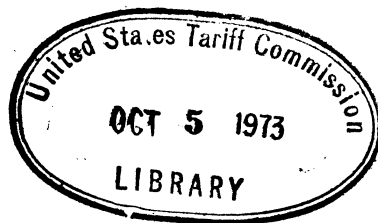


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UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

WOVEN WOOL AND POLYESTER/WOOL WORSTED FABRICS:  
WORKERS OF THE  
MARTHA BAUM AND HANNAH PICKETT PLANTS,  
ROCKINGHAM, N. C. , OF J. P. STEVENS & CO. , INC.

Report to the President  
on Investigation No. TEA-W-205  
Under Section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962



TC Publication 607  
Washington, D. C.  
August 1973

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

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

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

U.S. Tariff Commission,  
August 31, 1973.

To the President:

In accordance with section 301(f)(1) and 301(f)(3) 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 July 3, 1973, a petition was received on behalf of the workers and former workers of the Hannah Pickett and Martha Baum plants, Rockingham, N.C., of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., Greenville, S.C., for a determination of their eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance. On July 9, 1973, the Commission instituted an investigation (TEA-W-205) to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, articles like or directly competitive with woven fabrics of wool (of the types provided for in item 336.60 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS)) produced by J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, the unemployment or under-employment 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 July 13, 1973 (38 F.R. 18721). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information in this report was obtained principally from the petitioners, officers of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., former customers, importers, and the Commission's files.

#### Finding of the Commission

On the basis of its investigation, the Commission 1/ finds unanimously that woven fabrics of wool (of the types provided for in item 336.60 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States) are not, as a result in major part of concessions granted thereon 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 J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., or an appropriate subdivision thereof.

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



### Considerations Supporting the Commission's Finding

This investigation relates to a petition for a determination of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance filed with the Tariff Commission by former workers at the Martha Baum and Hannah Pickett plants, in Rockingham, N.C., of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc. The two plants were operated as a unit--fabric being woven and finished in the Hannah Pickett plant from yarn produced in the Martha Baum plant (the two plants will hereinafter be referred to as Rockingham). Rockingham produced worsted fabrics of wool and blends of wool and polyester fibers for men's apparel, mostly suits and slacks. These fabrics were sold to manufacturers of men's civilian apparel and to the U.S. Government for use in military garments. In late May 1972, officials of Stevens decided to discontinue the production of worsted fabrics at Rockingham and started phasing out such production. The phase-out was completed in April 1973. Rockingham is now primarily engaged in producing blended polyester-cotton fabrics for bedsheets and pillowcases.

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 one of the four criteria is not met. The four criteria are as follows:

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

- (3) A significant number or proportion of the workers concerned 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 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 Stevens in its worsted operations were much more closely associated with changes in consumer preferences in the United States and uncertainty in the military demand for worsted fabrics than with the impact of import competition.

In recent years, Stevens faced a severely declining market demand for its worsted-type fabrics, in large part because of a shift in consumer preferences from woven fabrics of wool and polyester-wool blends to knit fabrics (mainly double-knits) and, to some extent, to stretch-woven fabrics of polyester fibers. U.S. consumption of worsted-type fabrics declined from 153 million linear yards in 1968 to 44 million linear yards in 1972. As a consequence, both domestic production and imports of the worsted-type fabrics were adversely affected, imports decreasing by a greater proportion than production. Domestic output declined from 115 million linear yards in 1968 to 37 million linear yards in 1972, while imports decreased from 39 million linear yards in 1968 to 7 million linear yards in 1972. The ratio of imports to consumption over the period dropped from 25 percent to 17 percent.

\* \* \* \* \*

U.S. imports of some fabrics that might be regarded as directly competitive with the worsted-type fabrics produced at Rockingham have increased in recent years, but the absolute amount of such increases has been only a small fraction of the increase in domestic production of such fabrics. For example, U.S. imports of knit fabrics, mainly double-knits of manmade fibers, amounted to 57 million pounds in 1971, compared with only 7 million pounds in 1968--an increase of 50 million pounds. U.S. production, meanwhile, rose by more than 200 million pounds. Production continued to increase in 1972, rising by 10 million pounds in that year while imports decreased by 14 million pounds.

Separate data are not available on imports of the specific items of apparel which regularly have been made of the types of worsted fabrics of wool and wool-polyester blends produced by Stevens. While imports of men's and boys' suits, trousers, and slacks of woven and knit materials have increased over the past decade, U.S. production of these articles has also increased, and a growing demand for such apparel, particularly for casual or leisure wear, has provided a substantial market for domestically-produced as well as for imported fabrics. Consequently, even if imports of apparel were to be considered as like or directly competitive with the fabrics produced by Stevens, 1/ it would have to be concluded that such imports were not the major factor causing or threatening to cause the unemployment or underemployment of the Stevens workers.

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1/ Commissioners Leonard and Young consider the apparel directly competitive with the fabric. See Certain Woven Fabrics. . . : Workers of The Gonic Division of Rindge Industries, Inc. . . . Investigation No. TEA-W-159 . . . TC Publication 526, December 1972, pp. 9-15.

The closing of the Rockingham plants by Stevens was the final outcome of a number of market developments that adversely affected the company's worsted operations. The decline in the consumption of worsted fabrics, the explosive growth in the U.S. market for fabrics of manmade fibers (both woven and knit), the uncertain demand for worsted fabrics for military garments, and the competition of imported fabrics and apparel were all factors contributing to the closing of Rockingham. Imports, however, were a relatively minor factor in the total picture.

In view of the foregoing, it is clear that increased imports have not been the major factor causing, or threatening to cause, the unemployment or underemployment of a significant proportion of the workers involved. Under these circumstances, we have made a negative determination.

INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

Articles Under Investigation

The workers of the Martha Baum and the Hannah Pickett plants of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., are the petitioners in the instant investigation. Both plants are located at Rockingham, N.C. The Martha Baum plant was primarily engaged in the production of yarn for the weaving operations at Hannah Pickett. The two plants will hereinafter be referred to as Rockingham.

The principal products of Rockingham were worsted fabrics for men's apparel, mostly for suits and slacks, but some for topcoats. Some fabrics were 100-percent wool, others were a blend of polyester fibers and wool. They were sold to manufacturers of men's civilian clothing and to the U.S. Government for use in military garments. The phasing out of the production of worsted fabrics at Rockingham, which began in May 1972, was completed in April 1973, and during that period production was being shifted to other fabrics, mostly a blend of cotton and polyester fibers, for bedsheets and pillowcases.

The two principal types of woven fabrics made of wool are known as woolens and worsteds, the distinction depending mainly on the method of manufacture and the length of fibers used. Woolen fabrics are bulky and are especially suited to the production of soft, heavy fabrics such as tweeds, meltons, flannels, and overcoatings. Most of the woolen fabrics

are consumed in apparel items, in which little or no worsted fabrics are used. These items include sports coats and heavier outerwear for men and the complete range of outerwear for women and children.

Worsted fabrics are finer and lighter than woolens. These characteristics are achieved by using only the longer wool fibers, by combing them in a parallel arrangement, and by imparting more twist in spinning the yarn from which the worsted fabric is woven. Polyester fibers may be added in the processes preliminary to spinning if a polyester/wool blend is desired. The finished worsted fabric is typically a smooth cloth with a clearly defined weave structure, e.g., sharkskins, gabardines, and tropicals. Worsted fabrics are used mainly for men's suits, dress trousers, and slacks.

The principal system of measuring the fineness of worsted yarns is the metric count, which is based on the number of 496-yard hanks per pound. Thus 5-count yarn would measure 2,480 yards per pound; 60-count would measure 29,760 yards per pound. The higher the count, the finer the yarn.

Two or more singles yarns twisted together are referred to as plied yarn. When plied yarns are used in the production of worsted fabrics, they are generally limited to two plies. A two-ply 60s yarn (2/60) would be equivalent in count to a singles 30s yarn (1/30). Generally speaking, the 2/60 yarn would be stronger and less subject to wear than the 1/30 yarn. Because of the additional processing involved, the plied yarns are more costly to produce than the singles yarns.

In recent years, double-knit fabrics have replaced a large amount of worsteds and other woven fabrics in apparel in the United States. Double-

knit fabrics generally possess two-way stretch and a relatively high order of dimensional stability. They are usually heavier in weight than single knits. Because they are dimensionally stable, double-knit fabrics are relatively easy to handle in fabrication. They drape readily and are promoted for garments on the basis of their comfort and "easy care" characteristics.

A second type of fabric becoming increasingly competitive with worsteds is a stretch-woven fabric made from textured polyester filament yarn. The texturing process imparts bulk and elasticity to the yarn. Market estimates indicate that an increasing quantity of men's suits will contain stretch-woven fabrics and that such fabrics may replace some of the double-knit fabrics and may hold down the demand for worsted fabrics.

#### U.S. Tariff Treatment 1/

##### Woven wool worsted fabrics

The rate of duty on wool fabrics, TSUS item 360.60, valued over \$2 per pound, which include the types similar to those produced by Stevens, 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 1, 1939

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1/ Shipments to the United States of most of the wool and manmade textiles discussed in this section 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.

(table 1). The next reduction, to 37.5 cents per pound plus 25 percent ad valorem, occurred in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), effective January 1, 1948. Pursuant to a clause in the 1948 concessions, tariff quotas on such fabrics, as well as on other woven wool fabrics, were established 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, 1/ the concession on woven wool fabrics was renegotiated in 1960. As a result, effective January 1, 1961 (Presidential Proclamation No. 3387), the quota system was replaced by new rates which, for the most part, were substantially higher than those that had been in effect previously. The rate established in 1961 on wool fabrics valued over \$2 per pound was 37.5 cents per pound plus 38 percent ad valorem and has remained unchanged. This rate, based on imports in 1972, was equivalent to 46.4 percent ad valorem, compared with 71.2 percent ad valorem 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

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1/ The changes in import duty when the quota was opened and closed and the concentration of imports under the quota in the opening months of the year were disturbing to the trade.



in chief weight of wool. In effect, the law raised the rates of duty on fabrics in chief weight of wool but not in chief value of wool.

#### Woven polyester/wool worsted fabrics

Prior to the effective date of the TSUS, August 31, 1963, woven fabrics of manmade fibers containing over 17 percent by weight of wool and valued over \$2 per pound were dutiable under paragraph 1122 of the Tariff Act of 1930 at rates which varied according to the percentages of the fibers contained therein. In the TSUS the provisions of paragraph 1122 were superseded by fixed rates on such fabrics, according to the fiber of chief value. For such fabrics of manmade fibers, the rate was established at 30 cents per pound plus 30 percent ad valorem if valued over \$2 per pound (Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA) items 338.1510 and 338.1512) (table 2).

This rate was reduced in the Kennedy Round in five annual stages to 15 cents per pound plus 15 percent ad valorem, effective January 1, 1972. The ad valorem equivalent of the compound rate on polyester/wool worsted fabrics similar to the types produced by Stevens was 37.5 percent in 1964 and 18.7 percent in 1972, representing a decrease of about 50 percent.

#### Woven manmade-fiber fabrics

Trade-agreement concessions on certain woven fabrics of manmade fibers (including blends in chief value of manmade fibers) were granted in 1936, 1948, 1951, and 1968-72 (table 3). The rates of duty shown in table 3 for the years prior to 1951 were applied only to certain woven fabrics of rayon

and acetate, although the tariff nomenclature provided for "rayon or other synthetic textile." Under the provisions of paragraph 1559(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930, imports of woven fabrics of manmade fibers other than rayon or acetate (including types similar to those of Stevens) were classified by similitude to the articles they most resembled. 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. The ad valorem equivalent of the compound rates of duty on woven fabrics of manmade fibers, TSUS item 338.30, based on imports in 1972, declined from 76.1 percent in 1935 to 30.3 in 1951, representing a decrease of 60 percent. Kennedy Round concessions resulted in a further decline in the ad valorem equivalent of the compound rates from 29.6 percent in 1968, which was about the same as in 1951, to 26.6 percent in 1972.

#### Knit fabrics of wool

The rate of duty on knit fabrics of wool (valued over \$1 per pound), TSUS item 345.30, was 50 cents per pound and 50 percent ad valorem in the Tariff Act of 1930 (table 4). It was reduced to 50 cents per pound and 40 percent ad valorem in the trade agreement with France, effective in June 1936, and was further reduced to 37.5 cents per pound and 20 percent ad valorem in the GATT, effective January 1, 1948. No change has been made in the rate since that date. The ad valorem equivalent of the 1930 rate, based on imports in 1972, was 68.9 percent, and the ad valorem equivalent of the 1948 rate was 34.2 percent, a reduction of 50 percent.

Knit fabrics of manmade fibers

The rate of duty on knit fabrics of manmade fibers, TSUS item 345.50, (including the types competitive with the Stevens fabrics) 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 5). There has been no reduction in the rate of duty on such fabrics since 1963, when the ad valorem equivalent, based on imports in 1972, was 28.7 percent, 62 percent less than the 1930 ad valorem equivalent.

Men's and boys' suits, not ornamented, not knit

Wool.--Men's and boys' wool suits, not ornamented, 1/ not knit, including those made of woven wool worsted fabric types similar to the fabrics produced by Stevens, are dutiable under TSUSA item 380.6350 if valued not over \$4 per pound, and under TSUSA item 380.6650 if valued over \$4 per pound. The rates of duty in the Tariff Act of 1930 were 33 cents per pound plus 45 percent ad valorem on the lower valued items and 50 cents per pound plus 50 percent ad valorem on the higher priced items (table 6). The rate on those valued not over \$4 per pound was reduced successively pursuant to the trade agreement with the United Kingdom and to the GATT to 25 cents per pound plus 21 percent ad valorem, effective since June 30, 1958, with a resultant reduction in the ad valorem equivalent, based on 1972 imports, from 54.7 percent to 28.4 percent, or by 48 percent. The rate on the wool suits valued over \$4 per pound was reduced in the same agreements to 37.5

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1/ Most of the suits and trousers considered herein contain no ornamentation.

cents per pound plus 21 percent ad valorem, with a resultant reduction in the ad valorem equivalent from 55.3 percent to 25.0 percent, or by 55 percent.

Manmade fibers.--Men's and boys' suits, not knit, not ornamented, of manmade fibers, including those made of polyester/wool woven fabrics competitive with the Stevens fabrics, are dutiable under TSUSA item 380.8450. The rate of duty in the Tariff Act of 1930 was 45 cents per pound plus 65 percent ad valorem (table 7). Pursuant to concessions granted by the United States in the GATT, the rate was decreased to 25 cents per pound plus 27.5 percent ad valorem, effective June 30, 1958, and has since remained unchanged. The ad valorem equivalent of the rate, based on imports in 1972, was 73.8 percent in 1930 and 32.4 percent in 1958, representing a reduction of 56 percent.

Men's and boys' suits, not ornamented, knit

Wool.--Men's and boys' knit suits of wool are dutiable (along with numerous other apparel articles of wool) under TSUS item 380.57, if valued not over \$5 per pound, and item 380.61, if valued over \$5 per pound. Imports of these wool suits are not separately reported in official statistics. The rate history of the TSUS items is shown in the following table.

Men's and boys' suits of wool, not ornamented, knit: Changes  
in U.S. rates of duty, specified years 1930 to 1948

| TSUS<br>item | Description     | 1930<br>rate      | Concession             |                |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------|
|              |                 |                   | Rate                   | Effective date |
|              |                 | <u>Cents per</u>  | <u>Cents per pound</u> |                |
|              |                 | <u>pound and</u>  | <u>and percent ad</u>  |                |
|              |                 | <u>percent ad</u> | <u>valorem</u>         |                |
|              |                 | <u>valorem</u>    |                        |                |
| 380.57       | Valued not over | 50¢ + 50%         | 50¢ + 40% <u>1/</u>    | Jan. 1, 1939   |
|              | \$5 per pound.  |                   | 37.5¢ + 30% <u>2/</u>  | Jan. 1, 1948   |
| 380.61       | Valued over \$5 | 50¢ + 50%         | 50¢ + 30% <u>1/</u>    | Jan. 1, 1939   |
|              | per pound.      |                   | 37.5¢ + 20% <u>2/</u>  | Jan. 1, 1948   |

1/ Trade agreement with the United Kingdom.

2/ GATT.

As indicated above, no reductions in the rates of duty on these TSUS items have been effected since January 1, 1948.

Manmade fibers.--Men's and boys' knit suits of manmade fibers are dutiable, along with numerous other articles of apparel of manmade fibers, under TSUS item 380.81. Imports of these suits were not separately reported in official statistics until March 1, 1972, when a separate item, TSUSA 380.8160, was established. Imports under this item in March-December 1972 were 1,053,000 units, valued at \$19,091,000.

The 1930 rate of duty on men's and boys' suits of manmade fibers was 45 cents per pound plus 65 percent ad valorem. The rate was reduced in the GATT, effective January 1, 1948, to 27.5 cents per pound plus 35 percent ad valorem, and was further reduced to 25 cents per pound and 32.5 percent ad valorem in the GATT, effective June 6, 1951. The rate has since remained unchanged. The ad valorem equivalent of the 1930 rate, based on imports

in March-December 1972, was 71.8 percent and the ad valorem equivalent of the present rate was 36.3 percent in 1951, representing a reduction of 49 percent.

Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts (outer), not ornamented, not knit

Wool.--The rate history for men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts (outer), not ornamented, not knit, of wool, TSUSA items 380.6360, and 380.6660, is identical with that for men's suits of wool, which was discussed earlier in this section (p. A-7). The ad valorem equivalents of the 1930 rates, based on imports in 1972, were 54.9 percent for those valued not over \$4 per pound and 56.7 percent for those valued over \$4 per pound, whereas in 1958 the ad valorem equivalents of the present rates were 28.5 percent (48 percent less) and 26.1 percent (54 percent less), respectively (table 8).

Manmade fibers.--The rate history for the articles described in the preceding paragraph, if of manmade fibers, TSUSA item 380.8455, is identical with that for men's suits of manmade fibers, which was also discussed earlier (p. A-8). The ad valorem equivalent of the 1930 rate, based on imports in 1972, was 77.4 percent, and in 1958 the ad valorem equivalent of the present rate was 34.4 percent, representing a reduction of 56 percent (table 9).

Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts (outer), not ornamented, knit

Wool.--TSUS items 380.57 and 380.61, which apply to men's knit suits of wool, also apply to men's and boys' knit trousers and slacks, and their

rate histories are the same (see p. A-8). Imports of wool trousers and slacks are not separately reported.

Manmade fibers.--Men's and boys' trousers and slacks of manmade fibers are dutiable under TSUSA item 380.8165, which was established March 1, 1972. Prior to that date, imports of such articles were included along with numerous other articles of apparel of manmade fibers. Imports under TSUSA item 380.8165 in March-December 1972 were 1,180,000 dozen, valued at \$44,215,000.

The rate history for these articles is the same as for men's knit suits of manmade fibers, which was discussed earlier (p. A-9). The ad valorem equivalent of the 1930 rate, based on imports in March-December 1972, was 77.3 percent, and the ad valorem equivalent of the present rate was 39.3 percent, representing a reduction of 49 percent.

#### U.S. Consumption

##### Woven worsted fabrics

Domestic consumption of woven worsted apparel fabrics, including wool worsteds and polyester/wool worsteds, increased from 113.4 million linear yards in 1964 to 153.3 million linear yards in 1968, and then decreased in each succeeding year to 44.3 million linear yards in 1972 (table 10). Two factors that contributed to the decline were decreased purchases of these fabrics by the military and the increased use of knit fabrics in men's wear. These knit fabrics, primarily the double-knits, were mostly of domestic origin and reflected new styles and patterns, improved wearing qualities,

and lower costs. In 1972, knit fabrics were used in about half of the domestic output of men's suits and dress trousers, compared with negligible quantities used as recently as 1969. The long-term trend of consumer preference for less formal, more casual, clothing has been still another factor in the shift from wovens to knits.

During 1966-72, deliveries of wool and polyester/wool worsteds to the military fluctuated rather widely, ranging between 1.3 million linear yards in 1971 and 16.3 million linear yards in 1967 (table 11). Wool worsteds accounted for 51 percent of total deliveries during the period, although the polyester/wool worsted deliveries exceeded those of the wool worsteds in 1970-72. The principal wool worsteds delivered for military use were serges and gabardines weighing 13 ounces and over per linear yard. Military use of tropical wool worsted was discontinued in 1970, as specifications for summer-weight uniforms were changed to include only polyester/wool worsteds (most of these fabrics weighed from 9.0 to 9.5 ounces per linear yard).

\* \* \* \* \*

Wool.--Domestic consumption of woven wool worsted fabrics averaged about 91 million linear yards annually during 1964-69, with little or no trend apparent. However, consumption subsequently declined sharply to 73.6 million linear yards in 1970, to 42.5 million in 1971, and to 26.3



million yards in 1972 (table 10). Consumption of wool worsted fabrics continued relatively small in January-March 1973, although there is recent evidence of a recovery. Clothing manufacturers have reported renewed interest in woven worsteds for suits and certain other items and weakening demand for polyester knit goods. Also, recovery in wool worsteds was reflected in January-March 1973 consumption which was up 11 percent from that in the same period a year earlier.

Polyester/wool.--Consumption of woven polyester/wool worsted fabrics trended upward from 30.6 million linear yards in 1964 to 55.1 million linear yards in 1969, but, like that of the wool worsteds, declined in each of the next 3 years (table 10). Consumption of these polyester/wool worsteds totaled only 18.0 million linear yards in 1972. Moreover, a further decrease may develop for 1973 as a whole, since first-quarter consumption was 30 percent less than that in the corresponding period of 1972.

#### Woven fabrics of manmade fibers

Data are not available on the U.S. consumption of the specific types of manmade-fiber fabrics which might be considered most similar to the wool and polyester/wool worsted fabrics produced by Stevens. Data on consumption of woven fabrics of all manmade fibers are shown in table 13. Such consumption increased from 3.4 billion square yards in 1962 to 7.1 billion square yards in 1969, and then decreased to 6.5 billion square yards in 1972.

Knit fabrics

The U.S. consumption of knit fabrics steadily increased from 399 million pounds in 1964 to 928 million pounds in 1971, then decreased slightly to 923 million pounds in 1972 (table 14). The large increase is attributable mainly to expanded demand for knit goods over woven goods in many types of apparel.

Men's and boys' suits and trousers, not knit

Men's and boys' clothing (primarily suits and trousers for men) accounts for approximately 90 percent of the consumption of woven fabric; data on consumption are shown in table 15. Only those articles of woven fabrics are included. The data on trousers include jeans, dungarees, and waistband overalls.

Suits.--Consumption of men's and boys' suits of woven materials has declined sharply over the past 3 years, resulting mainly from lagging demand for suits in general and from inroads of knit fabrics in markets formerly supplied by woven goods. In the aggregate, consumption of men's and boys' suits was 52 percent less in 1972 than in 1969.

Trousers.--Consumption of men's and boys' trousers 1/ of woven fabrics increased from 449 million units in 1964 to 500 million units in 1970, then declined to 466 million units in 1972 (table 15). The increase through

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1/ Including slacks and outer shorts.

1970 was largely caused by the increasing popularity of sport slacks, jeans, and dungarees rather than dress trousers. The decline after 1970 is directly associated with the substitution of knit fabrics for woven fabrics.

Woven wool and polyester/wool fabrics, the principal products involved in this investigation, are used mostly in men's dress trousers. Since import data are unavailable on trousers made from such material, consumption data cannot be shown. Data on the domestic output of men's dress trousers are discussed in the section on production.

#### Men's and boys' suits and trousers, knit

Data on the consumption of men's and boys' knit suits and trousers are not available. It is believed, however, that knit suits and trousers in the last few years have grown from a negligible proportion to almost half of total consumption of all suits and dress trousers.

#### U.S. Production

##### Woven worsted fabrics

Production of woven worsted fabrics generally increased during 1964-68. However, sharp declines have occurred in recent years with production in 1972 only a third of what it had been in 1968. Lagging demand for products utilizing woven worsted fabrics, including men's dress suits and trousers, and the inroads made by knit fabrics were associated with the recent drop in production of woven worsted fabrics.

Total production of wool and polyester/wool worsted fabrics in the United States trended slightly upward during the second half of the 1960's, with output at a high for 1964-72 of 115 million linear yards in 1968. A slight decline occurred in 1969, followed by sharp declines in the next 3 years. Production totaled 37 million linear yards in 1972, 68 percent less than in 1968 (table 10). Increased output of wool fabrics in early 1973 is a plus factor in this year's prospects for total production of woven worsted fabrics. However, a further decline is indicated in the production of polyester/wool fabrics.

Wool.--Production of woven wool worsteds for men's and boys' wear, which usually accounts for about 90 percent of the total wool worsted production, increased from 42.9 million linear yards in 1967 to 58.0 million linear yards in 1968, then decreased steadily to 16.9 million linear yards in 1972 (table 16). Production of such fabrics for the women's and children's market decreased from 8.8 million linear yards to 3.7 million linear yards during the 1967-72 period.

Production by weight brackets has shifted markedly in recent years, resulting in a relatively larger output of heavier fabrics. Production of worsted fabrics weighing less than 9 ounces per linear yard declined from an average of 23 percent of the total in 1967-69 to 16 percent in 1970-72, whereas the average for the heavier weight brackets increased (table 17).

The distribution by weight of the wool worsted fabrics for men's and boys' wear changed substantially, with a decline of 7.9 percentage points.

in the less-than-9-ounce brackets, an increase of 4.5 percentage points in the 9-to-13-ounce bracket, an increase of 3.6 percentage points in the 13-to-16-ounce bracket, and a decrease of 0.2 percentage points in the 16-ounce-and-over bracket.

Polyester/wool.--U.S. production of polyester/wool worsted fabrics increased from 30.0 million linear yards in 1964 to 50.3 million linear yards in 1968, then decreased in each succeeding year to 16.2 million linear yards in 1972 (table 10). A further decrease in 1973 is indicated. Data are not available on the output of polyester/wool worsteds by weight brackets, but such fabrics are believed to average lighter in weight than the wool worsteds.

#### Woven fabrics of manmade fibers

U.S. production of woven fabrics of manmade fibers, as a whole, followed the same trend as consumption. It increased steadily from 3.4 billion square yards in 1962 to 7.0 billion square yards in 1969, then declined to 6.4 billion square yards in 1972 (table 13). These figures include production of woven fabrics of many different types of manmade fibers which have a myriad of uses other than in apparel.

#### Knit fabrics

U.S. production of knit fabrics increased from 405 million pounds in 1964 to 892 million pounds in 1972 (table 14). Included in these figures are shipments of double-knit fabrics used in men's suits and trousers. Domestic mill shipments of double-knit fabrics totaled only 59 million

pounds in 1967 but increased to 285 million pounds in 1972 (table 18). Double-knit fabrics of polyester fibers have accounted for most of the increase, rising from 19 percent of total shipments in 1967 to 64 percent in 1972.

#### Men's suits and trousers

Table 19 provides data on production of men's and boys' dress suits and dress and sport trousers of woven and of knit fabrics.

Suits.--U.S. production of men's dress suits was relatively stable during 1964-68, averaging 20.6 million units annually. The output was 23.3 million units in 1969, the first year in which knit suits appeared in the data, decreased to 16.5 million units in 1971, and then increased to 18.2 million units in 1972. The share accounted for by knit suits rose from a negligible proportion in 1969 to 45 percent in 1972, with a corresponding decrease in production of woven suits.

Trousers.--During 1964-72, U.S. production of men's dress and sport trousers (excluding jeans, jean-cut trousers, dungarees, and waistband overalls) increased in each year except 1967, from 128.4 million units in 1964 to 202.1 million units in 1972, representing an increase of 57.4 percent. Production of trousers of woven materials increased from 128.4 million units in 1964 to 165.6 in 1969, the first year in which production of knit trousers was reported, and then declined drastically to 101.1 million units in 1972. The output of knit trousers, which was insignificant prior to 1970, accounted for about 50 percent of the total trouser production in 1972.

## U.S. Imports

Woven worsted fabrics

U.S. imports of woven worsted fabrics increased irregularly from 23.9 million linear yards in 1964 to 38.8 million linear yards in 1968, then decreased sharply to 7.4 million linear yards in 1972. The ratio of imports to consumption was 21.1 percent in 1964 and 16.7 percent in 1972 (table 10). Imports in January-March 1973, although relatively small, were nearly 30 percent greater than in January-March 1972. The decline in imports over the past several years has resulted from the overall decline in demand for and consumption of woven fabric for apparel in the United States. Japan, by far the leading source of U.S. imports in recent years, is believed to have developed other markets.

Wool.--U.S. imports of wool worsted fabrics increased from 23.3 million linear yards in 1964 to 36.4 million linear yards in 1968, then declined substantially to 5.6 million linear yards in 1972 (table 10). They were somewhat greater in January-March 1973 than in the corresponding period of 1972. The ratio of imports to consumption during 1964-72 reached a peak of 36.2 percent in 1968, then declined to a low of 21.5 percent in 1972.

Polyester/wool.--Imports of polyester/wool worsted fabrics increased sharply from 0.5 million linear yards in 1964 to 6.5 million linear yards in 1970. An increase in demand for fabrics of this type during the period--at the expense of wool worsteds--stimulated imports. The demand slackened after 1970, and imports decreased to 1.7 million linear yards in 1972 (table 10). Available data indicate an increase in imports in 1973.

The ratio of imports to consumption of the polyester/wool worsteds rose from 1.8 percent in 1964 to 14.6 percent in 1970, then fell to 9.7 percent in 1972. The ratio was 20.9 percent in January-March 1973, compared with 9.8 percent in January-March 1972, reflecting a decrease in production and an increase in imports.

Woven fabrics of manmade fibers 1/

U.S. imports of all woven fabrics of manmade fibers increased steadily from 64.0 million square yards in 1962 to 255.3 million square yards in 1966, decreased to 178 million square yards in 1967, and then increased to 256.4 million square yards in 1972 (table 13). The ratio of imports to consumption was 1.9 percent in 1962 and 4.0 percent in 1972.

Knit fabrics 1/

Total U.S. imports of knit fabrics increased from 2-9 million pounds in 1964-69 to 57 million pounds in 1971, then decreased to 43 million pounds in 1972 (table 14). The ratio of imports to consumption increased from about 1 percent during 1964-69 to 6.2 percent in 1971 and then slipped to 4.7 percent in 1972.

Wool.--Imports of wool knit fabrics trended slightly upward during the last decade to a record 2.7 million pounds in 1972 (table 4). But imports of these fabrics today constitute only a small proportion, less than 10 percent, of the total imports of knit fabrics.

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<sup>1/</sup> Data are not available on U.S. imports of the specific types of fabrics which might be considered most similar to the wool and polyester/wool worsted fabrics produced by Stevens.



Manmade fibers.--Imports of knit fabrics of manmade fibers increased sharply from 0.8 million pounds in 1964 to 54.5 million pounds in 1971 and then declined to 40.2 million pounds in 1972 (table 5). Polyester fibers have accounted for a relatively large share of total manmade-fiber knit fabric imports, 77 percent in 1972.

Men's suits and trousers, not knit 1/, 2/

U.S. imports of suits made from woven fabrics increased from 122,000 units in 1964 to 1.5 million units in 1970, and then declined to 902,000 units in 1972 (table 15). The decline since 1970 is largely the result of the replacement of suits of woven fabrics by those of double-knit fabrics. The ratio of imports to consumption of suits increased from 1 percent in 1967 to 9 percent in 1971; it was 7 percent in 1972.

Imports of trousers of woven fabrics increased irregularly from 24.0 million units in 1964 to 40.3 million units in 1972. The ratio of imports to consumption of trousers increased gradually from 5 percent in 1964 to 9 percent in 1972.

Men's and boys' suits and trousers, knit

Data on total imports of men's and boys' knit suits and trousers are not available, except those of manmade fibers beginning in March 1972.

(See pp. A-8 to A-11 concerning this information.)

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1/ Data are not available on U.S. imports of specific items which might be considered as being most similar to the wool and polyester/wool fabric produced by Stevens.

2/ Includes boys' trousers, sport slacks, jeans, dungarees, and outer-shorts.

## U.S. Exports

Data on exports of woven worsted fabrics are not available. Exports are believed to be much smaller than imports and to be equivalent to a very small percentage of consumption.

U.S. exports of woven fabrics of manmade fibers fluctuated substantially during 1962-72, ranging from a low of 137.5 million square yards in 1962 to a high of 199.6 million square yards in 1972 (table 13).

Exports of knit fabrics averaged 8 to 9 million pounds in 1964-68, increased to 14 million pounds in 1970, and then decreased to 12 million pounds in 1972 (table 14).

U.S. exports of men's and boys' suits, not knit, averaged 109,000 units annually in 1964-67 and declined to an average of 74,000 units during 1968-72 (table 15). Exports of men's and boys' trousers, not knit, increased sharply from 6.6 million units in 1964 to 30.1 million units in 1969, then declined to an average of 20.5 million units in 1970-72.

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J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.

History and organization

The company.--Stevens was founded in 1813 by Nathaniel Stevens at Andover, Mass. Originally a grist mill, the plant became one of the nation's first woolen plants. On August 1, 1899, J. P. Stevens & Co. became a partnership established by John P. Stevens. On December 29, 1923, the company was incorporated in Delaware. On August 31, 1946, as the company continued to grow, it was consolidated with about a dozen other companies. Since then additional plants and properties have been acquired. Stevens now has **11 divisions, and employs about 50,000 persons in 81 plants** and 41 regional offices and showrooms throughout the United States. It is one of the largest textile firms in this country and in the world.

Stevens manufactures and sells a wide variety of textile products. The company also acts as a selling agent for a number of independent textile companies. In 1971, Stevens' sales consisted of apparel products, 57 percent; household products, 29 percent; and industrial products, 14 percent.

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STATISTICAL APPENDIX



Table 1.--Certain woven wool worsted fabrics, valued over \$2 per pound (TSUS item No. 336.60 (pt.)): Changes in U.S. rate of duty, ad valorem equivalent of the rate, and imports for consumption, specified years 1930 to 1972, and January-June 1972-73

| Period          | Changes in rate of duty                       | Ad valorem equivalent of the rate of duty, based on imports in 1972 | Imports <sup>1/</sup>     |                      |
|-----------------|---|---|---------------------------|----------------------|
|                 |   |   | Quantity                  | Value                |
|                 | <u>Cents per pound and percent ad valorem</u> | <u>Percent</u>  | <u>1,000 linear yards</u> | <u>1,000 dollars</u> |
| 1930-----       | 50¢ + 60%                                     | 71.2  | <u>2/</u>                 | <u>2/</u>            |
| 1939-----       | 50¢ + 35% <u>3/</u>                           | 46.2  | <u>2/</u>                 | <u>2/</u>            |
| 1948-----       | 37.5¢ + 25% <u>4/</u>                         | 33.4  | <u>2/</u>                 | <u>2/</u>            |
| 1961-----       | 37.5¢ + 38% <u>5/</u>                         | 46.4  | <u>2/</u>                 | <u>2/</u>            |
| 1964-----       |   |   | 23,328                    | 64,510               |
| 1965-----       |   |   | 32,604                    | 88,868               |
| 1966-----       |   |   | 28,867                    | 76,120               |
| 1967-----       |   |   | 29,056                    | 74,952               |
| 1968-----       |   |   | 36,427                    | 93,709               |
| 1969-----       |   |   | 31,413                    | 78,084               |
| 1970-----       |   |   | 22,853                    | 56,577               |
| 1971-----       |   |   | 10,088                    | 25,463               |
| 1972-----       |   |   | 5,647                     | 16,995               |
| 1972:           |   |   |                           |                      |
| January-June--- |   |   | 2,966                     | 8,455                |
| 1973:           |   |   |                           |                      |
| January-June--- |   |   | 3,299                     | 12,372               |

1/ Partly estimated.

2/ Comparable data not available.

3/ Trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective Jan. 1, 1939.

4/ GATT, effective Jan. 1, 1948.

5/ 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, except as noted.

Table 2.--Woven fabrics of manmade fibers, containing over 17 percent of wool by weight, valued over \$2 per pound, weighing not over 8 ounces per square yard (TSUSA items 338.1510 and 338.1512): Changes in U.S. rate of duty, ad valorem equivalent of the rate, and U.S. imports for consumption, 1964-72, and January-June 1972-73.

| Period        | Changes in rate<br>of duty                            | Ad valorem<br>equivalent of<br>the rate of<br>duty, based<br>on imports<br>in 1972 | Imports                              |                          |
|---------------|---|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|
|               |   |  | Quantity                             | Value                    |
|               | <u>Cents per pound<br/>and percent ad<br/>valorem</u> | <u>Percent</u>   | <u>1,000<br/>linear<br/>yards 1/</u> | <u>1,000<br/>dollars</u> |
| 1964-----     | 30¢ + 30% <u>2/</u>                                   | 37.5   | 542                                  | 1,199                    |
| 1965-----     |   |  | 864                                  | 1,918                    |
| 1966-----     |   |  | 1,240                                | 2,598                    |
| 1967-----     |   |  | 1,501                                | 2,986                    |
| 1968-----     | 27¢ + 27% <u>3/</u>                                   | 33.7   | 2,373                                | 4,761                    |
| 1969-----     | 24¢ + 24% <u>3/</u>                                   | 30.0   | 5,695                                | 11,101                   |
| 1970-----     | 21¢ + 21% <u>3/</u>                                   | 26.2   | 6,474                                | 12,748                   |
| 1971-----     | 18¢ + 18% <u>3/</u>                                   | 22.5   | 2,500                                | 5,112                    |
| 1972-----     | 15¢ + 15% <u>3/</u>                                   | 18.7   | 1,743                                | 4,197                    |
| 1972:         |   |  |                                      |                          |
| Jan.-June---- |   |  | 557                                  | 1,249                    |
| 1973:         |   |  |                                      |                          |
| Jan.-June---- |   |  | 1,370                                | 3,699                    |

1/ Converted from square yards on the basis of a 60-inch linear yard.

2/ Classification and rate of duty established pursuant to the Tariff Classification Act of 1962 (P.L. 87-456), effective Aug. 31, 1963. For a discussion of the prior rates of duty applicable to imports of these fabrics, see section on U.S. tariff treatment.

3/ Kennedy Round.

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



Table 3.--Broadwoven fabrics of polyester fibers (TSUSA items 338.3025, 338.3045, 338.3065, and 338.3085), and all broadwoven fabrics of manmade fibers (TSUS item 338.30): Changes in U.S. rate of duty, ad valorem equivalents of the rate, and U.S. dutiable imports for consumption, specified years 1935 to 1972, and January-June 1972-73

| Period             | Change in rate of duty <u>1/</u>               | Ad valorem equivalent of the rate of duty, based on imports in 1972 |                    | Polyester fibers          |                      | Dutiable imports          |                      | All manmade fibers        |                      |
|--------------------|--|---|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
|                    |  | Poly-ester fibers   | All manmade fibers | Quantity                  | Value                | Quantity                  | Value                | Quantity                  | Value                |
|                    |  | Percent   | Percent            | <u>1,000 square yards</u> | <u>1,000 dollars</u> | <u>1,000 square yards</u> | <u>1,000 dollars</u> | <u>1,000 square yards</u> | <u>1,000 dollars</u> |
|                    | <u>cents per pound plus percent ad valorem</u> | Percent   | Percent            | <u>1,000 square yards</u> | <u>1,000 dollars</u> | <u>1,000 square yards</u> | <u>1,000 dollars</u> | <u>1,000 square yards</u> | <u>1,000 dollars</u> |
| 1935               | 45¢ + 60% or 70% <u>2/</u>                     | 3/ 74.4   | 3/ 76.1            | 4/                        | 4/                   | 1/                        | 467                  | 4/                        | 604                  |
| 1936               | 45¢ + 45% <u>5/</u>                            | 57.4  | 59.1               | 4/                        | 4/                   | 4/                        | 1,137                | 4/                        | 802                  |
| 1948               | 27.5¢ + 22.5% or 45% <u>6/</u>                 | 3/ 33.6   | 3/ 34.6            | 4/                        | 4/                   | 4/                        | 1,160                | 4/                        | 2,298                |
| 1951               | 25¢ + 22.5% <u>1/</u>                          | 29.4  | 30.3               | 4/                        | 4/                   | 4/                        | 2,336                | 4/                        | 2,900                |
| 1952               |  |   |                    | 4/                        | 4/                   | 4/                        | 4,897                | 4/                        | 5,332                |
| 1953               |  |   |                    | 4/                        | 4/                   | 4/                        | 5,795                | 4/                        | 10,471               |
| 1954               |  |   |                    | 4/                        | 4/                   | 4/                        | 12,182               | 4/                        | 12,832               |
| 1955               |  |   |                    | 4/                        | 4/                   | 4/                        | 18,247               | 4/                        | 19,071               |
| 1956               |  |   |                    | 4/                        | 4/                   | 4/                        | 10,471               | 4/                        | 12,182               |
| 1957               |  |   |                    | 4/                        | 4/                   | 4/                        | 40,177               | 4/                        | 41,951               |
| 1958               |  |   |                    | 4/                        | 4/                   | 4/                        | 8/ 64,049            | 8/                        | 8/ 18,247            |
| 1959               |  |   |                    | 4/                        | 4/                   | 4/                        | 8/ 75,371            | 8/                        | 8/ 19,071            |
| 1960               |  |   |                    | 4/                        | 4/                   | 4/                        | 62,339               | 4/                        | 25,408               |
| 1961               |  |   |                    | 44,512                    | 13,591               | 132,428                   | 41,281               | 132,428                   | 41,281               |
| 1962               |  |   |                    | 99,754                    | 25,832               | 225,454                   | 58,282               | 225,454                   | 58,282               |
| 1963               |  |   |                    | 45,714                    | 16,394               | 158,231                   | 51,831               | 158,231                   | 51,831               |
| 1964               |  |   |                    | 77,237                    | 30,654               | 173,127                   | 66,467               | 173,127                   | 66,467               |
| 1965               | 22.5¢ + 22.5% <u>9/</u>                        | 28.7  | 29.6               | 77,940                    | 38,090               | 198,987                   | 80,601               | 198,987                   | 80,601               |
| 1966               | 20¢ + 22.5% <u>2/</u>                          | 28.0  | 28.8               | 100,145                   | 60,056               | 219,489                   | 113,974              | 219,489                   | 113,974              |
| 1967               | 17¢ + 22.5% <u>2/</u>                          | 27.2  | 27.8               | 125,039                   | 78,944               | 247,287                   | 136,404              | 247,287                   | 136,404              |
| 1968               | 15¢ + 22.5% <u>2/</u>                          | 26.6  | 27.2               | 8/ 126,374                | 8/ 95,114            | 8/ 252,892                | 8/ 161,850           | 8/ 252,892                | 8/ 161,850           |
| 1969               | 13¢ + 22.5% <u>2/</u>                          | 26.1  | 26.6               |                           |                      |                           |                      |                           |                      |
| 1970               |  |   |                    | 64,333                    | 41,341               | 133,528                   | 80,374               | 133,528                   | 80,374               |
| 1971               |  |   |                    |                           |                      |                           |                      |                           |                      |
| 1972               |  |   |                    | 62,903                    | 52,577               | 105,135                   | 78,727               | 105,135                   | 78,727               |
| Jan.-June 1973:    |  |   |                    |                           |                      |                           |                      |                           |                      |
| Jan.-June 1972-73: |  |   |                    |                           |                      |                           |                      |                           |                      |

1/ See section on U.S. tariff treatment. 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: Imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 4.--Knit fabrics of wool (TSUS item 345.30): Changes in U.S. rate of duty, ad valorem equivalent of the rate, and U.S. imports for consumption, specified years 1930 to 1972, and January-June 1972-73

| Period               | Change in rate<br>of duty                              | Ad valorem<br>equivalent of<br>the rate,<br>based on im-<br>ports in 1972 | Imports <sup>1/</sup>   |                          |
|----------------------|--|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|
|                      |  |   | Quantity                | Value                    |
|                      | <u>Cents per pound<br/>plus percent ad<br/>valorem</u> | <u>Percent</u>  | <u>1,000<br/>pounds</u> | <u>1,000<br/>dollars</u> |
| 1930-----            | 50¢ + 50%  | 68.9  | 17                      | 59                       |
| 1936-----            | 50¢ + 40% <sup>2/</sup>                                | 58.9  | 8                       | 25                       |
| 1948-----            | 37.5¢ + 20% <sup>3/</sup>                              | 34.2  | 5                       | 27                       |
| 1951-----            |  |   | 12                      | 58                       |
| 1952-----            |  |   | 23                      | 110                      |
| 1953-----            |  |   | 73                      | 509                      |
| 1954-----            |  |   | 60                      | 266                      |
| 1955-----            |  |   | 69                      | 257                      |
| 1956-----            |  |   | 70                      | 237                      |
| 1957-----            |  |   | 110                     | 387                      |
| 1958-----            |  |   | 125                     | 440                      |
| 1959-----            |  |   | 118                     | 418                      |
| 1960-----            |  |   | 646                     | 2,197                    |
| 1961-----            |  |   | 1,594                   | 5,115                    |
| 1962-----            |  |   | 2,274                   | 6,950                    |
| 1964-----            |  |   | 751                     | 2,443                    |
| 1965-----            |  |   | 1,360                   | 3,862                    |
| 1966-----            |  |   | 1,223                   | 3,432                    |
| 1967-----            |  |   | 2,006                   | 5,070                    |
| 1968-----            |  |   | 1,930                   | 4,025                    |
| 1969-----            |  |   | 1,840                   | 3,300                    |
| 1970-----            |  |   | 2,177                   | 4,062                    |
| 1971-----            |  |   | 2,688                   | 6,689                    |
| 1972-----            |  |   | 2,704                   | 7,142                    |
| 1972: (Jan.-June)--- |  |   | 1,403                   | 4,080                    |
| 1973: (Jan.-June)--- |  |   | 639                     | 1,905                    |

<sup>1/</sup> Imports prior to 1964 were valued over \$1 per pound; those valued not over \$1 per pound were negligible.

<sup>2/</sup> Trade agreement with France, effective June 1936.

<sup>3/</sup> GATT, effective Jan. 1, 1948.

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

Table 5.--Knit fabrics of polyester fibers (TSUSA items 345.5028, 345.5048, 345.5068, and 345.5088), and all knit fabrics of manmade fibers (TSUS item 345.50): Changes in U.S. rate of duty, ad valorem equivalents of the rate, and U.S. imports for consumption, specified years 1930 to 1972, and January-June 1972-73

| Period             | Change in rate of duty | Ad valorem equivalent of the rate of duty, based on imports in 1972 |                    | Polyester fibers       |                      | All manmade fibers     |                      | Imports                |                      |
|--------------------|------------------------|---|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
|                    |                        | Percent   | Manmade fibers     | Quantity, 1,000 pounds | Value, 1,000 dollars | Quantity, 1,000 pounds | Value, 1,000 dollars | Quantity, 1,000 pounds | Value, 1,000 dollars |
| 1930               | 45¢ + 60%              | 75.1  | All manmade fibers | 1/                     | 1/                   | 4                      | 15                   |                        |                      |
| 1948               | 27.5 + 30% 2/          | 39.2  |                    | 1/                     | 1/                   | 1                      | 4                    |                        |                      |
| 1951               | 25¢ + 30% 3/           | 38.4  |                    | 1/                     | 1/                   | 1                      | 1                    |                        |                      |
| 1956               | 25¢ + 28.5% 4/         | 36.9  |                    | 1/                     | 1/                   | 15                     | 61                   |                        |                      |
| 1957               | 25¢ + 27% 4/           | 35.4  |                    | 1/                     | 1/                   | 16                     | 64                   |                        |                      |
| 1958               | 25¢ + 25.5% 4/         | 33.9  |                    | 1/                     | 1/                   | 21                     | 58                   |                        |                      |
| 1962               | 25¢ + 22.5% 5/         | 30.9  |                    | 1/                     | 1/                   | 201                    | 508                  |                        |                      |
| 1963               | 25¢ + 20% 5/           | 28.4  |                    | 1/                     | 1/                   | 233                    | 579                  |                        |                      |
| 1964               |                        |   |                    |                        |                      | 393                    | 963                  |                        |                      |
| 1965               |                        |   |                    |                        |                      | 933                    | 2,314                |                        |                      |
| 1966               |                        |   |                    |                        |                      | 1,656                  | 4,747                |                        |                      |
| 1967               |                        |   |                    |                        |                      | 1,336                  | 6,151                |                        |                      |
| 1968               |                        |   |                    |                        |                      | 3,303                  | 9,903                |                        |                      |
| 1969               |                        |   |                    |                        |                      | 4,693                  | 12,864               |                        |                      |
| 1970               |                        |   |                    |                        |                      | 15,178                 | 44,769               |                        |                      |
| 1971               |                        |   |                    |                        |                      | 47,093                 | 137,385              |                        |                      |
| 1972               |                        |   |                    |                        |                      | 30,832                 | 92,107               |                        |                      |
| 1972: January-June |                        |   |                    |                        |                      | 16,398                 | 51,697               |                        |                      |
| 1973: January-June |                        |   |                    |                        |                      | 13,676                 | 39,673               |                        |                      |

1/ Data not available by specific fabric type. 2/ GATT, effective Jan. 1, 1948. 3/ GATT, effective June 6, 1951. 4/ GATT, reduced in three stages, last stage effective June 30, 1958. 5/ GATT, reduced in two stages, last stage effective June 30, 1968.

Sources: Imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 6.--Men's suits 1/, not ornamented, not knit, of wool (TSUSA items 380.6350 and 380.6650); Changes in U.S. rate of duty, ad valorem equivalents of the rates, and U.S. imports for consumption, specified years 1930 to 1972, and January-June 1972-73

| Period            | Changes in rates of duty               |  | Ad valorem equivalents of the rates of duty, based on imports in 1972 |                                    | Imports   |   | Total                |
|-------------------|--|--|---|------------------------------------|---|---|----------------------|
|                   | Valued not over \$4 per pound          | Valued over \$4 per pound              | Valued not over \$4 over \$4 per pound                                | Valued over \$4 over \$4 per pound | Valued not over \$4 pound (TSUSA item 380.6350) | Valued over \$4 per pound (TSUSA item 380.6650) |                      |
|                   | Cents per pound and percent ad valorem | Cents per pound and percent ad valorem | Percent   | Percent                            | Quantity 1,000 units                            | Quantity 1,000 units                            | Quantity 1,000 units |
|                   |  |  |   |                                    | Value 1,000 dollars                             | Value 1,000 dollars                             | Value 1,000 dollars  |
| 1930              | 33¢ + 45%                              | 50¢ + 50%                              | 54.7  | 55.3                               | 2/  | 2/  | 2/                   |
| 1939              | 33¢ + 30% 3/                           | 50¢ + 30% 3/                           | 39.7  | 35.3                               | 2/  | 2/  | 2/                   |
| 1948              | 25¢ + 25% 1/                           | 37.5¢ + 25% 1/                         | 32.4  | 29.0                               | 2/  | 2/  | 2/                   |
| 1956              | 25¢ + 23.5% 5/                         | 37.5¢ + 23.5% 5/                       | 30.9  | 27.5                               | 2/  | 2/  | 2/                   |
| 1957              | 25¢ + 22.5% 5/                         | 37.5¢ + 22.5% 5/                       | 29.9  | 26.5                               | 2/  | 2/  | 2/                   |
| 1958              | 25¢ + 21% 5/                           | 37.5¢ + 21% 5/                         | 28.4  | 25.0                               | 2/  | 2/  | 2/                   |
| 1964              |  |  |   |                                    | 1   | 104   | 105                  |
| 1965              |  |  |   |                                    | 1   | 170   | 171                  |
| 1966              |  |  |   |                                    | 6/  | 214   | 214                  |
| 1967              |  |  |   |                                    |   | 31  | 5,381                |
| 1968              |  |  |   |                                    | 2   | 36  | 9,773                |
| 1969              |  |  |   |                                    | 3   | 62  | 14,016               |
| 1970              |  |  |   |                                    | 6   | 390   | 18,429               |
| 1971              |  |  |   |                                    | 39  | 486   | 16,079               |
| 1972              |  |  |   |                                    | 24  | 283   | 13,872               |
| 1972: (Jan.-June) |  |  |   |                                    | 28  | 267   | 5,145                |
| 1973: (Jan.-June) |  |  |   |                                    | 10  | 127   | 183                  |
|                   |  |  |   |                                    | 7   | 95  | 232                  |

1/ Includes men's and boys', for which data are not separately reported. It is believed that boys' suits account for a minor part of total imports.  
 2/ Comparable data not available.  
 3/ Trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective Jan. 1, 1939.  
 4/ GATT, effective Jan. 1, 1948.  
 5/ GATT, reduced in three stages, last stage effective June 30, 1958.  
 6/ Less than 500 units.

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

Table 7.--Men's 1/ suits, not ornamented, not knit, of manmade fibers (TSUSA item 380.8450): Changes in U.S. rate of duty, ad valorem equivalent of the rate, and U.S. imports for consumption, specified years 1930 to 1972, and January-June 1972-73

| Period               | Change in rate<br>of duty                               | Ad valorem<br>equivalent of<br>the rate, based<br>on imports in<br>1972 | Imports                           |                                  |
|----------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
|                      |   |   | Quantity<br><u>1,000</u><br>units | Value<br><u>1,000</u><br>dollars |
|                      | <u>Cents per pound and</u><br><u>percent ad valorem</u> | <u>Percent</u>  |                                   |                                  |
| 1930-----            | 45¢ + 65%   | 73.8  | <u>2/</u>                         | <u>2/</u>                        |
| 1948-----            | 27.5¢ + 35% <u>3/</u>                                   | 40.4  | <u>2/</u>                         | <u>2/</u>                        |
| 1951-----            | 25¢ + 32.5% <u>4/</u>                                   | 37.4  | <u>2/</u>                         | <u>2/</u>                        |
| 1958-----            | 25¢ + 27.5% <u>5/</u>                                   | 32.4  | <u>2/</u>                         | <u>2/</u>                        |
| 1964-----            |   |   | 11                                | 31                               |
| 1965-----            |   |   | 37                                | 140                              |
| 1966-----            |   |   | 23                                | 212                              |
| 1967-----            |   |   | 8                                 | 119                              |
| 1968-----            |   |   | 55                                | 703                              |
| 1969-----            |   |   | 355                               | 2,478                            |
| 1970-----            |   |   | 528                               | 4,799                            |
| 1971-----            |   |   | 481                               | 3,801                            |
| 1972-----            |   |   | 370                               | 4,107                            |
| 1972: (Jan.-June)--- |   |   | 224                               | 2,156                            |
| 1973: (Jan.-June)--- |   |   | 172                               | 2,376                            |

1/ Includes men's and boys' suits, for which data are not recorded separately. It is believed that boys' suits account for a minor part of total imports.

2/ Comparable data not available.

3/ GATT, effective Jan. 1, 1948.

4/ GATT, effective June 6, 1951.

5/ GATT, effective June 30, 1958.

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

Table 8.--Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts (outer), not ornamented, not knit, of wool (TSUSA items 380.6360 and 380.6660): Changes in U.S. rate of duty, ad valorem equivalent of the rates, and U.S. imports for consumption, specified years 1930 to 1972, and January-June 1972-73

| Period            | Changes in rates of duty      |                           |  | Ad valorem equivalent of the rates of duty, based on imports in 1972 |                                    |         | Imports   |   |          | Total  |       |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|------------------------------------|---------|---|---|----------|--------|-------|
|                   | Valued not over \$4 per pound | Valued over \$4 per pound | Cents per pound and percent ad valorem | Valued not over \$4 over \$4 per pound                               | Valued over \$4 over \$4 per pound | Percent | Valued not over \$4 per pound (TSUSA item 380.6360) | Valued over \$4 per pound (TSUSA item 380.6660) | Quantity |        | Value |
|                   |                               |                           |  |  |                                    |         |   |   |          |        |       |
| 1930              | 33¢ + 45%                     | 50¢ + 50%                 |  | 56.7   | 1,000                              | 1,000   | 1,000   | 1,000   | 1,000    | 1,000  |       |
| 1939              | 33¢ + 30% 2/                  | 50¢ + 30% 2/              |  | 36.7   | 1,000                              | 1,000   | 1,000   | 1,000   | 1,000    | 1,000  |       |
| 1948              | 25¢ + 25% 3/                  | 37.5¢ + 25% 3/            |  | 30.1   | 1,000                              | 1,000   | 1,000   | 1,000   | 1,000    | 1,000  |       |
| 1956              | 25¢ + 23.5% 4/                | 37.5¢ + 23.5% 4/          |  | 28.6   | 1,000                              | 1,000   | 1,000   | 1,000   | 1,000    | 1,000  |       |
| 1957              | 25¢ + 22.5% 4/                | 37.5¢ + 22.5% 4/          |  | 27.6   | 1,000                              | 1,000   | 1,000   | 1,000   | 1,000    | 1,000  |       |
| 1958              | 25¢ + 21% 4/                  | 37.5¢ + 21% 4/            |  | 26.1   | 1,000                              | 1,000   | 1,000   | 1,000   | 1,000    | 1,000  |       |
| 1964              |                               |                           |  |  | 29                                 | 426     | 34  | 3,061   | 63       | 3,187  |       |
| 1965              |                               |                           |  |  | 4                                  | 148     | 44  | 3,821   | 48       | 3,969  |       |
| 1966              |                               |                           |  |  | 1                                  | 76      | 50  | 4,353   | 51       | 4,429  |       |
| 1967              |                               |                           |  |  | 5                                  | 110     | 58  | 4,700   | 63       | 4,810  |       |
| 1968              |                               |                           |  |  | 4                                  | 170     | 97  | 7,593   | 101      | 7,763  |       |
| 1969              |                               |                           |  |  | 6                                  | 300     | 145   | 11,093  | 151      | 11,393 |       |
| 1970              |                               |                           |  |  | 7                                  | 283     | 180   | 13,711  | 187      | 13,994 |       |
| 1971              |                               |                           |  |  | 5                                  | 184     | 104   | 7,985   | 109      | 8,169  |       |
| 1972: (Jan.-June) |                               |                           |  |  | 2                                  | 92      | 27  | 2,673   | 29       | 2,765  |       |
| 1973: (Jan.-June) |                               |                           |  |  | 1                                  | 42      | 15  | 1,223   | 16       | 1,265  |       |
|                   |                               |                           |  |  | 5/                                 | 24      | 9   | 1,092   | 9        | 1,116  |       |

1/ Comparable data not available. 2/ Trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective Jan. 1, 1939. 3/ GATT, effective Jan. 1, 1948. 4/ GATT, reduced in three stages, last stage effective June 30, 1958. 5/ Less than 500 dozen.

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

Table 9.--Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts (outer), not ornamented, not knit, of manmade fibers (TSUSA item 380.8455): Changes in U.S. rate of duty, ad valorem equivalent of the rate, and U.S. imports for consumption, specified years 1930 to 1972, and January-June 1972-73

| Period              | Change in rate<br>of duty                              | Ad valorem<br>equivalent of<br>the rate, based<br>on imports in<br>1972 | Imports                |                          |
|---------------------|--|---|------------------------|--------------------------|
|                     |  |   | Quantity               | Value                    |
|                     | <u>Cents per pound<br/>plus percent<br/>ad valorem</u> | <u>Percent</u>  | <u>1,000<br/>dozen</u> | <u>1,000<br/>dollars</u> |
| 1930-----           | 45¢ + 65%  | 77.4  | 1/                     | 1/                       |
| 1948-----           | 27.5¢ + 35% <u>2/</u>                                  | 42.6  | 1/                     | 1/                       |
| 1951-----           | 25¢ + 32.5% <u>3/</u>                                  | 39.4  | 1/                     | 1/                       |
| 1958-----           | 25¢ + 27.5% <u>4/</u>                                  | 34.4  | 1/                     | 1/                       |
| 1964-----           |  |   | 62                     | 1,080                    |
| 1965-----           |  |   | 62                     | 1,155                    |
| 1966-----           |  |   | 78                     | 1,501                    |
| 1967-----           |  |   | 123                    | 2,528                    |
| 1968-----           |  |   | 167                    | 2,987                    |
| 1969-----           |  |   | 332                    | 6,277                    |
| 1970-----           |  |   | 550                    | 10,893                   |
| 1971-----           |  |   | 490                    | 10,343                   |
| 1972-----           |  |   | 550                    | 14,928                   |
| 1972: (Jan.-June)-- |  |   | 278                    | 5,778                    |
| 1973: (Jan.-June)-- |  |   | 256                    | 6,621                    |

1/ Comparable data not available.

2/ GATT, effective Jan. 1, 1948.

3/ GATT, effective June 6, 1951.

4/ GATT, effective June 30, 1958.

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

Table 10.--Woven wool and polyester/wool worsted apparel fabrics: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1964-72 and January-March 1972 and 1973

| Item and period                 | Production                | Imports                   | Apparent consumption <u>1/</u> | Ratio of imports to consumption |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
|                                 | <u>1,000 linear yards</u> | <u>1,000 linear yards</u> | <u>1,000 linear yards</u>      | Percent                         |
| Wool worsted fabrics:           |                           |                           |                                |                                 |
| 1964-----                       | 2/ 59,473                 | 3/ 23,328                 | 82,801                         | 28.2                            |
| 1965-----                       | 2/ 65,399                 | 3/ 32,604                 | 98,003                         | 33.3                            |
| 1966-----                       | 2/ 63,437                 | 3/ 28,867                 | 92,304                         | 31.3                            |
| 1967-----                       | 2/ 51,669                 | 3/ 29,056                 | 80,725                         | 36.0                            |
| 1968-----                       | 2/ 64,253                 | 3/ 36,427                 | 100,680                        | 36.2                            |
| 1969-----                       | 2/ 59,972                 | 3/ 31,413                 | 91,385                         | 34.4                            |
| 1970-----                       | 2/ 50,782                 | 3/ 22,853                 | 73,635                         | 31.0                            |
| 1971-----                       | 2/ 32,460                 | 3/ 10,088                 | 42,548                         | 23.7                            |
| 1972-----                       | 2/ 20,674                 | 3/ 5,647                  | 26,321                         | 21.5                            |
| 1972: (Jan.-March)---           | 2/ 5,856                  | 3/ 1,394                  | 7,250                          | 19.2                            |
| 1973: (Jan.-March)---           | 2/ 6,298                  | 3/ 1,714                  | 8,012                          | 21.4                            |
| Polyester/wool worsted fabrics: |                           |                           |                                |                                 |
| 1964-----                       | 4/ 30,008                 | 5/ 542                    | 30,550                         | 1.8                             |
| 1965-----                       | 4/ 40,060                 | 5/ 864                    | 40,924                         | 2.1                             |
| 1966-----                       | 4/ 40,370                 | 5/ 1,240                  | 41,610                         | 3.0                             |
| 1967-----                       | 4/ 45,431                 | 5/ 1,501                  | 46,932                         | 3.2                             |
| 1968-----                       | 4/ 50,264                 | 5/ 2,373                  | 52,637                         | 4.5                             |
| 1969-----                       | 4/ 49,363                 | 5/ 5,695                  | 55,058                         | 10.3                            |
| 1970-----                       | 4/ 37,765                 | 5/ 6,474                  | 44,239                         | 14.6                            |
| 1971-----                       | 4/ 16,779                 | 5/ 2,500                  | 19,279                         | 13.0                            |
| 1972-----                       | 4/ 16,244                 | 5/ 1,743                  | 17,987                         | 9.7                             |
| 1972: (Jan.-March)---           | 4/ 3,709                  | 5/ 404                    | 4,113                          | 9.8                             |
| 1973: (Jan.-March)---           | 4/ 2,283                  | 5/ 605                    | 2,888                          | 20.9                            |
| Total:                          |                           |                           |                                |                                 |
| 1964-----                       | 89,481                    | 23,870                    | 113,351                        | 21.1                            |
| 1965-----                       | 105,459                   | 33,468                    | 138,927                        | 24.1                            |
| 1966-----                       | 103,807                   | 30,107                    | 133,914                        | 22.5                            |
| 1967-----                       | 97,100                    | 30,557                    | 127,657                        | 23.9                            |
| 1968-----                       | 114,517                   | 38,800                    | 153,317                        | 25.3                            |
| 1969-----                       | 109,335                   | 37,108                    | 146,443                        | 25.3                            |
| 1970-----                       | 88,547                    | 29,327                    | 117,874                        | 24.9                            |
| 1971-----                       | 49,239                    | 12,588                    | 61,827                         | 20.4                            |
| 1972-----                       | 36,918                    | 7,390                     | 44,308                         | 16.7                            |
| 1972: (Jan.-March)---           | 9,565                     | 1,798                     | 11,363                         | 15.8                            |
| 1973: (Jan.-March)---           | 8,581                     | 2,319                     | 10,900                         | 21.3                            |

1/ Production plus imports. Exports of the worsted fabrics herein considered are believed to be much smaller than imports and are believed to be equivalent to a very small percentage of domestic consumption.

2/ Does not include production for government orders.

3/ Partly estimated. Consists of certain fabrics weighing not over 8 ounces per square yard, valued over \$2 per pound.

4/ Chiefly spun polyester blends with wool.

5/ Woven fabrics of manmade fibers, containing over 17 percent of wool by weight, weighing not over 8 ounces per square yard, valued over \$2 per pound.

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



Table 11.--Woven wool and polyester/wool worsted fabrics: Deliveries to the military, 1966-72

(In thousands of linear yards)

| Year      | Wool                |                 |                    |       | Poly-<br>ester/<br>wool | Total  |
|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------|-------------------------|--------|
|           | Gabardine <u>1/</u> | Serge <u>2/</u> | Tropical <u>3/</u> | Total |                         |        |
| 1966----- | 1,078               | 3,804           | 754                | 5,636 | 4,853                   | 10,489 |
| 1967----- | 2,792               | 4,527           | 781                | 8,100 | 8,241                   | 16,341 |
| 1968----- | 125                 | 2,889           | 1,261              | 4,275 | 2,211                   | 6,486  |
| 1969----- | 836                 | 2,659           | 49                 | 3,544 | 1,193                   | 4,737  |
| 1970----- | 1,292               | 2,913           | -                  | 4,205 | 5,123                   | 9,328  |
| 1971----- | 202                 | -               | -                  | 202   | 1,057                   | 1,259  |
| 1972----- | 740                 | 401             | -                  | 1,141 | 3,446                   | 4,587  |

1/ Mostly 14.5 ounces per linear yard for use in overcoats.

2/ Mostly 13 ounces to 15 ounces per linear yard for use in winter weight uniforms.

3/ Mostly 9 ounces to 9.5 ounces per linear yard for use in summer weight uniforms.

Source: Compiled from U.S. Department of Agriculture, "Wool Situation" reports.

\* \* \* \* \*

Table 13.--Woven fabrics of manmade fibers: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1962-72

| Year      | Production <sup>1/</sup>       | Imports                        | Exports                        | Apparent consumption           | Ratio of imports to consumption |
|-----------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
|           | <u>1,000</u><br><u>sq. yd.</u> | <u>1,000</u><br><u>sq. yd.</u> | <u>1,000</u><br><u>sq. yd.</u> | <u>1,000</u><br><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                             |
| 1972----- | 6,403,063                      | 256,415                        | 199,574                        | 6,459,904                      | 4.0                             |

<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 14.--Knit fabrics: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1964-72

| Year      | Production <sup>1/</sup> | Imports        | Exports <sup>2/</sup> | Apparent consumption | Ratio of imports to consumption |
|-----------|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
|           | Million pounds           | Million pounds | Million pounds        | Million pounds       | Percent                         |
| 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                             |
| 1972----- | 892                      | 43             | 12                    | 923                  | 4.7                             |

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

<sup>2/</sup> 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 15.--Certain men's and boys' apparel, not knit: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, by types, 1964-72

| Type of apparel and year                   | Production  | Imports     | Exports     | Apparent consumption | Ratio of imports to consumption |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
|  | 1,000 units | 1,000 units | 1,000 units | 1,000 units          | Percent                         |
| <b>Suits:</b>                              |             |             |             |                      |                                 |
| 1964                                       | 26,748      | 2/ 122      | 3/ 109      | 26,761               | 4/                              |
| 1965                                       | 27,708      | 2/ 242      | 107         | 27,843               |                                 |
| 1966                                       | 26,700      | 2/ 264      | 113         | 26,851               | 1                               |
| 1967                                       | 24,372      | 2/ 269      | 108         | 24,533               | 1                               |
| 1968                                       | 25,452      | 2/ 478      | 72          | 25,858               | 2                               |
| 1969                                       | 27,444      | 2/ 940      | 84          | 28,300               | 3                               |
| 1970                                       | 20,976      | 2/ 1,495    | 81          | 22,390               | 7                               |
| 1971                                       | 13,716      | 2/ 1,273    | 61          | 14,928               | 9                               |
| 1972                                       | 5/ 12,792   | 2/ 902      | 71          | 13,623               | 7                               |
| <b>Trousers, slacks, and outer shorts:</b> |             |             |             |                      |                                 |
| 1964                                       | 6/ 431,568  | 24,040      | 3/ 6,600    | 449,008              | 5                               |
| 1965                                       | 6/ 435,228  | 28,644      | 9,043       | 454,829              | 6                               |
| 1966                                       | 6/ 463,908  | 26,335      | 11,973      | 478,270              | 6                               |
| 1967                                       | 6/ 460,884  | 30,774      | 15,687      | 475,971              | 6                               |
| 1968                                       | 6/ 476,772  | 34,914      | 19,805      | 491,881              | 7                               |
| 1969                                       | 6/ 482,448  | 37,649      | 30,053      | 490,044              | 8                               |
| 1970                                       | 6/ 480,480  | 39,794      | 19,795      | 500,479              | 8                               |
| 1971                                       | 6/ 456,708  | 39,613      | 21,079      | 475,242              | 8                               |
| 1972                                       | 5/ 446,184  | 40,270      | 20,713      | 465,741              | 9                               |

1/ Includes ornamented and not ornamented.

2/ Excludes suits of cotton and of silk; data not separately reported.

3/ Estimated. 4/ Less than 0.5 percent. 5/ Preliminary.

6/ Includes dress and sport trousers, jeans, jean-cut trousers, dungarees, waistband overalls, outerwear shorts, uniform trousers, and work trousers.

Source: Compiled from statistics of the National Cotton Council of America and official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 16.--Woven wool worsted apparel fabrics: U.S. production, 1/ by type and weight bracket, 1967-72 and January-March 1972 and 1973

(In thousands of linear yards)

| Type and period                | Weight bracket  |                    |                     |                 | Total  |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------|
|                                | Less than 9 oz. | 9 oz. up to 13 oz. | 13 oz. up to 16 oz. | 16 oz. and over |        |
| <b>Men's and boys':</b>        |                 |                    |                     |                 |        |
| 1967-----                      | 8,719           | 30,139             | 3,049               | 961             | 42,868 |
| 1968-----                      | 15,219          | 38,596             | 3,010               | 1,155           | 57,980 |
| 1969-----                      | 12,716          | 36,744             | 3,502               | 1,079           | 54,041 |
| 1970-----                      | 8,190           | 34,781             | 3,314               | 712             | 46,997 |
| 1971-----                      | 4,948           | 21,263             | 2,531               | 439             | 29,181 |
| 1972-----                      | 1,549           | 11,497             | 3,266               | 630             | 16,942 |
| 1972: (January-March)-----     | 783             | 3,720              | 456                 | 124             | 5,093  |
| 1973: (January-March)-----     | 181             | 3,759              | 1,140               | 248             | 5,328  |
| <b>Women's and children's:</b> |                 |                    |                     |                 |        |
| 1967-----                      | 2,955           | 3,147              | 1,256               | 1,443           | 8,801  |
| 1968-----                      | 1,059           | 3,038              | 617                 | 1,559           | 6,273  |
| 1969-----                      | 437             | 2,760              | 673                 | 2,061           | 5,931  |
| 1970-----                      | 775             | 729                | 305                 | 1,976           | 3,785  |
| 1971-----                      | 949             | 353                | 292                 | 1,685           | 3,279  |
| 1972-----                      | 570             | 718                | 571                 | 1,873           | 3,732  |
| 1972: (January-March)-----     | 194             | 142                | 77                  | 350             | 763    |
| 1973: (January-March)-----     | 48              | 79                 | 228                 | 615             | 970    |
| <b>Total:</b>                  |                 |                    |                     |                 |        |
| 1967-----                      | 11,674          | 33,286             | 4,305               | 2,404           | 51,669 |
| 1968-----                      | 16,278          | 41,634             | 3,627               | 2,714           | 64,253 |
| 1969-----                      | 13,153          | 39,504             | 4,175               | 3,140           | 59,972 |
| 1970-----                      | 8,965           | 35,510             | 3,619               | 2,688           | 50,782 |
| 1971-----                      | 5,897           | 21,616             | 2,823               | 2,124           | 32,460 |
| 1972-----                      | 2,119           | 12,215             | 3,837               | 2,503           | 20,674 |
| 1972: (January-March)-----     | 987             | 3,862              | 533                 | 474             | 5,856  |
| 1973: (January-March)-----     | 229             | 3,838              | 1,368               | 863             | 6,298  |

1/ Does not include production for government orders.

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

Table 17.--Wool worsted fabric: U.S. production by weight per linear yard, average 1967-69 and 1970-72

| Type and period         | (Percent)       |                    |                     |                 | Total |
|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------|
|                         | Weight bracket  |                    |                     |                 |       |
|                         | Less than 9 oz. | 9 oz. up to 13 oz. | 13 oz. up to 16 oz. | 16 oz. and over |       |
| Men's and boys':        |                 |                    |                     |                 |       |
| 1967-69-----            | 23.7            | 68.0               | 6.2                 | 2.1             | 100.0 |
| 1970-72-----            | 15.8            | 72.5               | 9.8                 | 1.9             | 100.0 |
| Women's and children's: |                 |                    |                     |                 |       |
| 1967-69-----            | 21.2            | 42.6               | 12.1                | 24.1            | 100.0 |
| 1970-72-----            | 21.2            | 16.7               | 10.8                | 51.3            | 100.0 |
| Total:                  |                 |                    |                     |                 |       |
| 1967-69-----            | 23.4            | 65.0               | 6.9                 | 4.7             | 100.0 |
| 1970-72-----            | 16.3            | 66.8               | 9.9                 | 7.0             | 100.0 |

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

Table 18.--Double-knit (including interlock) fabrics for dress, suitings, and sportswear: Shipments, including interplant transfers, by chief fiber component, 1967-72 and by quarters, 1971-72 and January-March 1973

| Period           | (In thousands of pounds) |       |                        |         |                 |           |        |        |  |  | Total   |
|------------------|--------------------------|-------|------------------------|---------|-----------------|-----------|--------|--------|--|--|---------|
|                  | Chief fiber component    |       |                        |         |                 |           |        |        |  |  |         |
|                  | Cotton                   | Wool  | Acetate and triacetate | Acrylic | Nylon, filament | Polyester |        | Other  |  |  |         |
|                  |                          |       |                        |         | Filament        | Spun      |        |        |  |  |         |
| 1967             | 16,555                   | 5,879 | 3,462                  | 7,784   | 10,841          | 11,413    |        | 3,274  |  |  | 59,208  |
| 1968             | 26,239                   | 9,370 | 3,431                  | 10,014  | 13,115          | 20,156    |        | 1,798  |  |  | 84,123  |
| 1969             | 35,465                   | 1/    | 2,556                  | 1/      | 16,755          | 43,597    |        | 37,974 |  |  | 136,347 |
| 1970             | 38,048                   | 1/    | 1,807                  | 1/      | 21,339          | 69,656    |        | 35,736 |  |  | 166,586 |
| 1971             | 57,815                   | 4,423 | 1,322                  | 17,391  | 14,912          | 134,171   | 8,819  | 10,214 |  |  | 249,067 |
| 1972             | 47,153                   | 1/    | 1,416                  | 21,075  | 16,829          | 168,229   | 14,956 | 13,824 |  |  | 284,571 |
| 1973:            |                          |       |                        |         |                 |           |        |        |  |  |         |
| January-March    | 14,060                   | 979   | 364                    | 4,317   | 4,280           | 31,491    | 1,628  | 2,397  |  |  | 59,516  |
| April-June       | 14,951                   | 1,379 | 367                    | 4,278   | 3,873           | 33,720    | 1,972  | 2,342  |  |  | 62,882  |
| July-September   | 14,847                   | 1,257 | 352                    | 4,246   | 3,256           | 32,647    | 2,493  | 2,495  |  |  | 61,593  |
| October-December | 13,957                   | 808   | 239                    | 4,550   | 3,503           | 36,313    | 2,726  | 2,980  |  |  | 65,076  |
| 1972:            |                          |       |                        |         |                 |           |        |        |  |  |         |
| January-March    | 12,533                   | 468   | 444                    | 3,862   | 4,144           | 34,021    | 3,155  | 3,270  |  |  | 61,897  |
| April-June       | 15,388                   | 1/    | 376                    | 5,867   | 3,770           | 40,601    | 3,893  | 4,231  |  |  | 74,126  |
| July-September   | 13,604                   | 1/    | 350                    | 6,092   | 3,428           | 42,450    | 4,263  | 3,411  |  |  | 74,219  |
| October-December | 5,628                    | 1/    | 246                    | 5,254   | 5,487           | 51,157    | 3,645  | 2,912  |  |  | 74,329  |
| 1973:            |                          |       |                        |         |                 |           |        |        |  |  |         |
| January-March    | 7,186                    | 1/    | 398                    | 4,263   | 5,988           | 61,576    | 6,047  | 1,629  |  |  | 87,087  |

1/ Not available. Included in "other."

Source: Current Industrial Reports, series MQ-22K.

Table 19.--Certain men's apparel: U.S. production, by types of fabric, 1964-72

(In thousands of units)

| Year                                | Of woven fabric   | Of knit fabric    | Total             |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Dress suits:                        |                   |                   |                   |
| 1964-----                           | 20,352            | -                 | 20,352            |
| 1965-----                           | 21,852            | -                 | 21,852            |
| 1966-----                           | 20,496            | -                 | 20,496            |
| 1967-----                           | 19,488            | -                 | 19,488            |
| 1968-----                           | 20,568            | -                 | 20,568            |
| 1969-----                           | 23,016            | 240               | 23,256            |
| 1970-----                           | 16,632            | 1,056             | 17,688            |
| 1971-----                           | 10,236            | 6,264             | 16,500            |
| 1972-----                           | <u>1/</u> 9,984   | <u>1/</u> 8,172   | <u>1/</u> 18,156  |
| Dress and sport trousers: <u>2/</u> |                   |                   |                   |
| 1964-----                           | 128,376           | -                 | 128,376           |
| 1965-----                           | 142,380           | -                 | 142,380           |
| 1966-----                           | 147,252           | -                 | 147,252           |
| 1967-----                           | 146,004           | -                 | 146,004           |
| 1968-----                           | 164,880           | -                 | 164,880           |
| 1969-----                           | 165,648           | 504               | 166,152           |
| 1970-----                           | 161,448           | 12,156            | 173,604           |
| 1971-----                           | 123,108           | 60,636            | 183,744           |
| 1972-----                           | <u>1/</u> 101,052 | <u>1/</u> 101,052 | <u>1/</u> 202,104 |

1/ Preliminary.2/ Excludes jeans, jean-cut trousers, dungarees, and waistband overalls.

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

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