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**UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION**

**CERTAIN WOVEN FABRICS OF WOOL, MANMADE FIBERS,  
AND BLENDS, INCLUDING LAMINATED FABRICS:  
WORKERS OF THE GONIC DIVISION  
OF RINDGE INDUSTRIES, INC.**

**Report to the President  
on Investigation No. TEA-W-159  
Under Section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962**



**TC Publication 526  
Washington, D. C.  
December 1972**

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

Catherine Bedell, *Chairman*

Joseph O. Parker, *Vice Chairman*

Will E. Leonard, Jr.

George M. Moore

J. Banks Young

Italo H. Ablondi

Kenneth R. Mason, *Secretary*

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Address all communications to  
United States Tariff Commission  
Washington, D. C. 20436

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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  
December 15, 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 an investigation made under section 301(c)(2) of that act in response to a workers' petition for determination of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance.

On October 17, 1972, a petition was received from the Textile Workers Union of America on behalf of the former workers of the Gonic Plant (Rochester, N.H.) of Rindge Industries, Inc., Ware, Mass., for a determination of their eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance. On October 24, 1972, the Commission instituted an investigation (TEA-W-159) to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, articles like or directly competitive with certain woven fabrics of wool, manmade fibers, and blends, including laminated fabrics (of the types provided for in items 336.60, 359.30, and 359.50 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS)), produced by Rindge Industries, 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 or an appropriate subdivision thereof.

Public notice of the receipt of the petition and the institution of the investigation was published in the Federal Register on October 28, 1972 (37 F.R. 23134). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information in this report was obtained principally from the petitioners, officers of Rindge Industries, Inc., and from the Commission's files.

#### Finding of the Commission

On the basis of its investigation, the Commission finds (Commissioner Moore dissenting) that articles like or directly competitive with the woven fabrics of wool, and fabrics, including laminated fabrics, of wool and of manmade fibers produced by Rindge Industries, Inc. 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 or appropriate subdivision thereof.



Views of Chairman Bedell and Vice Chairman Parker 1/

This investigation relates to a petition for adjustment assistance filed with the Tariff Commission by the former workers of the Gonic Division plant, Rochester, N.H., of Rindge Industries, Inc., Ware, Mass. Rindge Industries, Inc. consisted of two divisions, the Gonic (with only one plant) and the Ware (with three plants). The Gonic plant, which was closed in August 1971, produced fabrics of yarns spun on the woolen system; the fabrics were of wool, of man-made fibers, and of blends of wool and manmade fibers. Most of the fabrics were bonded or laminated to acetate tricot fabric or to polyurethane foam, and then sold by Rindge's New York selling agent, the Woolmark Corp., in this condition. Nearly all of these fabrics were sold to producers of women's, misses', juniors', girls', and children's apparel--coats, jackets, suits, skirts, trousers, slacks, and shorts.

Section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 established four criteria that must be met if an affirmative determination is to be reached. The determination must be negative if any of the four criteria is not met. The four criteria are as follows:

- (1) Articles like or directly competitive with an article produced by the petitioning workers must be imported in increased quantities;
- (2) The increased imports must be in major part the result of concessions granted under trade agreements;
- (3) The petitioning workers must be unemployed or underemployed, or threatened with unemployment or underemployment; and

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1/ Commissioner Ablondi concurs in the result.

- (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 instant case we find that the fourth criterion listed above has not been met, and therefore we have had to make a negative determination.

The difficulties faced by Rindge Industries, Inc., and the Gonic plant, were correlated more closely with domestic market conditions and competition than with the impact of import competition resulting in major part from trade-agreement concessions. In the early and middle 1960's, bonded and laminated fabrics were made mostly with woven wool or wool blend face fabrics, but thereafter chiefly with woven face fabrics of manmade fibers (mainly of acrylic fibers) and single-knit face fabrics of manmade fibers. Rindge followed these trends successfully, there being no great impact from imports of these fabrics. U.S. consumption of woven wool fabrics similar to those produced in the Gonic plant, some of which were used as face fabrics in bonded and laminated fabrics, dropped sharply, from 190 million square yards in 1967 to 58 million square yards in 1971. This sharp drop in market demand affected both domestic production and imports. \* \* \* U.S. consumption of woven fabrics of spun-yarn acrylic fibers increased sharply from 1967 through 1971, although there was domestic overproduction in 1969 and a consequent cutback in production in 1970, while inventories were being reduced. Gonic shared in this increased demand,

\* \* \*. U.S. imports of these fabrics also increased and were over four-fifths larger in 1971 than in 1967; however, their share of the U.S. market was no larger in 1971 than in 1967.

The two largest obstacles to successful sales of the fabrics produced by the Gonic plant in the late 1960's and the early 1970's were (1) the tremendous increase in popularity of double-knit fabrics in the apparel items in which Rindge's products were being used and (2) the very sharp decline in popularity of and market demand for bonded and laminated fabrics of the types produced by Rindge. U.S. consumption of knit fabric, including double-knit fabric, increased from about 400 million pounds in 1964 to over 900 million pounds in 1971, and these fabrics were used heavily in the apparel items in which Rindge fabrics were used and were, thus, in direct competition for use in women's, misses', juniors', girls', and children's coats, jackets, skirts, suits, and slacks. Double-knit fabrics, which offered the dimensional stability which was obtained in woven fabrics of wool, manmade fiber, or blends of these fibers, and averaged somewhat lower in price, replaced much of the demand for the woven fabrics. Rindge did not have the facilities to produce the more popular double-knit fabrics, which were in strong demand, and closed the Gonic plant in 1971. The popularity of bonded and laminated fabrics is estimated to

have reached a peak in 1970 of close to 450 million linear yards from about 100 million linear yards in 1964. Such fabrics began to lose popularity, and sharply declined to less than 200 million linear yards in 1971, and declined to about 100 million linear yards in 1972.

U.S. imports of knit fabrics, mainly double-knit fabrics of man-made fibers, increased sharply from 1967 until 1971, but so did U.S. production; imports increased by 46 million pounds while U.S. production increased by 351 million pounds. Separate statistics on U.S. imports of bonded and laminated woven-face fabrics of wool and of man-made fibers are not available, but U.S. imports of fabrics including those bonded and laminated fabrics indicate that U.S. imports have been small and amounted to only about 2 million pounds in 1971 and less than 200 thousand pounds in 1967.

Thus, we must conclude that domestic market demand factors were the major causal factors in the decline in demand for Rindge's products, not imports, and that imports were not the major factor causing the closing of the Gonic plant and the resultant unemployment or underemployment of its workers. We need not examine the correlation between concessions and U.S. imports of the types of fabrics made by or competitive with Rindge's fabrics, since under the statute a negative finding is required if any one of the four statutory criteria are not met.

The president of Rindge Industries, Inc. claimed that the Gonic plant was closed not only because of U.S. imports of similar fabrics but also because of imports of apparel made of competitive fabrics.

Separate data are not available on imports of apparel made of bonded fabrics. We do not need to consider whether imports of apparel made of other fabrics are like or directly competitive with fabrics produced by Rindge, but even if we were to consider imports of apparel as like or directly competitive with the fabrics produced by Rindge for purposes of reaching a decision in this case, we would have to conclude that such imports were not the major factor causing the unemployment of the Gonic workers. While U.S. imports of apparel have increased greatly, U.S. production of such apparel has also increased and a growing consumer demand for apparel in the United States has provided a substantial market for domestically-produced as well as for imported fabrics. In these circumstances then, it is clear that the shifts in market demand from bonded to other types of fabrics (chiefly double knits), rather than increased imports of either fabric or apparel, were the major factors causing the closing of the Gonic plant and consequent unemployment of its workers.

## Views of Commissioners Leonard and Young

This investigation relates to a petition filed on behalf of former workers of the Gonic plant of Rindge Industries, Inc. Until the closing of the Gonic plant, Rindge had two divisions--the Gonic Division at Rochester, N.H., and the Ware Division at Ware, Mass. The Gonic Division consisted only of the Gonic plant; the Ware Division had three plants. The Gonic plant and one of the plants of the Ware Division were closed in August 1971. The Ware plant was reopened with a reduced work force in March 1972, but the Gonic plant has remained closed.

Rindge Industries has been equipped to produce fabrics of yarn spun on the woolen system. While the firm once produced only wool fabrics, its output in recent years has shifted markedly to fabrics of acrylic fiber. The Gonic plant produced both wool and acrylic fabrics, as did the Ware Division.

Most of the fabrics produced by Rindge have been bonded (laminated); some have been bonded to a tricot (knit) fabric, and some have been bonded to foam, which in turn has been bonded to a tricot fabric. Such bonded fabrics have been used principally in women's and girls' coats, suits, jackets, skirts, and slacks. The bonding was not done in the plants of either the Gonic or Ware Division, but by an independent bonding firm for Rindge.

The "like or directly competitive" articles

To determine whether increased imports the result in major part of trade-agreement concessions are the major factor causing or threatening to cause unemployment or underemployment of workers petitioning for adjustment assistance, it first must be decided which imported article or articles ought to be considered. The relevant provision of law describes the import to be considered as "an article like or directly competitive with an article produced by such workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof." 1/

"Like" articles.--As indicated above, the petitioning workers of Rindge Industries, Inc. produced chiefly woven fabrics of wool and acrylic fibers. Most such fabrics were bonded before being sold for use in women's and children's coats, suits, jackets, skirts, and slacks.

First, then, what articles are "like" those produced by the Rindge workers? The guidelines can be simply stated. An article "like" another is substantially the same in inherent or intrinsic characteristics (i.e., materials from which made, appearance, quality, texture, etc.). 2/ Thus, the imported articles "like" the articles produced by the workers of Rindge would be woven fabrics of wool or acrylic fibers and bonded fabrics having such woven fabrics for the face fabrics.

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1/ Trade Expansion Act of 1962, sec. 301(c)(2).

2/ Plastic- or Rubber-Soled Footwear With Fabric Uppers . . ., Investigation Nos. TEA-W-13 and TEA-W-14, TC Publication 321, 1970, pp. 14-15. The definition of "like" in the opinion of Commissioners Sutton and Newsom in the cited investigation appears to be based on an unpublished memorandum of the General Counsel of the Tariff Commission of Feb. 3, 1953. The language was then used in H. Rept. 91-1435 to accompany H.R. 18970, The Trade Act of 1970, p. 25, and in S. Rept. 91-1431 to accompany H.R. 17550, p. 255. Neither H.R. 18970 nor H.R. 17550 was enacted into law.

"Directly competitive" articles--horizontal.--Besides the imports of an article "like" the article produced by the workers' firm, consideration must also be given to imports of an article "directly competitive with" an article produced by the workers' firm.

"Directly competitive" articles are those which, although not substantially the same in their inherent or intrinsic characteristics, are substantially equivalent for commercial purposes, that is, adapted to the same general uses and essentially interchangeable therefor. 1/ Therefore, directly competitive with the woven fabrics produced by the workers at Rindge are knit fabrics (chiefly double-knits of polyesters) and bonded fabrics having knit fabrics for the face fabric.

"Directly competitive articles"--vertical.--In addition to the definition of "directly competitive" in terms of substantial equivalence for commercial purposes, which we term a "horizontal" definition, there is the "vertical" definition of directly competitive supplied by section 405(4) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

Section 405(4) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 reads:

An imported article is "directly competitive with" a domestic article at an earlier or later stage of processing, and a domestic article is "directly competitive with" an imported article at an earlier or later stage of processing, if the importation of the imported article has an economic effect on producers of the domestic article comparable to the effect of importation of articles in the same stage of processing as the domestic article. For purposes of this paragraph, the unprocessed article is at an earlier stage of processing.

In the context of the instant case, the issue here is whether imports of women's and children's outerwear should be considered "directly competitive with" the fabrics produced by Rindge. In the terms of the

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1/ The definition of "directly competitive" referred to here has an identical lineage to that described in footnote 2 on the previous page of this report.



statute, there are two requirements which must be met if we are to decide that imports of such apparel are "directly competitive".

Let us consider the second requirement first.

Does the importation of the article (apparel) have an economic effect on the producers of the domestic article (fabrics) comparable to the effect that the importation of articles in the same stage of processing (fabrics) as the domestic article (fabrics) has on such producers? There can be no question but that the importation of apparel displaces fabric manufactured in the United States. 1/

The more that apparel is imported into the United States, the fewer the purchases of the domestically made fabric. Indeed, the president of Gonic reported to the Commission that, in his judgment, the biggest problem faced by Gonic in attempting to retain its markets was the competition from imported apparel made with fabrics like or directly competitive with those which he produced.

Now let us consider the first requirement. Can apparel be considered fabric at a later stage of processing? The answer to this question first requires a determination whether the making of apparel out of fabric is processing. Webster's Third New International Dictionary defines processing as "to prepare for commercial use by subjecting to some processing . . . , i.e., processing cotton by spinning." More operations are involved in spinning cotton fiber into cotton yarn than are involved in

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1/ If the imported articles were made of U.S. fabric, there would be an offset effect. Based upon information obtained in the investigation, the fabric used to manufacture the imported apparel was not woven in the United States, but was predominantly Italian fabric. Moreover, there is only minor exportation of the fabrics like those involved in this investigation.

making apparel from a piece of fabric. The spinning operations involve opening the bale, cleaning the fiber, carding, drawing, roving, and spinning, each of which is a distinctly separate operation performed on a different machine. In making apparel from fabric only two basic operations are involved, cutting and sewing, neither of which changes the esthetic or functional characteristics of the fabric (such as design, style, color, pattern, weight, or feel). Clearly, the cutting and sewing of fabric to make apparel is processing.

Our decision respecting this requirement also requires a determination whether fabric is wholly transformed into a different article when apparel is made from it. The House Report accompanying the Trade Expansion Act in discussing section 405(4) stated--

The term "earlier or later stage of processing" contemplates that the article remains substantially the same during such stages of processing, and is not wholly transformed into a different article. Thus, for example, zinc oxide would be zinc ore in a later stage of processing, since it can be processed directly from zinc ore. For the same reason, a raw cherry would be a glacé cherry in an earlier stage of processing, and the same is true of a live lamb and dressed lamb meat (sec. 405(4)). 1/

The term "earlier or later stage of processing" is limited by the words "contemplates that the article remains substantially the same during such stages of processing, and is not wholly transformed into a different article." The fabric produced by the workers at the Rindge plant remains substantially the same article as it is transformed into apparel. Apparel is not a different article apart from fabric, but rather is the fabric processed further through shaping, cutting, sewing, and adorning. The finished apparel is almost exclusively in terms of material. The only

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1/ H. Rept. No. 1818, 87th Cong., 2d sess., p. 24.

augmentation is, perhaps, with buttons, zippers, snaps, and thread. The fabric can function as apparel in its own right. When one has fabric he has basically apparel, and the fabric can be utilized as apparel if necessary.

In virtually every instance, apparel is identified by the fabric from which it is made. For example, a wool suit, a polyester skirt, or cotton shirt. In speaking of apparel, a salesman will remark that this is a very nice fabric, it will hold its shape well. He will remark that the weight of the fabric is ideally suited to summer, winter, fall, or spring use as the case may be. Thus, fabric vis-a-vis apparel is far different from capacitors vis-a-vis radio receivers. 1/ In addition, Commissioner Leonard views fabric vis-a-vis apparel as being different from shoe uppers vis-a-vis shoes. 2/ Fabric is neither an insignificant part nor a component of apparel, but is apparel at an earlier stage of processing.

The legislative history of the statute provides concrete examples of articles at earlier and at later stages of processing which are competitive with domestic articles. The three examples given in the above quotation from the House Report indicate three types of processing in which the Committee considered the articles to be substantially the same and not wholly transformed into different articles.

In the first example, it is stated that zinc oxide would be zinc ore in a later stage of processing. The composition of practically all zinc ore is basically zinc and sulphur. The processing involved to convert

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1/ Certain Variable Electrical Capacitors: All Star Products, Inc.  
. . ., Investigation No. TEA-F-32, TC Publication 423, October 1971, pp. 5-8.

2/ Footwear Uppers: Production Workers of the Sun Manufacturing Company,  
. . ., Investigation No. TEA-W-110, TC Publication 429, October 1971, pp. 5-9.

the zinc ore to zinc oxide is one of heating wherein the sulphur in the ore combines with oxygen in the atmosphere and is given off as a gaseous byproduct. The zinc remaining combines with oxygen in the atmosphere to form zinc oxide. Here, there is a chemical change involved as well as a physical change in the processing.

The second example given in the Committee report is the processing of a glacé cherry from a raw cherry. In making glacé cherries, the raw cherry is soaked in brine which removes from the raw cherry its color, its taste, and its flavor. When the brined cherry is processed into a glacé cherry, artificial coloring, artificial flavor, and sugar are added. The changes in this instance are both chemical and physical.

The last example given in the report is that of processing live lamb into dressed lamb meat. After the live lamb is slaughtered, the skin is removed, and the carcass is eviscerated. The carcass is then butchered into the various cuts of lamb meat, such as roasts and chops so that the lamb meat may enter commercial channels. The changes here are physical.

Each of the examples involves a greater degree of physical change than that involved in making apparel from fabric. Or stated differently, the transformation involved in making apparel from fabric is of lesser degree than that involved in the examples of processing cited in the Committee report. The differences between the product at the later and earlier stages of processing in each example are much greater than the differences between apparel and fabric. Clearly, the processing involved in the instant case lies well within the bounds delineated by the examples given in the Committee report.

The only court decision applicable to this provision of the Trade Expansion Act is found in United Shoe Workers of America, AFL-CIO, et al., v. Catherine Bedell et al., Civil Action No. 2197-71 (U.S. Dist. Court for the District of Columbia, May 9, 1972), appeal docketed, No. 72-1554, D.C. Cir., June 16, 1972. In that case, the court held that a manufactured article consisting of the assembly of many component parts, a shoe, was not directly competitive with one of the components, a shoe counter. The decision is compatible with the determination made in All Star Products, Inc. <sup>1/</sup> in which we took the view that a consumer electronic product was not an individual component at a later stage of processing; i.e., a radio was not a loudspeaker at a later stage of processing since a radio consists of many processed component parts, such as a loudspeaker, a tuner, various resistors, capacitors, etc. The circumstances in the instant case, however, are different. Apparel is basically fabric cut and sewn together, not an assembly of many components.

Since apparel is fabric at a later stage of processing and the importation of apparel has the same economic effect on the domestic producers of fabric as does the importation of fabric, we have concluded that apparel is "directly competitive with" fabric within the meaning of that term in the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

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<sup>1/</sup> Certain Variable Electrical Capacitors: All Star Products, Inc. . . ., Investigation No. TEA-F-32, TC Publication 423, October 1971, and Loud-Speakers: . . . Jensen Manufacturing Division, Pemcor, Inc., Investigation No. TEA-W-158, TC Publication 522, November 1972.

Imports of "like and directly competitive articles" not a result  
in major part of trade-agreement concessions

Fabrics.--The trends of U.S. imports of fabrics of concern in this investigation show a mixed pattern. On the one hand, imports of wool fabrics have declined. Imports of wool fabrics in categories that include the types believed to be most nearly comparable to those produced by Rindge (see table 1 in the appendix) amounted to 2 million pounds in 1971, compared with annual imports of 6 million to 9 million pounds in the early 1960's. Moreover, imports of bonded fabrics (although exact data are not available) are known to have been small in most years; they probably declined sharply in 1971 and 1972, when U.S. consumption of such fabrics contracted severely. Thus, we cannot find that there are increased imports of these fabrics.

On the other hand, U.S. imports of woven and knit fabrics of manmade fibers have increased. Imports of woven fabrics of acrylic fibers (the type most comparable to that produced by Rindge) amounted to 2 million pounds in 1971, compared with 1 million pounds in 1967, and imports of knit fabrics of manmade fibers aggregated 54 million pounds in 1971, compared with less than one-half million pounds annually in the early 1960's.

While the imports of fabrics of manmade fibers that are like or directly competitive with the fabrics produced by Rindge have increased, we have concluded that those increased imports are not in major part the result of trade-agreement concessions. The United States granted concessions on woven fabrics of manmade fibers in 1936, 1948, and 1951 that

effected substantial reductions in the rate of duty. Although Kennedy Round concessions were subsequently granted, they resulted in only slight reductions in the rate of duty (from an average ad valorem equivalent of 30 percent in 1968 to 27 percent in 1972). The United States did not grant concessions on knit fabrics of manmade fibers at the Kennedy Round; a concession made in 1948 reduced the rate substantially and smaller concessions in 1951, 1956, and 1962 lowered the rate moderately. Following the pre-Kennedy Round concessions, there was no appreciable increase in U.S. imports of such fabrics. Moreover, the recent increases in imports of these fabrics have occurred many years after the principal concessions were made thereon. Under these circumstances, there exists a presumption that the trade-agreement concessions have not been the major factor causing the increased imports. The presumption of little connection between old concessions and recently rising trade can be overcome by facts showing that the concessions have had a delayed impact. In the case at hand, however, there is no evidence of such delayed causation. Rather, the available evidence indicates that the increased imports are the result of other factors, largely the greatly increased demand in the United States for fabrics of manmade fibers. That rising demand has caused greatly increased domestic production of both woven and knit fabrics of manmade fibers, and imported fabrics in the overall, though rising markedly from a small base, have supplied only a small part of domestic consumption. Thus, the concessions have not been of great stimulus to imports.

Apparel.--Like imports of fabrics of concern in this investigation, the trends of imports of women's and children's outerwear--the end products in which most of the fabrics produced by Rindge were used--show a mixed pattern. Imports of such outerwear of wool have not increased in recent years; they amounted to about 9 million pounds in 1971, which was smaller than in 1970 ( 11 million pounds) and little larger than in 1967 (8 million pounds). Imports of such apparel of manmade fibers, however, have increased sharply in recent years, rising from about 6 million pounds in 1967 to 56 million pounds in 1971.

With respect to women's and children's outerwear of manmade fibers, the United States has not granted any trade-agreement concessions in recent years. Nearly all the trade-agreement reductions in duty had been made by 1951--two decades ago. For the same reasons that we have given in the previous section wherein we discussed the relationship of trade-agreement concessions to imports of fabrics, we must conclude here that the increased imports of women's and children's apparel of the types in which fabric produced by Rindge Industries would be used have not been a result in major part of trade-agreement concessions.

Factors other than increased imports in the closing  
of the Gonic plant

The closing of the Gonic plant by Rindge Industries was the final outcome of a number of market developments that adversely affected the company's operations. The decline in U.S. consumption of wool fabrics, the explosive growth in U.S. demand for fabrics of manmade fibers (both



woven and knit), the recent abrupt collapse of the market for bonded fabrics, and the competition of imported fabrics and apparel were all factors contributing to the closing of the plant. As indicated in the following paragraphs, however, the plant was closed principally because of factors other than import competition.

The U.S. consumption of woven wool fabrics has declined sharply in recent years. The consumption of those believed to be most nearly comparable to the wool fabrics produced by Rindge, for example, dropped from 190 million square yards in 1967 to 58 million square yards in 1971. This sharp drop in consumption affected both domestic production and imports; U.S. production of such fabrics dropped from 185 million square yards in 1967 to 54 million square yards in 1971, and imports, although first rising to 7 million square yards in 1969, declined to less than 4 million square yards in 1971. Consumption, production, and imports continued to decline in 1972.

During the recent period in which U.S. consumption of woven wool fabrics has declined, U.S. demand for fabrics of manmade fibers, both woven and knit, has grown tremendously. Consumption of woven acrylic fabrics of spun yarns (the types of fabrics of manmade fibers most like those produced by Rindge) rose from 27 million square yards in 1967 to 46 million square yards in 1971; and consumption of knit fabrics rose from 529 million pounds in 1967 to 928 million pounds in 1971.

These broad shifts in market demand were in substantial measure responded to by Rindge Industries. \* \* \*. Meanwhile, however, the segment of the fabric market in which Rindge had established its business abruptly collapsed. As indicated above, most of Rindge's fabrics were bonded, and sold for the manufacture of women's and children's outerwear. The use of bonded fabrics in such apparel has been a development of the last decade or so. Reflecting this, the domestic consumption of bonded fabrics is estimated to have risen from roughly 100 million linear yards in 1964 to 500 million linear yards in 1970. While the bulk consisted of knit face fabrics, a considerable share was of those with woven face fabrics similar to the fabrics produced by Rindge.

In 1971 the U.S. demand for bonded fabrics suddenly dropped, as double-knit fabrics (mostly of polyester) surged in popularity and woven fabrics regained some of their former markets. The consumption of bonded fabrics consequently dropped greatly; such consumption is estimated to have been less than 200 million linear yards in 1971 and probably only 100 million yards in 1972. This sudden and severe change in market demand, which was unrelated to import competition, had a grave impact on Rindge. With the collapse of the market for bonded fabrics and without the equipment to produce double-knit fabrics, the closing of the Gonic plant resulted.

Conclusion

In light of the circumstances discussed above, we have determined that articles like or directly competitive with the fabrics produced by Rindge Industries are not, as a result in major part of trade-agreement concessions, being imported in such increased quantities as to be the major factor causing, or threatening to cause, any unemployment or under-employment of a significant number or proportion of the workers involved.

## Dissenting Views of Commissioner Moore

Reduced to its simplest terms, the question before the Commission in this proceeding is as follows:

Are increased concession-generated imports of articles like or directly competitive with those produced by Rindge Industries, Inc. the major factor causing the unemployment of former workers at Rindge's Gonic plant, Rochester, N.H.?

Based upon my evaluation of the evidence contained in the accompanying report, I believe that the former workers of the Gonic plant meet the requirements of section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 and, therefore, the answer to the above question is in the affirmative.

## INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

## Articles Under Investigation

Fabrics of yarns spun on the woolen system of wool or manmade fibers and of blends of wool and manmade fibers were produced in the Gonic plant (Rochester, N.H.) of Rindge Industries, Inc., until it was closed in August 1971. The Ware Division of Rindge Industries, Inc., which includes two woolen-system yarn plants and one weaving and finishing plant in Ware, Mass., is still in operation, \* \* \*.

The woolen-system yarns made by Rindge at Gonic and Ware have ranged from 1.5 to 5.125 run. 1/ They have been made from virgin wool or acrylic fiber; the wool grade used has been about 56s to 60s. The yarns have been carded, but not combed (unlike worsted yarns, which are combed). The fabrics woven at Gonic ranged in widths from about 55 to 92 inches, but nearly all of the fabrics were finished and sold in 58- to 60-inch widths. The weight of most of these fabrics was 9 to 13 ounces per finished linear yard (58 to 60 inches wide), but some (Navy meltons) weighed up to 22 ounces per finished linear yard.

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1/ Woolen-system yarns are numbered according to the number of 1,600-yard hanks that weigh 1 pound. A 1-run yarn measures 1,600 yards (1 hank) to the pound; a 3-run yarn measures 4,800 yards (3 hanks) to the pound; the higher the run number, the finer the yarn.

Nearly all of the fabrics produced at both the Gonic and the Ware plants have been for women's, misses', juniors', girls', and children's apparel. Most of the fabrics have been contracted out to an independent bonding firm in Long Island, N.Y., which

(1) bonds (laminates) acetate tricot (knit) fabric to the Gonic fabric used mainly in jackets, skirts, suits, and slacks, or

(2) bonds foam (usually polyurethane) to the fabric and then bonds acetate tricot to the foam to form a "sandwich" consisting of a face (outside) fabric, foam in the middle, and acetate tricot backing (inside) fabric, used mainly in coats and jackets.

The bonding is done either by the "flame" process or by the application of adhesive materials. Flame-bonding is effected by the application of heat to foam backing, which **melts the** foam sufficiently to permit it to adhere to the face fabric. The bonding process results in a fabric that provides warmth with less weight than non-bonded fabrics; permits the use of lower quality, cheaper face fabrics, gives dimensional stability, and renders the fabrics washable. Bonded fabrics are used to a considerable extent in women's and girls' coats, suits, skirts, slacks, and separate jackets.

## U.S. Tariff Treatment

Woven wool fabrics

The rate of duty on wool fabrics valued over \$2 per pound, which include the types similar to those produced by Rindge, was reduced from 50 cents per pound plus 60 percent ad valorem, the rate in the Tariff Act of 1930, to 50 cents per pound plus 35 percent ad valorem in the trade agreement with the United Kingdom effective January 1939 (table 1). The next reduction, to 37.5 cents per pound plus 25 percent ad valorem, was effected in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), effective January 1948. Pursuant to a clause in the 1948 concessions, tariff quotas on such fabrics, as well as on other woven wool fabrics, were set beginning October 1, 1956, and in each calendar year 1957-60. For most imports in excess of those quotas, the ad valorem component of the compound rate was 45 percent.

Because the tariff quota-system was found to be unsatisfactory, the concession on woven wool fabrics was renegotiated in 1960. As a result, effective January 1, 1961 (Presidential Proclamation 3387), the quota system was replaced by new rates of duty which, for the most part, were substantially higher than those that had been in effect previously. The 1961 rate on wool fabrics valued over \$2 per pound became 37.5 cents per pound plus 38 percent ad valorem and has remained unchanged. This rate, based on imports in 1971, was equivalent to 51 percent ad valorem, compared with 77 percent ad valorem (based on 1971 imports) for the rate in effect in 1930.

Section 2 of Public Law 90-638, which became effective December 24, 1968, amended schedule 3 of the TSUS by adding to the headnotes for that schedule a new headnote 7, which had the effect of enlarging the provisions in parts 3 and 4 of schedule 3 for fabrics in chief value of wool (including the fabrics herein considered) so as to make each of these provisions (other than for fabrics provided for in item 337.50) also apply to fabrics in chief weight of wool. In effect, the law raised the rates of duty in chief weight of wool but not in chief value of wool.

#### Woven manmade-fiber fabrics

Trade-agreement concessions on certain woven fabrics of manmade fibers (including blends), which include the types similar to those produced by Rindge, were granted in 1936, 1948, 1951, and 1968-72. Table 2 shows the rate history of these fabrics, the quantity and value of imports under the various duty rates, and the ad valorem equivalents of the rates, based on imports in 1971. The ad valorem equivalent of the compound rates of duty declined from 80.8 percent in 1930 to 27.1 percent in 1972, representing a decrease of 66 percent.

#### Fabrics bonded (or laminated) with sheet rubber or plastics

Woven fabrics of the types produced by Rindge, if laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, are dutiable, along with numerous other articles, under TSUSA item 355.7000, if of wool, and under item 355.8200, if of manmade fibers. Such articles are usually composed of a face fabric bonded or laminated to polyurethane foam.



Wool.--These wool fabrics were dutiable under the Tariff Act of 1930 as manufactures, wholly or in chief value of wool, not specially provided for, at 50 percent ad valorem. This rate was reduced to 40 percent ad valorem in the GATT, effective January 1, 1948, and was further reduced to 32 percent ad valorem in the GATT in two stages, the final stage becoming effective January 1, 1962. Such fabrics became dutiable in the TSUS, effective August 31, 1963, as "woven or knit fabrics (except pile or tufted fabrics), . . . coated or filled with rubber or plastics material, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, of wool," under TSUS item 355.70, at the rate of 32 percent ad valorem. This rate remained in effect until December 24, 1968, when it became a compound rate, with a specific rate of 37.5 cents per pound added. This change was pursuant to certain provisions of Public Law 90-638, and is still in effect. The ad valorem equivalent of the compound rate, based on imports in 1971, was 45 percent; the ad valorem rate in 1930 was 50 percent.

Manmade fibers.--Manufacturers of rayon or other synthetic textiles, not specially provided for, were dutiable under the Tariff Act of 1930 at the rate of 45 cents per pound plus 65 percent ad valorem. This rate was reduced in the GATT to 27.5 cents per pound plus 35 percent ad valorem, effective January 1, 1948, and to 25 cents per pound plus 35 percent ad valorem, effective June 6, 1951. The rate was again reduced in the GATT to 25 cents per pound plus 30 percent ad valorem in three stages, the final stage becoming effective in June 1958.

The classification "Woven or knit fabrics (except pile or tufted fabrics), . . . , coated or filled with rubber or plastics material, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, of man-made fibers" was established in the TSUS under item 355.80, at the rate of duty of 25 cents per pound plus 30 percent ad valorem. Item 355.80 was replaced by two TSUS items, 355.81 and 355.82, effective December 7, 1965. Item 355.81 applied to the above fabrics over 70 percent by weight of rubber or plastics at a rate of duty of 12.5 percent. None of the Rindge fabrics fell into this category.

The rate on item 355.82, which included the Rindge fabric, was 25 cents per pound plus 30 percent ad valorem; it remained unchanged until the Kennedy Round, when it was further reduced, in five annual stages, to 12.5 cents per pound plus 15 percent ad valorem, effective January 1, 1972. The ad valorem equivalent of this rate was 19 percent, a reduction of 76 percent from the ad valorem equivalent rate in 1930 of 80 percent (based on imports in 1971).

#### Bonded (laminated) fabrics

Woven fabrics of the types produced by Rindge, if bonded (or laminated) to a backing fabric, are dutiable, along with many other articles, under TSUSA item 359.3020 if of wool and under item 359.5020 if of manmade fibers. The fabric used for the backing is usually knit of acetate yarns.

Wool.--The rate of duty on such fabrics of wool underwent the same changes as did that for the wool fabrics bonded with sheet rubber or plastics discussed above. The average ad valorem equivalent of the present compound rate of 37.5 cents per pound plus 32 percent ad valorem, based on imports in 1971, was 60 percent (the 1930 rate was 50 percent ad valorem).

Manmade fibers.--Through December 31, 1967, the changes in the rate of duty on fabric-to-fabric laminates of manmade fibers of the types produced by Rindge were the same as those applicable to the manmade-fiber fabrics laminated to sheet rubber or plastics discussed above. The rate on the fabric-to-fabric laminates, however, was not affected by the Kennedy Round negotiations. Based on imports in 1971, the ad valorem equivalent of the present rate of duty (25 cents per pound plus 30 percent ad valorem) was 39 percent, a reduction of 52 percent from the 1930 ad valorem equivalent of 81 percent.

Knit fabrics of manmade fibers

The rate of duty on knit fabrics of manmade fibers was reduced from 45 cents per pound plus 60 percent ad valorem to 25 cents per pound plus 20 percent ad valorem in four GATT negotiations (table 3). There has been no reduction in the rate of duty on such fabrics since 1963, when the ad valorem equivalent was 28.8 percent, 62 percent less than the 1930 ad valorem equivalent.

Women's, girls', and infants' apparel

Rates of duty on women's, girls', and infants' wearing apparel of the types herein considered--coats, jackets, skirts, suits, slacks and shorts, of woolen-type 1/ fabrics of wool, manmade fibers or blends of these fibers or of face fabrics bonded or laminated to foam or tricot backing, of the types which were produced at the Gonic plant--vary depending on several characteristics. These determining characteristics are: (1) whether or not the garment contains ornamentation, lace or net, (2) whether it is knit or not knit, (3) what the fiber in chief value is, and (4) if the garment in chief value of wool, the value per pound of wool garment. Garments herein considered made of bonded or laminated fabrics are not classified separately in the TSUSA, 2/ but are classified according to the fiber in chief value.

The rates of duty on women's, girls', and infants' coats, jackets, skirts, suits, slacks, and shorts herein considered, of wool or of manmade fibers and containing ornamentation, including lace or net, 3/ were reduced from 90 percent ad valorem in 1930 to 60 percent ad valorem in 1948, to 45 percent ad valorem in 1951, and to 42.5 percent ad valorem in 1958, the last reduction. The rate of duty has thus been reduced about 53 percent since 1930 (tables 4 and 5).

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1/ Woolen-type fabrics are those made of yarns produced on the woolen system of yarn-preparation equipment. The fabrics may be of wool or other fibers. Yarn produced on the woolen system has coarse, bulky, fuzzy, uneven fibers, are soft and slubby, and are weaker than worsted yarns. The yarn preparation includes carding, but not combing.

2/ True for both the official five-digit TSUS number and the statistical seven-digit TSUSA number.

3/ Most of the apparel herein considered contains no ornamentation, lace or net.

The rates of duty on women's, girls', and infants' apparel herein considered, not ornamented, are shown in table 6; the imports for the years since 1930 for which data are available and the ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates are shown in tables 4 and 5. No concessions were granted on these articles in the Kennedy Round. These rates of duty have been reduced since 1930 as shown in the following table.

Women's, girls', and infants' coats, jackets, suits, skirts, slacks, and shorts, not ornamented: Ad valorem equivalents of the rates of duty in 1930 and 1972 and amount they have been reduced.

Item	Ad valorem equivalent of rates of duty in --		Difference (-) between 1930 and 1972
	1930	1972	
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percentage points</u>
Women's, girls', and infants' apparel:			
Knit, of wool:			
Valued not over \$5 per pound--:	63.5	40.1	-23.4
Valued over \$5 per pound-----:	58.5	26.4	-32.1
Not knit, of wool:			
Valued not over \$4 per pound--:	55.9	29.2	-26.7
Valued over \$4 per pound-----:	55.9	25.4	-30.5
Knit, of manmade fibers-----:	78.5	40.0	-38.5
Not knit, of manmade fibers-----:	78.2	34.8	-43.4

## U.S. Consumption

Woven wool fabrics

Apparent annual U.S. consumption of woolen apparel fabrics, including types similar to those produced by Rindge, increased from 286 million square yards in 1967 to 289 million square yards in 1968 and then declined in each succeeding year to 133 million square yards in 1971 (table 7). The decrease between 1968 and 1971 amounted to 54 percent. The principal factor contributing to the decline was the displacement of the wool fabrics by manmade-fiber fabrics.

During 1967-71, estimated consumption of the types of wool fabrics believed to be most nearly comparable to those of Rindge declined steadily, from 190 million square yards in 1967 to 58 million square yards in 1971, or by 70 percent (table 8).

Woven manmade-fiber fabrics

U.S. consumption of all broadwoven fabrics of manmade fibers is shown in table 9; consumption of spun-acrylic fabrics of the types similar to those produced by Rindge is shown in table 10. Apparent annual U.S. consumption of spun-acrylic fabrics increased from about 27 million square yards in 1967 to 46 million square yards in 1971. A substantial part of the high consumption recorded for 1969 (53 million square yards) was due principally to the overwhelming demand for bonded acrylic fabrics in that year. However, the domestic producers had woven an excessive amount of acrylic fabrics that year; in 1970 they reduced production of such fabrics and proceeded to sell from their 1969 inventories.

Bonded (laminated) fabrics

Data on U.S. consumption of woven bonded fabrics of the types sold by Rindge are not available. Such consumption, however, is believed to be less than that of knit bonded fabrics. The consumption of all bonded fabrics is estimated to have amounted to 400 million to 500 million linear yards in 1970, declined to 175 million to 200 million linear yards in 1971, and continued to decline to an estimated 100 million linear yards in 1972.

Knit fabrics

U.S. consumption of knit fabrics more than doubled, from 399 million pounds in 1964 to 928 million pounds in 1971 (table 11). The tremendous increase is attributable mainly to expanded demand for knit goods over woven goods in many types of apparel.

Women's, girls', and infants' apparel

U.S. consumption of women's, girls', and infants' coats, jackets, suits, skirts, slacks, and shorts increased from 22.8 million dozen in 1967 to 31.8 million dozen in 1971 (table 12). U.S. consumption of such apparel of wool declined from 7.2 million dozen in 1967 to 5.6 million dozen in 1970 and then increased slightly by 132,000 dozen in 1971. U.S. consumption of such apparel of manmade fibers increased steadily from 15.6 million dozen in 1967 to 26 million dozen in 1971. In the past 10 years, bonded or laminated fabrics having knit or woven face fabrics of wool or manmade fibers have

replaced a sizable portion of the nonbonded wool or manmade-fiber fabrics used in women's, girls', and infants' 1/ coats, jackets, skirts, suits, slacks, and shorts. The shift in more recent years has been away from face fabrics of wool to those of manmade fabrics, mainly acrylic-fiber fabrics. By using bonded or laminated fabrics, apparel manufacturers have been able to use lower quality, woven face fabrics and less expensive (than double-knit) single-knit fabrics. Double-knit fabrics not bonded, initially of wool but in more recent years mainly of textured polyester yarns, have been used in sharply increasing amounts in women's, girls', and infants' coats, jackets, skirts, suits, and slacks.

Most of the increase in U.S. consumption of women's, girls' and infants' garments (listed previously) which were made from fabrics--mainly of manmade fibers--similar to those under investigation was supplied by imports of such garments in the past 5 years (table 12).

Much of this imported apparel was made from fabrics imported from Italy into the Far East countries to be made into garments which were then shipped to the United States at prices that enabled retailers to sell them for less than comparable U.S. garments.

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1/ The nomenclature in the TSUSA describes apparel for females as follows: (1) women's and girls' defined as wearing apparel for females over 6 years of age and including wearing apparel commonly worn by either sex and not identifiable as being intended exclusively for the wear of men or boys, and (2) infants' defined as wearing apparel for children, regardless of their sex, up to and including 6 years of age. The trade usage (that of apparel producers and retailers) for comparable apparel is (1) women's, misses', and juniors', (2) girls', sub-teens' and teens', (3) children's, and (4) infants' and toddlers'; these are based on size rather than age.



## U.S. Production

Woven wool fabrics

Total domestic production of woven woolen apparel fabrics, which was about 279 million square yards in 1967 and 1968, declined steadily thereafter to 127 million square yards in 1971, representing a decrease of 54 percent (table 7). Production of woolen fabrics for women's and children's wear, including types similar to those produced by Rindge, followed a similar pattern, decreasing from 240 million square yards in 1967 to 98 million square yards in 1971, down 59 percent. The drastic decline over the period 1967-71 is largely attributable to increasing competition from apparel fabrics, both woven and knit, of manmade fibers.

Production of the types of wool fabrics most nearly comparable to those made by Rindge decreased from 185 million square yards in 1967 to 54 million square yards in 1971, or by 71 percent (table 8).

Woven manmade-fiber fabrics

U.S. production of all types of broadwoven fabrics of manmade fibers is shown in table 9; domestic production of spun-acrylic fabrics, the types similar to those produced by Rindge, is shown in table 10. U.S. production of the latter increased from 21 million square yards in 1967 to 37 million square yards in 1971. The reasons for the large production in 1969 and the low production in 1970 are

given in the U.S. consumption section of this report. The general trend of domestic production of spun-acrylic fabrics has been upward since 1966.

#### Bonded (laminated) fabrics

Data on U.S. production of bonded fabrics are not available. Bonded fabrics began to gain popularity about 1964, when, according to an industry estimate, about 100 million linear yards was produced. Production increased to an estimated 445 million linear yards or more in 1970, then declined to about 175 million linear yards in 1971 and continued to decline to an estimated 100 million linear yards in 1972. The popularity of bonded and laminated woven-face-to-knit backing fabrics has declined since 1970 in favor of regular woven fabrics (not bonded or laminated) and double-knit fabrics. 1/ Most of the domestic production of bonded fabrics consists of knit-face-to-knit-backing fabrics held together by a bonding substance.

#### Knit fabrics

U.S. production of knit fabrics increased from about 405 million pounds in 1964 to about 882 million pounds in 1971, or by 118 percent (table 11). Domestic production consists mostly of knit fabrics of manmade fibers, especially those fabrics containing acetate, acrylic, and polyester fibers.

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1/ The decline in production was also prompted by style changes. The use of poor bonding substances by the domestic producers also discouraged the use of the fabrics in ultimate applications.

Women's, girls', and infants' apparel

U.S. production of women's, girls', and infants' coats, jackets, suits, skirts, slacks, and shorts of woven and knitted fabrics was only slightly higher in 1971 than in 1967. Production of 21.5 million dozen in 1967 decreased to 20.9 million dozen in 1969, then increased to 22.2 million dozen in 1971 (table 12). Production of these articles of apparel made of wool fabrics declined from 6.5 million dozen in 1967 to 4.9 million dozen in 1971, or by 25 percent. In contrast, production of this apparel made of fabrics of manmade fibers increased from 15.0 million dozen in 1967 to 17.3 million dozen in 1971, or by 16 percent. These data include both bonded and laminated fabrics and other fabrics not bonded or laminated.

Manufacturers of women's and girls' coats began using face fabric, woven or knitted, laminated to foam or to foam and tricot backing in the early 1960s and subsequently increased their use of these fabrics. Producers of women's and girls' jackets, skirts, and slacks have used face fabric, woven or knitted, bonded or laminated to tricot backing, mostly of acetate, in increasing amounts during 1967-71. These fabrics are used mainly in popular-priced garments.

## U.S. Imports

Woven wool fabrics

U.S. imports of woven wool fabrics, including the types produced by Rindge, increased from 7.8 million square yards in 1967 to more than 12.6 million square yards in each of the years 1969 and 1970, then

decreased by nearly half to 6.5 million square yards in 1971 (table 7). Available data indicate that the decline will continue in 1972. The ratio of imports to consumption during 1967-71 ranged between 2.7 percent in 1967 and 6.1 percent in 1970; it was 4.8 percent in January-June 1972.

Imports of the wool fabrics most nearly comparable to those made by Rindge increased from 4.5 million square yards in 1967 to 7.1 million square yards in 1969 and in 1970, and then decreased to 3.8 million square yards in 1971 (table 8). Available data indicate a further decline in 1972. The ratio of imports to consumption of such fabrics during 1967-71 ranged between 2.4 percent in 1967 and 7.4 percent in 1970; it was 6.6 percent in 1971 and 7.4 percent in January-June 1972.

#### So-called loophole fabrics

The 1960's were marked by unusual circumstances with regard to imports in that so-called loophole fabrics from Italy were entered in substantial quantities. These were low-priced fabrics which were predominantly of reprocessed or reused wool (recovered fibers) but which were in chief value of other, more expensive fibers. The rates of duty on fabrics in chief value of wool were considerably higher (more than 100 percent ad valorem equivalent for some fabrics) than the rate on fabrics predominantly of such wool but in chief value of other fibers, a situation which resulted in successive shifts of imports to those types of merchandise for which the duty classification "not in chief value of wool" afforded lower rates. Legislation was enacted on several occasions to inhibit or halt these shifts. Public Law 90-638, effective

December 24, 1968, provided that the rates of duty in Parts 3 and 4 of the TSUS applicable to fabrics in chief value of wool also be applicable to fabrics in chief weight of wool; it also increased the duty on bonded or laminated fabrics of wool by adding a specific duty of 37.5 cents per pound to the ad valorem duty on such fabrics. This action caused a substantial decrease in imports of the loophole fabrics under the provisions of the above-mentioned parts of Schedule 3.

Imports from Italy of low-priced fabrics in chief value of cotton increased dramatically after 1966. These imports entered under TSUS item 332.40 in part 2 of schedule 3, and were to some extent composed of fabrics containing by weight 35 percent reused wool, 40 percent acrylic waste, and 25 percent cotton. With a fiber mix of this type, these imports became in chief value of cotton and subject to a rate of duty much lower than if they had been in chief weight or in chief value of wool. Imports from Italy under this item were 1.0 million square yards in 1967, 7.5 million square yards in 1968, 15.6 million square yards in 1969, 20.5 million square yards in 1970, and 5.8 million square yards in 1971.

The proportion of these imports represented by fabrics of the types consumed in the same end uses as those produced by Rindge is not known. Probably some went into such uses, although in a much lower price range since the wool and wool-blend fabrics produced by Rindge contained no reused wool fibers. \* \* \*

Woven manmade-fiber fabrics

Annual U.S. imports of broadwoven fabrics of manmade fibers are shown in table 9. The imports of woven spun-acrylic fabrics, including the types similar to those produced by Rindge, are shown in table 10. Imports of the latter declined from 5.7 million square yards in 1967 to 2.1 million square yards in 1969. They increased to 4.5 million square yards in 1970 and to 9.2 million square yards in 1971, the peak year of the 1967-71 period. Domestic producers of woven spun-acrylic fabrics overproduced in 1969 and, consequently, sold these fabrics at lower prices than they would have otherwise; imports were much lower in 1969 than in 1967. Production of these fabrics was larger in 1971 than in any of the years 1967-70 except 1969, and the imports of such fabrics increased along with domestic production.

Bonded (laminated) fabrics

U.S. imports of bonded fabrics are not separately recorded in import statistics. They are included with woven or knit fabrics (except pile or tufted fabrics), of textile materials, coated or filled with rubber or plastics material, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, and with textile fabrics, including laminated fabrics, n.s.p.f. The data on imports of these fabrics in chief value of wool and of manmade fibers are shown in table 13. The total imports (including bonded fabrics) shown in that table are very small compared with

domestic production of bonded fabrics. Imports of bonded fabrics are not very large since domestic users generally prefer to buy U.S.-produced fabrics because of their quick availability and substantially better quality.

#### Knit fabrics

U.S. imports of knit fabrics increased from 2 million pounds in 1964 to 57 million pounds in 1971 (table 11). Imports increased sharply in 1970 and 1971 and were about 3 and 6 percent, respectively, of apparent consumption. Imports of knit fabrics increased with domestic production of such fabrics; the imports, however, were increasing at a more rapid pace than the production, particularly from 1969 to 1971. The imports are predominantly of manmade fibers, as shown in table 14. In 1971, of total imports of knit fabrics of 57 million pounds, 54 million pounds, or 95 percent, were of manmade fibers.

#### Women's, girls', and infants' apparel

U.S. imports of women's, girls', and infants' coats, jackets, suits, skirts, slacks, and shorts increased from 1.3 million dozen in 1967 to 9.5 million dozen in 1971, or by 631 percent (table 12). The increase in these imports was caused almost entirely by the increase in imports of such apparel of manmade fibers--from 0.6 million dozen in 1967 to 8.7 million dozen in 1971. The ratio of imports to apparent consumption of the garments herein considered increased from 6 percent

in 1967 to 30 percent in 1971. The ratio of imports of garments of manmade fibers to apparent consumption of such garments increased from 4 percent to 33 percent.

Much of the apparel herein considered, both of woven and of knit fabrics, is imported by large chainstores from manufacturers in Japan, Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan. Some of this apparel contained bonded or laminated fabrics--much of which were purchased from Italy--but data are not available on the quantity of such apparel imported. The retail selling prices of the imported apparel are substantially below those of articles of comparable quality produced in the United States.

Shipments of most apparel of wool fibers and of manmade fibers, including that herein considered, as well as shipments of the fabrics discussed earlier in the report, from Japan, Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea, Taiwan, and Malaysia are subject to quantitative limitations pursuant to bilateral agreements between each of these countries and the United States. The agreements have the effect of controlling, to some extent, an increase in imports in each year covered by them.

#### U.S. Exports

##### Woven wool fabrics

Specific data on the exports of the woven wool fabrics herein considered are not available, but such exports are believed to account for a negligible portion of domestic production.



Woven manmade-fiber fabrics

U.S. exports of broadwoven fabrics of manmade fibers are shown in table 9; the exports of woven spun-acrylic fabrics, the types similar to those produced by Rindge, are shown in table 10. Exports of the latter fluctuated during 1967-71. They were less than 2 percent of the domestic production during this period and were much less than imports. \* \* \*.

Bonded (laminated) fabrics

Data on U.S. exports of bonded fabrics are not reported separately. Exports, if any, are believed to be very small compared with domestic production of such fabrics.

Knit fabrics

U.S. exports of knit fabrics remained at 8 million or 9 million pounds from 1964 to 1968; in 1969, however, they rose to 11 million pounds, and in 1970, to 14 million pounds (table 11). In 1971 they were again at about the 1969 level. U.S. exports exceeded U.S. imports of knit fabrics from 1964 to 1969, but they were far below such imports in 1970-71. Exports of knit fabrics are principally of manmade fibers.

Women's, girls', and infants' apparel

Data on exports of apparel considered in this report are not available. Exports are believed to be much smaller than imports, and to constitute less than 2 percent of domestic production.

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## Rindge Industries, Inc.

Organization

The company.--Prior to 1956, the Rindge family had interests in a number of ventures, mostly textile mills. In four of these mills, each of which was a separate corporation, the Rindge family had substantial interests. In 1956 Rindge Industries, Inc. was formed to consolidate the ownership of the four mills into a holding company. In 1964 the holding company was dissolved, and Rindge Industries, Inc. was formed as a private corporation with the board members taking an active part in the operation of the four mills. The firm's corporate headquarters are in Delaware, and its administrative offices are in Ware, Mass. It has a sales subsidiary, Woolmark Corp., whose offices are in New York, N.Y.

Until the closing of the Gonic plant, Rindge Industries, Inc., had two divisions: The Ware Division, in Ware, Mass., and the Gonic Division, in Rochester, N.H., about 130 miles northeast of Ware. The Ware Division had three plants--two devoted to the manufacture of spun yarn, and one, to the weaving of fabric. The Gonic Division consisted of one plant; it manufactured spun yarns and woven fabrics in the same building. The Ware Division plants were named Hampshire, Bay Path, and Ware Woolen; the first two were the yarn plants, and the third was a fabric plant. The Bay Path plant and the Gonic Division with its plant were closed in August 1971. However, in March 1972 the Bay Path plant

was reopened with a reduced work force. The former workers of the Gonic Division were the originators of the petition for adjustment assistance under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

\* \* \* \* \*



STATISTICAL APPENDIX



Table 1.--Certain woven fabrics of wool (part of TSUS item No. 336.60):  
Changes in U.S. rates of duty, ad valorem equivalent of the rate,  
and imports for consumption, specified years 1930 to 1971

Year	Changes in rate of duty	Ad valorem equivalent of the rate of duty, based on imports in 1971	Imports <u>1/</u>	
			Quantity	Value
	<u>Cents per pound plus percent ad valorem</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
1930----	50¢ + 60%	77.4	2,616	6,045
1939----	50¢ + 35% <u>2/</u>	52.4	633	1,623
1948----	37.5¢ + 25% <u>3/</u>	38.1	631	1,932
1960----			9,775	30,827
1961----	37.5¢ + 38% <u>4/</u>	51.1	7,146	22,992
1962----			5,988	23,962
1963----			7,264	23,184
1964----			2,455	7,210
1965----			2,816	8,273
1966----			2,955	8,652
1967----			2,441	6,970
1968----			3,050	8,625
1969----			3,765	11,192
1970----			3,698	10,936
1971----			2,147	6,154

1/ Partly estimated. Weighing over 6 ounces per square yard, valued over \$2 but not over \$4 per pound, including the types of fabrics believed to be most nearly comparable to those produced by Rindge.

2/ Trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1939.

3/ GATT, effective Jan. 1, 1948.

4/ Presidential Proclamation No. 3387, effective Jan. 1, 1961. See section on U.S. Tariff Treatment.

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 1971, and January-June 1972

Year	Change in rate of duty <u>1/</u>	Ad valorem equivalent of: the rate of duty, based on imports in 1971	Dutiable imports	
			1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars
1935	45¢ + 60% or 70% <u>2/</u>	3/ 80.8	234	467
1936	45¢ + 45% <u>4/</u>	60.8	474	604
1948	27.5¢ + 45% or 22.5% <u>5/</u>	3/ 38.6	416	1,137
1951	25¢ + 22.5% <u>6/</u>	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	22.5¢ + 22.5% <u>1/</u>	30.4	25,596	51,832
1968			28,629	66,467
1969	20¢ + 22.5% <u>1/</u>	29.5	32,975	80,641
1970	17¢ + 22.5% <u>1/</u>	28.5	39,042	113,974
1971	15¢ + 22.5% <u>1/</u>	27.8	47,748	136,207
1972 (January-June)	13¢ + 22.5% <u>1/</u>	27.1	8/ 25,920	8/ 80,374

1/ Prior to 1951, 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.

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.



Table 3.--Knit fabrics, of manmade fibers (TSUS item No. 345.50):  
Changes in U.S. rates of duty, ad valorem equivalent of the rate,  
and imports for consumption, specified years 1930 to 1971

Year	Changes in rate of duty	Ad valorem equivalent of the rate of duty, based on imports in 1971	Imports	
			Quantity	Value
	<u>Cents per pound plus percent ad valorem</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
1930-----	45¢ + 60%	75.8	4	15
1948-----	27.5¢ + 30% <u>1/</u>	39.7	1	4
1951-----	25¢ + 30% <u>2/</u>	38.8	1	1
1956-----	25¢ + 28.5% <u>3/</u>	37.3	15	61
1957-----	25¢ + 27% <u>3/</u>	35.8	16	64
1958-----	25¢ + 25.5% <u>3/</u>	34.3	21	58
1962-----	25¢ + 22.5% <u>4/</u>	31.3	201	508
1963-----	25¢ + 20% <u>4/</u>	28.8	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-----			54,476	154,981

1/ GATT, effective Jan. 1, 1948.

2/ GATT, effective June 6, 1951.

3/ GATT, reduced in three stages, last stage effective June 30, 1958.

4/ GATT, reduced in two stages, last stage effective June 30, 1963.

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

Table 4.--Women's, girls', and infants' coats, jackets, skirts, suits, trousers, slacks, and outer shorts, ornamented, not ornamented, knit, not knit, of wool: U.S. rates of duty, ad valorem equivalent of the rate, and imports for consumption, specified years 1930-71, and January-August 1972

Period	Ornamented				Not ornamented				Total	
	Rate of duty	Knit		Not knit		Rate of duty	Knit		Not knit	
		1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 pounds	Percent		1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 pounds	Percent
1930	90.0	2/	63.5	58.5	2/	55.9	2/	2/	2/	2/
1939	90.0	2/	53.5	38.5	2/	40.9	2/	2/	2/	2/
1948	60.0	2/	40.1	26.4	2/	33.2	2/	2/	2/	2/
1951	45.0	2/	40.1	26.4	2/	31.7	2/	2/	2/	2/
1956	45.0	2/	40.1	26.4	72	31.7	2/	2/	2/	2/
1957	45.0	2/	40.1	26.4	93	30.7	2/	2/	2/	2/
1958	42.5	2/	40.1	26.4	374	29.2	2/	2/	2/	2/
1962	42.5	2/	40.1	26.4	462	29.2	2/	2/	2/	2/
1963	42.5	854	40.1	26.4	490	29.2	4,327	480	8,238	1,000 pounds
1964	42.5	783	40.1	26.4	251	29.2	4,497	658	7,211	2/
1965	42.5	681	40.1	26.4	425	29.2	3,455	760	8,550	2/
1966	42.5	430	40.1	26.4	503	29.2	2,574	782	8,238	2/
1967	42.5	424	40.1	26.4	571	29.2	1,849	1,030	9,296	2/
1968	42.5	548	40.1	26.4	801	29.2	1,466	957	7,778	3/ 654
1969	42.5	1,103	40.1	26.4	1,277	29.2	1,841	1,165	9,623	3/ 772
1970	42.5	451	40.1	26.4	1,906	29.2	2,006	1,621	11,343	3/ 805
1971	42.5	165	40.1	26.4	1,812	29.2	1,561	1,816	10,880	3/ 830
1972 (Jan.-Aug.)	42.5	165	40.1	26.4	790	29.2	1,304	1,319	8,910	3/ 850
							477	686	4,539	2/

1/ Based on imports in 1971.

2/ Not available.

3/ Understated; some knit apparel types not available.

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

Table 5.--Women's, girls', and infants' coats, jackets, skirts, suits, trousers, slacks, and outer shorts ornamented, not ornamented, of manmade fibers: U.S. rates of duty, ad valorem equivalents of the rates, and imports for consumption, specified years 1930-71 and January-August 1972

Period	Ornamented			Not ornamented			Total imports	
	Rate of duty	Imports	Knit	Ad valorem equivalent of rate of duty 1/	Not knit	Knit and not knit	Knit and not knit	Knit and not knit
	Percent	1,000 pounds	Percent	Percent	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 dozens
	ad valorem							
1930	90.0	2/	78.5	78.2	2/	2/	2/	2/
1948	60.0	2/	43.2	43.1	2/	2/	2/	2/
1951	45.0	2/	40.0	39.8	2/	2/	2/	2/
1956	45.0	2/	40.0	37.8	2/	2/	2/	2/
1957	45.0	2/	40.0	36.3	2/	2/	2/	2/
1958	42.5	2/	40.0	34.8	2/	2/	2/	2/
1962	42.5	2/	40.0	34.8	193	177	370	2/
1963	42.5	2/	40.0	34.8	316	569	885	2/
1964	42.5	794	40.0	34.8	462	1,584	2,840	2/
1965	42.5	1,614	40.0	34.8	722	2,181	4,517	2/
1966	42.5	1,539	40.0	34.8	784	1,918	4,241	2/
1967	42.5	1,925	40.0	34.8	1,291	2,360	5,576	624
1968	42.5	2,578	40.0	34.8	3,656	3,708	9,942	1,593
1969	42.5	3,371	40.0	34.8	10,846	7,332	21,549	3,171
1970	42.5	4,541	40.0	34.8	18,194	10,617	33,352	5,189
1971	42.5	4,723	40.0	34.8	35,651	15,179	55,553	8,683
1972 (Jan.-Aug.)	42.5	2,917	40.0	34.8	27,733	8,613	39,263	2/

1/ Based on imports in 1971.

2/ Not available.

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

Table 6.--Certain women's, girls', or infants' wearing apparel,  
not ornamented: Changes in U.S. rates of duty, 1930-72

US No.	Description	Change in rate of duty	Effective date of change
	Women's, girls', or infants' wearing apparel, not ornamented and not of lace or net:		
	Of wool:		
	Knit:		
	Other than infants' outerwear:		
.54	Valued not over \$5 per lb-----	50¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.	June 18, 1930
		50¢ per lb. + 40% ad val. 1/	Jan. 1, 1939
		37.5¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1948
.58	Valued over \$5 per lb. except cashmere sweaters-----	50¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.	June 18, 1930
		50¢ per lb. + 30% ad val. 1/	Jan. 1, 1939
		37.5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1948
	Not knit:		
.60	Valued not over \$4 per lb-----	33¢ per lb. + 45% ad val.	June 18, 1930
		33¢ per lb. + 30% ad val. 1/	Jan. 1, 1939
		25¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1948
		25¢ per lb. + 23.5% ad val.	June 30, 1956
		25¢ per lb. + 22.5% ad val.	June 30, 1957
		25¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.	June 30, 1958
.63	Valued over \$4 per lb-----	50¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.	June 18, 1930
		50¢ per lb. + 30% ad val. 1/	Jan. 1, 1939
		37.5¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1948
		37.5¢ per lb. + 23.5% ad val.	June 30, 1956
		37.5¢ per lb. + 22.5% ad val.	June 30, 1957
		37.5¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.	June 30, 1958
	Of manmade fibers:		
.78	Knit-----	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.	June 18, 1930
		27.5¢ per lb. + 35% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1948
		25¢ per lb. + 32.5% ad val.	June 6, 1951
.81	Not knit-----	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.	June 18, 1930
		27.5¢ per lb. + 35% ad val.	Jan. 1, 1948
		25¢ per lb. + 32.5% ad val.	June 6, 1951
		25¢ per lb. + 30.5% ad val.	June 30, 1956
		25¢ per lb. + 29% ad val.	June 30, 1957
		25¢ per lb. + 27.5% ad val.	June 30, 1958

/ Trade agreement with the United Kingdom.

ote.--All changes in U.S. rates of duty are under GATT unless otherwise noted.

Table 7.--Woven woolen fabrics: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1967-71, and January-June 1971, and January-June 1972

Period	Production <u>1/</u>			Total	Im-ports <u>2/</u>	Ex-ports <u>3/</u>	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	Men's and boys'	Women's and children's	Women's and children's					
	<u>1,000</u> sq. yd.	<u>1,000</u> sq. yd.	<u>1,000</u> sq. yd.	<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
1967-----	38,569	240,012	278,581	7,825	865	285,541	2.7	
1968-----	51,806	227,137	278,943	10,529	710	288,762	3.6	
1969-----	47,312	210,196	257,508	12,652	685	269,475	4.6	
1970-----	43,093	150,049	193,142	12,639	768	205,013	6.1	
1971-----	29,746	97,645	127,391	6,532	740	133,183	4.9	
January-June:								
1971-----	18,778	56,013	74,791	4,439	307	78,923	5.6	
1972-----	13,893	49,475	63,368	3,209	340	66,237	4.8	

1/ Fabrics principally of wool, reused wool, or reprocessed wool by weight.

2/ Partly estimated. Official statistics do not afford a complete differentiation between woolens and worsteds, nor do they afford a differentiation between fabrics for men's wear and those for women's wear.

3/ Fabrics wholly or in chief weight of wool and/or fine animal hair. No breakdown is available as to woolens and worsteds.

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

Table 8.--Certain woven wool fabrics: 1/ U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1967-71, January-June 1971, and January-June 1972

Period	Production <u>2/</u>	Imports <u>3/</u>	Apparent consumption <u>4/</u>	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000 sq. yd.</u>	<u>1,000 sq. yd.</u>	<u>1,000 sq. yd.</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1967-----	185,472	4,481	189,953	2.4
1968-----	168,997	5,492	174,489	3.1
1969-----	124,314	7,104	131,418	5.4
1970-----	89,478	7,105	96,583	7.4
1971-----	54,034	3,828	57,862	6.6
January-June:				
1971-----	33,556	2,720	36,276	7.5
1972-----	25,418	2,047	27,465	7.4

1/ Of types believed to be most nearly comparable to the great bulk of the wool fabrics produced by **Rindge**.

2/ Woven woolen fabrics for women's and children's wear, principally wool, reused wool, or reprocessed wool by weight, weighing 13 ounces and over but not over 20 ounces per linear yard; converted from linear yards based on 1.7 square yards per linear yard. A breakdown by price bracket is not available.

3/ Partly estimated. Weighing over 6 ounces per square yard (over 10.2 ounces per linear yard), valued over \$2 but not over \$4 per pound.

4/ Production plus imports. Specific data on exports are not available, but exports are believed to be much smaller than imports and to be equivalent to a very small percent of domestic consumption.

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

Table 9.--Woven fabrics of manmade fibers: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1962-71

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	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 10.--Woven acrylic fabrics, of spun yarns: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1967-71

Year	Production <sup>1/</sup>	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000 square yards</u>	<u>1,000 square yards</u>	<u>1,000 square yards</u>	<u>1,000 square yards</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1967-----	21,006	5,689	161	26,530	21.4
1968-----	23,514	2,864	75	26,303	10.9
1969-----	51,538	2,071	324	53,285	3.9
1970-----	18,332	4,480	318	22,494	19.9
1971-----	36,532	9,249	157	45,624	20.3

<sup>1/</sup> 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 11 --Knit fabrics: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1964-71

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports	Exports <u>2/</u>	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1964-----	405	2	8	399	0.5
1965-----	409	4	8	405	1.0
1966-----	501	5	8	498	1.0
1967-----	531	7	9	529	1.2
1968-----	679	7	9	677	1.0
1969-----	670	9	11	668	1.3
1970-----	746	21	14	753	2.7
1971-----	882	57	11	928	6.2

1/ Partly estimated (includes an unknown quantity of narrow and pile fabrics).

2/ Overstated; includes knit lace, netting, pile, narrow, and certain other knit fabrics.

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

Table 12.--Women's, girls', and infants' coats, jackets, suits, skirts, slacks and shorts: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, by type of fiber, 1967-71

Fiber type and year	Production	Imports	Apparent consumption <sup>1/</sup>	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> dozen	<u>1,000</u> dozen	<u>1,000</u> dozen	Percent
Wool:				
1967-----	6,525	<u>2/</u> 654	7,179	9
1968-----	6,155	<u>2/</u> 772	6,927	11
1969-----	5,997	<u>2/</u> 805	6,802	12
1970-----	4,788	<u>2/</u> 830	5,618	15
1971-----	4,900	<u>2/</u> 850	5,750	15
Manmade fibers:				
1967-----	14,975	624	15,599	4
1968-----	14,959	1,593	16,552	10
1969-----	14,872	3,171	18,043	18
1970-----	16,897	5,189	22,086	23
1971-----	17,337	8,683	26,020	33
Total:				
1967-----	21,500	1,278	22,778	6
1968-----	21,114	2,365	23,479	10
1969-----	20,869	3,976	24,845	16
1970-----	21,685	6,019	27,704	22
1971-----	22,237	9,533	31,770	30

<sup>1/</sup> Production plus imports; specific export data are not available, but exports are believed to be equivalent to less than 2 percent of consumption.

<sup>2/</sup> Data understated because data on some types of knit apparel are not available.

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

Table 13.—Bonded (laminated) fabrics: U.S. imports for consumption, by type, by TSUSA item, 1966-71, January-June 1971, and January-June 1972

TSUSA item	Type	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	Jan.- June 1971	Jan.- June 1972
Quantity (1,000 pounds)									
	Woven or knit fabrics (except pile or tufted fabrics), of textile materials, coated or filled with rubber or plastics material, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics:								
355.7000	Of wool-----	1/ 5	1/ 20	1/ 23	6	3	2	1	1
355.8200	Of manmade fibers, other than those over 70 percent by weight of rubber or plastics----	9	39	98	165	939	1,864	1,196	815
	Total-----	2/	2/	2/	171	942	1,866	1,197	816
	Textile fabrics, including laminated fabrics, not specially provided for:								
	Of wool:								
359.3020	Woven-----	81	48	109	18	3/	3/	3/	1
359.3040	Knit-----	-	3/	-	-	4	2	2	1
359.3060	Other-----	3	20	12	1	3/	3/	-	3/
	Of manmade fibers:								
359.5020	Woven-----	34	38	54	83	170	89	42	32
359.5040	Knit-----	3/	3	3	1	14	22	13	22
359.5060	Other-----	118	64	937	759	94	59	33	48
	Total-----	236	173	1,115	862	282	172	90	104
Value (1,000 dollars)									
	Woven or knit fabrics (except pile or tufted fabrics), of textile materials, coated or filled with rubber or plastics material, or laminated with rubber or plastics:								
355.7000	Of wool-----	9	30	38	13	6	6	4	1
355.8200	Of manmade fibers, other than those over 70 percent by weight of rubber or plastics----	25	110	246	367	2,833	5,744	4,103	2,396
	Total-----	34	140	284	380	2,839	5,750	4,107	2,397
	Textile fabrics, including laminated fabrics, not specially provided for:								
	Of wool:								
359.3020	Woven-----	89	90	162	23	4/	1	1	2
359.3040	Knit-----	-	4/	-	-	10	4	4	1
359.3060	Other-----	2	13	16	2	4/	4/	-	1
	Of manmade fibers:								
359.5020	Woven-----	105	123	157	318	517	253	109	125
359.5040	Knit-----	1	9	6	3	24	43	23	46
359.5060	Other-----	222	177	1,480	1,231	222	157	102	124
	Total-----	419	412	1,821	1,577	773	458	239	299

1/ Square yards. 2/ Not available. 3/ Less than 500 pounds. 4/ Less than \$500.

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

Table 14.--Knit fabrics of manmade fibers: U.S. imports for consumption, by fiber type, 1964-71

Year	Acrylic fiber	Polyes- ter fiber	Other manmade fibers	Total
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
1964-----	<u>1</u> / <sub>1</sub>	393	399	792
1965-----	3	933	1,590	2,526
1966-----	6	1,656	1,610	3,272
1967-----	13	1,336	2,920	4,269
1968-----	28	3,303	1,533	4,864
1969-----	50	4,693	1,977	6,720
1970-----	116	15,178	3,035	18,329
1971-----	2,876	47,093	4,507	54,476
Value (1,000 dollars)				
1964-----	2	963	864	1,829
1965-----	13	2,314	2,172	4,499
1966-----	22	4,747	2,180	6,949
1967-----	45	4,151	3,233	7,429
1968-----	82	9,903	2,969	12,954
1969-----	143	13,864	4,535	18,542
1970-----	301	44,769	8,509	53,579
1971-----	5,651	137,385	11,945	154,981

1/ Less than 500 pounds.

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



