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UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

CERTAIN CARDED COTTON YARNS AND WOVEN FABRICS THEREOF:
WORKERS OF IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS,
EATONTON, GA.

Report to the President on
Worker Investigation No. TEA-W-174
Under Section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962



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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,
March 19, 1973.

To the President:

In accordance with section 301(f)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (TEA) (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 January 18, 1973, on the basis of a petition filed on behalf of former workers of Imperial Cotton Mills, Eatonton, Ga., the Commission instituted an investigation (TEA-W-174) to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, articles like or directly competitive with carded cotton yarns and woven fabrics of carded cotton yarns (of the types provided for in items 301.01 to 301.39, inclusive, and 320.01 to 320.39, inclusive, of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS)) produced by Imperial Cotton Mills and/or the Cannon Mills Co., Kannapolis, N.C., 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 January 24, 1973 (38 F.R. 2360). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information in this report was obtained principally from the petitioners, officers of Imperial Cotton Mills and Cannon Mills Company, and from the Commission's files.

Finding of the Commission

Based on its investigation, the Commission 1/ finds that articles like or directly competitive with carded cotton yarns and woven fabrics of carded cotton yarns (of the types provided for in items 301.01 to 301.39, inclusive, and 320.01 to 320.39, inclusive, of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS)) produced by Imperial Cotton Mills and/or the Cannon Mills Co. are not, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, the unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of such firm or an appropriate subdivision thereof. 2/

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

2/ Commissioner Ablondi limits his finding to the workers of Imperial Cotton Mills.

Views of Chairman Bedell and Commissioners
Leonard and Moore 1/

This investigation relates to a petition for adjustment assistance filed with the Tariff Commission by former workers of Imperial Cotton Mills, Eatonton, Ga. * * *.

Imperial Cotton Mills produced carded cotton yarns and woven fabrics of carded cotton yarns. The company shut down its weaving operations in the fall of 1971, but it has continued to produce carded cotton yarns. Until its weaving operations were terminated, Imperial consumed all of the cotton yarn it produced in the weaving of fabric. The company produced three types of fabric--muslin, class C sheeting, and poplin. * * *. Section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 establishes four criteria that must be met if an affirmative determination is to be reached. The Commission's 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;

1/ Commissioner Ablondi concurs in the result.

- (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
- (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; therefore, we have had to make a negative determination. In view of the circumstances existing in this case, we have concluded that the difficulties faced by Imperial were more closely associated with changes in consumer preferences in the United States for the types of fabric produced by Imperial and managerial decisions involving operations of Imperial and Cannon Mills Co. than with the impact of import competition.

In recent years, Imperial generally faced declining market demand for the types of cotton fabrics which it produced, in large part because of a shift in consumer preferences from cotton fabrics to similar and competitive fabrics wholly or in part of manmade fibers. U.S. consumption of the three types of cotton fabrics produced by Imperial--muslin, class C sheeting, and poplin--dropped from an annual average of 1,139 million square yards in 1964-67 to 674 million square yards in 1971. Although complete data are not yet available, it is

known that the consumption of these fabrics declined further in 1972; the consumption of muslin and class C sheeting together, for example, dropped by about 10 percent in 1972 compared with 1971.

As a result of severe decline in market demand, both U.S. production and imports of such fabrics have decreased in recent years. U.S. production of the types of cotton fabrics which Imperial produced declined from an annual average of 1,118 million square yards in the years 1964-67 to 654 million square yards in 1971. Imports of such fabrics declined from an annual average of 25 million square yards in 1964-67 to 20 million square yards in 1971. Thus, U.S. imports of cotton fabrics like those produced at Imperial were not an important factor in the U.S. market, accounting for only 2 to 3 percent of apparent U.S. consumption of such fabrics in both periods.

Meanwhile, U.S. consumption of woven fabrics of noncontinuous (spun) polyester fibers, a category which includes the fabrics of manmade fibers that are most directly competitive with the cotton fabrics Imperial produced, rose greatly. U.S. production of such fabrics increased from 1.2 billion square yards in 1965 to 3.5 billion square yards in 1971. Despite the increase in demand, however, U.S. imports of these fabrics declined from 30 million square yards in 1965 to 17 million square yards in 1971. Hence, imports of spun polyester fabrics could not have caused the large decline in U.S. production of cotton fabrics like those Imperial produced. Instead, the

U.S. production of cotton fabrics like those Imperial produced, particularly the cotton muslin and poplin, was adversely affected largely by the growing volume of domestically produced fabrics containing noncontinuous (spun) polyester fiber.

The recent decline in U.S. consumption of the types of cotton fabrics produced by Imperial affected in varying degree each of the three types of fabrics formerly produced there. Of the three types, the U.S. consumption of cotton muslin dropped most severely--declining from an annual average of 603 million square yards in 1964-67 to 215 million square yards in 1972. This decline reflected in part the recent switch in U.S. demand from cotton muslin to muslin of polyester fiber and cotton. * * *.

U.S. consumption of cotton poplin * * * dropped greatly in recent years, amounting in 1971 to only half the volume consumed annually in 1964-67 (73 million square yards or 151 million square yards). U.S. production of that fabric and the small imports reflected the decreasing demand--both declining. * * *.

Domestic consumption of class C sheeting--* * * has been more stable in recent years than the consumption of the other two types of fabric produced at Imperial. Nevertheless, consumption in 1972 was some 15 percent smaller than average annual consumption in 1964-67--323 million

square yards compared with 385 million square yards. While imports supplied a slightly larger share of the U.S. market in 1972 than in the earlier period, the role of imports was small (equivalent to less than 5 percent of U.S. consumption in all years); the absolute increase in imports in recent years, moreover, was at the maximum equivalent to less than a fifth of the decline in U.S. production. * * *.

* * * * *

Under the circumstances described above, we must conclude that imports were not the major factor causing the closing of Imperial's weaving operation and the resultant unemployment of its workers.

INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

Articles Under Investigation

Imperial Cotton Mills, managed and partially owned by Cannon Mills Co., was a producer of unbleached carded cotton yarns, and plain-woven fabrics of these yarns. The yarns were singles, Nos. 18 to 32, 1/ and the fabrics were muslin, class C sheeting and poplin. The fabrics were produced in various constructions ranging from 45 to 51 inches in width and from 2.26 to 8.70 yards per pound. All fabrics produced were shipped in the grey state (unbleached and undyed). * * *.

Muslin, of the kind produced by Imperial, is a plain-woven unbleached sheeting fabric. Muslin can be used in many finished products depending on the type of finish applied.

Sheeting is a broad term used to denote plain-woven fabrics, not fancy or figured, and not napped, made of singles yarns. Such fabrics have a wide range of uses, both in the grey and in the finished state. Class C is sheeting with an average yarn number 2/ over 21.

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.

2/ The term "number," as applied to woven fabrics of cotton, means the average yarn number of the yarns contained therein. In computing the average yarn number, use one of the four methods explained in Schedule 3, pt. 3, Subpt. A, headnote 1(b) of the TSUSA.

Poplin is a plain-woven fabric, not napped, not fancy or figured, having at least 40 more warp yarns than filling yarns per inch, and having a more or less pronounced horizontal rib formed by using a heavier filling yarn (picks) than warp yarn (ends) or with about half as many picks per inch as ends. Poplin is used in various apparel items. Heavier poplin is used in unlined outdoor jackets and raincoats. Lighter poplin like that produced by Imperial is used mostly in apparel such as women's and girls' blouses, skirts, and dresses.

In recent years the fabrics produced by Imperial were employed mainly in the following end-uses: Muslin, in pillowcases; class C sheeting, in wall cover backing; and poplin, in women's and girls' blouses, skirts, and dresses.

U.S. Tariff Treatment

Yarns

Cotton yarns.--The rates of duty in 1930 applicable to carded singles yarns, unbleached, wholly of cotton, of average yarn numbers 10 to 39, which include the types of yarn produced by Imperial, ranged from 8 percent to 16.7 percent ad valorem (table 1). In 1948, pursuant to a concession under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the rates were reduced by about 6 percent; the reduced rates ranged from 7.5 percent to 14.75 percent ad valorem. In 1956-57 the rates were reduced in two stages by about 10 percent pursuant to a concession under the GATT; the rates reflecting the final stage, which became effective June 30, 1957, ranged from 6.75 percent to 13.27 percent ad valorem. The rates were further reduced in five annual stages, by about 28 percent, as a result of concessions granted in the Kennedy Round of GATT negotiation. The rates reflecting the final stage, which became effective January 1, 1972, ranged from 4.84 percent to 9.48 percent ad valorem. These rates are about 40 percent lower than the 1930 rates; the reductions since 1930 amounted to 3.16 to 7.22 percentage points.

The changes in the rates of duty for bleached, mercerized, or colored all-cotton yarns are also shown in table 1.

Shipments of cotton yarns to the United States have been limited to some degree since 1956. During 1957-61 Japan voluntarily limited exports of cotton products to this country. Since October 1961,

imports of cotton products (including yarns and fabrics) from most countries have been subject to restraint under the short-term agreement (October 1961-September 1962) and the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA) (October 1962 to the present). Imports of cotton yarn are specifically limited in LTA categories 1 through 4.

Manmade-fiber yarns.--The rates of duty on singles yarns wholly of noncontinuous manmade fibers (TSUSA item 310.40) have also been reduced in trade agreements (table 2). Based on imports in 1971, the ad valorem equivalent of the compound rates of duty on singles yarns of manmade fibers declined from 63.7 percent in 1930 to 15.6 percent in 1972, representing a decrease of 75.5 percent.

Woven fabrics

Cotton muslin.--The U.S. rates of duty in the TSUSA on unbleached fabrics wholly of cotton, of average yarn numbers 10 to 19, which includes muslin of the type produced by Imperial, were essentially unchanged from 1930 until the granting of concessions, originally negotiated with Japan under GATT, effective September 10, 1955 (table 3). The rates applicable in 1930 to most unbleached fabrics, such as coarse cotton muslin of average yarn numbers 10 to 19 (including the types produced by Imperial) ranged from 13.50 to 16.65 percent ad valorem. The lower rates resulting from the Japanese agreement, which ranged between 10.00 percent and 12.25 percent ad valorem, represented an average reduction of about 25 percent. The latter rates were reduced in the Kennedy

Round in five annual stages, with the final stage becoming effective January 1, 1972. The present rates, ranging from 7.61 percent to 9.32 percent ad valorem, are about 43 percent lower than the 1930 rates. In absolute amounts, the reductions since 1930 aggregated 5.89 to 7.33 percentage points.

Cotton class C sheeting.--The rates of duty applicable in 1930 to unbleached all-cotton class C sheeting, of average yarn numbers 20 to 39, which includes the Imperial type, ranged from 17.00 percent to 23.65 percent ad valorem (table 3). These rates were reduced by about 26 percent, effective September 1955, as a result of a concession granted in a GATT negotiation with Japan; the reduced rates ranged from 12.50 percent to 17.25 percent ad valorem. The rates were further reduced by about 24 percent in five annual stages to carry out concessions granted in the Kennedy Round of GATT negotiations; the final stage became effective January 1, 1972. The present rates, ranging from 9.51 percent to 13.12 percent ad valorem, are about 44 percent lower than the 1930 rates. In absolute amounts, the reductions since 1930 totaled 7.49 to 10.53 percentage points.

Cotton poplin.--The rates of duty applicable in 1930 to unbleached all-cotton poplin, of average yarn numbers 20 to 29, which includes the type produced by Imperial, ranged from 17.00 percent to 20.15 percent ad valorem (table 3). These rates were reduced by about 26 percent effective September 1955, as a result of a concession granted in a GATT negotiation with Japan; the reduced rates ranged from 12.5 percent to

14.75 percent ad valorem. The rates were further reduced by about 24 percent in five annual stages to carryout concessions granted in the Kennedy Round of GATT negotiations. The final stage became effective January 1, 1972. The present rates, ranging from 9.51 percent to 11.22 percent ad valorem, are about 44 percent lower than the 1930 rates. In absolute amounts, the reductions since 1930 totaled 7.49 to 8.93 percentage points.

The changes in the rates of duty applicable to plainwoven cotton bleached and/or colored muslin and poplin fabrics are shown in table 4. The ad valorem equivalents of the rates in question in 1972 were from 44 percent to 47 percent below the rates in 1930. All were subject to trade agreement concessions in 1956, and in the Kennedy Round.

Shipments to the United States of the cotton fabrics herein considered are currently subject to restraints pursuant to the provisions of the LTA.

Manmade-fiber fabrics.--Trade-agreement concessions on certain woven fabrics of manmade fibers (including blends) were granted in 1936, 1948, 1951, and 1968-72 (table 5). 1/ 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

1/ Imports of woven fabrics of manmade fibers other than rayon or acetate (including types similar to those of Imperial) 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 80.8 percent to 27.1 percent, representing a decrease of 67 percent. In the same period, the ad valorem equivalent on woven fabrics of non-continuous polyester declined from 86.1 percent to 28.6 percent, representing a decrease of 67 percent (table 5).

Shipments to the United States of most manmade-fiber textiles, including woven fabrics, are subject to quantitative limitations pursuant to bilateral agreements between the United States and Japan, Taiwan, the Republic of Korea, Hong Kong, Malaysia, and Macao.

U.S. Consumption

Yarns

Total U.S. consumption of the yarns here considered showed little change over the 1964-71 period. Whereas the total average annual consumption amounted to 3.1 billion pounds annually during 1964-65, the equivalent figure for the years 1970-71 was 3.0 billion pounds. From 1964 to 1971, however; total annual consumption of cotton yarns decreased fairly steadily from 2.1 billion pounds to 1.8 billion pounds (table 6) while the consumption of yarns of manmade fiber increased almost without interruption from 0.9 billion pounds to 1.2 billion pounds, or by about 33 percent (table 7).

As indicated below, divergent trends for the respective yarns were attributable principally to the substitution of manmade-fiber yarns--mostly of blends of polyester fiber and cotton in various percentages--for cotton. Spun polyester yarns accounted for about 15 to 20 percent of the total consumption of manmade-fiber yarns in 1971.

Consumption of specified cotton and manmade fiber yarns, 1964-71

(Million pounds)			
Year	Cotton	Manmade	Total
1964-----	2,059	912	2,971
1965-----	2,127	1,036	3,163
1966-----	2,192	1,084	3,276
1967-----	2,140	1,076	3,216
1968-----	1,880	1,272	3,152
1969-----	1,801	1,401	2,202
1970-----	1,747	1,250	2,997
1971-----	1,809	1,235	3,044
1972-----	1,747	1/	1/

1/ Not available.

Source: Tables 6 and 7 in appendix A.

Woven fabrics

Total U.S. consumption of the fabrics here considered increased from 5.4 billion square yards in 1964 to 7.4 billion square yards in 1971. From 1964 to 1971, however, total annual consumption of cotton fabrics decreased erratically from 1.1 billion square yards to 0.7 billion square yards (table 8) while the consumption of fabrics of manmade fibers increased almost without interruption from 4.3 billion square yards to 6.7 billion square yards, or by about 60 percent (table 10).

The divergent trends for the respective fabrics were attributable principally to the substitution of manmade-fiber yarns--mostly of polyester-cotton blends in various percentages--for cotton. Fabrics chiefly of noncontinuous (spun) polyester fibers accounted for about 52 percent of the total consumption of manmade-fiber fabrics in 1971. Some of the major uses, and the estimated consumption of cotton fabrics in them, are shown in table 9. Consumption of competing materials, are also shown in the table.

Consumption of specified cotton and manmade-fiber fabrics, 1964-72

(Million square yards)

Year	Cotton	Manmade	Total
1964-----	1,094	4,281	5,375
1965-----	1,129	4,907	6,036
1966-----	1,177	5,198	6,375
1967-----	1,155	5,442	6,597
1968-----	995	6,974	7,969
1969-----	889	7,083	7,972
1970-----	808	6,790	7,598
1971-----	674	6,720	7,394
1972-----	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

1/ Not available.

Source: Tables 8 and 10 of appendix A.

Cotton muslin.--U.S. consumption of unbleached muslin increased steadily from 571 million square yards in 1964 to 645 million square yards in 1967, then decreased each year to 215 million square yards in 1972. Consumption in the latter year was 62 percent less than in 1964 and 67 percent less than in 1967.

Cotton class C sheeting.--U.S. consumption of unbleached class C sheeting during 1964-72 was at a high of 424 million square yards in 1965, then decreased to 323 million square yards in 1968 and averaged 333 million square yards a year for the 4-year period 1969-72.

Cotton poplin.--U.S. consumption of unbleached poplin decreased slightly from 132 million square yards in 1964 to 127 million square yards in 1965, increased to 183 million square yards in 1966, then decreased each year to 73 million square yards in 1971. The decrease from 1966 to 1971 was 60 percent.

Manmade-fiber fabrics.--U.S. consumption of woven fabrics of man-made fibers (except glass) increased from 2.9 billion square yards in 1961 to 7.1 billion square yards in 1969 (table 10), then declined to 6.7 billion square yards in 1971. Domestic consumption of woven fabrics chiefly of noncontinuous (spun) polyester fibers part of which is directly competitive with Imperial's fabrics, increased greatly and without interruption from about 0.9 billion square yards in 1964 to about 3.5 billion square yards in 1971, an increase of about 289 percent (table 11).

End products

Cotton pillowcases.--Consumption of carded cotton pillowcases (including those of muslin) declined, almost without interruption, from about 187 million square yards in 1964 to a low of 101 million square yards in 1969, then increased to 115 million square yards in 1971. The decline in the consumption of carded cotton pillowcases during the period 1964-71 was accompanied by the introduction and consequent rapid increase in consumption of pillowcases of manmade fiber, mainly polyester fiber and

cotton blends (table 9). Important markets for all-cotton pillowcases are the institutional trade, including hospitals and prisons, and the lower-priced segment of the market where price is an important factor.

U.S. consumption of pillowcases of other woven fabrics, mostly of polyester fiber and cotton blend fabrics, during 1964-1971 increased from a low of 1.1 million square yards in 1967 to a high of 50.2 million square yards in 1971. The polyester fiber and cotton blends started their penetration into the market about 6 years ago and have rapidly increased their market share. The major reasons why polyester fiber and cotton blends have achieved overwhelming acceptance among consumers are their durability, permanent press, limited shrinkage, styling features, and price. Over the 1964-71, period aggregate consumption of pillowcases exhibited little change, but the share of the total accounted for by pillowcases of manmade fibers rose from about 1 percent in 1964-65 to about 25 percent in 1970-71.

Wall covering fabrics.--Domestic consumption of wall covering fabrics, made chiefly of cotton, which utilizes class C sheeting as a backing fabric, increased steadily from about 55 million square yards in 1964 to approximately 117 million square yards in 1971, an increase of about 112 percent (table 9). Consumption of wall covering fabrics of other woven materials, such as paper, also increased over five fold, or from about 7 million square yards in 1964 to approximately 45 million square yards in 1971. The growth in consumption of wall covering fabrics

reflects the increased popularity for such fabrics in private homes, both new and old, and in institutions, such as hotels, motels, hospitals and commercial offices.

Women's and girls' apparel.--U.S. consumption of women's and girls' blouses and shirts of cotton decreased from about 248 million square yards in 1964 to 112 million square yards in 1971 (table 9). Consumption of woven blouses and shirts of other fibers, including manmade fibers, increased erratically from about 150 million square yards in 1964 to 176 million square yards in 1971.

Consumption of women's and girls' cotton dresses decreased from 637 million square yards in 1964 to 220 million square yards in 1971 (table 9). Consumption of dresses of other fibers also showed a decline during this period. The decline in the size of the women's and girls' dress market was caused by a substitution of other types of apparel such as pants suits.

Consumption of women's and girls' skirts of cotton and other woven fabrics decreased erratically during the period 1964-71 (table 9). Total consumption of skirts decreased from about 244 million square yards in 1964 to 114 million square yards in 1971.

U.S. Production

Yarns

Cotton yarns.--Estimated U.S. production of carded cotton yarn, Nos. 10 to 39, including the types made by Imperial, increased slightly from 2.04 billion pounds in 1964 to a high of 2.14 billion pounds in 1966, declined to a low of 1.7 billion pounds in 1970, increased to 1.8 billion pounds in 1971, and was again 1.7 billion pounds in 1972 (table 6).

Manmade-fiber yarns.--Estimated domestic production of yarns wholly of noncontinuous (spun) manmade fibers, including yarns of polyester fiber, increased--almost without interruption--from 524 million pounds in 1961 to about 1.4 billion pounds in 1969, then declined to 1.2 billion pounds in 1971 (table 7).

Woven fabrics

U.S. production of the three types of unbleached carded cotton fabrics herein considered--muslin, class C sheeting, and poplin--increased steadily from 1.07 billion square yards in 1964 to 1.14 billion square yards in 1967, then consistently declined to an estimated 654 million square yards in 1971 (table 8). U.S. production of all fabrics of man-made fibers including those most like Imperial's rose greatly.

Cotton muslin.--U.S. production of unbleached muslin, which includes the Imperial type, fluctuated during the 1964-72 period. It increased steadily from 559 million square yards in 1964 to 637 million square yards in 1967, then declined each year to an estimated 210 million square yards in 1972 (table 8).

Cotton class C sheeting.--U.S. production of unbleached class C sheeting of the type produced by Imperial increased from 385 million square yards in 1964 to 417 million square yards in 1965, then declined erratically to a low of an estimated 308 million square yards in 1972 (table 8).

Cotton poplin.--U.S. production of unbleached poplin, which includes the Imperial type, declined erratically during the 1964-71 period (table 8). It decreased from 130 million square yards in 1964 to 118 million square yards in 1965, then increased to a peak of 167 million square yards in 1966, but declined thereafter each year to a low of an estimated 71 million square yards in 1971, or about 57 percent less than in 1966.

Manmade-fiber fabrics.--Total U.S. production of woven manmade-fiber fabrics increased steadily from 3 billion square yards in 1961 to a high of 7 billion square yards in 1969, then declined to 6.6 billion square yards in 1971 (table 10). Production of woven fabrics chiefly of noncontinuous (spun) polyester fibers part of which is directly competitive with Imperial's fabrics, increased from 0.9 billion square yards in 1964 to 3.5 billion square yards in 1971, an increase of about 300 percent (table 11).

U.S. Imports

Yarns

Cotton yarns.--U.S. imports of carded cotton yarns, singles, unbleached, bleached, colored, and mercerized, of Nos. 10-39, increased sharply during the mid-1960's, when there was a critical shortage of yarns resulting from the Vietnam buildup (table 6). Imports increased from 12 million pounds in 1964 to 49 million pounds in 1966, declined to 15 million pounds in 1970, then increased to an estimated 26 million pounds in 1972. Imports accounted for 2.2 percent or less of domestic consumption during each year 1964-72.

Imports of singles grey yarns accounted for more than 80 percent of total imports of carded cotton yarns in each year of the 1964-72 period, although imports of plied yarns in 1966 were about 13 times as large as those in 1964 (table 12) because of military demand. Imports of plied yarns have since declined below the level in 1966, but they remain well above that in 1965. The principal suppliers of carded singles grey yarns, wholly of cotton, have been Mexico, Brazil, Portugal, and Colombia (tables 13-15).

Imports of yarn from Mexico were not controlled under the LTA during 1966. They have since been restricted, however, under the terms of a bilateral agreement negotiated under the provisions of the LTA. Imports from the other principal suppliers of coarse cotton yarns were under restrictions during 1966, but, because of critical shortages of

such yarns, several countries--Brazil, Portugal, Israel, Colombia, and Spain--were granted special one-time allowances above their control levels. These special allowances have not been repeated since 1966. Imports of yarn (both carded and combed of all numbers) from all of these countries except Israel are currently restricted under the provisions of the LTA.

Manmade-fiber yarns.--Imports of yarns wholly of noncontinuous (spun) manmade fibers, including yarns of polyester fiber, increased almost without interruption from 0.3 million pounds in 1965 to 11.2 million pounds in 1972 (table 7). Imports amounted to 1 percent or less of domestic consumption in each year 1961-71.

Woven fabrics

During 1964-72, annual U.S. imports of the types of unbleached cotton fabrics herein considered increased from 20 million square yards in 1964 to 36 million square yards in 1966, decreased to 17 million square yards in 1968, then increased to 28 million square yards in 1972 (table 8). The ratio of imports to consumption increased from a low of 1.6 percent in 1967 to a high of 3.0 percent in 1971, largely because of the substantial decline in domestic production.

The comprehensive programs of certain foreign governments to encourage the exports of textiles, as well as the financial and technical aid offered to developing countries through international agencies, contributed to the increase in U.S. imports of the cotton fabrics under consideration during 1964-1972. The program adopted by the Government

of Brazil to encourage the exportation of cotton textiles to the United States, for example, includes substantial tax credits, short-term financing at special low interest rates for exports of cotton textiles to the United States, exemption from certain taxes applicable to industrial products in Brazil, and preferred loans for modernization of textile machinery. 1/

Cotton muslin.--In 1964-72, U.S. imports of unbleached cotton muslin, Nos. 10 to 19, ranged between 1 million square yards in 1969 and 12 million square yards in 1964; they were 5 million square yards in 1971 and 1972 (table 8). The ratio of imports to consumption during the period ranged between 0.2 percent in 1969 and 2.3 percent in 1972. The principal supplier of muslin in 1971 and 1972 was Mexico, accounting for approximately 43 percent of the total yardage in each of these years; Taiwan, Malaysia, and Hong Kong have also been important suppliers in recent years (table 16).

Cotton class C sheeting.--During 1964-72, imports of unbleached cotton class C sheeting, Nos. 20 to 39, increased from a low of 6 million square yards in 1964 to a high of 15 million square yards in 1966, declined precipitously to 7 million square yards in 1967, then increased to 15 million square yards in 1972 (table 8). The ratio of imports to consumption increased from 1.5 percent in 1964 to 4.6 percent in 1972. Imports of class C sheeting have shown some strength in recent years because of the increasing demand for such sheeting in wall

1/ U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, FAS M-233, August 1971.

covering fabrics used in the home building and commercial and institutional building markets and because of domestic producers' reluctance to manufacture such a specialty fabric. India and Brazil were the principal suppliers of cotton class C sheeting in the 1970-72 period, accounting for more than 75 percent of the total yardage in each year (table 17).

Cotton poplin.--U.S. imports of unbleached cotton poplin increased from 2 million square yards in 1964 to a peak of 16 million square yards in 1966, declined irregularly to 2 million square yards in 1971, then increased substantially to 8 million square yards in 1972 (table 8). The ratio of imports to consumption increased from 1.5 percent in 1964 to 8.7 percent in 1966, decreased to 2.0 percent in 1968, increased to 5.9 percent in 1969, then declined thereafter to 2.7 percent in 1971. The rapid rise in imports during the mid-1960's resulted from a shift of domestic production from civilian to military uses in the Vietnam buildup. Imports of all-cotton poplin are used mainly for prints in popular-priced apparel where quality is not as essential as in higher-priced apparel. In 1971, Taiwan and Pakistan were the principal sources of cotton poplin imports (average yarn numbers 20-29), accounting for 78 percent of the total yardage. In 1972, Thailand, Taiwan, and India were the principal sources of poplin imports accounting for 76 percent of the total yardage (table 18).

Manmade-fiber fabrics.--U.S. imports of all woven fabrics of manmade fibers increased steadily from 40 million square yards in 1961 to 255 million square yards in 1966, decreased to 178 million square yards in 1967, then increased to 253 million square yards in 1971 and 1972 (table 10). The increase between 1961 and 1972 amounted to 213 million square yards, or 533 percent. The ratio of imports to consumption during 1961-71 ranged between 1.4 percent in 1961 and 4.9 percent in 1966; it was 3.8 percent in 1971.

Imports of woven fabrics of noncontinuous (spun) polyester yarns increased from 30 million square yards in 1965 to 80 million square yards in 1966, then decreased substantially but irregularly to 8 million square yards in 1972 (table 11). Such imports were 4.5 percent of consumption in 1966, when polyester fabrics first gained in popularity, but were less than 1 percent in each year 1969-71, when domestic producers geared up to meet the increasing demand for these fabrics.

U.S. Exports

Yarns

Cotton yarns.--Data on U.S. exports of carded singles grey yarns, wholly of cotton, Nos. 10-39, are not available for yarn number but exports are believed to be much smaller than imports and to be equivalent to a very small percentage of production.

Manmade-fiber yarns.--Annual U.S. exports of yarns wholly of non-continuous (spun) manmade fibers increased irregularly from 2.1 million

pounds in 1961 to about 6.3 million pounds in 1972 (table 7). Exports exceeded imports in every year from 1961 to 1965, but were less than imports from 1966 to 1972.

Woven fabrics

Cotton fabrics.--Data on U.S. exports of the cotton fabrics considered herein are not available for each type, but exports are believed to be much smaller than imports and to be equivalent to a very small percentage of production.

Manmade-fiber fabrics.--U.S. exports of woven fabrics of manmade fibers fluctuated substantially during 1961-71, ranging from a low of 137 million square yards in 1961 and 1962 to a high of 181 million square yards in 1964; they were 163 million square yards in 1971 (table 10). Exports of woven fabrics of noncontinuous (spun) polyester fiber, including blends of this fiber with cotton, rose in each year 1965-72, from 7 million square yards to 45 million square yards. They were less than 1 percent of production in each year (table 11).

Prices of Certain Cotton Fabrics

Generally, U.S. importers' selling prices of cotton fabrics are and have been below domestic producers' prices of such fabrics. * * *. Prices vary by construction of a given fabric type (sheeting, poplin, etc.), by yarn quality, and other factors.

* * * * *

Firm and Plant Information

History and organization

Cannon Mills Co.--Cannon Mills Co. was started in 1887 by James William Cannon in Concord, N.C. In the 1920's Cannon Mills, Inc. was established in New York City as a subsidiary of Cannon Mills Co. to sell Cannon's products. The Cannon Mills Co. began in 1887 as a 4,000-spindle mill producing cotton yarn, but later began producing cotton fabrics. By 1928, the company had grown to be a 15-plant operation with 600,000 spindles and 10,000 looms located in several southern states. The company continued to expand operations and diversify its products. In the early 1930's, the company began producing cotton sheets and pillowcases and, a year or so later, started production of upholstery, drapery and bedspread fabrics.

Imperial Cotton Mills.--Imperial Cotton Mills, Eatonton, Ga., was incorporated in that State on June 8, 1909, and manufactured coarse plainwoven cotton fabrics in the grey and yarn for captive use.
* * *

In appearance, the plant of Imperial Cotton Mills resembles a typical brick-constructed textile mill. The manufacturing process * * *.

* * * * *

On August 12, 1971, Imperial publicly announced that it would begin phasing out its weaving operations on September 1, 1971, and would continue as a yarn producing plant.

* * * * *

APPENDIX A

Statistical Tables

Table 1.--Carded yarns, wholly of cotton, yarn Nos. 10-39: Changes in U.S. rates of duty and U.S. imports for consumption, specified years 1930 to 1972

Year	: Not bleached, mercerized, : colored, or plied <u>1/</u>		: Bleached, mercerized, : or colored <u>2/</u>		: Total : imports
	: Range in rate : of duty	: Imports	: Range in rate : of duty	: Imports	
	: <u>Percent</u> : <u>ad valorem</u>	: <u>1,000</u> : <u>pounds</u>	: <u>Percent</u> : <u>ad valorem</u>	: <u>1,000</u> : <u>pounds</u>	: <u>1,000</u> : <u>pounds</u>
1930-----	: 8.0 - 16.7	: -	: 13.0 - 21.7	: 152	: 152
1948-----	: 7.5 - 14.75	: -	: 12.5 - 19.75	: 408	: 408
1956-----	: 7.12 - 14.01	: <u>3/</u>	: 11.87 - 18.76	: <u>3/</u>	: <u>3/</u>
1957-----	: 6.75 - 13.27	: <u>3/</u>	: 11.25 - 17.77	: <u>3/</u>	: <u>3/</u>
1964-----	: <u>4/</u>	: 11,146	: <u>4/</u>	: 470	: 11,616
1965-----	: <u>4/</u>	: 14,139	: <u>4/</u>	: 611	: 14,750
1966-----	: <u>4/</u>	: 47,369	: <u>4/</u>	: 1,400	: 48,769
1967-----	: <u>4/</u>	: 21,398	: <u>4/</u>	: 633	: 22,031
1968-----	: 6.36 - 12.51	: 30,334	: 10.56 - 16.71	: 461	: 30,795
1969-----	: 5.98 - 11.75	: 18,521	: 9.98 - 15.75	: 281	: 18,802
1970-----	: 5.6 - 10.99	: 14,591	: 9.3 - 14.69	: 73	: 14,664
1971-----	: 5.22 - 10.23	: 18,127	: 8.72 - 13.73	: 156	: 18,283
1972-----	: 4.84 - 9.48	: 25,467	: 8.09 - 12.73	: 92	: 25,559

1/ TSUSA Nos. 301.1000 to 301.3900.

2/ TSUSA Nos. 302.1020 to 302.3920 and 302.1022 to 302.3922.

3/ Not available by yarn numbers.

4/ No change.

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

Note.--All changes in U.S. rates of duty were negotiated under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Table 2.--Yarns, wholly of noncontinuous manmade fibers, singles (TSUS item 310.40): Changes in U.S. rates of duty, ad valorem equivalents of the rates, and U.S. dutiable imports for consumption, specified years 1930 to 1972

Year	Change in rates of duty		Imports	
	Compound rate	Ad valorem equivalent of the rate of duty, based on imports in 1971	Quantity	Value
	Cents per pound plus percent ad valorem	Percent	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars
1930-----	12.5¢ + 45%	63.7	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1948-----	6.25¢ + 22.5%	31.9	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1964-----	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	270	239
1965-----	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	114	55
1966-----	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	600	241
1967-----	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	1,358	743
1968-----	5.6¢ + 20%	28.4	1,131	649
1969-----	5.0¢ + 18%	25.5	1,900	1,267
1970-----	4.3¢ + 15.5%	21.9	1,388	953
1971-----	3.7¢ + 13.5%	19.1	2,938	1,958
1972-----	3.1¢ + 11%	15.6	1,203	1,134

1/ Not available. 2/ No change.

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

Note.--All changes in U.S. rates of duty were negotiated under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Table 3.--Certain unbleached coarse cotton fabrics, specified yarn numbers: Changes in U.S. rates of duty and U.S. imports for consumption, specified years 1930 to 1972

Year	Muslin of yarn Nos. 10-19		Class C sheeting of yarn Nos. 20-39		Poplin of yarn Nos. 20-29		Total imports
	Range in rate of duty	Imports	Range in rate of duty	Imports	Range in rate of duty	Imports	
	Percent ad valorem	1,000 sq. yd.	Percent ad valorem	1,000 sq. yd.	Percent ad valorem	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.
1930	13.50-16.65	1/	17	1/	17	1/	1/
1955	2/ 10.0 -12.25	1/	2/ 12.5 -17.25	1/	2/ 12.5 -14.75	1/	1/
1956		1/		1/		1/	1/
1957		1/		1/		1/	1/
1958		1/		1/		1/	1/
1959		1/		1/		1/	1/
1960		1/		1/		1/	1/
1961		1/		1/		1/	1/
1962		1/		1/		1/	1/
1963		1/		1/		1/	1/
1964		11,998		5,837		2,050	19,885
1965		11,093		6,660		8,951	26,704
1966		5,080		15,315		16,374	36,769
1967		7,502		7,059		3,616	18,177
1968	9.52-11.66	3,973	11.9 -16.42	10,267	11.9 -14.04	2,885	17,125
1969	9.04-11.07	827	11.3 -15.59	12,806	11.3 -13.33	6,868	20,501
1970	8.56-10.49	3,037	10.7 -14.77	12,233	10.7 -12.63	4,602	19,872
1971	8.08- 9.9	5,383	10.1 -13.94	12,881	10.1 -11.92	2,202	20,466
1972	7.61- 9.32	5,250	9.51-13.12	14,992	9.51-11.22	8,485	28,727

1/ Data by specific fabric type are not available for the years 1930-63.
 2/ Effective Sept. 10, 1955.

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

Note.--All changes in U.S. rates of duty were negotiated under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Table 4.--Selected woven fabrics, wholly or in chief value of cotton $\frac{1}{2}$ / yarn Nos. 10-39:
U.S. rates of duty for specified years 1930 to 1972

Description	1930	1956 $\frac{2}{2}$	1968 $\frac{3}{3}$	1969 $\frac{3}{3}$	1970 $\frac{3}{3}$	1971 $\frac{3}{3}$	1972 $\frac{3}{3}$
Fabrics, wholly of cotton: Not fancy or figured: Not bleached or colored.							
Range for yarn Nos. 10-39:							
In per cent ad valorem-----	13.50% - 23.65%	10.0% - 17.25%	9.52% - 16.42%	9.04% - 15.59%	8.56% - 14.77%	8.08% - 13.94%	7.61% - 13.12%
Bleached but not colored.							
Range for yarn Nos. 10-39:							
In per cent ad valorem-----	16.50% - 26.65%	12.5% - 19.75%	11.82% - 18.72%	11.24% - 17.79%	10.66% - 16.87%	10.08% - 15.94%	9.51% - 15.02%
Colored.							
Range for yarn Nos. 10-39:							
In per cent ad valorem-----	19.50% - 29.65%	14.50% - 21.75%	13.82% - 19.72%	13.24% - 19.79%	12.56% - 18.77%	11.98% - 17.84%	11.41% - 16.92%
Fabrics, in chief value of cotton: Not fancy or figured: Not bleached or colored.							
Range for yarn Nos. 10-39:							
In per cent ad valorem-----	18.50% - 28.65%	12.50% - 19.75%	11.82% - 18.72%	11.24% - 17.79%	10.66% - 16.87%	10.08% - 15.94%	9.51% - 15.02%
Bleached but not colored.							
Range for yarn Nos. 10-39:							
In per cent ad valorem-----	21.50% - 31.65%	15.0% - 22.25%	14.22% - 21.12%	13.54% - 20.09%	12.76% - 18.97%	12.08% - 17.94%	11.41% - 16.92%
Colored.							
Range for yarn Nos. 10-39:							
In per cent ad valorem-----	24.50% - 34.65%	17.0% - 24.25%	16.12% - 23.02%	15.34% - 21.89%	14.46% - 20.67%	13.68% - 19.54%	12.91% - 18.42%

$\frac{1}{1}$ / Includes drills, twills, denims and sheetings of the types produced by Imperial. $\frac{2}{2}$ / Japanese agreement, effective Sept. 10, 1955. $\frac{3}{3}$ / Kennedy Round reductions.

Table 5. --Broadwoven fabrics chiefly of noncontinuous polyester fibers 1/, and all 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	Change in rate of duty	Ad valorem equivalent of the rate:		Dutiable imports	
		of duty, based on imports in 1971	Noncontinuous polyester fibers	Noncontinuous polyester fibers	All manmade fibers
		Percent	Percent	Quantity: Value	Quantity: Value
				sq. yd. : dollars	sq. yd. : dollars
				1,000 : 1,000	1,000 : 1,000
				sq. yd. : dollars	sq. yd. : dollars
1935	2/ 45¢ + 60% or 70%	3/ 86.1	3/ 80.8	4/	4/
1936	5/ 45¢ + 45%	66.1	60.8	1/	1/
1948	6/ 27.5¢ + 45% or 22.5%	3/ 46.6	3/ 38.6	4/	4/
1951	1/ 25¢ + 22.5%	34.2	31.3	4/	4/
1952				4/	4/
1953				4/	4/
1954				4/	4/
1955				4/	4/
1956				4/	4/
1957				4/	4/
1958				4/	4/
1959				4/	4/
1960				4/	41,951
1961				4/	12,182
1962				4/	40,177
1963				4/	12,832
1964				4/	18,247
1965				4/	8/ 64,049
1966				4/	8/ 75,371
1967				2,263	877
1968	9/ 22.5¢ + 22.5%	33.0	30.4	28,698	132,428
1969	9/ 20¢ + 22.5%	31.9	29.5	77,217	7,189
1970	9/ 17¢ + 22.5%	30.5	28.5	17,318	17,855
1971	9/ 15¢ + 22.5%	29.5	27.6	18,207	4,759
1972	9/ 13¢ + 22.5%	28.6	27.1	18,007	8,902
				13,406	7,479
				16,911	6,992
				7,508	219,489
				8/ 7,721	247,287
				4,166	8/ 252,892
				8/	161,850

1/ TSUSA Nos. 338.3065 and 338.3085. 2/ The 1930 rate. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Data not available by specific fabric type. 5/ Trade agreement with France, effective June 15, 1936. 6/ GATT, effective Jan. 1, 1948. 7/ GATT, effective June 6, 1951. 8/ Includes a small quantity of nondutiable imports. 9/ Kennedy Round.

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

Table 6.--Carded yarn, singles, wholly of cotton, Nos. 10-39: 1/ U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1964-72

Year	Production <u>2/</u>	Imports	Apparent consumption <u>3/</u>	Ratio of imports to consumption
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent
1964-----	2,047	12	2,059	0.6
1965-----	2,112	15	2,127	.7
1966-----	2,143	49	2,192	2.2
1967-----	2,118	22	2,140	1.0
1968-----	1,849	31	1,880	1.6
1969-----	1,782	19	1,801	1.1
1970-----	1,732	15	1,747	.9
1971-----	1,791	18	1,809	1.0
1972-----	1,721	26	1,747	1.5

1/ The yarn number range sold by Imperial Cotton Mills.

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

3/ Production plus imports. Specific data on exports are not available for each type, but exports are believed to be much smaller than imports and to be equivalent to a very small percentage of production.

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

Table 7.--Yarns wholly of noncontinuous manmade fibers (TSUS item 310.40 and 310.50): U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-72

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports	Exports	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>
1961-----	524,156	466	2,188	522,434	0.1
1962-----	654,686	412	2,318	652,780	.1
1963-----	779,446	858	1,855	778,449	.1
1964-----	914,276	588	2,710	912,154	.1
1965-----	1,038,046	346	2,353	1,036,039	<u>2/</u>
1966-----	1,084,059	2,098	1,421	1,084,736	.2
1967-----	1,074,537	3,724	2,055	1,076,206	.4
1968-----	1,269,545	6,185	2,757	1,272,973	.5
1969-----	1,395,697	10,014	5,074	1,400,637	.7
1970-----	1,246,748	9,045	5,143	1,250,650	.7
1971-----	1,228,391	11,798	4,857	1,235,332	1.0
1972-----	<u>3/</u>	11,243	6,292	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>

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

2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

3/ Not available.

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

Table 8.--Certain unbleached cotton fabrics: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, by types, 1964-72

Type and year	Produc-	Imports	Apparent	Ratio of
	tion 1/		consump-	imports
	tion 2/		tion 2/	to con-
				sumption
	Million	Million	Million	
	sq. yd.	sq. yd.	sq. yd.	Percent
Muslin:				
1964-----	559	3/ 12	571	2.1
1965-----	567	3/ 11	578	1.9
1966-----	612	3/ 5	617	.8
1967-----	637	3/ 8	645	1.2
1968-----	516	3/ 4	520	.8
1969-----	424	3/ 1	425	.2
1970-----	381	3/ 3	384	.8
1971-----	4/ 266	3/ 5	271	1.8
1972-----	5/ 210	3/ 5	5/ 215	5/ 2.3
Class C sheeting:				
1964-----	385	6/ 6	391	1.5
1965-----	417	6/ 7	424	1.7
1966-----	362	6/ 15	377	4.0
1967-----	340	6/ 7	347	2.0
1968-----	313	6/ 10	323	3.1
1969-----	333	6/ 13	346	3.8
1970-----	321	6/ 12	333	3.6
1971-----	4/ 317	6/ 13	330	3.9
1972-----	5/ 308	6/ 15	5/ 323	5/ 4.6
Poplin:				
1964-----	130	7/ 2	132	1.5
1965-----	118	7/ 9	127	7.1
1966-----	167	7/ 16	183	8.7
1967-----	159	7/ 4	163	2.5
1968-----	149	7/ 3	152	2.0
1969-----	111	7/ 7	118	5.9
1970-----	86	7/ 5	91	5.5
1971-----	4/ 71	7/ 2	73	2.7
1972-----	8/	7/ 8	8/	8/
Total:				
1964-----	1,074	20	1,094	1.8
1965-----	1,102	27	1,129	2.4
1966-----	1,141	36	1,177	3.1
1967-----	1,136	19	1,155	1.6
1968-----	978	17	995	1.7
1969-----	868	21	889	2.4
1970-----	788	20	808	2.5
1971-----	4/ 654	20	674	3.0
1972-----	8/	28	8/	8/

1/ Converted from linear yards to square yards by the use of factors derived from data in U.S. Department of Commerce publication Current Industrial Reports, MQ-22T.1(68)-1 Supplement, dated Nov. 29, 1968.

2/ Production plus imports. Specific data on exports are not available for each type, but exports are believed to be much smaller than imports and to be equivalent to a very small percentage of production.

3/ Yarn Nos. 10 to 19.

4/ Preliminary.

5/ Estimated.

6/ Yarn Nos. 20 to 39.

7/ Yarn Nos. 20 to 29.

8/ Not available.

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

Table 9.--U.S. consumption of certain cotton and other woven fabrics, by specified end uses, 1964-71

End use	(In thousands of square yards)							
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Cotton								
Women's blouses and shirts	214,149	181,371	162,102	136,025	134,666	100,991	104,647	94,829
Girls' blouses and shirts	33,876	31,588	24,889	18,541	15,593	14,908	15,719	17,801
Women's dresses	454,699	395,498	307,985	261,149	222,919	174,660	155,471	135,958
Girls' dresses	182,770	149,363	130,535	118,072	114,362	102,757	86,267	84,582
Women's skirts	78,398	50,524	46,916	43,548	35,926	32,466	25,952	25,357
Girls' skirts	9,979	7,865	9,230	7,186	6,272	5,240	4,815	5,316
Pillowcases 1/	186,621	115,231	121,125	110,850	103,267	101,058	103,507	114,964
Wall covering fabric	54,901	67,779	79,806	91,719	98,419	109,091	112,500	116,640
Other								
Women's blouses and shirts	142,766	167,419	168,719	120,626	134,666	133,871	163,678	154,721
Girls' blouses and shirts	7,821	8,741	9,959	9,959	12,934	13,650	15,385	21,952
Women's dresses	529,505	411,641	347,303	375,799	379,566	339,046	315,652	302,615
Girls' dresses	44,655	69,645	57,180	59,721	70,773	71,401	68,694	60,614
Women's skirts	139,375	169,146	166,339	130,642	120,276	115,106	86,884	72,168
Girls' skirts	16,386	18,731	18,280	13,181	12,891	11,786	11,856	11,360
Pillowcases 1/	1,885	1,163	1,223	1,120	5,435	16,451	29,465	50,190
Wall covering fabric	7,487	9,243	12,992	16,186	20,158	27,273	37,500	45,360
Total								
Women's blouses and shirts	356,915	348,790	330,821	256,651	269,332	234,862	268,325	249,550
Girls' blouses and shirts	41,697	40,329	34,848	29,000	28,527	28,558	31,104	39,753
Women's dresses	984,204	807,139	655,288	636,948	602,485	513,706	471,123	438,573
Girls' dresses	227,425	219,008	187,715	177,793	185,135	174,158	154,961	145,196
Women's skirts	217,773	219,670	213,255	174,190	156,202	147,572	112,836	97,525
Girls' skirts	26,365	26,596	27,510	20,367	19,163	17,026	16,671	16,676
Pillowcases 1/	188,506	116,394	122,348	111,970	108,702	117,509	132,972	165,154
Wall covering fabric	62,388	77,022	92,798	107,905	118,577	136,364	150,000	162,000

1/ Carded.

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

Table 10.--Woven fabrics of manmade fibers: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-72

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	Million sq. yd.	Million sq. yd.	Million sq. yd.	Million sq. yd.	Percent
1961-----	3,007	40	137	2,910	1.4
1962-----	3,424	64	137	3,351	1.9
1963-----	3,886	76	153	3,809	2.0
1964-----	4,375	87	181	4,281	2.0
1965-----	4,892	161	146	4,907	3.3
1966-----	5,093	255	150	5,198	4.9
1967-----	5,417	178	153	5,442	3.3
1968-----	6,925	196	147	6,974	2.8
1969-----	7,027	219	163	7,083	3.1
1970-----	6,729	235	174	6,790	3.5
1971-----	6,630	253	163	6,720	3.8
1972-----	<u>2/</u>	253	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>

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

2/ Not available.

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

Table 11.--Woven fabrics chiefly of noncontinuous polyester fibers:
U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1964-71

Year	Production <u>1/</u> <u>2/</u>	Imports <u>3/</u>	Exports <u>1/</u>	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	Million sq. yd.	Million sq. yd.	Million sq. yd.	Million sq. yd.	Percent
1964-----	943	3	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u> 946	0.3
1965-----	1,171	30	7	1,194	2.5
1966-----	1,716	80	10	1,786	4.5
1967-----	1,866	21	12	1,875	1.1
1968-----	2,959	32	13	2,979	1.1
1969-----	3,248	20	21	3,247	.6
1970-----	3,499	14	27	3,486	.4
1971-----	3,531	17	32	3,517	.5
1972-----	<u>5/</u>	8	45	<u>5/</u>	<u>5/</u>

1/ Wholly or in chief weight of noncontinuous polyester fibers.

2/ Data 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.2 Supplement, dated Dec. 5, 1968.

3/ Wholly or in chief value of noncontinuous polyester fibers.

4/ Exports are not available in square yards and have not been deducted in deriving apparent consumption.

5/ Not available.

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

Table 12.--Carded yarn, wholly of cotton, Nos. 10 to 39: U.S. imports for consumption, by type, 1964-72.

Type	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Quantity (1,000 pounds)									
Singles:									
Grey-----	11,146	14,139	47,369	21,398	30,334	18,521	14,591	18,127	25,467
Mercerized-----	65	39	162	1	12	61	-	30	37
Bleached or colored----	405	572	1,238	631	450	218	73	126	55
Plied-----	559	769	7,454	3,319	5,300	3,349	2,984	2,967	3,707
Total-----	12,175	15,519	56,223	25,349	36,096	22,149	17,648	21,250	29,266
Value (1,000 dollars)									
Singles:									
Grey-----	4,808	6,187	21,609	9,330	13,545	8,743	6,792	8,920	13,957
Mercerized-----	29	17	86	1/	5	35	-	17	22
Bleached or colored----	261	356	759	370	260	131	43	75	49
Plied-----	254	356	3,528	1,610	2,690	1,801	1,565	1,556	2,357
Total-----	5,352	6,916	25,982	11,310	16,500	10,710	8,400	10,568	16,385
<u>1/</u> Less than \$500.									

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

Table 13.--Carded yarn, singles, wholly of cotton, Nos. 10-19: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1969-72

Source	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Mexico-----	2,742	1,854	1,525	2,705
Egypt-----	1,583	933	192	1,752
Colombia-----	1,110	469	602	1,507
Portugal-----	1,722	970	1,528	1,020
Brazil-----	1,049	897	633	608
All other-----	358	20	26	55
Total-----	8,564	5,143	4,506	7,647
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Mexico-----	1,219	816	713	1,482
Egypt-----	647	379	80	863
Colombia-----	477	209	260	688
Portugal-----	790	439	703	520
Brazil-----	417	358	262	268
All other-----	162	9	12	25
Total-----	3,712	2,210	2,030	3,846

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

Table 14.--Carded yarn, singles, wholly of cotton, Nos. 20-29: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1969-72

Source	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Brazil-----	1,353	1,245	2,362	3,496
Mexico-----	1,675	1,888	2,001	1,913
Colombia-----	193	356	668	1,174
Egypt-----	-	-	34	919
Portugal-----	687	297	524	435
All other-----	294	50	104	36
Total-----	4,202	3,836	5,693	7,973
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Brazil-----	620	542	1,058	1,749
Mexico-----	844	911	1,011	1,157
Colombia-----	93	176	332	663
Egypt-----	-	-	17	477
Portugal-----	348	146	250	252
All other-----	144	23	50	27
Total-----	2,049	1,798	2,718	4,325

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

Table 15.--Carded yarn, singles, wholly of cotton, Nos. 30-39: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1969-72

Source	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Mexico-----	1,886	2,120	3,822	4,327
Brazil-----	1,524	2,155	1,983	2,633
Colombia-----	839	1,222	1,639	1,730
Portugal-----	1,024	154	595	780
Egypt-----	-	-	1	230
All other-----	763	34	43	239
Total-----	6,036	5,685	8,083	9,939
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Mexico-----	967	1,077	2,096	2,625
Brazil-----	786	1,019	952	1,559
Colombia-----	432	623	835	946
Portugal-----	564	89	348	465
Egypt-----	-	-	1	130
All other-----	399	19	32	133
Total-----	3,148	2,827	4,264	5,858

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

Table 16.--Cotton muslin, unbleached, yarn Nos. 10-19: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1969-72

Source	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Quantity (1,000 square yards)			
Mexico-----	-	711	2,369	2,252
Taiwan-----	48	228	253	667
Malaysia-----	-	-	-	551
Hong Kong-----	141	1,164	693	506
Yugoslavia-----	227	-	-	468
India-----	291	322	888	369
Singapore-----	-	62	62	170
Pakistan-----	-	280	721	182
All other-----	120	270	-	85
Total-----	827	3,037	5,385	5,250
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Mexico-----	-	117	375	430
Taiwan-----	9	33	52	120
Malaysia-----	-	-	-	118
Hong Kong-----	24	224	121	98
Yugoslavia-----	40	-	-	70
India-----	44	53	120	64
Singapore-----	-	9	11	33
Pakistan-----	-	31	74	27
All other-----	8	41	-	15
Total-----	125	508	812	975

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

Table 17.--Class C cotton sheeting, unbleached, yarn Nos. 20-39: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1969-72

Source	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Quantity (1,000 square yards)			
India-----	3,311	4,869	8,220	7,557
Brazil-----	67	4,746	2,324	4,909
Pakistan-----	7,337	814	1,079	1,777
Colombia-----	214	324	78	202
Hong Kong-----	115	586	91	152
Egypt-----	23	227	181	136
Taiwan-----	894	-	792	-
Yugoslavia-----	-	221	95	-
All other-----	845	446	21	260
Total-----	12,806	12,233	12,881	14,993
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
India-----	363	455	828	841
Brazil-----	5	381	217	522
Pakistan-----	766	88	109	206
Colombia-----	39	51	8	41
Hong Kong-----	24	125	19	29
Egypt-----	3	33	27	22
Taiwan-----	101	-	116	-
Yugoslavia-----	-	43	18	-
All other-----	94	98	7	28
Total-----	1,395	1,274	1,349	1,689

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

Table 18.--Cotton poplin, unbleached, yarn Nos. 20-29: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1969-72

Source	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Quantity (1,000 square yards)			
Thailand-----	-	-	262	3,586
Taiwan-----	567	925	907	1,460
India-----	3,414	663	219	1,410
Nicaragua-----	-	-	-	911
Brazil-----	-	27	-	397
Singapore-----	-	927	-	274
Pakistan-----	2,136	649	814	332
Hong Kong-----	-	1,154	-	-
Colombia-----	751	252	-	-
All other-----	-	5	-	115
Total-----	6,868	4,602	2,202	8,485
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Thailand-----	-	-	41	596
Taiwan-----	87	144	139	239
India-----	372	90	25	212
Nicaragua-----	-	-	-	173
Brazil-----	-	3	-	66
Singapore-----	-	147	-	53
Pakistan-----	223	74	111	43
Hong Kong-----	-	201	-	-
Colombia-----	123	42	-	-
All other-----	-	3	-	22
Total-----	805	704	316	1,404

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

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Aug 9, 1971

APPENDIX B

John Allen

Eatonton, Ga. -- Imperial Cotton Mills, a textile weaving plant that has operated here for three-quarters of a century, will begin on September 1 to phase out its weaving operations and bring in additional spinning equipment to convert the plant to a yarn mill.

John Allen, plant manager, said that the jobs of approximately 100 people would be involved and that some of these would be retrained for places in a spinning operation. Plant management will assist in the relocation of any others in new jobs.

Mr. Allen said the elimination of weaving at Imperial resulted from the growing problem of textile imports from Japan and other areas. In recent months a number of textile manufacturers have curtailed, closed, and radically altered production as discussions have been going on in Washington as to how to meet the problem of imports from low-wage countries.

The changes at Imperial are expected to be completed by January 1, making the Imperial plant a yarn mill only. Looms and equipment backing up weaving activity will be moved out and additional spinning equipment moved in, to redesign the plant's production.

