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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

CERTAIN WOVEN FABRICS, INCLUDING LAMINATED
FABRICS, OF WOOL
FORMER WORKERS OF BAXTER WOOLEN CO., INC.,
AND STRAFFORD PROCESSING CORP., OF EAST ROCHESTER, N. H.

Report to the President
on Investigation No. TEA-W-254
Under Section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962

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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION *cop 2*

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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. International Trade Commission,
January 17, 1975.

To the President:

In accordance with section 301 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (TEA) (19 U.S.C. 1901), the U.S. International Trade 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 November 18, 1974, a petition was received on behalf of the former workers of Baxter Woolen Co., Inc., and Strafford Processing Corp., both of East Rochester, N.H., for a determination of their eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance. On November 27, 1974, the Commission instituted an investigation (TEA-W-254) to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, articles like or directly competitive with woven fabrics, including laminated fabrics, of wool (of the types provided for in items 336.60, 355.70, 1/ and 359.30 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS)), produced by said firm 2/ are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten

1/ Pursuant to its authority under sec. 403(a), the Commission, on Dec. 27, 1974, amended the scope of its investigation to include TSUS item 355.70, which was not originally covered by the notice of the investigation.

2/ Also pursuant to sec. 403(a) of the TEA, for the purposes of this investigation, the Commission decided to treat the highly integrated operations of Baxter Woolen Co., Inc., and Strafford Processing Corp. as those of a single firm.

to cause, the unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of such firm or an appropriate subdivision thereof.

Notice of the receipt of the petition and the institution of the investigation was published in the Federal Register on December 4, 1974 (39 F.R. 42038). No public hearing was requested, and none was held.

The information in this report was obtained principally from the president of Baxter Woolen Co., Inc., and Strafford Processing Corp., from customers, from the selling agent, from other Government agencies, and from the Commission's files.

Finding of the Commission

On the basis of its investigation, the Commission finds that articles like or directly competitive with woven fabrics, including laminated fabrics, of wool (of the types provided for in items 336.60, 355.70 and 359.30 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States) produced by the Baxter Woolen Co., Inc., and Strafford Processing Corp., East Rochester, N.H., are not, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of such firm or an appropriate subdivision thereof.

Views of Chairman Bedell, Vice Chairman Parker,
and Commissioners Moore and Ablondi

This investigation relates to a petition for a determination of eligibility for adjustment assistance filed with the U.S. Tariff Commission (now the U.S. International Trade Commission) by the former workers of the Baxter Woolen Co., Inc., and Strafford Processing Corp., both of East Rochester, N.H. These two companies are treated as a single firm by the Commission for the purposes of this investigation and are referred to hereinafter as Baxter.

Baxter's production was essentially a vertical operation from fiber to bonded fabric. Virtually all of the yarn used was spun in the Baxter mill. The principal item of production was woven fabric, chiefly of wool by weight, over 16 ounces per linear yard. Baxter produced mainly two categories of woven fabrics: (1) a wool/nylon blend, bonded to sheet plastic foam and/or to a knit acetate backing, and (2) unbonded wool/nylon blends. The former accounted for 80 percent of Baxter's production. Baxter ceased operations in September 1974, and its workers became unemployed.

The Trade Expansion Act of 1962 requires that increased imports, resulting in major part from trade-agreement concessions, of articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm employing the petitioning workers must be the major factor causing, or threatening to cause, the unemployment or underemployment. On the basis of the available evidence, we have concluded that concession-generated increased imports were not the major factor causing the unemployment of the petitioning workers.

Information developed in the course of the investigation revealed that operational difficulties and deteriorating quality were the important factors that led to the closing of Baxter and the consequent unemployment of its workers.

The operational difficulties experienced by Baxter between 1971 and 1974 resulted from undercapitalization, lack of adequate credit, excessively high overhead, and increased fuel costs. The excessively high overhead resulted from payments due on back taxes and outstanding loans, and high interest rates on such loans.

In none of the years during the period 1971-74 was Baxter able to realize a profit on its operations, despite an increase in sales in 1973. Its sales began to decline significantly in early 1974 and its two mills closed in September 1974.

Because of the quality of the fabric produced by Baxter, U.S. apparel manufacturers considered the firm a secondary supplier in the U.S. market. Particularly in 1974, the manufacturers using Baxter as a secondary source experienced increasingly serious problems with the quality of Baxter's fabrics. As a result, these customers of Baxter's switched to other U.S. manufacturers; however, none could be discovered who switched to sources supplying imported fabrics.

In addition to the foregoing, the investigation revealed that the sharp increase in the popularity of knit, including double-knit, fabrics of manmade fibers caused a drastic decline in U.S. demand for heavy woolen fabrics, including the woven woolens produced by Baxter.

For the reasons stated above we have made a negative determination in the instant case.

Views of Commissioner Leonard

This investigation relates to a petition for adjustment assistance filed with the International Trade Commission (formerly the Tariff Commission) by the former workers of the Baxter Woolen Co., Inc., and Strafford Processing Corp., East Rochester, N.H. The companies, which were treated as a single firm for purposes of this investigation and which will hereinafter be referred to as Baxter, closed in September 1974; their operations had been unprofitable since 1971.

Baxter produced fabrics of yarns spun on the woolen system; the fabrics were of wool and of blends of wool and manmade fibers. Most of the fabrics were bonded either to knit acetate fabrics or to sheet plastic foam backed with knit acetate fabrics, and were then sold by Baxter's New York-based selling agent. In recent years, nearly all of these fabrics were sold to producers of women's fall and winter coats.

The criteria

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 an article produced by the petitioning workers must be imported in increased quantities;
- (2) The increased imports must be in major part the result of concessions granted under trade agreements;

- (3) The petitioning workers must be unemployed or underemployed, or threatened with unemployment or underemployment; and
- (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.

Imports not the major factor

In the instant case, without necessarily concluding on any of the other criteria, I find that the fourth criterion listed above has not been met, and therefore I have made a negative determination.

The difficulties faced by Baxter, and thus by Baxter's workers, can be correlated more closely with domestic market competition and operating and quality problems than with any import competition. The investigation revealed that the three most important factors contributing to the closing of the Baxter plant and consequently to the unemployment of Baxter workers were (1) the tremendous increase in popularity of double-knit fabrics, resulting in a very sharp decline during 1971 in the popularity of, and the market demand for, bonded and laminated fabrics of the types produced by Baxter; (2) increased operational difficulties, resulting from a loss of credit; and (3) maintenance of product quality.

Rise of double-knits

In the early and middle 1960's, bonded and laminated fabrics were made mostly with woven wool or wool-blend face fabrics, but thereafter they were made chiefly with woven face fabrics of manmade fibers (mainly acrylic) and single-knit face fabrics of manmade fibers. Baxter did not follow these trends, but through 1970 still enjoyed success with its

established product lines of wool. Rapid increases in demand for laminated fabrics in general had benefited domestic producers, as there was no great impact from imports of these fabrics. The consumption of bonded and laminated fabrics reached a peak in 1970 of close to 450 million linear yards. However, such fabrics began to lose popularity, and consumption sharply declined to 175 million linear yards in 1971 and to about 60 million linear yards in 1974. U.S. consumption of woven wool fabrics similar to those produced by Baxter, some of which were used as face fabrics in bonded and laminated fabrics, dropped precipitously, from 56 million linear yards in 1969 to 31 million linear yards in 1973. This significant reduction in market demand adversely affected both domestic production and imports.

U.S. consumption of knit fabrics, including double-knit fabrics, increased 37 percent between 1969 and 1971. These fabrics were substituted to a great extent in the production of the apparel items in which Baxter fabrics were being used and were, thus, in direct competition for use in women's, misses', juniors', girls', and children's jackets, skirts, suits, and slacks. Double-knit fabrics, which offered the dimensional stability obtained in woven fabrics of wool, were priced on the average somewhat lower than, and replaced part of the demand for, the woven fabrics. Baxter did not have the facilities to produce the more popular double-knit fabrics, and its sales were curtailed substantially in 1971 as a result of the sudden drop in demand for bonded fabrics.

Loss of credit

The Small Business Administration (SBA) has been assisting Baxter since 1964. The SBA extended a second operating loan to Baxter in July 1971. However, a major financial loss was already developing and in late 1971 Baxter underwent bankruptcy proceedings. Sales increased slightly in 1972 and actually recovered abruptly in 1973, but then declined again in 1974. However, Baxter's operations remained unprofitable each year during 1972-74. Initially, bankruptcy proceedings resulted in a degree of financial stability, but the resultant loss of credit standing with the trade destroyed any competitive advantage held by Baxter. Without credit, the company was forced to pay in advance for its raw materials while other U.S. producers were able to take advantage of deferred payments.

Quality of products

The investigation also revealed that the quality of Baxter's products was below that of other domestic producers and had declined substantially in 1974. U.S. apparel manufacturers considered Baxter as a secondary supplier and when these customers experienced difficulties with the quality of Baxter's products, they switched to other U.S. producers

Conclusion

Thus, it was the above enumerated circumstances that caused woe unto Baxter and its workers. Therefore, any increased imports resulting in major part from trade-agreement concessions are not the major factor in causing the unemployment or underemployment of the petitioning workers.

View of Commissioner Minchew

In response to the petition filed on behalf of the former workers of the Baxter Woolen Co., Inc., and the Strafford Processing Corp., both in East Rochester, N.H., which ceased operations in September 1974, for a determination of their eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance under section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (TEA), I have concluded that the statutory requirements set forth in section 301(c) of that act are not met and, accordingly, I have made a negative determination.

The TEA sections 301(c)(2) and (3) state that--

(2) In the case of a petition by a group of workers for a determination of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance under chapter 3, the Tariff Commission shall promptly make an investigation to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, an article like or directly competitive with an article produced by such workers' firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof, is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of such firm or subdivision.

(3) For purposes of paragraph . . . (2), increased imports shall be considered to cause, or threaten to cause, serious injury to a firm or unemployment or underemployment, as the case may be, when the Tariff Commission finds that such increased imports have been the major factor in causing, or threatening to cause, such injury or unemployment or underemployment.

I have concluded that factors other than increased imports of articles like or directly competitive with woven fabrics, including laminated fabrics, of wool have been the major factor in causing the unemployment or underemployment of the petitioning workers.

INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

Articles Under Investigation

The workers of the Baxter Woolen Co., Inc., and the Strafford Processing Corp. are the petitioners in the instant investigation. The Baxter Woolen Co. produced woven fabrics of yarns spun on the woolen system, of wool and of blends of wool and manmade fibers; 20 percent of its output was sold without further processing. The Strafford Processing Corp. converted about 80 percent of the woolen goods produced by Baxter into laminated fabrics formed as 2- and 3-layer structures. The woolen goods, which comprised the face (outside) of the laminated fabrics, were bonded either to knit acetate fabrics or to sheet plastic foam backed with knit acetate fabrics. The Baxter company reimbursed Strafford on the basis of actual costs incurred in the laminating processes and for certain additional services, including sponging and inspection of woolen fabrics. All fabrics were returned to Baxter (which retained title to the goods) for sale. Mr. Charles E. Baxter, Sr., owned both companies and operated them at the same location in East Rochester, N.H. The two companies, which were closed down in September 1974, will hereinafter be referred to as Baxter.

Baxter spun a minimum of 95 percent of all yarns consumed in the weaving of its fabrics. The most important yarns produced contained, by weight, 70 to 80 percent of wool and 20 to 30 percent of nylon. The

yarns obtained from other spinners were mostly of novelty or fancy construction and imparted special aesthetic qualities to the finished fabrics. Baxter utilized a blend of relatively coarse virgin wools in its spinning operation. No reused or reprocessed wool was used. Relatively small quantities of camel hair and mohair were also used over the years. Nylon was the predominant type of manmade fiber consumed, although certain of the acrylic and polyester fibers were also used.

Baxter's principal product lines consisted of laminated fabrics and woven woolen fabrics manufactured to a finished width of 58 inches. Heavy fabrics, 16 ounces and over per linear yard, accounted for approximately 95 percent of total production. They were designed principally for use in women's coats, although a few may have been used in women's suits, jackets, and other items. About 5 percent of total production consisted of lighter weight fabrics, mostly 10 to 13 ounces per linear yard, for women's sportswear.

In the 1960's a principal use for all types of laminated fabrics (including wool) was in a wide variety of women's and girls' coats, suits, skirts, slacks, and jackets. In the last few years, however, there has been an increased use of manmade-fiber knit fabrics in lighter weight garments. Coats now represent the primary outlet for the laminated fabrics of wool. The bonding (laminating) process results in a fabric that provides warmth with less weight than nonbonded fabrics. Bonding also affords dimensional stability and permits the use of lower quality, cheaper face fabrics.

U.S. Tariff Treatment

Woven wool fabrics

The rate of duty on wool fabrics valued over \$2 per pound, which include the types similar to those produced by Baxter, 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 (table 1). The next reduction, to 37.5 cents per pound plus 25 percent ad valorem, was provided for in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), effective January 1, 1948. Pursuant to a provision in the 1948 concessions, tariff quotas on such fabrics, as well as on other woven wool fabrics, were set beginning October 1, 1956, and in each calendar year 1957-60. For most imports in excess of those quotas, the ad valorem component of the compound rate was 45 percent.

The concession on woven wool fabrics was renegotiated in 1960. As a result, effective January 1, 1961 (Presidential Proclamation 3387), the quota system was replaced by new rates of duty which, for the most part, were substantially higher than those that had been in effect previously. The 1961 rate on wool fabrics valued over \$2 per pound became 37.5 cents per pound plus 38 percent ad valorem and has remained unchanged. Based on imports in 1973, this rate is equivalent to 48.9 percent ad valorem, compared with 74.5 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 valued over \$2 per pound provided for in item 337.50) also apply to fabrics 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 manmade-fiber fabrics

Trade-agreement concessions on certain woven fabrics of man-made fibers (including blends), which include types that may be directly competitive with fabrics produced by Baxter, were granted in 1936, 1948, 1951, and 1968-72. Table 2 shows the rate history of these fabrics, the quantity and value of imports under the various duty rates, and the ad valorem equivalent of the rates, based on imports in 1973. The ad valorem equivalent of the compound rates of duty declined from 77.0 percent in 1930 to 26.0 percent in 1972, or by 66 percent.

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

Wool.--Woven fabrics of wool of the types produced by Baxter, if laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, are dutiable, along with numerous other articles, under TSUS item 355.70. These wool fabrics were dutiable under the Tariff Act of 1930 as manufactures, wholly

or in chief value of wool, not specially provided for, at 50 percent ad valorem (table 3). This rate was reduced to 40 percent ad valorem in the GATT, effective January 1, 1948, and was further reduced to 32 percent ad valorem in the GATT in two stages, the final stage becoming effective January 1, 1962. Such fabrics became dutiable in the TSUS (item 355.70), effective August 31, 1963, as "woven or knit fabrics (except pile or tufted fabrics), . . . coated or filled with rubber or plastics material, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics." The 32-percent ad valorem rate remained in effect until December 24, 1968, when a compound rate was effected, with the addition of a specific rate of 37.5 cents per pound. This change was made pursuant to certain provisions of Public Law 90-638 and is still in effect. The ad valorem equivalent of the compound rate, based on imports in 1973, is 41.6 percent; the ad valorem rate in 1930 was 50 percent.

Manmade fibers.--Manufactures of rayon or other synthetic textiles, not specially provided for, were dutiable under the Tariff Act of 1930 at the rate of 45 cents per pound plus 65 percent ad valorem (table 4). This rate was reduced in the GATT to 27.5 cents per pound plus 35 percent ad valorem, effective January 1, 1948, and to 25 cents per pound plus 35 percent ad valorem, effective June 6, 1951. The rate was again reduced in the GATT to 25 cents per pound plus 30 percent ad valorem in three stages, the final stage becoming effective in June 1958.

The classification "Woven or knit fabrics (except pile or tufted fabrics), . . . coated or filled with rubber or plastics material, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, of man-made fibers" was established in the TSUS under item 355.80, at the rate of duty of 25 cents per pound plus 30 percent ad valorem. Item 355.80 was replaced by two TSUS items, 355.81 and 355.82, effective December 7, 1965. ^{1/} Item 355.81 applied to such fabrics over 70 percent by weight of rubber or plastics at a rate of duty of 12.5 percent. None of the Baxter fabrics were of the type imported under this provision.

The rate on item 355.82, which includes fabrics that may be directly competitive with the wool fabrics produced by Baxter, was 25 cents per pound plus 30 percent ad valorem. It remained unchanged until the Kennedy Round, when it was further reduced, in five annual stages, to 12.5 cents per pound plus 15 percent ad valorem, effective January 1, 1972. The ad valorem equivalent of this rate was 23.2 percent, representing a reduction of 75 percent from the ad valorem equivalent of the rate in 1930 of 94.6 percent (based on imports in 1973).

Bonded (laminated) fabrics

Woven fabrics of wool of the types produced by Baxter, if bonded to (or laminated with) a backing fabric, are dutiable, along with many other articles, under TSUS item 359.30. Any fabrics of manmade fibers which may be directly competitive with the wool fabrics produced by Baxter are dutiable under item 359.50. The fabric used for the backing is usually knit of acetate yarns.

^{1/} Technical Amendments Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-241).

Wool.--The rate of duty on the fabrics of wool described in the preceding paragraph underwent the same changes as did that for the wool fabrics bonded with sheet rubber or plastics discussed above. The average ad valorem equivalent of the present compound rate of 37.5 cents per pound plus 32 percent ad valorem, based on imports in 1973, is 36.9 percent (table 5). The 1930 rate was 50 percent ad valorem.

Manmade fibers.--Through December 31, 1967, the changes in the rate of duty on fabric-to-fabric laminates of manmade fibers were the same as those applicable to the manmade-fiber fabrics laminated with sheet rubber or plastics discussed above. The rate on the fabric-to-fabric laminates, however, was not affected by the Kennedy Round negotiations. Based on imports in 1973, the ad valorem equivalent of the present rate of duty (25 cents per pound plus 30 percent ad valorem) is 40.7 percent, representing a reduction of 52 percent from the 1930 ad valorem equivalent of 84.2 percent (table 6).

Knit wool fabrics

The rate of duty on knit fabrics of wool, TSUS item 345.30, was 50 cents per pound and 50 percent ad valorem in the Tariff Act of 1930 (table 7). 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 1973, is 69.4 percent, and the ad valorem equivalent of the present rate is 34.6 percent, representing a reduction of 50 percent.

Knit manmade-fiber fabrics

The rate of duty on knit fabrics of manmade fibers was reduced from 45 cents per pound plus 60 percent ad valorem to 25 cents per pound plus 20 percent ad valorem in four GATT negotiations (table 8). There has been no reduction in the rate of duty on such fabrics since 1963. The ad valorem equivalent of the 1930 rate (based on imports in 1973) is 76.1 percent and the ad valorem equivalent of the present rate is 29.0 percent (62 percent less than the 1930 ad valorem equivalent).

Women's, girls', and infants' apparel

Rates of duty on women's, girls', and infants' wearing apparel of the types herein considered--coats, jackets, and suits, of woolen-type ^{1/} fabrics of wool, manmade fibers, or blends of these fibers, or of face fabrics bonded to or laminated with foam and knit acetate backing, or knit acetate backing alone--vary, depending on several characteristics. These determining characteristics are as follows:

- (1) Whether or not the garment contains ornamentation, lace, or net,

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

(2) whether it is knit or not knit, (3) the fiber in chief value, and (4) if in chief value of wool, the value per pound of the garment. Garments herein considered made of bonded or laminated fabrics are not classified separately in the TSUSA, 1/ but are classified according to the fiber in chief value.

The rates of duty on women's, girls', and infants' coats, jackets, and suits herein considered, of wool or of manmade fibers and containing ornamentation, including lace or net, 2/ were reduced from 90 percent ad valorem in 1930 to 60 percent ad valorem in 1948, to 45 percent ad valorem in 1951, and to 42.5 percent ad valorem in 1958, when the last reduction was made. The rate of duty has thus been reduced about 53 percent since 1930 (tables 9 and 10).

The changes since 1930 in the rates of duty on women's, girls', and infants' apparel herein considered, not ornamented, are shown in table 11; the imports in 1930 and the years since for which data are available and the ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates are shown in tables 9 and 10. No concessions were granted on these articles in the Kennedy Round. These rates of duty have been reduced since 1930 as shown in the following table.

1/ True for both the official 5-digit TSUS number and the statistical 7-digit TSUSA number.

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

Women's, girls', and infants' coats, jackets, and suits, not ornamented: Ad valorem equivalents of the rates of duty in 1930 and 1973 and the percentage points by which they have been reduced, based on imports in 1973

Item	Ad valorem equivalent of rates of duty in--		Decrease (-) from 1930 to 1973
	1930	1973	
Women's, girls', and infants' apparel:	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percentage points</u>
Knit, of wool:			
Valued not over \$5 per pound--:	63.2	39.9	-23.3
Valued over \$5 per pound-----:	55.1	23.8	-31.3
Not knit, of wool:			
Valued not over \$4 per pound--:	57.9	30.7	-27.2
Valued over \$4 per pound-----:	54.1	24.1	-30.0
Knit, of manmade fibers-----:	72.9	37.0	-35.9
Not knit, of manmade fibers-----:	74.4	32.7	-41.7

U.S. Consumption

Woven wool fabrics

U.S. consumption of woolen apparel fabrics, including the heavy women's-wear fabrics produced by Baxter, dropped from 153 million linear yards in 1969 to 120 million linear yards in 1970 and then to 79 million linear yards in 1973 (table 12). A decline is indicated for 1974, with consumption 22 percent less in January-September of that year than in the corresponding period a year earlier.

U.S. consumption of heavy woolen fabrics, those weighing 16 ounces or more per linear yard, which accounted for 95 percent of Baxter's production, also has declined (table 13). Consumption of such fabrics

totaled about 56 million linear yards in 1969, 51 million in 1970, about 41 million annually in 1971-72, and 31 million in 1973. In January-September 1974, consumption was 24 million linear yards, about the same as in the corresponding period of 1973.

Competition from fabrics of manmade fibers has reduced demand for woven woolen fabrics in chief weight of wool. Industry sources point out, however, that most of the manmade-fiber fabrics, including vinyl products, are designed for use in lightweight products and in lower quality, cheaper goods.

Woven manmade-fiber fabrics.

Domestic consumption of woven fabrics of manmade fibers decreased from 7.1 billion square yards in 1969 to 6.8 billion square yards annually during 1970 and 1971, then increased to 7.7 billion square yards in 1972 and 8.4 billion square yards in 1973. Consumption in 1973 was the largest to date (table 14).

Table 15 provides separate data on U.S. consumption of woven fabrics of spun acrylic yarns. Acrylic fibers, compared with polyester and nylon, more closely resemble wool in bulk, resilience, and other properties and may have affected the demand for heavy woolens to some degree. Consumption of woven acrylic fabrics of spun yarns, however, has been irregular since 1969. A sharp decline in 1970 was followed by a recovery during 1971 and 1972 and then by substantial decreases in 1973 and January-June 1974.

Bonded (laminated) fabrics

Data on U.S. consumption of woven bonded fabrics of the types sold by Baxter are not available. Data on U.S. consumption of all bonded fabrics, as provided by an industry association, essentially reflect domestic production. Imports and exports have been relatively small. The statistics include both woven and knit fabrics and represent a combined total of all fibers. Most consumption in recent years is believed to have been of knit fabrics in chief weight of manmade fibers. The consumption of all bonded fabrics is estimated to have trended upward from 100 million linear yards in 1964 to a record 450 million linear yards in 1970. However, consumption in 1971 was off sharply to 175 million linear yards. About 100 million linear yards was used during 1972, some 75 million linear yards in 1973, and an estimated 60 million linear yards in 1974. New designs and styles together with lower costs had encouraged market development of these fabrics in the 1960's. Various items of apparel, including coats, suits, jackets, skirts, slacks, and shorts, accounted for most of the expansion. However, by 1971, critical quality-control problems were developing, and there were expanding supplies of competitive polyester double-knit fabrics. * * *. Certain other uses, including linings for shoes and pocketbooks, are now accounting for most of the consumption, although coats have continued to be a major market for laminated fabrics.

Knit fabrics

U.S. consumption of knit fabrics has increased each year since 1969, with improved consumer acceptance of such fabrics in a wide variety of end products. Consumption of all types of knit fabrics totaled 1,363 million pounds in 1973, up 93 percent from that in 1969 (table 16).

Women's, girls', and infants' apparel

U.S. consumption of women's, girls', and infants' coats, jackets, and suits constructed of wool fabrics and of manmade-fiber fabrics, woven and knit, declined from 5.3 million dozen in 1969 to 4.3 million dozen in 1970 (table 17). Consumption increased to 5.3 million dozen in 1972, but then declined to 5.0 million dozen in 1973. Consumption of coats, jackets, and suits of wool declined 46 percent from 1969 to 1973. Consumption of such items of manmade-fiber fabrics was lower in 1970 than in 1969, but was higher (by 22 percent) in 1973.

U.S. Production

Woven wool fabrics

Total domestic production of woven woolen apparel fabrics dropped from 148 million linear yards in 1969 to only 76 million linear yards in 1971 (table 12). Output continued at about this level over the next

2 years. Production in January-September 1974, however, was 21 percent less than in the corresponding period of 1973. Production of women's- and children's-wear fabrics, including types similar to those produced by Baxter, decreased from 118 million linear yards in 1969 to 56 million linear yards in 1973, or by 53 percent. Output of men's- and boys'-wear fabrics also has been substantially reduced since 1969.

Production of women's and children's woolen fabrics weighing 16 ounces and over per linear yard, the types most nearly comparable with those made by Baxter, declined from 45 million linear yards in 1969 to 25 million linear yards in 1973 (table 13). Production in January-September 1974, however, was only slightly less than in the like period of 1973.

Woven manmade-fiber fabrics

U.S. production of all types of broadwoven fabrics of manmade fibers decreased from 7.0 billion square yards in 1969 to 6.7 billion square yards annually in 1970 and 1971, but resumed its longtime upward trend in the years 1972-73 (table 14). In 1973 it reached a record 8.5 billion square yards. Production of fabrics of spun acrylic yarns, some of which may compete directly with the fabrics produced by Baxter, is shown in table 15. U.S. production of these acrylic fabrics has been extremely irregular. A sharp decline in 1970 was followed by recovery in 1971 and 1972, and then by sharp declines again in 1973 and January-June 1974.

Bonded (laminated) fabrics

Official Government statistics on domestic production of bonded fabrics are not available. However, such fabrics were gaining in popularity during the 1960's, and, according to industry estimates, production increased from 100 million linear yards in 1964 to about 450 million linear yards in 1970. Subsequently, competition from regular woven fabrics and double-knit fabrics prompted a decline in the demand for and production of bonded fabrics. Output of these fabrics, which was only 175 million linear yards in 1971, has declined steadily to an estimated 60 million linear yards in 1974.

Knit fabrics

Producers of knit fabrics have enjoyed an expanding-demand situation for their products. Production of these fabrics, which consist mostly of manmade fibers, increased steadily from 710 million pounds in 1969 to 1,347 million pounds in 1973, or by 90 percent (table 16). Most knit fabrics, however, are of lighter weight than the woven fabrics produced by Baxter.

Women's, girls', and infants' apparel

During 1970-73, total annual U.S. production of women's, girls', and infants' coats, jackets, and suits made of wool fabrics and of man-made-fiber fabrics, both woven and knit, was less than in 1969. Output of such items declined from 4.5 million dozen in 1969 to 3.3 million dozen in 1970, and then recovered slightly to 4.0 million dozen annually in 1972 and 1973 (table 17).

Wool products, including the items made of laminated fabrics produced by Baxter, have accounted for most of the decline in production. Combined output of women's, girls', and infants' coats, jackets, and suits of wool declined from 1.8 million dozen in 1969 to 1.0 million dozen in 1973, with wool coats accounting for three-fourths of this decrease. Production of such coats, jackets, and suits of manmade fibers declined from 2.7 million dozen in 1969 to 1.9 million dozen in 1970, but then increased to 3.0 million dozen in 1973. Output of manmade-fiber coats and jackets trended up, while production of suits of manmade fibers declined.

Data shown in table 18 respecting all types of knit fabrics and woven fabrics consumed in the production of women's coats indicate an increase in the output of knit goods and a decrease in the output of woven goods, although the increase in market penetration by knit fabrics has slowed. The knit fabrics in 1969 accounted for 26 percent of all fabrics used in the production of women's coats. Their share of the coat market was 36 percent in 1970, 41 percent in 1971, 42 percent in 1972, and 43 percent in 1973. Consumption of knit fabrics increased from about 21 million square yards in 1969 to about 33 million square yards annually during 1971-73, while use of woven fabrics declined steadily from 61 million square yards in 1969 to 43 million square yards in 1973.

U.S. Imports

Woven wool fabrics

Imports of woven woolen fabrics, including types produced by Baxter, increased only slightly from 5.2 to 5.4 million linear yards between 1969 and 1970, and then declined to 2.6 million linear yards in 1972 (table 12). Imports were 3.6 million linear yards in 1973, but during January-September 1974 they were down by 32 percent from those in the corresponding period a year earlier. Imports of the types of fabrics that more nearly compare with Baxter's production decreased steadily from 0.8 million linear yards in 1969 to 0.3 million linear yards in 1973, and the decline continued in January-September 1974 (table 13).

Imports of all types of woolen fabrics during 1969-73 accounted for a relatively stable share of the total domestic market, with the ratio of annual imports to consumption of these fabrics varying between 3.4 percent and 4.5 percent (table 12). In 1970-73 the ratio of imports to consumption of woolen fabrics weighing over 16 ounces per linear yard was below the 1.4 percent of 1969 and may dip below 1.0 percent for all of 1974 (table 13).

So-called loophole fabrics

The 1960's were marked by unusual circumstances with regard to imports in that so-called loophole fabrics from Italy were entered in substantial quantities. These were low-priced fabrics which were predominantly of reprocessed or reused wool but which were in chief value

of other, more expensive fibers. The rates of duty on fabrics in chief value of wool were considerably higher (more than 100 percent ad valorem equivalent for some fabrics) than the rate on fabrics predominantly of such wool but in chief value of other fibers, a situation which resulted in successive shifts of imports to those types of merchandise for which the duty classification "not in chief value of wool" afforded lower rates. Legislation was enacted on several occasions to inhibit or halt these shifts. Public Law 90-638, effective December 24, 1968, provided that the rates of duty in Parts 3 and 4 of schedule 3 of the TSUS applicable to fabrics in chief value of wool also be applicable to fabrics in chief weight of wool; it also increased the duty on bonded or laminated fabrics of wool by adding a specific duty of 37.5 cents per pound to the ad valorem duty on such fabrics. This action caused a substantial decrease in imports of the loophole fabrics under the provisions of the above-mentioned parts of schedule 3.

Imports from Italy of low-priced fabrics in chief value of cotton increased dramatically after 1966. These imports entered under TSUS items 332.10 and 332.40 in part 3 of schedule 3, and were to some extent composed of fabrics containing by weight 30-35 percent reused wool, 40-45 percent acrylic waste, and 20-25 percent cotton. With a fiber mix of this type, these imports became in chief value of cotton and subject to a rate of duty much lower than if they had been in chief weight or in chief value of wool. Combined imports from Italy under these items were 15.6 million square yards in 1969, 20.8 million square yards in 1970, 5.8 million square yards in 1971, 9.7 million square yards in 1972, and

27.5 million square yards in 1973. Imports during January-September 1973 and January-September 1974 totaled 22.6 million square yards and 9.0 million square yards, respectively.

The proportion of these imports represented by fabrics of the types consumed in the same end uses as those produced by Baxter is not known. According to importers, these fabrics are in a much lower price range, since the fabrics produced by Baxter contained no reused wool fibers. The imports reportedly are used primarily in low-priced men's outerwear, such as CPO jackets. The same sources reported that only a small quantity of the imports were used in women's coats. No claim was made by officials or customers of Baxter of a loss of sales to imports of such fabrics or products thereof.

Woven manmade-fiber fabrics

U.S. imports of woven fabrics of manmade fibers increased steadily from 219 million square yards in 1969 to 256 million square yards in 1972, then fell to 214 million square yards in 1973 (table 14). The ratio of imports to consumption increased from 3.1 percent in 1969 to 3.7 percent in 1971, then declined to 2.5 percent in 1973.

Imports of woven acrylic fabrics of spun yarns increased sharply from 1.5 million linear yards in 1969 to 10.3 million linear yards in 1972 (table 15). Imports in 1973 were only 4.6 million linear yards, and a further sharp decline occurred in January-June 1974. However, the ratio of imports to consumption rose from about 4 percent in 1969 to 35 percent in 1973 and to 51 percent during January-June 1974.

Bonded (laminated) fabrics

Imports of bonded fabrics of wool of the type produced by Baxter are classified with numerous other types of fabrics under TSUS items 355.70 and 359.30. Total imports of these items, however, have been negligible (table 19). Imports of bonded apparel fabrics of manmade fibers (TSUS items 355.82 and 359.50) are not reported separately from imports of certain other fabrics coated or filled with rubber or plastics, or from textile fabrics, including laminated fabrics, not specially provided for (table 19). Imports of bonded apparel fabrics of manmade fibers during 1969-73 * * * ranged from 1 million to 2 million pounds per year, * * *.

Knit fabrics

Imports of all types of knit fabrics increased from 9 million pounds in 1969 to 57 million pounds in 1971, but declined to 32 million pounds in 1973 (table 16). The ratio of imports to consumption rose from 1.3 percent in 1969 to 5.9 percent in 1971 and then declined to 2.3 percent in 1973.

Fabrics of manmade fibers have accounted for most of the imports of knit fabrics. Imports of such fabrics increased abruptly from about 7 million pounds in 1969 to 18 million pounds in 1970 and to 54 million pounds in 1971 (table 20). However, they declined thereafter and in 1973 totaled 30 million pounds. Knit fabrics of polyester fibers have been the dominant factor in the overall trend of imports, increasing sharply through 1971 and then decreasing in 1972 and again in 1973.

Imports of acrylic knit fabrics increased sharply, from 50,000 pounds in 1969 to 3.5 million pounds in 1973. Imported knit fabrics of other manmade fibers increased from 2.0 million pounds in 1969 to 6.9 million pounds in 1972 and then declined to 4.5 million pounds in 1973.

Women's, girls', and infants' apparel

Combined U.S. imports of women's, girls', and infants' coats, jackets, and suits of wool and of manmade fibers increased from 742,000 dozen in 1969 to 1,252,000 dozen in 1972 and then decreased to 1,096,000 dozen in 1973 (table 17). Such imports have accounted for an increased share of domestic consumption. The ratio of imports to consumption increased from 14.1 percent in 1969 to 22-24 percent in 1970-73.

Imports of such items of wool have trended downward, although they have accounted for an increased share of the domestic market for such garments. Imports declined from 176,000 dozen in 1969 to 151,000 dozen in 1970. They increased slightly in 1971 but were down a little in 1972. Imports in 1973, at 123,000 dozen, were at their lowest level since 1969. The ratio of imports to consumption, however, moved steadily higher, from 8.8 percent in 1969 to 12.0 percent in 1972, and then declined slightly to 11.3 percent in 1973.

Imports of women's, girls', and infants' coats, jackets, and suits of manmade fibers increased steadily from 566,000 dozen in 1969 to 1,093,000 dozen in 1972. Imports of these products declined slightly in 1973 to 973,000 dozen. Such imported products accounted for 17.4

percent of domestic consumption in 1969. The ratio increased to 30.0 percent in 1970 and then decreased to 24.6 percent in 1973.

Import restraints on articles of cotton,
wool, and manmade fibers

After several years of effort on the part of the United States, comprehensive multifiber agreements were negotiated in October 1971 with Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of China, and Hong Kong. Subsequently, such agreements were made with several other Far Eastern jurisdictions, including Macao and Malaysia. Further negotiations culminated in the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles, which became effective January 1, 1974, and which involved some 50 governments. To date, bilateral agreements under the terms of the arrangement have been signed by the United States with Hong Kong, India, and Japan, and memorandums of understanding have been entered into with Haiti, the Republic of Korea, Macao, Malaysia, Pakistan, Singapore, and the Republic of China. With reference to the latter, the governments have not yet signed formal agreements. Negotiations are being conducted with several other countries that are parties to the arrangement. The bilateral agreements involve, among other things, quantitative limitations on shipments into the United States of most articles of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers, including those articles herein considered.

U.S. Exports

Woven wool fabrics

U.S. exports of woven fabrics of wool since 1969 have been considerably less than imports. Exports remained between 400,000 and 500,000 linear yards each year from 1969 to 1972. In 1973, however, they rose to more than 1 million linear yards. Exports for January-September 1974 were down from the 1973 level (table 12).

Exports of woven fabrics of wool similar in weight to the types produced by Baxter rose from 146,000 linear yards in 1969 to 199,000 linear yards in 1970 and to 240,000 linear yards in 1971. They dropped to 173,000 linear yards in 1972, then rose significantly to 411,000 linear yards in 1973. In 1973, exports were 73,000 linear yards greater than imports. In January-September 1974, they were less than in the same months of 1973 although they remained larger than imports (table 13).

Woven manmade-fiber fabrics

U.S. exports of manmade-fiber woven fabrics rose from 163 million square yards in 1969 to 174 million square yards in 1970. A decrease in 1971 to 162 million square yards was followed by increases in 1972 and 1973, to 199 million and 298 million square yards, respectively. In 1973, exports exceeded imports by 84 million square yards (table 14).

Exports of woven acrylic fabrics of spun yarns rose from 1,042,000 linear yards in 1969 to 1,295,000 linear yards in 1970 and to 2,116,000 linear yards in 1971. A decrease in 1972 to 1,986,000 linear yards was

followed by a sharp increase to 3,279,000 linear yards in 1973. Exports in January-June 1974 were much larger than those in the corresponding period of 1973 and nearly three times as large as the imports (table 15).

Bonded (laminated) fabrics

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

Knit fabrics

Exports increased from 11 million pounds in 1969 to 14 million pounds in 1970. In 1971 they were again at the 1969 level. They rose to 12 million pounds in 1972 and to 16 million pounds in 1973. Exports exceeded imports in 1969 but have been much less than imports in the years since (table 16).

Women's, girls', and infants' apparel

Data on exports of each type of apparel herein considered are not available. Exports are believed to have been much smaller than imports and are estimated to have constituted less than 5 percent of domestic production.

* * * * *

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table 1.--Certain woven fabrics of wool (part of TSUS item 336.60): Changes in U.S. rates of duty, ad valorem equivalent of the rates, and imports for consumption, specified years 1930 to 1973, January-September 1973, and January-September 1974

Period	Changes in rates of duty	Ad valorem equivalent of the rates of duty, based on imports in 1973	Imports ^{1/}	
			Quantity	Value
	<u>Cents per pound plus percent ad valorem</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
1930-----	50¢ + 60%	74.5	2/ 2,616	2/ 6,046
1939-----	50¢ + 35% ^{3/}	49.5	2/ 631	2/ 1,620
1948-----	37.5¢ + 25% ^{4/}	35.9	2/ 919	2/ 3,563
1960-----			2/ 4,176	2/ 12,188
1961-----	37.5¢ + 38% ^{5/}	48.9	2/ 2,546	2/ 7,706
1962-----			2/ 2,326	2/ 7,086
1963-----			2/ 2,026	2/ 5,983
1964-----			2/ 1,748	2/ 5,283
1965-----			2/ 1,876	2/ 5,704
1966-----			2/ 1,890	2/ 5,703
1967-----			2/ 1,794	2/ 5,423
1968-----			2/ 2,281	2/ 6,720
1969-----			2,170	6,434
1970-----			1,957	5,977
1971-----			1,470	4,477
1972-----			1,573	5,000
1973-----			1,876	6,467
Jan.-Sept.--- 1973-----				
1974-----			1,731	5,943
			985	3,880

^{1/} Partly estimated. Includes the types of fabrics believed to be most nearly comparable to those produced by Baxter.

^{2/} Data on imports may not be strictly comparable with those for 1969 and later years. Public Law 90-638, effective Dec. 24, 1968, had the effect of enlarging the provisions of TSUS item 355.70 by including fabrics in chief weight of wool which are not in chief value of wool.

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

^{4/} GATT concession, effective Jan. 1, 1948.

^{5/} Presidential Proclamation No. 3387, effective Jan. 1, 1961. See section on J.S. tariff treatment.

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



Table 2.--Woven fabrics of manmade fibers (TSUS item 338.30): Changes in U.S. rates of duty, ad valorem equivalent of the rates, and dutiable imports for consumption, specified years 1935 to 1973, January-September 1973, and January-September 1974

Period	Changes in rates of duty <u>1/</u>	Ad valorem equivalent of the rates of duty, based on imports in 1973	Dutiable imports	
			Quantity	Value
	<u>Cents per pound plus percent ad valorem</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
1935-----	45¢ + 60% or 70% <u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u> 77.0	234	467
1936-----	45¢ + 45% <u>4/</u>	57.0	474	604
1948-----	27.5¢ + 45% or 22.5% <u>5/</u>	<u>3/</u> 41.0	416	1,137
1951-----	25¢ + 22.5% <u>6/</u>	29.2	212	802
1952-----			394	1,160
1953-----			1,235	2,298
1954-----			1,111	2,336
1955-----			1,576	2,900
1956-----			2,700	4,897
1957-----			3,170	5,332
1958-----			4,782	5,795
1959-----			10,873	10,471
1960-----			10,097	12,182
1961-----			7,575	12,832
1962-----			10,062	18,247
1963-----			10,682	19,071
1964-----			11,910	25,408
1965-----			20,876	41,286
1966-----			36,204	58,285
1967-----			25,596	51,832
1968-----	22.5¢ + 22.5% <u>7/</u>	28.5	28,629	66,467
1969-----	20¢ + 22.5% <u>7/</u>	27.8	32,975	80,641
1970-----	17¢ + 22.5% <u>7/</u>	27.0	39,042	113,974
1971-----	15¢ + 22.5% <u>7/</u>	26.5	47,748	136,207
1972-----	13¢ + 22.5% <u>7/</u>	26.0	50,079	161,315
1973-----			43,457	163,092
Jan.-Sept. 1973-----				
1974-----			<u>8/</u> 33,012	<u>8/</u> 121,122
			<u>8/</u> 26,637	<u>8/</u> 106,352

1/ Prior to 1951, imports of woven fabrics of manmade fibers other than rayon or acetate were classified by similitude to the articles they most resembled, under the provisions of par. 1559 of the Tariff Act of 1930. In 1951 a U.S. Customs Court decision (C.D. 1366) held that textile articles of nylon were classifiable as articles of rayon or other synthetic textile. In 1958, legislation (Public Law 85-645) was enacted defining the words "rayon or other synthetic textile" as including noncellulosic textile materials.

2/ The 1930 rate. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Trade agreement with France, effective June 15, 1936. 5/ GATT concession, effective Jan. 1, 1948. 6/ GATT concession, effective June 6, 1951. 7/ Kennedy Round. 8/ Includes nondutiable imports.

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

Table 3.--Woven or knit fabrics (except pile or tufted fabrics), of textile materials, coated or filled with rubber or plastics material, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, of wool (TSUS item 355.70): Changes in U.S. rates of duty, ad valorem equivalent of the rates, and imports for consumption, specified years 1930 to 1973, January-September 1973, and January-September 1974

Period	Changes in rates of duty	Ad valorem equivalent of the rates of duty, based on imports in 1973	Imports	
			Quantity	Value
	<u>Cents per pound plus percent ad valorem</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
1930-----	50%	50.0	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1948-----	40% <u>2/</u>	40.0	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1961-----	36% <u>3/</u>	36.0	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1962-----	32% <u>3/</u>	32.0	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1966-----			<u>4/</u> 5	<u>4/</u> 9
1967-----			<u>4/</u> 20	<u>4/</u> 30
1968-----	37.5¢ + 32% <u>5/</u>	41.6	<u>4/</u> 23	<u>4/</u> 38
1969-----			6	13
1970-----			3	6
1971-----			2	6
1972-----			1	1
1973-----			<u>6/</u>	<u>7/</u>
Jan.-Sept.--				
1973-----			-	-
1974-----			-	-

1/ Data comparable with those for 1966 and later years are not available.

2/ GATT concession, effective Jan. 1, 1948.

3/ GATT concession, reduced in 2 stages, 2nd stage effective Jan. 1, 1962.

4/ Data on imports may not be strictly comparable with those for 1969 and later years. Public Law 90-638, effective Dec. 24, 1968, had the effect of enlarging the provisions of TSUS item 355.70 by including fabrics in chief weight of wool which are not in chief value of wool.

5/ Public Law 90-638, effective Dec. 24, 1968.

6/ Less than 500 pounds.

7/ Less than \$500.

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

Table 4.--Certain woven or knit fabrics (except pile or tufted fabrics), of textile materials, coated or filled with rubber or plastics material, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, of manmade fibers (TSUS item 355.82): Changes in U.S. rates of duty, ad valorem equivalent of the rates, and imports for consumption, specified years 1930 to 1973, January-September 1973, and January-September 1974

Period	Changes in rates of duty	Ad valorem equivalent of the rates of duty, based on imports in 1973	Imports	
			Quantity	Value
	<u>Cents per pound plus percent ad valorem</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
1930-----	45¢ + 65%	94.6	1/	1/
1948-----	27.5¢ + 35% <u>2/</u>	53.1	1/	1/
1951-----	25¢ + 35% <u>3/</u>	51.4	1/	1/
1956-----	25¢ + 33% <u>4/</u>	49.4	1/	1/
1957-----	25¢ + 31.5% <u>4/</u>	47.9	1/	1/
1958-----	25¢ + 30% <u>4/</u>	46.4	1/	1/
1966-----			9	25
1967-----			39	110
1968-----	22¢ + 27% <u>5/</u>	41.4	98	246
1969-----	20¢ + 24% <u>5/</u>	37.2	165	367
1970-----	17¢ + 21% <u>5/</u>	32.2	939	2,833
1971-----	15¢ + 18% <u>5/</u>	27.9	1,864	5,744
1972-----	12.5¢ + 15% <u>5/</u>	23.2	1,139	2,918
1973-----			1,353	2,061
Jan.-Sept. --- 1973-----			900	1,438
1974-----			973	1,823

1/ Data comparable with those for 1966 and later years are not available.

2/ GATT concession, effective Jan. 1, 1948.

3/ GATT concession, effective June 6, 1951.

4/ GATT concession, reduced in 3 stages, last stage effective June 1958.

5/ Kennedy Round.

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

Table 5.--Textile fabrics, including laminated fabrics, not specially provided for, of wool (TSUS item 359.30): Changes in U.S. rates of duty, ad valorem equivalent of the rates, and imports for consumption, specified years 1930 to 1973, January-September 1973, and January-September 1974

Period	Changes in rates of duty	Ad valorem equivalent of the rates of duty, based on imports in 1973	Imports	
			Quantity	Value
	<u>Cents per pound plus percent ad valorem</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
1930-----	50%	50.0	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1948-----	40% <u>2/</u>	40.0	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1961-----	36% <u>3/</u>	36.0	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1962-----	32% <u>3/</u>	32.0	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1966-----			<u>4/</u> 84	<u>4/</u> 91
1967-----			<u>4/</u> 68	<u>4/</u> 103
1968-----	37.5¢ + 32% <u>5/</u>	36.9	<u>4/</u> 121	<u>4/</u> 179
1969-----			19	26
1970-----			5	11
1971-----			2	6
1972-----			2	5
1973-----			4	31
Jan.-Sept. --				
1973-----			2	12
1974-----			12	11

1/ Data comparable with those for 1966 and later years are not available.

2/ GATT concession, effective Jan. 1, 1948.

3/ GATT concession, reduced in 2 stages, 2nd stage effective Jan. 1, 1962.

4/ Data on imports are not strictly comparable with those for 1969 and later years. Public Law 90-638 effective Dec. 24, 1968, had the effect of enlarging the provisions of TSUS item 359.30 by including fabrics in chief weight of wool which are not in chief value of wool.

5/ Public Law 90-638, effective Dec. 24, 1968.

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

Table 6.--Textile fabrics, including laminated fabrics, not specially provided for, of manmade fibers (TSUS item 359.50): Changes in U.S. rates of duty, ad valorem equivalent of the rates, and imports for consumption, specified years 1930 to 1973, January-September 1973, and January-September 1974

Period	Changes in rates of duty	Ad valorem equivalent of the rates of duty, based on imports in 1973	Imports	
			Quantity	Value
	<u>Cents per pound plus percent ad valorem</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
1930-----	45¢ + 65%	84.2	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1948-----	27.5¢ + 35% <u>2/</u>	46.7	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1951-----	25¢ + 35% <u>3/</u>	45.7	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1956-----	25¢ + 33% <u>4/</u>	43.7	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1957-----	25¢ + 31.5% <u>4/</u>	42.2	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1958-----	25¢ + 30% <u>4/</u>	40.7	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1966-----			153	329
1967-----			105	309
1968-----			994	1,643
1969-----			843	1,552
1970-----			278	763
1971-----			170	453
1972-----			257	667
1973-----			383	901
Jan.-Sept.--				
1973-----			232	587
1974-----			669	1,221

1/ Data comparable with those for 1966 and later years are not available.

2/ GATT concession, effective Jan. 1, 1948.

3/ GATT concession, effective June 6, 1951.

4/ GATT concession, reduced in 3 stages, last stage effective June 1958.

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

Table 7.--Knit fabrics of wool (TSUS item 345.30): Changes in U.S. rates of duty, ad valorem equivalent of the rates, and imports for consumption, specified years 1930 to 1973, January-September 1973, and January-September 1974

Period	Changes in rates of duty	Ad valorem equivalent of the rates, based on imports in 1973	Imports ^{1/}	
			Quantity	Value
	<u>Cents per pound plus percent ad valorem</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
1930-----	50¢ + 50%	69.4	17	59
1936-----	50¢ + 40% ^{2/}	59.4	8	25
1948-----	37.5¢ + 20% ^{3/}	34.6	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
1973-----			1,609	4,142
Jan.-Sept.--				
1973-----			1,365	3,586
1974-----			808	1,966

^{1/} Imports prior to 1964 were valued over \$1 per pound; those valued not over \$1 per pound were negligible.

^{2/} Trade agreement with France, effective June 15, 1936.

^{3/} GATT concession, effective Jan. 1, 1948.

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

Table 8.--Knit fabrics of manmade fibers (TSUS item No. 345.50): Changes in U.S. rates of duty, ad valorem equivalent of the rates, and imports for consumption, specified years 1930 to 1973, January-September 1973, and January-September 1974

Period	Changes in rate of duty	Ad valorem equivalent of the rates of duty, based on imports in 1973	Imports	
			Quantity	Value
	<u>Cents per pound plus percent ad valorem</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
1930-----	45¢ + 60%	76.1	4	15
1948-----	27.5¢ + 30% <u>1/</u>	39.9	1	4
1951-----	25¢ + 30% <u>2/</u>	39.0	1	1
1956-----	25¢ + 28.5% <u>3/</u>	37.5	15	61
1957-----	25¢ + 27% <u>3/</u>	36.0	16	64
1958-----	25¢ + 25.5% <u>3/</u>	34.5	21	58
1962-----	25¢ + 22.5% <u>4/</u>	31.5	201	508
1963-----	25¢ + 20% <u>4/</u>	29.0	233	579
1964-----			792	1,829
1965-----			2,526	4,499
1966-----			3,272	6,949
1967-----			4,269	7,429
1968-----			4,864	12,954
1969-----			6,720	18,542
1970-----			18,329	53,579
1971-----			54,476	154,981
1972-----			40,161	114,782
1973-----			29,933	83,472
Jan.-Sept.---				
1973-----			25,952	70,997
1974-----			8,563	29,414

1/ GATT concession, effective Jan. 1, 1948. 2/ GATT concession, effective June 6, 1951. 3/ GATT concession, reduced in 3 stages, last stage effective June 30, 1958. 4/ GATT concession, reduced in 2 stages, 2nd stage effective June 30, 1963.

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

able 9.--Women's, girls', and infants' coats, jackets, and suits, ornamented, not ornamented, knit, not knit, of wool: U.S. rates of duty on articles ornamented, ad valorem equivalent of the rates on articles not ornamented, and imports for consumption, specified years 1930 to 1973, January-September 1973, and January-September 1974

Period	Ornamented				Not ornamented				Total imports	
	Knit		Not knit		Knit		Not knit		1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
	Rate of duty	Valued not over \$5 per pound	Ad valorem equivalent of rate of duty 1/	Imports	1,000 pounds	Percent	Valued not over \$4 per pound	Ad valorem equivalent of rate of duty 1/		
130-----	90.0	63.2	55.1	2/	2/	57.9	54.1	2/	2/	2/
139-----	90.0	53.2	35.1	2/	2/	42.9	34.1	2/	2/	2/
148-----	60.0	39.9	23.8	2/	2/	34.7	28.1	2/	2/	2/
151-----	45.0			2/	2/	33.2	26.6	2/	2/	2/
156-----	45.0			2/	2/	33.2	26.6	2/	2/	2/
157-----	45.0			2/	2/	32.2	25.6	2/	2/	2/
158-----	42.5			2/	2/	30.7	24.1	2/	2/	2/
162-----				2/	2/			487	314	2/
163-----				2/	2/			394	236	2/
164-----				35	2,803			666	541	4,252
165-----				63	2,031			1,021	605	4,008
166-----				53	3,792			1,135	728	5,992
167-----				77	2,824			743	642	4,598
168-----				86	3,385			873	811	5,691
169-----				68	3,896			983	944	6,828
170-----				82	1,724			804	1,055	5,266
171-----				129	1,979			889	870	5,396
172-----				77	2,184			752	802	4,913
173-----				120	1,553			671	717	3,226
n.-Sept.--										
1973-----				105	1,030			492	538	2,297
1974-----				49	1,252			329	371	2,056

1/ Based on imports in 1973. 2/ Not available.

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

Table 10.--women's, girls', and infants' coats, jackets, and suits, ornamented, not ornamented, of manmade fibers: U.S. rates of duty on articles ornamented, ad valorem equivalents of the rates on articles not ornamented, and imports for consumption, specified years 1930-73, January-September 1973, and January-September 1974

Period	Ornamented		Not ornamented				Total imports
	Rate of duty	Imports	Knit		Not knit		
			Ad valorem equivalent of rate of duty ^{1/}	Imports	Ad valorem equivalent of rate of duty ^{1/}	Imports	
Percent ad valorem	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	
1930-----	90.0	2/	72.9	2/	74.4	2/	
1948-----	60.0	2/	39.8	2/	40.8	2/	
1951-----	45.0	2/	37.0	2/	37.7	2/	
1956-----	45.0	2/		2/	35.7	2/	
1957-----	45.0	2/		2/	34.2	2/	
1958-----	42.5	2/		2/	32.7	2/	
1962-----		2/		2/		36	
1963-----		2/		60		77	
1964-----		3/ 435		407		226	
1965-----		3/ 466		561		441	
1966-----		3/ 499		640		381	
1967-----		3/ 650		683		145	
1968-----		3/ 963		1,501		1,464	
1969-----		3/ 1,555		4,990		3,046	
1970-----		3/ 1,976		4,001		4,029	
1971-----		3/ 2,119		6,900		7,614	
1972-----		5,639		12,598		8,732	
1973-----		6,279		15,840		7,683	
Jan.-Sept.---							
1973-----		4,750		13,432		6,016	
1974-----		1,315		2,475		4,561	

^{1/} Based on imports in 1973. ^{2/} Not available. ^{3/} Understated, certain ornamented items not separately classified.

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

Table 11.--Certain women's, girls', or infants' wearing apparel, not ornamented: Changes in U.S. rates of duty, 1930-74

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

Table 12.--Woven woolen fabrics: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1969-73, January-September 1973, and January-September 1974

Period	Production			Total	Im-ports 1/	Ex-ports 2/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	Men's and boys'	Women's and children's						
	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards					
1969-----	29,570	118,375	147,945	5,206	410	152,741	3.4	
1970-----	26,933	88,264	115,197	5,350	460	120,087	4.5	
1971-----	18,326	57,395	75,721	2,805	443	78,083	3.6	
1972-----	16,557	58,610	75,167	2,627	494	77,300	3.4	
1973-----	20,938	55,693	76,631	3,582	1,060	79,153	4.5	
Jan.-Sept.---								
1973-----	15,901	46,491	62,392	3,167	806	64,753	4.9	
1974-----	13,550	35,669	49,219	2,152	621	50,750	4.2	

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

2/ Fabrics wholly or in chief weight of wool and/or fine animal hair. No breakdown is available as to woollens and worsteds or as to men's wear and women's wear.

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

Table 13.--Certain woven woolen fabrics, 16 ounces and over per linear yard: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1969-73, January-September 1973, and January-September 1974

Period	Production			Total	Im-ports 1/ linear yards	Ex-ports 2/ linear yards	Apparent consumption linear yards	Ratio of imports to consumption
	Men's and boys'	Women's and children's	1,000 linear yards					
1969-----	10,182	45,349	55,531	777	146	56,162	1.4	
1970-----	10,082	40,569	50,651	639	199	51,091	1.3	
1971-----	5,920	34,276	40,196	479	240	40,435	1.2	
1972-----	5,966	35,225	41,191	412	173	41,430	1.0	
1973-----	5,794	24,922	30,716	358	411	30,643	1.1	
Jan.-Sept.---								
1973-----	4,411	19,715	24,126	302	325	24,103	1.3	
1974-----	4,801	19,140	23,941	175	234	23,882	.7	

1/ Partly estimated. Includes woolen fabrics weighing over 16.7 ounces per linear yard, valued over \$2 but not over \$6 per pound, for men's and women's wear.

2/ Includes exports of both woolen and worsted woven fabrics for men's wear and women's wear. Although data by type of fabric are not reported separately, it is believed that most of these exports are woolen fabrics.

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

Table 14.--Woven fabrics of manmade fibers: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1969-73

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000 square yards</u>	<u>1,000 square yards</u>	<u>1,000 square yards</u>	<u>1,000 square yards</u>	<u>Percent</u>
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-----	6,738,917	253,275	161,974	6,830,218	3.7
1972-----	7,605,435	255,734	199,491	7,661,678	3.3
1973-----	8,509,281	213,948	297,511	8,425,718	2.5

1/ Square yards estimated from official statistics reported in linear yards by use of conversion factors shown by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in Current Industrial Reports, series MQ-22T.2 (72)-1 supp., November 1974.

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

Table 15.--Woven acrylic fabrics, of spun yarns: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1969-73, January-June 1973, and January-June 1974

Period	Production	Imports ^{1/}	Exports ^{1/}	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000 linear yards</u>	<u>1,000 linear yards</u>	<u>1,000 linear yards</u>	<u>1,000 linear yards</u>	Percent
1969-----	38,176	1,468	1,042	38,602	3.8
1970-----	13,579	3,177	1,295	15,461	20.5
1971-----	26,850	6,560	2,116	31,294	21.0
1972-----	34,586	10,339	1,986	42,939	24.1
1973-----	11,806	4,562	3,279	13,089	34.9
Jan.-June--					
1973-----	6,781	2,883	1,143	8,521	33.8
1974-----	^{2/} 4,157	1,071	3,146	2,082	51.4

^{1/} Linear yards estimated from official statistics reported in square yards by use of conversion factors shown by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in Current Industrial Reports, series MQ-22T.2(72)-1 supp., November 1972.

^{2/} Production of 100-percent spun acrylic is estimated.

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

Table 16.--Knit fabrics: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1969-73

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports	Exports <u>2/</u>	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent
1969-----	710	9	11	708	1.3
1970-----	798	21	14	805	2.6
1971-----	926	57	11	972	5.9
1972-----	1,292	43	12	1,323	3.3
1973-----	1,347	32	16	1,363	2.3

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

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

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

Table 17.--Women's, girls', and infants' coats, jackets, and suits, woven and knit: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, by type of fiber, 1969-73

Fiber type and year	Production			Imports	Apparent consumption 1/	Ratio of imports to consumption
	Coats	Jackets	Suits			
	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	Percent
Wool:						
1969-----	1,405	166	263	2/ 176	2,010	8.8
1970-----	1,066	138	203	2/ 151	1,558	9.7
1971-----	1,073	139	144	2/ 163	1,519	10.7
1972-----	911	163	92	2/ 159	1,325	12.0
1973-----	780	115	72	2/ 123	1,090	11.3
Mainmade:						
1969-----	1,107	987	588	566	3,248	17.4
1970-----	1,062	318	514	813	2,707	30.0
1971-----	1,121	793	505	984	3,403	28.9
1972-----	1,254	1,150	439	1,093	3,936	27.8
1973-----	1,293	1,481	211	973	3,958	24.6
Total:						
1969-----	2,512	1,153	851	742	5,258	14.1
1970-----	2,128	456	717	964	4,265	22.6
1971-----	2,194	932	649	1,147	4,922	23.3
1972-----	2,165	1,313	531	1,252	5,261	23.8
1973-----	2,073	1,596	283	1,096	5,048	21.7

1/ Production plus imports; specific export data are not available, but exports are believed to be equivalent to less than 5 percent of consumption.

2/ Understated because statistics on some types of knit apparel are not available.

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

Table 18.--Materials consumed in the production of women's coats, by type of fabric, 1969-73

Year	Materials consumed		Total
	Knit	Woven	
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>square</u>	<u>square</u>	<u>square</u>
	<u>yards</u>	<u>yards</u>	<u>yards</u>
1969-----	21,293	60,654	81,947
1970-----	29,646	52,709	82,355
1971-----	32,098	46,172	78,270
1972-----	33,187	45,809	78,996
1973 <u>1</u> /-----	32,279	42,767	75,046

1/ Data are preliminary.

Source: Cotton Counts Its Customers, National Cotton Council of America, 1973 and 1974.

Table 19.--Bonded (laminated) fabrics: U.S. imports for consumption, by types, and by TSUSA item numbers, 1969-73, January-September 1973, and January-September 1974

TSUSA item No.	Type	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	Jan-Sept 1973	Jan-Sept 1974
		Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Woven or knit fabrics (except pile or tufted fabrics), of textile materials, coated or filled with rubber or plastics material, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics:								
355.7000	Of wool-----	6	3	2	1	<u>1/</u>	-	-
355.8200	Of manmade fibers, other than those over 70 percent by weight of rubber or plastics-----	165	939	1,864	1,139	1,353	900	973
	Total-----	171	942	1,866	1,140	1,353	900	973
Textile fabrics, including laminated fabrics, not specially provided for:								
Of wool:								
359.3020	Woven-----	18	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	1	4	1	12
359.3040	Knit-----	-	4	2	1	-	-	<u>1/</u>
359.3060	Other-----	1	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
Of manmade fibers:								
359.5020	Woven-----	83	170	89	75	94	61	83
359.5040	Knit-----	1	14	22	68	66	47	83
359.5060	Other-----	759	94	59	114	223	124	503
	Total-----	862	282	172	259	387	233	681
		Value (1,000 dollars)						
Woven or knit fabrics (except pile or tufted fabrics), of textile materials, coated or filled with rubber or plastics material, or laminated with rubber or plastics:								
355.7000	Of wool-----	13	6	6	1	<u>2/</u>	-	-
355.8200	Of manmade fibers, other than those over 70 percent by weight of rubber or plastics-----	367	2,833	5,744	2,918	2,061	1,438	1,823
	Total-----	380	2,839	5,750	2,919	2,061	1,438	1,823
Textile fabrics, including laminated fabrics, not specially provided for:								
Of wool:								
359.3020	Woven-----	23	<u>2/</u>	1	2	30	11	8
359.3040	Knit-----	-	10	4	1	-	-	1
359.3060	Other-----	2	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	1	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	2
Of manmade fibers:								
359.5020	Woven-----	318	517	253	262	347	241	203
359.5040	Knit-----	3	24	43	169	130	93	168
359.5060	Other-----	1,231	222	157	236	424	253	850
	Total-----	1,577	773	458	671	931	598	1,232

1/ Less than 500 pounds. 2/ Less than \$500.

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

Table 20.--Knit fabrics of manmade fibers: U.S. imports for consumption, by fiber types, 1964-73

Year	Acrylic fiber	Polyester fiber	Other manmade fibers	Total
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
1964-----	1/	393	399	792
1965-----	3	933	1,590	2,526
1966-----	6	1,656	1,610	3,272
1967-----	13	1,336	2,920	4,269
1968-----	28	3,303	1,533	4,864
1969-----	50	4,693	1,977	6,720
1970-----	116	15,178	3,035	18,329
1971-----	2,876	47,093	4,507	54,476
1972-----	2,455	30,832	6,874	40,161
1973-----	3,544	21,849	4,540	29,933
Value (1,000 dollars)				
1964-----	2	963	864	1,829
1965-----	13	2,314	2,172	4,499
1966-----	22	4,747	2,180	6,949
1967-----	45	4,151	3,233	7,429
1968-----	82	9,903	2,969	12,954
1969-----	143	13,864	4,535	18,542
1970-----	301	44,769	8,509	53,579
1971-----	5,651	137,385	11,945	154,981
1972-----	5,081	92,107	17,594	114,782
1973-----	7,262	63,368	12,842	83,472

1/ Less than 500 pounds.

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



