

**UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION**

**CERTAIN WOVEN FABRICS OF WOOL, MANMADE FIBERS,  
AND BLENDS, INCLUDING LAMINATED FABRICS:  
WORKERS OF DORMAN MILLS,  
PARSONS, W. VA.**

**Report to the President  
on Investigation No. TEA-W-163  
Under Section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962**



**TC Publication 535  
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January 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,  
January 9, 1973.

To the President:

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

On November 10, 1972, a petition was received from the Textile Workers Union of America on behalf of the former workers of Dorman Mills, Parsons, W. Va., a subsidiary of United Merchants and Manufacturers, Inc., New York, N.Y., for a determination of their eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance. On November 30, 1972, the Commission instituted an investigation (TEA-W-163) to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, articles like or directly competitive with certain woven fabrics of wool, manmade fibers, and blends, including laminated fabrics (of the types provided for in items 336.60, 359.30, and 359.50 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS)) produced by Dorman Mills are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, the unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of such firm or an appropriate subdivision thereof.

Public notice of the receipt of the petition and the institution of the investigation was published in the Federal Register on December 5, 1972 (37 F.R. 25891). No public hearing was requested and none was held.

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

#### Finding of the Commission

On the basis of its investigation, the Commission finds (Commissioner Moore dissenting) that articles like or directly competitive with the woven fabrics of wool, and fabrics, including laminated fabrics, of wool and of manmade fibers produced by Dorman Mills are not, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of that firm or appropriate subdivision thereof.



Views of Chairman Bedell, Vice Chairman Parker,  
and Commissioner Ablondi

This investigation relates to a petition for adjustment assistance filed with the Tariff Commission by the Textile Workers Union of America on behalf of the former workers of Dorman Mills, Parsons, W.Va., a subsidiary of United Merchants and Manufacturers, Inc., New York, N.Y. The Dorman plant, which was closed in August 1971, produced fabrics of yarns spun on the woolen system; the fabrics were of manmade fibers and of blends of wool and manmade fibers. Both virgin wool fibers and reclaimed wool fibers were used. Most of the fabrics were bonded or laminated to acetate tricot and then sold by the Dorman Sales Co., located in New York. Nearly all of these fabrics were sold to producers of women's, misses', juniors', girls', and children's apparel--coats, jackets, suits, skirts, slacks, and shorts.

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

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

- (4) The increased imports resulting in major part from trade-agreement concessions must be the major factor in causing or threatening to cause the unemployment or underemployment.

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

Dorman Mills produced fabrics of yarn spun on the woolen system and marketed them in bonded form chiefly to manufacturers of women's, girls', and children's outerwear. The difficulties faced by Dorman were more closely associated with the effects of changes in consumer preferences than with the impact of import competition resulting in major part from trade-agreement concessions. In the early and middle 1960's, bonded and laminated fabrics were made mostly with woven wool or wool-blend face fabrics, but thereafter chiefly with woven face fabrics of manmade fibers (mainly of acrylic fibers) and single-knit face fabrics of manmade fibers. Dorman followed these trends successfully, there being no great impact from imports of these fabrics. \* \* \* U.S. imports of woven acrylic fabrics increased, but their share of the U.S. market was no larger in 1971 than in 1967.

In our judgment, the two largest obstacles to successful sales of the fabrics produced by Dorman in the late 1960's and the early 1970's were (1) the tremendous increase in consumer popularity of double-knit fabrics in the apparel items in which Dorman's products were being used and (2) the very sharp decline in consumer popularity of and market demand for bonded and laminated fabrics of the types produced by Dorman.

U.S. consumption of double-knit fabrics has increased greatly in recent years. These fabrics have been used heavily in the apparel items in which Dorman's fabrics were used and were, thus, in direct competition for use in women's, misses', juniors', girls', and children's coats, jackets, skirts, suits, and slacks. Double-knit fabrics, which offered the dimensional stability which was obtained in woven fabrics of wool, manmade fiber, or blends of these fibers, and averaged somewhat lower in price, replaced much of the demand for the woven fabrics. In response to the increased consumption, U.S. shipments of double-knit fabrics rose from 59 million pounds in 1967 to 213 million pounds in 1971; U.S. imports of knit fabrics, mainly double-knit fabrics of manmade fibers, increased by a smaller amount, rising by 50 million pounds between 1967 and 1971.

On the other hand, the consumption of bonded and laminated fabrics is estimated to have reached a peak of almost 450 million linear yards in 1970, but it sharply declined to less than 200 million linear yards in 1971, and further declined to about 100 million linear yards in 1972. Although statistics on imports of bonded fabrics are not available, they are known to have been small.

Thus, we must conclude that domestic market demand factors were the major causal factors in the decline in demand for Dorman's products, not imports, and that imports were not the major factor causing the closing of the Dorman plant and the resultant unemployment or underemployment of its workers.

Chairman Bedell and Vice Chairman Parker further observe that, as they found in Rindge, 1/ the shifts in market demand from bonded to other types of fabrics (chiefly double-knits), rather than increased imports of either fabric or apparel, were the major factors causing the closing of the Dorman plant and consequent unemployment of its workers.

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1/ The Gonic plant of Rindge Industries, Inc., which was involved in a recent worker investigation by the Commission, made fabrics similar to those produced by Dorman, and marketed them to the same type of customers as Dorman. Certain Woven Fabrics of Wool, Manmade Fibers, and Blends, Including Laminated Fabrics: Workers of the Gonic Division of Rindge Industries, Inc. . . ., Investigation No. TEA-W-159 . . . TC Publication 526, December 1972, pp, 3-7.

## Views of Commissioners Leonard and Young

This investigation relates to a petition filed by former workers of Dorman Mills, located at Parsons, W. Va. The company, which ceased operations at the end of August 1971, was equipped to produce fabrics of yarns spun on the woolen system. In recent years, Dorman had produced fabrics of both wool-nylon blends and acrylic fiber; \* \* \*. Nearly all of Dorman's fabrics were bonded (laminated) by the company. The bulk were bonded to tricot; some were bonded to foam, which in turn was bonded to tricot (called a "sandwich" fabric). Such bonded fabrics were sold principally for use in women's, girls', and children's coats, suits, jackets, skirts, and slacks.

Dorman Mills produced the same types of fabrics as did the Gonic Division of Rindge Industries, Inc., whose workers also recently petitioned the Commission for a determination of their eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance. 1/ Both mills produced fabrics of yarn spun on the woolen system; \* \* \*; both marketed their fabrics almost wholly in bonded form; and both sold mostly to manufacturers of women's, girls', and children's outerwear. In the Rindge case, we made a negative determination. The determining factors that we set forth in the statement of our views in Rindge 2/ are fully applicable to the case

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1/ Certain Woven Fabrics of Wool, Manmade Fibers, and Blends, Including Laminated Fabrics: Workers of the Gonic Division of Rindge Industries, Inc., . . . Investigation No. TEA-W-159 . . . TC Publication 526, December 1972.

2/ Ibid., pp. 8-21.

at hand. Consequently, we have determined that articles like or directly competitive with the fabrics produced by Dorman Mills are not, as a result in major part of trade-agreement concessions, being imported in such increased quantities as to be the major factor causing, or threatening to cause, any unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers involved.

### Dissenting Views of Commissioner Moore

The facts developed by the Tariff Commission in this proceeding are similar to those developed in connection with investigation No. TEA-W-159 relating to workers of the Gonic Division of Rindge Industries, Inc., which was decided by the Commission on December 15, 1972.

As in the Rindge case, the question before the Commission in this proceeding is as follows:

Are increased concession-generated imports of articles like or directly competitive with those produced by Dorman Mills, Parsons, West Virginia, the major factor causing the unemployment of former workers at the Dorman Mills plant of the United Merchants and Manufacturers, Inc., New York, N.Y.?

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





## INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

## Articles Under Investigation

Dorman Mills was a wholly-owned subsidiary of United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc. The facilities of Dorman, which ceased to operate on August 31, 1971, were geared to the production of fabrics made from yarns of manmade fibers or of blends of wool and manmade fibers spun on the woolen system. All of the yarn produced in the plant was consumed in the weaving operation. None was made for sale. The woolen yarns produced at Dorman were medium-weight, mostly 3-run. 1/ They were made from both virgin and reclaimed 2/ wool blended with nylon and acrylic fibers; the yarns were carded, but not combed (unlike worsted yarns, which are combed). The woolen-type yarns were generally composed of 75 percent wool fibers and 25 percent nylon fibers. The manmade fabrics were mainly of 100-percent acrylic fibers, although occasionally they consisted of acrylic fibers blended with 10 to 25 percent nylon fibers.

The great bulk of Dorman's production was sold in the bonded (laminated) form. The fabrics woven at Dorman were 58 to 60 inches wide and ranged in weight from approximately 9 to 14 ounces per linear yard in the bonded state. The face fabric produced and sold in the greatest volume \* \* \*. This construction was run in hundreds of pattern variations.

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

2/ Fiber recovered from wool threads, cuttings, and so forth, and then reused.

More than \* \* \* of the bonded fabrics produced by Dorman consisted of face fabrics bonded to acetate tricot. This bonded fabric was used mainly in women's, misses', juniors', girls', and children's skirts, suits, and slacks. The remainder was face fabrics bonded to foam (usually polyurethane) and to acetate tricot backing (called a "sandwich" fabric). This fabric was used mainly in women's, misses', juniors', girls', and children's coats, capes, and jackets. The bonding process results in a fabric that provides warmth with less weight than nonbonded fabrics; permits the use of lower quality, cheaper face fabrics; gives dimensional stability; and renders the fabrics washable.

## 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 Dorman, was reduced from 50 cents per pound plus 60 percent ad valorem, the rate in the Tariff Act of 1930, to 50 cents per pound plus 35 percent ad valorem in the trade agreement with the United Kingdom effective January 1939 (table 1). The next reduction, to 37.5 cents per pound plus 25 percent ad valorem, was effectuated in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), effective January 1948. Pursuant to a clause in the 1948 concessions, tariff rate 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 3387), the quota system was replaced by new rates of duty which, for the most part, were substantially higher than those that had been in effect previously. The 1961 rate on wool fabrics valued over \$2 per pound became 37.5 cents per pound plus 38 percent ad valorem and has remained unchanged. This rate, based on imports in 1971, was equivalent to 51 percent ad valorem, compared with 77 percent ad valorem (based on 1971 imports) for the rate in effect in 1930.

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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.

Section 2 of Public Law 90-638, which became effective December 24, 1968, amended schedule 3 of the TSUS by adding to the headnotes for that schedule a new headnote 7, which had the effect of enlarging the provisions in parts 3 and 4 of schedule 3 for fabrics in chief value of wool (including the fabrics herein considered) so as to make each of these provisions (other than for fabrics provided for in item 337.50) also apply to fabrics in chief weight of wool. In effect, the law raised the rates of duty 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 manmade fibers (including blends), which include the types similar to those produced by Dorman, were granted in 1936, 1948, 1951, and 1968-72. Table 2 shows the rate history of these fabrics, the quantity and value of imports under the various duty rates, and the ad valorem equivalents of the rates, based on imports in 1971. The ad valorem equivalent of the compound rates of duty declined from 80.8 percent in 1930 to 27.1 percent in 1972, representing a decrease of 66 percent.

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

Woven fabrics of the types produced by Dorman, if laminated with sheet rubber or plastics, are dutiable, along with numerous other articles, under the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA) item 355.70, if of wool, and under item 355.82, if of manmade fibers. Such articles are usually composed of a face fabric bonded or laminated to polyurethane foam.

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

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. This rate was reduced in the GATT to 27.5 cents per pound plus 35 percent ad valorem, effective January 1, 1948, and to 25 cents per pound plus 35 percent ad valorem, effective June 6, 1951. The rate was again reduced in the GATT to 25 cents per pound plus 30 percent ad valorem in three stages, the final stage becoming effective in June 1958.

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

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

#### Bonded (laminated) fabrics

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

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

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

Knit fabrics of manmade fibers

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

Women's, girls', and infants' apparel

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

The rates of duty on women's, girls', and infants' coats, jackets, skirts, suits, slacks, and shorts herein considered, of wool or of manmade fibers and containing ornamentation, including lace or net, 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, the last reduction. The rate of duty has thus been reduced about 53 percent since 1930 (tables 4 and 5).

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

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



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

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

Item	Ad valorem equivalent of rates of duty in --		Difference (-) between 1930 and 1972
	1930	1972 <sup>1/</sup>	
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percentage points</u>
Women's, girls', and infants' apparel:			
Knit, of wool:			
Valued not over \$5 per pound--:	63.5	40.1	-23.4
Valued over \$5 per pound-----:	58.5	26.4	-32.1
Not knit, of wool:			
Valued not over \$4 per pound--:	55.9	29.2	-26.7
Valued over \$4 per pound-----:	55.9	25.4	-30.5
Knit, of manmade fibers-----:	78.5	40.0	-38.5
Not knit, of manmade fibers-----:	78.2	34.8	-43.4

<sup>1/</sup> Based on imports in 1971.

## U.S. Consumption

Woven wool fabrics

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

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

Woven manmade-fiber fabrics

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

Bonded (laminated) fabrics

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

Knit fabrics

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

Women's, girls', and infants' apparel

U.S. consumption of women's, girls', and infants' coats, jackets, suits, skirts, slacks, and shorts increased from 22.8 million dozen in 1967 to 31.8 million dozen in 1971 (table 12). U.S. consumption of such apparel of wool declined from 7.2 million dozen in 1967 to 5.6 million dozen in 1970 and then increased slightly by 132,000 dozen in 1971. U.S. consumption of such apparel of manmade fibers increased steadily from 15.6 million dozen in 1967 to 26 million

dozen in 1971. In the past 10 years, bonded or laminated fabrics having knit or woven face fabrics of wool or manmade fibers have replaced a sizable portion of the nonbonded wool or manmade-fiber fabrics used in women's, girls', and infants' 1/ coats, jackets, skirts, suits, slacks, and shorts. The shift in more recent years has been away from face fabrics of wool to those of manmade fabrics, mainly acrylic-fiber fabrics. By using bonded or laminated fabrics, apparel manufacturers have been able to use lower quality, woven face fabrics and less expensive (than double-knit) single-knit fabrics. Double-knit fabrics not bonded, initially of wool but in more recent years mainly of textured polyester yarns, have been used in sharply increasing amounts in women's, girls', and infants' coats, jackets, skirts, suits, and slacks.

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

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

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

## U.S. Production

Woven wool fabrics

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

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

Woven manmade-fiber fabrics

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

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

#### Bonded (laminated) fabrics

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

#### Knit fabrics

U.S. production of knit fabrics increased from about 405 million pounds in 1964 to about 882 million pounds in 1971, or by 118 percent (table 11). Domestic production consists mostly of knit fabrics of manmade fibers, especially those fabrics containing acetate, acrylic, and polyester fibers. Shipments of double-knit fabrics for dress suit-  
ings, and sportswear, which comprise the great bulk of domestic shipments  
1/ The decline in production was also prompted by style changes. The use of poor bonding substances by the domestic producers also discouraged the use of the fabrics in ultimate applications.

of double-knit fabrics, increased from 59 million pounds in 1967 to 213 million pounds in 1971 (table 11(a)); in the latter year they accounted for about one-fourth of all domestic shipments of knit fabrics.

Women's, girls', and infants' apparel

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

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

## U.S. Imports

Woven wool fabrics

U.S. imports of woven wool fabrics, including the types produced by Dorman, increased from 7.8 million square yards in 1967 to more than 12.6 million square yards in each of the years 1969 and 1970, then decreased by nearly half to 6.5 million square yards in 1971 (table 7). Available data indicate that the decline will continue in 1972. The ratio of imports to consumption during 1967-71 ranged between 2.7 percent in 1967 and 6.1 percent in 1970; it was 4.8 percent in January-June 1972.

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

So-called loophole fabrics

The 1960's were marked by unusual circumstances with regard to imports in that so-called loophole fabrics from Italy were entered in substantial quantities. These were low-priced fabrics which were predominantly of reprocessed or reused wool (recovered fibers) but which were in chief value of other, more expensive fibers. The rates of duty on fabrics in chief value of wool were considerably higher (more than 100 percent ad valorem equivalent for some fabrics) than the rate on fabrics predominantly of such wool but in chief value of other fibers,



a situation which resulted in successive shifts of imports to those types of merchandise for which the duty classification "not in chief value of wool" afforded lower rates. Legislation was enacted on several occasions to inhibit or halt these shifts. Public Law 90-638, effective December 24, 1968, provided that the rates of duty in Parts 3 and 4 of 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.

In the late 1960's, imports from Italy of low-priced fabrics in chief value of cotton, containing wool but not in chief weight of wool, began to increase dramatically, possibly in anticipation of further U.S. Government actions to inhibit the entry of loophole fabrics in chief weight of wool. These imports entered under TSUS item 332.40 in part 2 of schedule 3, and were to some extent composed of fabrics containing by weight 35 percent reused wool, 40 percent acrylic waste, and 25 percent cotton. With a fiber mix of this type, these imports became in chief value of cotton and subject to a rate of duty much lower than if they had been in chief weight or in chief value of wool. Imports from Italy under this item were 1.0 million square yards in 1967, 7.5 million square yards in 1968, 15.6 million square yards in 1969, 20.5 million square yards in 1970, and 5.8 million square yards in 1971.

The proportion of these imports represented by fabrics of the types consumed in the same end uses as those produced by Dorman is not known; undoubtedly some went into such uses.

#### Woven manmade-fiber fabrics

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

#### Bonded (laminated) fabrics

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

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

#### Knit fabrics

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### U.S. Exports

##### Woven wool fabrics

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

Woven manmade-fiber fabrics

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

Bonded (laminated) fabrics

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

Knit fabrics

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

Women's, girls', and infants' apparel

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

United Merchants and Manufacturers, Inc.

United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc. was incorporated in Delaware on October 6, 1928, as a holding company for the purpose of acquiring control of corporations operating textile plants and textile merchandising organizations with the view of forming a vertical consolidation in the textile industry. The resultant company was intended to include yarn and fabric mills, finishing plants, converters, factoring facilities, and merchandising outlets.

United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc. commenced their activities with acquisition of several corporations operating cotton mills in the New England and Southern states and a rayon weaving plant in Connecticut. \* \* \*. Dorman Mills, Parson, W. Va., manufacturers of specialty woolen fabrics, was acquired in July 1963.

As of 1971, the United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc. operated, through its subsidiaries, 13 finishing plants, 19 weaving mills, seven synthetic yarn manufacturing plants, five research and chemical units, 16 merchandising and distributing units, and five commercial factoring and financing offices.

Dorman Mills

Company history, plant, and equipment

Dorman Mills, Parsons, W.Va., was founded in 1921 by Theodore Dorman as a woolen mill. There is little known about Dorman Mills between its founding and the time of its purchase by United Merchants

in July 1963. A company official indicated, however, that, prior to its purchase, it was shut down more often than it was in operation. In 1963, \* \* \*, a former employee of United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc., was given a 4-year management contract to make Dorman a profitable and efficient mill. In 1967, United Merchants' personnel took over the management functions. Dorman Sales Co. was the selling agent for Dorman's products. Dorman Mills stopped production and closed its doors on August 31, 1971.

The Dorman plant is located on approximately 10 acres of ground next to the railroad station in the center of Parsons, W.Va. The town was built around the plant. \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

APPENDIX A

STATISTICAL TABLES



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2.--Woven fabrics of manmade fibers (TSUS item 338.30): Changes in U.S. rates of duty, ad valorem equivalents of the rates, and U.S. dutiable imports for consumption, specified years 1935 to 1971, and January-June 1972

Year	Change in rate of duty <sup>1/</sup>	Ad valorem equivalent of: the rate of duty, based on imports in 1971	Dutiable imports	
			Quantity	Value
	<u>Cents per pound and percent ad valorem</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
1935-----	45¢ + 60% or 70% <sup>2/</sup>	<u>3/</u> 80.8	234	467
1936-----	45¢ + 45% <sup>4/</sup>	60.8	474	604
1948-----	27.5¢ + 45% or 22.5% <sup>5/</sup>	<u>3/</u> 38.6	416	1,137
1951-----	25¢ + 22.5% <sup>6/</sup>	31.3	212	802
1952-----			394	1,160
1953-----			1,235	2,298
1954-----			1,111	2,336
1955-----			1,576	2,900
1956-----			2,700	4,897
1957-----			3,170	5,332
1958-----			4,782	5,795
1959-----			10,873	10,471
1960-----			10,097	12,182
1961-----			7,575	12,832
1962-----			10,062	18,247
1963-----			10,682	19,071
1964-----			11,910	25,408
1965-----			20,876	41,286
1966-----			36,204	58,285
1967-----			25,596	51,832
1968-----	22.5¢ + 22.5% <sup>7/</sup>	30.4	28,629	66,467
1969-----	20¢ + 22.5% <sup>7/</sup>	29.5	32,975	80,641
1970-----	17¢ + 22.5% <sup>7/</sup>	28.5	39,042	113,974
1971-----	15¢ + 22.5% <sup>7/</sup>	27.8	47,748	136,207
1972 (January-June)-----	13¢ + 22.5% <sup>7/</sup>	<u>27.1</u> <sup>8/</sup>	<u>8/</u> 25,920	<u>8/</u> 80,374

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

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

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

<sup>8/</sup> Includes a small quantity of nondutiable imports.

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

Year	Changes in rate of duty	Ad valorem equivalent of the rate of duty, based on imports in 1971	Imports	
			Quantity	Value
	<u>Cents per pound and percent ad valorem</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
1930-----	45¢ + 60%	75.8	4	15
1948-----	27.5¢ + 30% <u>1/</u>	39.7	1	4
1951-----	25¢ + 30% <u>2/</u>	38.8	1	1
1956-----	25¢ + 28.5% <u>3/</u>	37.3	15	61
1957-----	25¢ + 27% <u>3/</u>	35.8	16	64
1958-----	25¢ + 25.5% <u>3/</u>	34.3	21	58
1962-----	25¢ + 22.5% <u>4/</u>	31.3	201	508
1963-----	25¢ + 20% <u>4/</u>	28.8	233	579
1964-----			792	1,829
1965-----			2,526	4,499
1966-----			3,272	6,949
1967-----			4,269	7,429
1968-----			4,864	12,954
1969-----			6,720	18,542
1970-----			18,329	53,579
1971-----			54,476	154,981

1/ GATT, effective Jan. 1, 1948.

2/ GATT, effective June 6, 1951.

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

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

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

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

Period	Ornamented		Not ornamented								Total imports	
	Rate of duty	Imports	Knit				Not knit				Knit and not knit	Knit and not knit
			Valued not over \$5		Valued over \$5		Valued not over \$4		Valued over \$4			
			per pound		per pound		per pound		per pound			
			Ad valorem	Imports	Ad valorem	Imports	Ad valorem	Imports	Ad valorem	Imports		
			equivalent of rate of duty 1/		equivalent of rate of duty 1/		equivalent of rate of duty 1/		equivalent of rate of duty 1/			
	Percent	ad valorem	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 pounds	1,000 dozens
1930-----	90.0	2/		63.5	2/	58.5	2/	55.9	2/	55.9	2/	2/
1939-----	90.0	2/		53.5	2/	38.5	2/	40.9	2/	35.9	2/	2/
1948-----	60.0	2/		40.1	2/	26.4	2/	33.2	2/	29.4	2/	2/
1951-----	45.0	2/		40.1	2/	26.4	2/	31.7	2/	27.9	2/	2/
1956-----	45.0	2/		40.1	72	26.4	560	31.7	2/	27.9	2/	2/
1957-----	45.0	2/		40.1	93	26.4	628	30.7	2/	26.9	2/	2/
1958-----	42.5	2/		40.1	374	26.4	940	29.2	2/	25.4	2/	2/
1962-----	42.5	2/		40.1	462	26.4	2,969	29.2	4,327	25.4	480	8,238
1963-----	42.5	2/		40.1	490	26.4	1,566	29.2	4,497	25.4	658	7,211
1964-----	42.5	854		40.1	251	26.4	3,230	29.2	3,455	25.4	760	8,550
1965-----	42.5	783		40.1	425	26.4	3,674	29.2	2,574	25.4	782	8,238
1966-----	42.5	681		40.1	503	26.4	5,233	29.2	1,849	25.4	1,030	9,296
1967-----	42.5	430		40.1	571	26.4	4,354	29.2	1,466	25.4	957	7,778
1968-----	42.5	424		40.1	801	26.4	5,392	29.2	1,841	25.4	1,165	9,623
1969-----	42.5	548		40.1	1,277	26.4	5,891	29.2	2,006	25.4	1,621	11,343
1970-----	42.5	1,103		40.1	1,906	26.4	4,494	29.2	1,561	25.4	1,816	10,880
1971-----	42.5	451		40.1	1,812	26.4	4,024	29.2	1,304	25.4	1,319	8,910
1972 (Jan.-Aug.)-----	42.5	165		40.1	790	26.4	2,421	29.2	477	25.4	686	4,539

1/ Based on imports in 1971.

2/ Not available.

3/ Understated; some knit apparel types not available.

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

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

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

1/ Based on imports in 1971.  
2/ Not available.

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

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

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

1/ Trade agreement with the United Kingdom.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

Year	Production <sup>1/</sup>	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>sq. yd.</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>sq. yd.</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>sq. yd.</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>sq. yd.</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1962-----	3,423,550	64,049	137,468	3,350,131	1.9
1963-----	3,886,456	75,909	153,205	3,809,160	2.0
1964-----	4,375,123	87,261	181,454	4,280,930	2.0
1965-----	4,892,109	161,069	145,514	4,907,664	3.3
1966-----	5,092,945	255,279	150,277	5,197,947	4.9
1967-----	5,416,657	177,724	152,771	5,441,610	3.3
1968-----	6,925,176	195,935	146,618	6,974,493	2.8
1969-----	7,026,995	218,702	163,299	7,082,398	3.1
1970-----	6,729,105	234,938	173,806	6,790,237	3.5
1971-----	6,630,360	253,275	162,904	6,720,731	3.8

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

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

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

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

Table 11 --Knit fabrics: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1964-71

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

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

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

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

Table 11(a).--Double-knit (including interlock) fabrics for dress, suitings, and sportswear: Shipments, including interplant transfers, by chief fiber component, 1967-71 and by quarters, 1971 and January-June 1972

(In thousands of pounds)

Period	Chief fiber component								
	Cotton	Wool	Acetate and tri- acetate	Acrylic	Nylon, filament	Polyester		Other	Total
						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-----	34,971	1/	1,807	1/	21,089	65,661		34,349	157,877
1971-----	49,213	3,908	1,322	15,300	14,292	110,273	8,238	10,216	212,762
1971:									
January-March-----	11,970	865	364	3,798	4,103	25,874	1,521	2,397	50,892
April-June-----	12,723	1,218	367	3,764	3,712	27,722	1,842	2,342	53,690
July-September-----	12,636	1,111	352	3,736	3,120	26,840	2,329	2,496	52,620
October-December-----	11,884	714	239	4,002	3,357	29,837	2,546	2,981	55,560
1972:									
January-March-----	12,533	468	444	3,862	4,144	34,021	3,155	3,270	61,897
April-June-----	11,759	1/	376	4,577	3,756	37,551	3,751	4,127	65,897

1/ Not available. Included in "other."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Year	Acrylic fiber	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
Value (1,000 dollars)				
1964-----	2	963	864	1,829
1965-----	13	2,314	2,172	4,499
1966-----	22	4,747	2,180	6,949
1967-----	45	4,151	3,233	7,429
1968-----	82	9,903	2,969	12,954
1969-----	143	13,864	4,535	18,542
1970-----	301	44,769	8,509	53,579
1971-----	5,651	137,385	11,945	154,981

1/ Less than 500 pounds.

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

