 9, 1972 (37 F.R. 18417). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information in this report was obtained principally from the petitioners, from the Commission's files, and from other Government agencies.

Findings of the Commission

On the basis of its investigation, the Commission 1/ finds unanimously that articles like or directly competitive with the plainwoven fabrics wholly of cotton and woven fabrics of manmade fibers produced by Willingham Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga., 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, serious injury to such firm, or unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of such firm.

1/ Chairman Bedell did not participate in the decision.

Considerations Supporting the Commission's Findings 1/

These investigations relate to petitions for adjustment assistance filed with the Tariff Commission by Willingham Cotton Mills, Macon, Ga., and former workers of this firm. Willingham Cotton Mills, which closed in August 1972, produced unbleached duck of cotton and duck-type fabrics of manmade fibers. Since 1967, the firm produced mainly unbleached cotton duck fabrics 2/ used in industrial hose and belting and as backing for scatter rugs and bathmat sets. It also manufactured unbleached cotton numbered duck, cotton filter duck, and hose and belting duck-type fabrics of manmade fibers. * * *

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

- (1) Articles like or directly competitive with the fabrics produced by the petitioning firm or workers must be imported in increased quantities;

1/ Commissioner Moore concurs with the negative determination in these cases and with that portion of the Commission's opinion which expresses the view that increased imports were not the major factor in causing the injury to Willingham Cotton Mills and the unemployment of its workers. Commissioner Ablondi concurs in the result.

2/ Included some cotton-nylon blends, in chief value of cotton.

- (2) The increased imports must be in major part the result of concessions granted under trade agreements;
- (3) The petitioning firm must be seriously injured or threatened with serious injury, or its workers 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 serious injury to the firm or the unemployment or underemployment of its workers.

In the instant cases we find that, based on evidence available to the Commission, the fourth condition above has not been met, and therefore we make negative determinations.

There is no doubt that imports of articles like or directly competitive with those produced by Willingham Cotton Mills have had some effect on the sales of Willingham Cotton Mills. However, such imports have been relatively small compared with U.S. production and consumption. On the basis of the evidence developed in this investigation, we do not find that such imports were the major factor causing the injury to the firm and unemployment of its workers.

The difficulties experienced by Willingham during 1968-72 were mainly attributable to decisions of Willingham's customers to substitute domestic fabrics of manmade fibers for cotton fabrics in hose and belting and to use lighter weight cotton fabrics (principally of domestic origin) than those made by Willingham in rug backing, both of which, as indicated later, Willingham was unable to supply.

As noted earlier, a large portion of the fabrics produced by Willingham Cotton Mills were used principally in hose and belting; both are made to exacting specifications. The types of hose and belting fabrics used by Willingham's customers are strongly influenced by the three leading U.S. producers of hose and belting--Uniroyal, Goodyear, and Goodrich. In order to remain competitive, the smaller companies that were customers of Willingham's were compelled to use similar fabrics. In the past 6 years, 1967-72, the three largest producers have shifted more and more to the use of fabrics wholly of manmade fibers in the manufacture of hose and belting. Willingham could not have made these fabrics without modifying its production facilities and making heavy investment in new equipment. * * * Willingham did not make this additional investment, and therefore was not able to produce the products demanded.

The second most important product (although less significant than hose and belting) for Willingham was cotton fabric for scatter rugs and bathmat sets. * * * customers agreed that Willingham's heavy duck fabric was superior in quality to the lighter weight cotton fabrics but also stated that it was too expensive for their products. These customers were also beginning to use nonwoven fabric of manmade fibers for backing--* * *.

Willingham's difficulties were further compounded in 1971 by the increase in the price of raw cotton. In that year the price of the type used by Willingham increased by about 35 percent. The price further increased by another 18 percent in January 1972. As raw cotton represented a significant proportion of Willingham's total manufacturing cost, the substantial increase in its price--given the competitive conditions in the market--further impaired Willingham's ability to remain in operation.

In view of the foregoing reasons, we have determined that imports have not been the major factor in causing serious injury to the firm, or the unemployment or underemployment of its workers.

INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

Articles Under Investigation

Until its closing in August 1972, Willingham Cotton Mills produced duck fabrics of cotton and manmade fibers. The firm specialized in duck for hose, belting, and rugs but also manufactured numbered duck and filter duck. The fabrics were sold and used almost entirely in the gray (unbleached and undyed) state. The fabrics were produced in a number of constructions with widths ranging from 22 to 96 inches and average yarn numbers 1/ ranging from 2 to 9. Plied yarns were utilized almost exclusively.

* * * * *

"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

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. Single yarn is the yarn as spun. Ply yarn is made by twisting together two or more single yarns. To determine the number of any yarn, whether single or plied, the actual yards per pound should be divided by 840 and the quotient thereof multiplied by the number of plies. The term "number," as applied to woven fabrics of cotton, means the average yarn number of yarns contained therein.

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.

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 "belt or belting ducks," "hose ducks," "rug ducks," "numbered ducks," and "filter ducks."

Belt or belting ducks are heavy plied-yarn ducks made with the strength predominantly in the warp direction. They are manufactured in a wide range of constructions and widths. Belt and belting fabrics are usually shipped to other manufacturers that coat the fabrics with a rubberlike solution. The finished belt is principally used for conveying purposes in food processing, packaging, transporting of hot materials, grain moving, ore moving, power transmission, and belting for elevators.

Hose ducks are open-weave ducks made of plied yarns in soft, pliable, balanced constructions. They are usually shipped to other manufacturers that combine the fabrics with other materials to construct flexible pipes or hoses especially for conveying fluids.

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

Rug ducks are sturdy, closely woven fabrics made of plied yarns in a number of constructions. They are normally shipped to tufted-textile manufacturers that use the fabrics as a base for inserting and stitching tufts in making scatter rugs and bathmat sets. 1/

Numbered ducks are firmly woven plied-yarn ducks, free from sizing, made in a great variety of widths and weights. These are used in making military equipment, tarpaulins, covers of all types, roofing, floor coverings, filter equipment, heavy cloth bags, laundry equipment, conveyors, and numerous other articles.

Filter ducks consist of various single- and plied-yarn plainwoven fabrics made for filtration purposes.

There are other important duck fabrics, such as flat duck, enameling duck, naught duck, harvester duck, and boot duck; these ducks, however, were not produced by Willingham.

1/ Two other materials are also being used as a rug-backing fabric for scatter rugs and bathmat sets: an osnaburg fabric and a polypropylene nonwoven fabric. In October 1972 the quantity of osnaburg fabric used was under 1 percent, and that of polypropylene nonwoven fabric, under 5 percent.

U.S. Tariff Treatment

The U.S. rates of duty on cotton fabrics of the types produced by Willingham Cotton Mills were essentially unchanged from 1930 until the granting of concessions, originally negotiated with Japan under the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), effective September 10, 1955 (table 1). The rates applicable before the reductions ranged from 10.35 to 13.15 percent ad valorem (yarn Nos. 1 to 9) on most unbleached coarse cotton fabrics. The lower rates resulting from the trade agreement with Japan in 1955 represented an average reduction of just over 25 percent, with a resulting rate range of 7.75 to 9.75 percent ad valorem. The rates of duty were further reduced in the Kennedy Round, and became 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 5.90 to 7.42 percent ad valorem on unbleached cotton fabrics, yarn Nos. 1 to 9.

Shipments of cotton duck to the United States have limits pursuant to the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA), category 26--other woven fabrics, not elsewhere specified, carded.

Trade-agreement concessions on certain woven fabrics of manmade fibers (including blends) were granted in 1936, 1948, 1951, and 1968-72 (table 2). The rates of duty shown in table 2 for the years prior to

1951 were applied only to certain woven fabrics of rayon and acetate although the tariff nomenclature provided for "rayon or other synthetic textile." Imports of woven fabrics of manmade fibers other than rayon or acetate were classified by similitude to the articles they most resembled, under the provisions of paragraph 1559(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930. In 1951 a U.S. Customs Court decision (C.D. 1366) held that textile articles of nylon were classifiable as articles of rayon or other synthetic textile. In 1958, legislation (Public Law 85-645) was enacted defining the words "rayon or other synthetic textile" as including noncellulosic textile materials. From 1930 to 1972, as a result of concessions granted under trade agreements, the ad valorem equivalent of the compound rates of duty on woven fabrics of manmade fibers declined from 80.8 percent to 27.1 percent, representing a decrease of 67 percent.

Shipments to the United States of most manmade-fiber textiles, including woven fabrics, have been subject to quantitative limitations since October 1, 1971, pursuant to bilateral agreements between the United States and Japan, Taiwan, the Republic of South Korea, Hong Kong, and Malaysia.

Trade-agreement concessions on industrial hose and belts were granted in a number of years since 1930 (table 3). The average reduction from 1930 to 1972 on industrial hose ranged from about 50 percent to 75 percent while on industrial belts it was about 74 percent.

U.S. Consumption

Data on the consumption of duck fabrics is not available for ducks of all fibers. The annual U.S. consumption of unbleached cotton duck, however, increased from 329 million square yards in 1964 to 450 million square yards in 1966, and then declined--almost without interruption--to 321 million square yards in 1971 (table 4). It is estimated that substantial quantities of cotton duck fabrics consumed in the United States consist of those with average yarn Nos. 1 to 9. Of this group, U.S. consumption of the types produced by Willingham declined annually, from 80 million square yards in 1967 to 43 million square yards in 1971 (table 5).

While data on annual U.S. consumption of duck of manmade fibers is also not available, the statistics on consumption of such fabrics are included with those on the consumption of broadwoven fabrics of manmade fibers (table 6). The portion of this consumption represented by duck of manmade fibers is very small and is much lower than cotton duck consumption. Most duck fabrics of manmade fibers are made from rayon and nylon yarns.

Annual U.S. consumption of industrial hose and belts decreased from 133 million pounds in 1967 to 118 million pounds in 1969 and 1970 and then increased to 122 million pounds in 1971 (table 7). In the 1967-71 period cotton's share of the fabrics used in the hose and belt market declined from over 60 percent in 1967 to about 45 percent in 1971.

Manmade fiber fabrics, principally nylon and rayon, increased their share of the hose and belt market during this period. Beginning about 1971, the majority of the industrial hose and belts of textile materials were of manmade fibers.

Statistics on U.S. consumption of rug duck are not available. It is estimated, however, that the consumption of rug duck was approximately 22 million pounds in 1967, thereafter increasing to about 28 million pounds in 1971. Cotton was the principal fiber consumed for rug ducks during the 1967-71 period; in the latter part of the period, however, some manmade fibers were increasingly being used in rug ducks.

U.S. Production

U.S. production of unbleached cotton duck, including the types produced by Willingham, increased from 294 million square yards in 1964 to a peak in 1966, during the Vietnam buildup, of 370 million square yards (table 4). Thereafter 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. Data on production of cotton duck with average yarn Nos. 1 to 9 are not separately available; however, all of Willingham's cotton duck production is included in the data shown in table 5. The domestic production of the particular fabrics covered there declined consistently from 78 million square yards in 1967 to 42 million square yards in 1971.

* * *. The specific manmade-fiber ducks produced at Willingham are not recorded separately in U.S. production statistics. Such fabrics, however, are included in statistics reported by the Bureau of the Census as broadwoven fabrics of manmade fibers (table 6). U.S. production of ducks of manmade fibers is very small compared with production of all manmade broadwoven fabrics and considerably less than that of ducks of cotton. Domestically produced ducks of manmade fibers are predominantly of nylon and rayon fibers.

U.S. production of industrial hose and belts decreased from 135 million pounds in 1967 to 117 million pounds in 1970, then increased slightly to 120 million pounds in 1971 (table 7). The principal decline occurred in industrial belts used for machinery; small increases were recorded in industrial hose. The textile content of the industrial hose and belts was principally cotton from 1967 to 1970, but in 1971 manmade fibers, particularly nylon and rayon, became the principal textile materials used.

Annual U.S. production of rug duck is shown in the following table.

U.S. production of backing fabric for scatter rugs and bathmats, 4 feet by 6 feet or smaller, 1967-71

(In millions of pounds)

Year	Quantity
1967	21.4
1968	25.7
1969	24.7
1970	24.8
1971	27.3

Source: National Cotton Council of America, Cotton Counts Its Customers (annual publication).

All rug duck manufactured by Willingham would be included in the table above. Domestic production of rug duck consists predominantly of cotton fibers.

U.S. Imports

Annual U.S. imports of unbleached cotton duck increased sharply, from 37 million square yards in 1964 to 82 million square yards in 1967 and have since fluctuated, ranging between 63 million square yards (in 1968) and 83 million square yards (in 1969); they were 79 million square yards in 1971. The ratio of imports to domestic consumption followed an upward trend, increasing from 11 percent in 1964 to 25 percent in 1971 (table 4).

U.S. imports of certain unbleached coarse cotton fabrics, yarn Nos. 1 to 9, averaged annually between 25 and 46 percent of all unbleached duck fabrics imported during the 1964-71 period. The imports in this category of coarse cotton fabrics, which includes almost all ducks of the types woven by Willingham, increased from 7 million pounds in 1964 to 13 million pounds in 1967, declined to 10 million pounds in 1968, increased to a high of 19 million pounds in 1970, and then declined to 17 million pounds in 1971 (table 1). During the peak year of the period, cotton fabrics of yarn Nos. 1 to 9 accounted for almost half of all the ducks imported. Hong Kong, principally because of its larger quota, was by far the leading supplier of coarse duck in this period (table 8). Other important suppliers were Brazil, Singapore, Pakistan, Canada, and India. All of these suppliers have specific limitations on their exports of these fabrics to the United States, pursuant to bilateral agreements under the LTA.

Most cotton ducks of the types produced by Willingham, if imported, can be further categorized into a subdivision of duck fabrics consisting of plied warp and plied filling yarns, of yarn Nos. 1 to 9. Imports of these particular ducks averaged annually between 7 and 16 percent of all duck fabrics imported during the 1964-71 period. They amounted to 643,000 pounds in 1964, increasing annually to a peak of 2.1 million pounds in 1967. Since 1967 they have fluctuated considerably ranging between 1.0 million pounds (in 1968) and 1.5 million pounds (in 1969); they were almost 1.5 million pounds in 1971 (table 1).

U.S. imports of duck of manmade fibers are not separately recorded. They are included in overall imports of broadwoven fabrics of manmade fibers (table 6). Imports of duck of manmade fibers are small compared with all imports of manmade-fiber broadwoven fabrics. Manmade-fiber duck imports are believed to be smaller than cotton duck imports. Imported ducks of manmade fibers consist predominantly of nylon and rayon.

Annual U.S. imports of industrial hose and belts and belting of textile materials increased consistently from 3.0 million pounds in 1967 to 6.2 million pounds in 1971 (table 7). The imports were principally belts and belting, which comprised more than 95 percent of the combined imports of industrial hose and belts and belting. Belting and belts accounted for almost all of the increase in imports of hose and belts and belting during the 1967-71 period; the imports of hose fluctuated

and actually declined annually from 1966 to 1971. The fiber content of the industrial hose and belts imported during the 1967-71 period was predominantly cotton.

In addition to the imports which include hose in chief value of textile fibers, there are large imports (valued at \$19.1 million in 1971) of hose, pipe, and tubing in chief value of rubber or plastics, some of which may contain small quantities of textile fibers.

Data on U.S. imports of rug duck are not reported separately, but it is believed that such imports are small in relation to the U.S. consumption of rug duck.

U.S. Exports

During 1964-71, U.S. exports of unbleached cotton duck ranged between 1.5 million square yards (in 1966) and 2.4 million square yards (in 1968) (table 4). They were less than 1 percent of domestic production during the entire period. Only small quantities of duck fabrics, yarn Nos. 1 to 9, were exported during this period.

U.S. exports of duck of manmade fibers are not separately recorded. They are included in statistics on exports of broadwoven fabrics of manmade fibers. The latter exports fluctuated considerably during the 1964-71 period, with an upward trend (table 6). The exports averaged less than 5 percent of the domestic production during this period and in 1966-71 were considerably less than imports. Manmade-fiber duck exports are small compared with all exports of manmade-fiber broadwoven fabrics, but are believed to be larger than cotton duck exports.

U.S. exports of industrial hose and belts increased from 4.2 million pounds in 1967 to 6.0 million pounds in 1969, then declined annually to 4.2 million pounds in 1971 (table 7). They averaged less than 5 percent of domestic production during the 1967-71 period. They exceeded imports from 1967 to 1969 but were less than imports in 1970 and 1971. The fiber content of the exports was principally cotton in 1967, 1970, and 1971, but chiefly manmade fibers in 1968 and 1969.

Data on U.S. exports of rug duck are not reported separately. Exports of rug duck are believed to be very small compared with domestic production of such duck.

Prices

U.S. importers' selling prices of duck fabrics of all fibers are and have generally been below domestic producers' prices of such fabrics. Similarly, prices of imported duck fabrics of the types sold by Willingham (numbered, filter, rug, hose, and belt) have usually been lower than Willingham's. Importers' selling prices of hose and belting ducks, however, have been difficult to obtain. Because customers usually require rigid specifications and rapid delivery of hose and belting ducks, imports of such fabrics are believed to have been small. Therefore, a comparison of prices of domestic and imported constructions of hose and belting duck is not very meaningful. Contacts with importers of plied-warp and plied-filling ducks, which would include hose and belting ducks, substantiate the belief that there are very little imports of such ducks.

Importers' selling prices were obtained, however, on an important construction of rug duck made by Willingham. * * *

* * * * *

Willingham Cotton Mills

The company and the plant

In 1899 Mr. Broadus E. Willingham established a plant to manufacture cotton yarn at the site of the present buildings of Willingham Cotton Mills. In 1903 and 1904 the plant was renovated and enlarged to manufacture cotton woven fabrics; during this time it stopped producing cotton yarn and in 1918 began weaving cotton duck fabrics. The owners of the plant incorporated in 1922 as Willingham Cotton Mills and made additions to the plant in 1929 to accommodate the weaving of more duck (especially numbered duck) and filter cloth. During World War II the plant manufactured mostly numbered duck for the U.S. Army. Because the company encountered competitive difficulties in the production of numbered duck after the war, it began to weave rug duck. Then in 1957 and 1958 it resumed selling spun yarns. In 1969 the company again enlarged its plant to accommodate additional weaving facilities.

* * * * *

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table 1.--Certain unbleached coarse cotton fabrics, yarn Nos. 1 to 9: 1/
Changes in U.S. rates of duty and U.S. imports for consumption,
specified years 1930 to 1971 and January-June 1972

Period	Range of rates of duty	Duck imports	
		Total <u>2/</u>	Plied-warp and plied-filling
	Percent ad valorem:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1930-----	10.35-13.15	<u>3/</u>)
1939-----		18)
1948-----		28)
1949-----		11)
1950-----		<u>4/</u> 116)
1951-----		<u>4/</u> 455)
1952-----		<u>4/</u> 14)
1953-----		<u>4/</u> 112)
1954-----		47)
1955-----		<u>4/</u> 279) <u>5/</u>
1956-----	<u>6/</u> 7.75-9.75	<u>4/</u> 405)
1957-----		<u>4/</u> 721)
1958-----		1,204)
1959-----		<u>4/</u> 3,929)
1960-----		<u>4/</u> 11,272)
1961-----		<u>4/</u> 8,542)
1962-----		<u>4/</u> 8,253)
1963-----		<u>4/</u> 9,663)
1964-----		6,623	643
1965-----		6,780	747
1966-----		10,938	1,598
1967-----		13,006	2,125
1968-----	7.38-9.28	9,611	990
1969-----	7.01-8.81	13,065	1,525
1970-----	6.64-8.35	18,989	1,409
1971-----	6.27-7.88	16,753	1,477
1972 (January-June)-----	5.90-7.42	13,764	1,151

1/ Cotton fabrics, not fancy or figured, not bleached, and not colored (TSUSA Nos. 320.01 to 320.09).

2/ Annual totals for the specified years 1930 to 1963 include imports of unbleached coarse cotton fabrics of yarn Nos. 1 to 9 and may include some fabrics other than duck.

3/ Less than 500 pounds.

4/ Partly estimated.

5/ Data by specific fabric type are not available for the years 1930-63.

6/ Effective Sept. 10, 1955.

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

Table 2.--Woven fabrics of manmade fibers (TSUS item 338.30): Changes in U.S. rates of duty, ad valorem equivalents of the rates, and U.S. dutiable imports for consumption, specified years 1935 to 1972

Year	Changes in rates of duty <u>1/</u>	Ad valorem equivalents of the rates, based on imports in 1971	Dutiable imports	
			1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars
1935	2/ 45¢ + 60% or 70%	3/ 80.8	234	467
1936	1/ 45¢ + 45%	50.8	474	604
1948	5/ 27.5¢ + 45% or 22.5%	3/ 38.6	416	1,137
1951	6/ 25¢ + 22.5%	31.3	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	1/ 22.5¢ + 22.5%	30.4	28,629	66,467
1969	1/ 20¢ + 22.5%	29.5	32,975	80,641
1970	1/ 17¢ + 22.5%	28.5	39,042	113,974
1971	1/ 15¢ + 22.5%	27.8	47,748	136,207
1972 (January-June)	1/ 13¢ + 22.5%	27.1	8/ 25,920	8/ 80,374

1/ See section on tariff treatment for an explanation of the coverage of these rates of duty.

2/ The 1930 rate. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Trade agreement with France, effective June 15, 1936.

5/ GATT, effective Jan. 1, 1948. 6/ GATT, effective June 6, 1951. 7/ Kennedy Round.

8/ Includes a small quantity of nondutiable imports.

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

Table 3.--Industrial hose and belts: Changes in U.S. rates of duty, by specified TSUS items, 1930-72

Effective date of change	Rate of duty on --			
	Hose	Belts		
	Of vegetable fibers (TSUS 357.90)	Of other textile fibers (TSUS 357.95)	Of vegetable fibers and in part of rubber or plastics (TSUS 358.05) ^{1/}	Of manmade fibers (TSUS 358.14)
June 17, 1930--	19.5¢ per lb. + 15% ad. val.	45¢ per lb. + 60% ad. val.	30% ad. val.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad. val.
Jan. 1, 1939--	10¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad. val. ^{2/}			
Apr. 1, 1947--	19.5¢ per lb. + 15% ad. val. ^{3/}			
Jan. 1, 1948--		27.5¢ per lb. + 25% ad. val.	20% ad. val. ^{4/}	27.5¢ per lb. + 35% ad. val.
June 6, 1951--		25¢ per lb. + 22.5% ad. val.		25¢ per lb. + 35% ad. val.
June 30, 1956--		25¢ per lb. + 21% ad. val.		25¢ per lb. + 33% ad. val.
June 30, 1957--		25¢ per lb. + 20% ad. val.		25¢ per lb. + 32.5% ad. val.
June 30, 1958--		25¢ per lb. + 19% ad. val.		25¢ per lb. + 30% ad. val.
July 1, 1962--			13.5% ad. val. ^{4/}	
July 1, 1963--			12% ad. val. ^{4/}	
Aug. 31, 1963 ^{5/} --		25¢ per lb. + 22.5% ad. val.	14% ad. val. ^{6/}	
Jan. 1, 1968--	17¢ per lb. + 13.5% ad. val.	22.5¢ per lb. + 20% ad. val.	11% ad. val.	22¢ per lb. + 27% ad. val.
Jan. 1, 1969--	15¢ per lb. + 12% ad. val.	20¢ per lb. + 18% ad. val.	10% ad. val.	20¢ per lb. + 24% ad. val.
Jan. 1, 1970--	13.5¢ per lb. + 10.5% ad. val.	17.5¢ per lb. + 15.5% ad. val.	9.5% ad. val.	17¢ per lb. + 21% ad. val.
Jan. 1, 1971--	11.5¢ per lb. + 9% ad. val.	15¢ per lb. + 13% ad. val.	8.5% ad. val.	15¢ per lb. + 18% ad. val.
Jan. 1, 1972--	9.7¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad. val.	12.5¢ per lb. + 11% ad. val.	8% ad. val.	12.5¢ per lb. + 15% ad. val.

^{1/} Included plastic coated belts until Aug. 31, 1963. ^{2/} Trade agreement with Canada. ^{3/} By Presidential proclamation. ^{4/} If valued 40 cents or more per pound. ^{5/} Effective date of the TSUS. ^{6/} Covers all unit values.

Note.--All changes in U.S. rates of duty GATT unless otherwise noted.

Table 4.--Unbleached cotton duck of yarn Nos. 1 to 19: 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 shown by the U.S. Bureau of Census in Current Industrial Reports, series MQ-22T.1 Supplement, dated Nov. 29, 1968.

2/ Preliminary.

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

Table 5.--Certain unbleached plied-warp and plied-filling cotton fabrics of yarn Nos. 1 to 9: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1967-71

Year	Production ^{1/}	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>sq. yd.</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>sq. yd.</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>sq. yd.</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1967-----	77,640	2,644	80,284	3.3
1968-----	69,288	931	70,219	1.3
1969-----	57,645	1,540	59,185	2.6
1970-----	52,714	1,282	53,996	2.4
1971-----	41,978	1,327	43,305	3.1

^{1/} Converted from linear yards to square yards by the use of factors shown by the U.S. Bureau of Census in Current Industrial Reports, series MQ-22T Supplement, dated Nov. 29, 1968. May include small quantities of certain unbleached coarse cotton fabrics, yarn Nos. 10 to 19.

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

Note.--Statistics of exports are not separately classified, but exports are believed to be less than 2 percent of domestic production.

Table 6.--Broadwoven fabrics of manmade fibers (except glass): U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1962-71

Year	Production ^{1/}	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>sq. yd.</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>sq. yd.</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>sq. yd.</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>sq. yd.</u>	<u>Percent</u>
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-----	6,729,105	234,938	173,806	6,790,237	3.5
1971-----	6,630,360	253,275	162,904	6,720,731	3.8

^{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.

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

Table 7.--Industrial hose and belts: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1967-71

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports <u>2/</u>	Exports <u>3/</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>
1967-----	134,565	3,038	4,185	133,418	2.3
1968-----	126,976	3,637	4,510	126,103	2.9
1969-----	119,992	4,055	5,971	118,076	3.4
1970-----	117,419	5,474	4,620	118,273	4.6
1971-----	119,508	6,228	4,219	121,517	5.1

1/ Includes machinery belts of rubber containing textile fibers and of nonrubber flat belting, and fire hose and other hose of textile fabrics.

2/ TSUS items 357.91 to 357.96 and 358.05 to 358.16.

3/ Schedule B classes 629.4020, 629.4030, 655.9010, and 655.9020.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce and statistics in Cotton Counts Its Customers, annual publication of the National Cotton Council of America.

Table 8.--Cotton duck, unbleached, of yarn Nos. 1 to 9: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1969-71

Source	1969	1970	1971
Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Hong Kong	9,829	14,047	12,729
Brazil	767	2,191	1,877
Singapore	348	771	943
Pakistan	559	536	639
Canada	342	257	208
India	699	862	40
All other	521	325	317
Total	13,065	18,989	16,753
Quantity (1,000 square yards)			
Hong Kong	14,493	20,170	18,600
Brazil	792	2,582	2,321
Singapore	471	961	1,022
Pakistan	917	861	1,018
Canada	250	178	214
India	1,032	1,293	64
All other	865	481	479
Total	18,820	26,526	23,718
Value (1,000 dollars)			
Hong Kong	3,738	5,436	5,049
Brazil	293	831	764
Singapore	130	316	408
Pakistan	183	176	224
Canada	196	147	140
India	239	301	16
All other	201	130	137
Total	4,980	7,337	6,738

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

