

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

CERTAIN WOVEN FABRICS:  
WORKERS OF ARISTA MILLS COMPANY  
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

Report to the President  
Worker Investigation No. TEA-W-57  
Under Section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962



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UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

Glenn W. Sutton

Bruce E. Clubb

Will E. Leonard, Jr.

George M. Moore

J. Banks Young

Kenneth R. Mason, *Secretary*

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

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

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

U.S. Tariff Commission  
March 15, 1971

To the President:

In accordance with section 301(f)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 885), the U.S. Tariff Commission herein reports the results of an investigation made under section 301(c)(1) of that Act in response to a petition filed by a group of workers.

On January 14, 1971, three former employees of the Arista Mills Company, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, filed a petition for a determination of their eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance. The Commission instituted an investigation (TEA-W-57) on January 22, 1971, to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, articles like or directly competitive with fabrics of the kind produced by the Arista Mills Company, 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 company.

Public notice of the investigation was published in the Federal Register (36 F.R. 1374, January 28, 1971). No public hearing was requested, and none was held.

The information in this report was obtained chiefly from the Arista Mills Company, domestic producers of shirts and fabrics, the Bureau of Customs, and the Commission's files.

### Finding of the Commission

On the basis of its investigation, the Commission 1/ finds (Commissioner Leonard dissenting) that articles like or directly competitive with fabrics of the kind produced by the Arista Mills Company, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, are, 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 company.

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1/ Commissioner Young did not participate in the decision.

### Views of Commissioners Clubb and Moore

We have frequently ruled that in order for a group of workers to be ruled eligible to apply for adjustment assistance, the following four conditions must be met;

- (1) imports of an article like or directly competitive with an article produced by the petitioners' firm must be increasing;
- (2) the increased imports must be a result in major part of trade agreement concessions;
- (3) the workers must be unemployed or underemployed, or threatened with unemployment or underemployment;
- (4) the concession-generated increased imports must be the major factor in causing or threatening to cause the unemployment or underemployment.

In the Commission's earlier investigation of the petition of the petitioners' employer 1/, we found that the company met the statutory criteria for eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance. Since the first two requirements are the same in firm and worker cases, it follows that these requirements must be held to be satisfied here, too. Accordingly, it only remains to determine whether

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1/ Certain Woven Fabrics: Arista Mills Company. . ., TC Publication 342, November 1970.

requirements 3 and 4 have been met.

Information available to the Commission indicates that almost 400 workers were laid off when the Arista Mills plant was phased out beginning in December, 1969. It appears that a substantial number of these workers are still unemployed. Accordingly, it is clear that "a significant number" of workers are unemployed within the meaning of the statute, and the third requirement is also satisfied.

With respect to the fourth requirement -- that the concession-generated increased imports must be the major factor in causing the unemployment -- it is sufficient to note that we have already held that such imports were the major factor in causing Arista Mills Company to close the plant where the petitioners were employed. It, therefore, follows that the concession-generated increased imports must also be held to be the major factor in causing petitioners' unemployment.

Since all of the statutory requirements have been met, we find that the petitioning workers are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance.



## Views of Commissioner Sutton

When the Commission considered the petition of the Arista Mills Company (Inv. No. TEA-F-19) in November 1970, I joined in the Commission majority that made an affirmative determination. I concluded then, and conclude now, that fabrics of types which Arista Mills was equipped to make are being imported in increased quantities as a result of trade-agreement concessions. The reductions in duty on fabrics of manmade fibers especially have been substantial, and imports of such fabrics, which have included many types that Arista Mills could make, have increased sharply in the last decade. As a result in major part of the increased imports of directly competitive fabrics, the plant closed and the workers were laid off. In the light of these circumstances, I have determined that the petitioning workers of Arista Mills have met the statutory criteria of the Trade Expansion Act.

### Views of Commissioner Leonard

This is the second investigation conducted by the Commission under the adjustment assistance provisions of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 relating to the Arista Mills Company. The first investigation, which was completed in November 1970, was pursuant to a petition filed by the firm under section 301(c)(1) of that Act for a determination of its eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance. The current investigation is in response to a petition filed in January 1971 on behalf of the former workers employed by Arista Mills under section 301(c)(2) for a determination of their eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance.

In the earlier firm investigation, I dissented from an affirmative determination made by the Commission and found instead that a negative determination was required because each of the four conditions imposed by the statute had not been satisfied.<sup>1/</sup> Specifically, I concluded in that investigation that (1) the increased imports of articles like or directly competitive with the plain-woven fabrics produced

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<sup>1/</sup> U.S. Tariff Commission, Certain Woven Fabrics: Arista Mills Company, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, November 1970, pp. 6-9.

by the Arista Mills Company were not in major part the result of concessions granted under trade agreements and (2) the increased imports had not been the major factor causing or threatening to cause serious injury to the firm. On either count, I would have had to make a negative determination in the Arista Mills firm investigation.

In the instant case, which relates to the former workers at Arista Mills Company, I must also make a negative determination because the statutory criteria for worker cases corresponding to those specified in the preceding paragraph for firms have not been met. First, for the reasons set forth in the firm case, I again conclude that the increased imports of articles like or directly competitive with the fabrics produced by Arista Mills are not in major part the result of trade-agreement concessions. Second, for the reasons that earlier persuaded me that such imports had not been the major factor causing serious injury to the firm, I also conclude that the increased imports have not been the major factor causing or threatening to cause unemployment or underemployment of the Arista Mills workers.



INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

Scope of the investigation

Arista Mills Company.--Arista Mills Company produced woven carded-yarn shirtings (chambray, 1/ twill, oxford, and denim) used principally to make work and sport shirts to sell in the medium- and low-price range. Its principal product in the period 1965-69 was cotton chambray for work shirts. It also made interlining and pocketing for the garment trade, coarse sheeting for the broad market area of apparel, furniture, and other industries, and acrylic fabrics for sandbags. The fibers utilized were cotton and manmade fibers (principally polyester). The plant was geared to making fabrics with simple weave patterns from its own coarse-spun yarns (10's to 30's). The petitioner's equipment was capable of producing a wider range of shirting and other fabrics than those which were produced. The company was founded in 1838 and operated continuously until it ceased its textile operations in December 1969. The machinery is in the process of being sold.

Allegations of petitioners.--The workers of Arista Mills Company contended that, as a result of increased imports of articles competitive with those the company could produce, the mill closed and caused the unemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers.

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1/ Chambray is a plainwoven fabric with colored warp yarns and white filling yarns that give a mottled colored surface.

U.S. tariff treatment

The U.S. rates of duty on cotton fabrics of the types produced by Arista Mills were essentially unchanged from 1930 until the granting of concessions, originally negotiated with Japan, under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), effective September 10, 1955. 1/ The rates applicable before the reductions ranged from 13.50 to 20.15 percent ad valorem on unbleached fabrics such as sheetings and from 19.50 to 26.15 percent on colored fabrics such as chambrays. 2/ The lower rates resulting from the Japanese trade agreement in 1955 represented reductions on most cotton fabrics of about 26 percent from the 1930 rate. The resulting rates for fabrics in the yarn sizes produced by Arista ranged from 10.00 to 14.75 percent ad valorem on unbleached fabrics and from 14.50 to 19.25 percent on colored fabrics. 2/ The rates on most cotton fabrics were further reduced by 24 percent in the Kennedy Round. The reduction is scheduled to occur in five annual stages, beginning January 1, 1968. The 1969 rates were thus about 33 percent less than the 1930 rates; they ranged from 9.04 to 13.33 percent ad valorem on unbleached fabrics and from 13.24 to 17.53 percent on colored fabrics. 2/ See table 1 for a rate history on selected yarn numbers.

The U.S. rates of duty applicable to fabrics of manmade fibers have been reduced on several occasions as a result of trade-agreement concessions--1936, 1948, 1951, and 1968-70 (staging of the Kennedy

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1/ Although the rates on higher-valued fabrics were reduced earlier (in 1939 and bound in 1948), the reduced rates applied to fabrics of higher value than those generally sold by Arista Mills.

2/ Duty range for fabrics of yarn numbers 10-29.

Round). As a result of the concessions, the compound rate of duty was reduced from 45 cents per pound plus 60 percent or 70 percent ad valorem in 1930 to 25 cents per pound plus 22.5 percent ad valorem in 1951 (table 2). Pursuant to concessions granted in the Kennedy Round, the specific part of the compound rate has been reduced from 25 cents to 22 cents per pound at the beginning of 1968, and to 20 cents per pound at the beginning of 1969. Based on the value of imports in 1969, the average ad valorem equivalent of the duty was reduced by trade-agreement concessions from about 83 percent in 1930 to 33 percent in 1951 and to 31 percent in 1969. <sup>1/</sup>

The rates of duty on men's and boys' shirts of woven fabrics vary depending upon the presence or absence of ornamentation, the method of manufacture, the fiber, and for those of wool, the value per pound. The rate of duty on men's and boys' shirts, not ornamented, not knit, of cotton was reduced from 45 percent ad valorem, the 1930 rate, to 25 percent ad valorem on January 1, 1948 or by about 44 percent. No further reductions were made until the Kennedy Round when the rate of duty was reduced by about 16 percent, effective in five annual stages, beginning January 1, 1968; the 1969 rate was about 49 percent less than the 1930 rate.

The rate of duty on men's and boys' shirts, not ornamented, not knit, of manmade fibers was reduced to 27.5 cents per pound plus 35 percent ad valorem in January 1948, to 25 cents per pound plus 32.5

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<sup>1/</sup> The ad valorem equivalent of the rates based on imports in years in which the duties were in effect are shown in table 2.

percent ad valorem in June 1951, and to 25 cents per pound plus 27.5 percent ad valorem in September 1955. No further reduction was made in the Kennedy Round. Based on the value of imports in 1969, the ad valorem equivalent of the rate of duty was reduced by trade-agreement concessions from 81 percent in 1930 to 45 percent in 1948, 41.5 percent in 1951 and 36.5 percent in 1955. The 1969 ad valorem equivalent of the rate was about 55 percent less than in 1930. A history of rate reductions on men's and boys' shirts, ornamented and not ornamented, not knit, of cotton and of manmade fibers, is shown in table 3.

Imports of cotton articles have been limited to some degree by quota since 1957. During 1957-61, Japan voluntarily limited her exports of cotton products to the United States. Since October 1961, imports of cotton products have been subject to restraint under the Short-Term (October 1931-September 1962) and the current Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA) (October 1962 to the present).



U.S. imports

Total imports of woven cotton fabrics (except specialty fabrics) averaged about 70 million square yards annually--or about 1 percent of domestic consumption--from 1930 until the beginning of World War II when they dropped to a much lower level. After the War, imports increased but remained less than 75 million square yards annually until 1955 when they increased to 133 million. Imports again increased sharply in 1959 and 1960; during 1960-64 they averaged over 400 million square yards annually. From 1964 to 1966 imports of woven cotton fabrics (in square yards) increased 60 percent and in 1969 amounted to 665 million square yards or about 8 percent of domestic consumption. The sharpest increase, however, was from 1964 to 1966; imports in 1967 and 1968 were slightly below those in 1966 (table 4(b)).

In recent years, imports of cotton fabrics of yarn numbers in the range produced by Arista Mills (10-29) increased more sharply than total imports--rising by 77 percent from 1964 to 1969. Imports of the particular cotton fabrics listed in the petition of Arista Mills Company (TEA-F-12) 1/ as being competitive increased by 139 percent. These fabrics, however, did not comprise a large part of the actual production of Arista Mills during this period. Imports of cotton chambray, which accounted for more than 90 percent of Arista's production during 1965-67, and the major part of production in 1968 and 1969, are believed to have been negligible during the past decade.

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1/ Table 4 shows fabrics listed in the Arista Mills petition and the quantity and value of imports.

Among the fabric imports, sheetings were emphasized by the Arista Mills Company as having a critical effect on the ability of the company to continue in business. The company manufactured sheeting fabrics periodically whenever business on shirting fabrics was poor, although it had not produced sheetings since 1960. According to testimony, the company could not obtain orders for cotton sheeting fabrics in 1968 and 1969 at a price sufficient to cover direct costs, because of the availability of low-priced imports. Annual U.S. imports of sheeting of the types that would be produced by Arista Mills nearly tripled between 1964 and 1969 (table 4(b)); imports supplied about 8 percent of domestic consumption in 1964 and 17 percent in 1969. The foreign unit value of imports of class A and B sheetings of average yarn number 10-19 was 46 cents per pound in both 1965 and 1969 (table 5(a)). The addition of duty increased the unit value to a range of 51-53 cents during 1965-69 and the wholesale value of such fabrics after allowance for insurance, freight, and other costs and importer's markup, is estimated at about 60-65 cents per pound. If the 1930 duty rate were in effect, the calculated wholesale value of the imports would be increased by 2 or 3 cents per pound. The price of domestically-produced class A and B sheetings is estimated to have averaged about 67 cents per pound or higher during the same period (table 5(b)).

Imported fabrics of manmade fibers are not classified in a way to distinguish those types which were, or could have been, produced by Arista Mills. The company made fabrics similar to some of the imports and was equipped to produce many additional types. The total

quantity of imports of broadwoven fabrics of manmade fibers were not important prior to 1953. They became heavy in 1959 and increased steadily through 1969. Detailed statistics on dutiable imports follow for specified years 1935-69: 1/

<u>Year</u>	<u>Quantity</u> (1,000 pounds)	<u>Value</u> (1,000 dollars)
1935-----	233	467
1937-----	1,041	993
1948-----	416	1,137
1949-----	155	397
1950-----	237	575
1952-----	394	1,160
1953-----	1,235	2,298
1957-----	3,171	5,332
1959-----	10,873	10,471
1964-----	11,910	25,408
1965-----	20,876	41,286
1966-----	36,204	58,285
1967-----	25,596	51,832
1968-----	28,629	66,467
1969-----	32,975	80,641

U.S. imports of men's and boys' shirts were small during the period 1948-55. Not until 1956 did imports of woven shirts reach 1 million dozens and knit shirts approximately the same amount. Imports of men's and boys' shirts, not knit, 2/ were five times as large in 1969 as in 1960, increasing from 2.1 million dozens to 10.3 million dozens during this period; the values rose from \$14 million in 1960 to \$103 million in 1969 (table 6). Imported shirts, not knit, supplied 25 percent of domestic consumption in 1969, compared with 9 percent in 1965 (table 11). Most of the increase in imports

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1/ Excludes pile, glass, and specialty fabrics.

2/ Statistics on imports of men's and boys' chambray shirts are not reported separately. Imports of work shirts of chambray are included with those of yarn-dyed fabrics, if of cotton, and with all work shirts, if of manmade fibers.

consisted of dress and sport shirts. Imports of work shirts have been small since 1960. They amounted to 114,000 dozens, valued at \$1 million, in 1969, up from 34,000 dozens, valued at \$216,000, in 1960. Imports of men's and boys' cotton shirts, not knit, not ornamented, were small for several years after 1948. The value of these imports amounted to \$1.1 million in 1954, but rose steadily to a value of \$31 million in 1966 and were valued at \$31.1 million in 1969. U.S. imports of men's and boys' shirts of manmade fibers, not knit, not ornamented, were small until 1963, but increased from a value of \$1.1 million in that year to \$67.7 million in 1969.

U.S. imports of men's and boys' knit shirts, except sweat shirts, increased from 1.6 million dozens in 1964 to 4.1 million dozens in 1969 and their corresponding values rose from \$9 million to \$39 million (table 7). Most of the increase occurred in knit sport shirts other than all-white T-shirts.

Arista Mills contended that the entire textile import rise contributed to injury to the firm, the rationale being that as some textile mills were affected by one class of imports they then switched to the production of other merchandise still being produced domestically, thus increasing the fierce competition in all lines of textiles. Tables 8 and 9 indicate the trend in total textile imports in recent years.

U.S. production

Total production of woven fabrics of cotton and manmade fibers in 1969 was almost the same as in 1965, but the production of cotton fabrics declined nearly 25 percent over the period, in favor of those of manmade fiber (table 10). A decline of 20 percent occurred in the production of A.B.C. sheeting, the type manufactured by Arista Mills in periods of slack demand for chambray, and a decline of 60 percent, in the production of carded colored-yarn chambrays and shirtings for which Arista Mills was primarily designed. The output of other carded colored-yarn fabrics, such as denims, also declined.

The decline in the U.S. production of shirts of carded colored-yarn fabrics was a large factor in the decline in the domestic production of such fabrics. 1/ Total production of woven shirts declined from 976 million equivalent square yards in 1965 to 734 million equivalent square yards in 1969. 2/ Much the greater part of this decline, as shown in table 10, occurred in sport shirts, in which chambrays and other carded colored-yarn fabrics are used. Little occurred in work shirts, however, for which carded cotton chambrays are peculiarly designed.

There may have been four or five producers of carded-yarn chambray in 1960 but in the past 2 or 3 years there have been only two, the applicant and WestPoint Pepperell, Inc. \* \* \* WestPoint Pepperel

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1/ Imports of these fabrics are very small.

2/ A large portion of domestic consumption of woven shirts has been replaced by knit shirts in the past decade.

is a large textile concern making a variety of fabrics. \* \* \* The fabric is a staple that can be stored for future sale.

Arista Mills Company

Status of the company.--On December 4, 1969, the stockholders authorized the officers of Arista Mills to terminate the textile manufacturing and textile sales activities of the company and to dispose of the textile inventories and the machinery and equipment used in connection with its textile operations. The machinery is in the process of being sold.

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Employment.--In 1966, the year capacity was increased, employment was at the highest point of the 1965-69 period (table 12). The number of production workers was 418 in 1966, a 26 percent increase over 1965. Employment then declined in the period 1967-69 to about the same level as 1965. The man-hours worked declined every year after 1966 and the annual average man-hours worked per worker declined steadily from 2,057 in 1965 to 1,362 in 1969.

The employees were notified of the decision to close the mill on or about December 11, 1969. Prospective employers were permitted to hold interviews in the plant and shifts in job assignments were made to allow employees to leave as they obtained other employment. Nearly all the workers terminated their employment at Arista during a 3-month period from mid-December to mid-March. The company had been operating on short work-weeks for about a year prior to the announced closing. Most of the reduction in work force during this period was by attrition.

Exact data on the current employment status of all the former workers at Arista Mills is impossible to obtain. However, the following estimates are believed to present a reasonably accurate picture of the overall situation in February 1971--

400 or more employees-- The total number of workers employed at Arista Mills at some time in 1969. Average monthly employment during the year was 383.

275 employees----- The number of workers, registered with the State employment security office who listed employment at Arista during their base period (i.e., the 18-month period preceding their layoff). This is probably the maximum number potentially eligible for adjustment assistance. Of this 275, 14 were receiving unemployment benefits, and 261 were not because they exhausted their benefits or became ineligible for other reasons.

33 employees----- The number filing for unemployment benefits at the State office; 14 of these were drawing regular unemployment insurance, and 19 (including petitioners) were filing with a view to qualifying for the trade readjustment allowance.

Estimates of the number of former Arista employees still unemployed range from 50 to 150. It seems likely that 80 to 100 may be still unemployed, including workers whose employment at Arista was terminated in the months preceding the announced closing.

APPENDIX



Table 1.--Countable cotton cloth: U.S. rates of duty for specified fabrics

(In percent ad valorem)							
Fabric description	1930	1948 <sup>1/</sup>		1955 <sup>2/</sup>	1967 <sup>3/</sup>	1969	
		A	B				
Wholly of cotton, not fancy or figured:							
Unbleached (TSUS item 320.--):							
Yarn No. 15-----	15.25	15.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	10.17	
Yarn No. 25-----	18.75	18.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	12.43	
Bleached (TSUS item 321.--):							
Yarn No. 15-----	18.25	18.25	13.75	13.75	13.75	12.37	
Yarn No. 25-----	21.75	21.75	16.25	16.25	16.25	14.63	
Colored (TSUS item 322.--):							
Yarn No. 15-----	21.25	21.25	15.75	15.75	15.75	14.37	
Yarn No. 25-----	24.75	24.75	18.25	18.25	18.25	16.63	

<sup>1/</sup> The column B rates were applicable to certain cloths above stated values (70 cents per pound for unbleached, 80 cents per pound for bleached, and 90 cents per pound for printed, dyed, or colored fabrics). The reduced rates on higher-valued fabrics resulted from a trade agreement with the United Kingdom in 1939 and were bound in the Geneva negotiations, effective Jan. 1, 1948.

<sup>2/</sup> Concessions to Japan, effective September 1955, extended the 1948 GATT rates on higher-priced fabrics to apply also to lower-priced fabrics.

<sup>3/</sup> Pre-Kennedy Round rate.

Table 2.--Woven fabrics of manmade fibers (TSUS item 338.30): Changes in U.S. rates of duty, unit value of imports, calculated amount of duty, and ad valorem equivalents, for specified years

Effective date of duty rate <u>1/</u>	Rate of duty	Foreign value of imports	Duty	Average ad valorem equivalent	Year on which AVE was cal- culated
	Cents per lb. + percent ad val.	Per pound:			
June 16, 1930 <u>2/</u>	(pt.) 45¢ + 60%				
	(pt.) 45¢ + 70%	\$2.00	\$1.59	79.5	1935
June 15, 1936 <u>3/</u>	45¢ + 45%	.95	.86	90.1	1937
	45¢ + 45%	5.78	3.06	52.9	1947
Jan. 1, 1948	(pt.) 27½¢ + 45%				
	(pt.) 27½¢ + 22.5%	2.73	1.25	45.8	1948
	(pt.) 27½¢ + 45%				
	(pt.) 27½¢ + 22.5%	2.55	1.15	45.1	1949
	(pt.) 27½¢ + 45%				
	(pt.) 27½¢ + 22.5%	2.42	1.08	44.6	1950
Jan. 6, 1951	25¢ + 22.5%	2.95	.65	22.0	1952
	25¢ + 22.5%	2.02	.71	35.1	1967
Jan. 1, 1968	22¢ + 22.5%	2.32	.74	31.9	1968
Jan. 1, 1969	20¢ + 22.5%	2.45	.75	30.6	1969

1/ Pursuant to concessions under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, unless otherwise noted.

2/ Tariff Act of 1930.

3/ Trade agreement with France.

Table 3.--Men's and boys' shirts, not knit: Changes in U.S. rates of duty since 1930

(In percent ad valorem and cents per pound)

TSUS item	Commodity	Tariff rate in--							
		1930	1/ 1948	2/ 1951	3/ 1955	4/ 1958	1/ 1968	1/ 1969	
380.03 5/	Men's and boys' lace, net, and/or ornamented shirts-----	90%	60%	45%	45%	42.5%	41%	39%	
380.27	Men's and boys' shirts, not ornamented, not knit, of cotton-----	45%	25%	25%	25%	25%	24%	23%	
380.84	Men's and boys' shirts, not ornamented, not knit, of manmade fibers--	45¢ + 65%	27.5¢ + 35%	25¢ + 32.5%	25¢ + 27.5%	25¢ + 27.5%	25¢ + 27.5%	25¢ + 27.5%	
	Ad valorem equivalent (percent) 6/-	(81)	(45)	(41.5)	(36.5)	(36.5)	(36.5)	(36.5)	

1/ Effective Jan. 1, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

2/ Effective June 6, GATT.

3/ Effective Sept. 10, GATT.

4/ Effective June 30, GATT.

5/ TSUS item 380.03 was replaced by the four TSUS item numbers 380.00, 380.02, 380.04, and 380.05, effective Jan. 1, 1968. The rates shown for 1968 and 1969 are for shirts of cotton (item 380.00); the rates did not change in 1968 and 1969 for those of manmade fibers (item 380.04).

6/ Based on value in 1969.

Table 4(a).--Countable cotton cloth: U.S. imports for consumption, total and selected fabrics, 1964-69

(In thousands of pounds)						
Fabric	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Total, countable cotton cloth----	122,322	161,027	207,214	195,832	186,062	212,455
All fabrics of yarn Nos. 10-29-----	86,784	115,457	150,645	146,742	140,348	158,500
Cotton fabrics listed in Arista						
Mills petition, total-----	30,664	44,443	51,911	62,137	62,524	71,546
ABC sheeting, gray (320.1038)----	9,379	16,583	18,243	25,457	25,971	28,631
(320.2038)-----	1,064	1,301	3,396	1,769	2,134	2,556
Twill, n.e.s., gray (320.1058)----	10,269	13,137	14,499	17,992	14,880	16,190
(320.2058)-----	1,701	4,057	4,184	4,465	4,399	5,347
Fabric, n.e.s., gray (320.1092)---	6,692	5,868	6,721	9,958	10,523	10,169
(320.2092)---	343	1,166	2,331	916	2,498	4,518
Twill, n.e.s., colored						
(322.1058)-----	48	92	366	44	36	125
(322.2058)-----	11	23	4	13	61	105
Fabric, n.e.s., colored						
(322.1092)-----	482	867	938	690	987	1,932
(322.2092)-----	675	1,349	1,059	626	974	1,723
ABC sheeting, chief value						
cotton, gray (326.1038)-----	-	-	170	207	61	250
Yarn dyed, n.e.s., under 52 inches						
wide, wholly cotton, plain						
woven (322.10-29, Stat. Nos.						
84 and 86) 1/-----	397	216	485	253	221	105
All other, yarn Nos. 10-29-----	55,723	70,798	98,249	84,352	77,824	86,849

1/ This is the category (not listed in Arista Mills petition) in which imports of cotton chambray would be classified. It is believed, however, that imports of chambray have been negligible in recent year and would comprise a minor part of the imports shown in this category.

Table 4(b).--Countable cotton cloth: U.S. imports for consumption, total and selected fabrics, 1964-69

(In thousands of square yards)						
Fabric	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Total, countable cotton cloth----	416,955	563,513	668,770	589,751	600,516	665,399
All fabrics of yarn Nos. 10-29-----	270,973	364,665	449,558	425,539	433,516	479,523
Cotton fabrics listed in Arista						
Mills petition, total-----	92,532	136,142	162,255	184,948	192,485	221,857
ABC sheeting, gray (320.1038)----	30,857	54,831	60,480	83,008	86,076	95,953
(320.2038)-----	5,837	6,598	14,618	6,952	9,942	11,175
Twill, n.e.s., gray (320.1058)---	24,187	31,333	35,869	43,263	37,081	38,783
(320.2058)-----	5,776	13,713	14,038	14,757	13,981	16,740
Fabric, n.e.s., gray (320.1092)--	20,135	18,527	19,664	28,375	30,376	29,159
(320.2092)---	1,305	4,240	8,422	3,149	7,912	17,157
Twill, n.e.s., colored						
(322.1058)-----	156	295	954	144	106	433
(322.2058)-----	36	71	11	43	188	367
Fabric, n.e.s., colored						
(322.1092)-----	1,432	2,760	3,145	2,138	3,175	5,480
(322.2092)-----	2,811	5,774	4,563	2,525	3,474	5,962
ABC sheeting, chief value						
cotton, gray (326.1038)-----	-	-	491	594	174	648
Yarn dyed, n.e.s., under 52 inches						
wide, wholly cotton, plain						
woven (322.10-29, Stat. Nos.						
84 and 86) 1/-----	1,404	794	1,893	1,000	783	341
All other, yarn Nos. 10-29-----	177,037	227,729	285,410	239,591	240,248	257,666

1/ This is the category (not listed in Arista Mills petition) in which imports of cotton chambray would be classified. It is believed, however, that imports of chambray have been negligible in recent years and would comprise a minor part of the imports shown in this category.

Table 4(c).--Countable cotton cloth: U.S. imports for consumption, total and selected fabrics, 1964-69

(In thousands of dollars)						
Fabric	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Total, countable cotton cloth----	92,982	121,944	125,690	124,514	125,770	146,180
All fabrics of yarn Nos. 10-29-----	49,807	65,194	88,706	81,146	80,426	94,132
Cotton fabrics listed in Arista						
Mills petition, total-----	14,885	21,964	26,457	32,053	32,129	38,195
ABC sheeting, gray (320.1038)----	4,174	7,568	8,514	12,286	12,043	13,102
(320.2038)-----	560	658	1,808	965	1,095	1,253
Twill, n.e.s., gray (320.1058)---	4,657	6,083	6,771	8,617	6,839	7,386
(320.2058)-----	858	2,155	2,342	2,579	2,413	2,965
Fabric, n.e.s., gray (320.1092)--	2,881	2,529	2,972	4,544	4,856	4,558
(320.2092)---	212	676	1,303	580	1,457	2,562
Twill, n.e.s., colored						
(322.1058)-----	47	78	227	26	35	86
(322.2058)-----	17	15	4	19	64	132
Fabric, n.e.s., colored						
(322.1092)-----	757	1,034	1,279	1,315	1,480	2,766
(322.2092)-----	722	1,150	1,167	1,037	1,821	3,257
ABC sheeting, chief value						
cotton, gray (326.1038)-----	-	-	70	85	26	128
Yarn dyed, n.e.s., under 52 inches						
wide, wholly cotton, plain						
woven (322.10-29, Stat. Nos.						
84 and 86) 1/-----	441	259	503	333	269	162
All other, yarn Nos. 10-29-----	34,481	42,971	61,746	48,760	48,028	55,775

1/ This is the category (not listed in Arista Mills petition) in which imports of cotton chambray would be classified. It is believed, however, that imports of chambray have been negligible in recent years and would comprise a minor part of the imports shown in this category.

Table 5(a).--Class A and B sheetings wholly of cotton, unbleached, of average yarn number 10-19: Average unit value of U.S. imports, calculated duty, and total value, 1/ 1965-69

Year	Duty rate <u>2/</u>	Imports		Foreign unit value	Duty	Total unit value <u>1/</u>
		Quantity	Value			
		<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>		<u>Cents per</u> <u>pound</u>	<u>Cents per</u> <u>pound</u>
	<u>Percent</u> <u>ad val.</u>			<u>Cents per</u> <u>pound</u>	<u>Cents per</u> <u>pound</u>	<u>Cents per</u> <u>pound</u>
1965--	11.25	16,583	7,568	46	5.2	51
1966--	11.25	18,243	8,514	47	5.3	52
1967--	11.25	25,457	12,286	48	5.4	53
1968--	10.71	25,971	12,043	46	4.9	51
1969--	10.17	28,631	13,102	46	4.7	51

1/ Foreign value plus duty; wholesale market value would include an additional amount to cover CIF and importer's markup--possibly equal to 10 cents per pound.

2/ The rate used for calculating duty is that for fabrics of average yarn number 15.

Table 5(b).--Average annual prices 1/ of domestic Class A and B sheetings, total and selected constructions, 1965-69

Fabric description	Price <u>1/</u> (in cents per pound)				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Class A and B sheetings, total-----	<u>2/</u>	66.6	67.0	66.1	66.8
Class A sheetings-----	<u>2/</u>	63.1	62.7	59.8	60.8
Class B sheetings-----	<u>2/</u>	70.0	71.2	72.3	72.8
31 inch, 48x48, 5.00 yard <u>3/</u> -----	<u>2/</u>	68.7	71.4	72.4	73.7
37 inch, 48x48, 4.00 yard <u>3/</u> -----	<u>2/</u>	68.1	69.1	68.3	70.2
40 inch, 48x44, 3.75 yard <u>3/</u> -----	<u>2/</u>	64.4	65.4	64.8	66.6

1/ Not actual sale prices; see note below.

2/ Not available on a basis comparable with later years.

3/ Constructions produced by Arista Mills.

Source: Mill Margins Report, Vol. 45, No. 13, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Cotton Division, Memphis, Tennessee.

Note.--Figures reported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture are cloth values obtainable from one pound of raw cotton based on prices of fabrics published in trade publications. Such values are lower than reported prices because of adjustments for processing waste, etc. Published prices, however, are often higher than actual sales prices. The above figures, therefore, are shown as a reasonable approximation of the lower range of domestic prices.

Table 6.--Men's and boys' shirts, not knit: U.S. imports for consumption, by shirt type and fiber, 1960-69

Shirt type and fiber	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	Quantity (1,000 dozens)									
Dress, total-----	1/ 475	1/ 567	909	954	1,389	1,610	2,276	3,083	3,524	5,164
Cotton-----	475	567	856	905	1,270	1,317	1,278	814	1,011	1,042
Manmade fibers----	2/	2/	53	49	119	293	998	2,269	2,513	4,122
Sport, total-----	1/ 1,576	1/ 1,386	1,978	2,152	2,336	2,492	3,206	3,610	4,445	5,059
Cotton-----	1,576	1,386	1,876	1,993	2,157	2,188	2,516	2,199	2,143	2,169
Wool-----	2/	2/	43	97	98	145	175	122	131	136
Manmade fibers----	2/	2/	59	62	81	159	515	1,289	2,171	2,754
Work, total-----	1/ 34	1/ 8	50	93	71	30	39	70	130	114
Cotton-----	34	8	43	93	71	30	36	66	122	104
Manmade fibers----	2/	2/	7	3/	3/	3/	3	4	8	10
All shirts, total-----	2,085	1,961	2,937	3,199	3,796	4,132	5,521	6,724	8,099	10,337
	Value (1,000 dollars)									
Dress, total-----	1/ 4,340	1/ 5,642	8,872	9,253	13,739	15,397	22,326	28,621	34,787	51,337
Cotton-----	4,340	5,642	8,227	8,638	12,114	12,313	11,597	7,021	9,377	11,020
Manmade fibers----	2/	2/	645	615	1,626	3,084	10,729	21,600	25,410	40,317
Sport, total-----	1/ 9,479	1/ 8,485	12,662	15,301	18,271	21,657	28,845	31,343	41,015	50,261
Cotton-----	9,479	8,485	11,158	12,406	15,094	17,163	19,218	16,025	16,826	19,278
Wool-----	2/	2/	1,067	2,393	2,467	3,531	4,266	3,309	3,329	3,628
Manmade fibers----	2/	2/	437	502	710	963	5,361	12,009	20,859	27,355
Work, total-----	1/ 216	1/ 65	364	804	672	368	343	593	1,163	1,048
Cotton-----	216	65	339	804	668	364	319	553	1,082	975
Manmade fibers----	2/	2/	25	4/	4	4	24	40	81	73
All shirts, total-----	14,035	14,192	21,898	25,358	32,682	37,423	51,514	60,557	76,964	102,646

1/ Includes imports of shirts of cotton only; imports of shirts of other fibers not reported separately.

2/ Not separately reported.

3/ Less than 500 dozens.

4/ Less than \$500.

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



Table 7.--Men's and boys' knit shirts: U.S. imports for consumption, by type and fiber, 1964-69

Shirt type and fiber	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	Quantity (1,000 dozens)					
All knit shirts, except sweat, total---	1,551	2,488	3,291	3,018	4,102	4,138
T-shirts, all white, total--	493	453	559	498	730	722
Cotton-----	493	450	559	496	727	712
Manmade fibers-----	1/	3	1/	2	3	10
Other knit shirts, except sweat, total-----	1,058	2,035	2,732	2,520	3,372	3,416
Cotton-----	863	1,099	1,460	1,037	1,460	1,368
Wool-----	28	31	29	50	111	115
Manmade fibers-----	167	905	1,243	1,433	1,801	1,933
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
All knit shirts, except sweat, total---	8,725	21,676	30,633	23,255	35,328	39,258
T-shirts, all white, total--	802	786	924	946	1,537	1,521
Cotton-----	801	772	923	915	1,492	1,443
Manmade fibers-----	1	14	1	31	45	78
Other knit shirts, except sweat, total-----	7,923	20,890	29,709	22,309	33,791	37,737
Cotton-----	4,579	8,314	16,427	7,856	10,540	11,655
Wool-----	1,709	1,817	1,754	2,877	5,818	6,102
Manmade fibers-----	1,635	10,759	11,528	11,576	17,433	19,980
1/ Less than 500 dozens.						

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

TABLE 8.—*Manufactures of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers: U.S. imports for consumption,<sup>1</sup> 1961-69*

[In thousands of pounds]

Item	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
<b>Yarn:</b>									
Cotton.....	16, 042	32, 818	26, 576	18, 837	24, 738	102, 264	43, 897	57, 673	31, 365
Wool.....	<sup>2</sup> 5, 429	<sup>2</sup> 8, 892	<sup>2</sup> 9, 802	<sup>2</sup> 7, 808	<sup>2</sup> 10, 890	<sup>2</sup> 12, 481	<sup>2</sup> 8, 977	<sup>2</sup> 10, 051	<sup>2</sup> 7, 726
Manmade fiber.....	<sup>2</sup> 5, 720	<sup>2</sup> 7, 880	<sup>2</sup> 7, 451	<sup>2</sup> 9, 129	<sup>2</sup> 15, 351	<sup>2</sup> 19, 843	<sup>2</sup> 32, 625	<sup>2</sup> 69, 439	<sup>2</sup> 53, 568
Total.....	27, 191	49, 590	43, 829	35, 774	50, 979	134, 588	85, 499	137, 163	92, 659
<b>Fabric:</b>									
Cotton.....	80, 898	145, 177	148, 360	137, 173	178, 397	228, 222	213, 916	210, 918	243, 861
Wool.....	19, 207	22, 108	22, 266	19, 804	25, 702	24, 836	24, 019	32, 696	29, 200
Manmade fiber.....	8, 212	12, 321	14, 265	15, 668	26, 094	44, 198	32, 714	38, 086	48, 341
Total.....	108, 317	179, 606	184, 891	172, 645	230, 193	297, 256	270, 649	281, 700	321, 402
<b>Apparel:</b>									
Cotton.....	60, 267	91, 823	94, 204	107, 578	119, 891	128, 000	133, 092	140, 047	142, 692
Wool.....	13, 717	22, 790	28, 039	28, 421	35, 443	33, 021	30, 771	41, 358	41, 476
Manmade fiber.....	5, 033	10, 443	12, 847	21, 650	30, 581	38, 424	60, 886	91, 329	143, 529
Total.....	79, 017	125, 056	135, 090	157, 649	185, 915	199, 445	224, 749	272, 734	327, 697
<b>Other manufactured textile articles:</b>									
Cotton.....	31, 689	40, 030	35, 172	36, 577	37, 684	51, 811	52, 480	65, 208	70, 064
Wool.....	31, 916	35, 180	27, 803	29, 131	23, 933	17, 798	11, 372	12, 761	12, 152
Manmade fiber.....	9, 449	6, 609	7, 715	11, 511	20, 564	34, 089	35, 192	40, 275	45, 340
Total.....	73, 054	81, 819	70, 690	77, 219	82, 181	103, 698	99, 044	118, 244	127, 556
<b>Total:</b>									
Cotton.....	188, 896	309, 848	304, 312	300, 165	360, 710	510, 297	443, 385	473, 846	487, 982
Wool.....	70, 269	88, 970	87, 910	85, 164	95, 968	88, 136	75, 139	96, 866	90, 554
Manmade fiber.....	28, 414	37, 253	42, 278	57, 958	92, 590	136, 554	161, 417	239, 129	290, 778
Total.....	287, 579	436, 071	434, 500	443, 287	549, 268	734, 987	679, 941	809, 841	869, 314

<sup>1</sup> Estimated raw fiber equivalent of cotton and manmade fiber products; raw wool content of wool products. Does not include tops, noils, and wastes.<sup>2</sup> Actual weight.Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Wool Situation* and *Cotton Situation*; and official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 9.--Textile manufactures, except floor coverings: U.S. imports for consumption, 1962-69

(Value in thousands of dollars)

Description (SITC division and group 1/)	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Textile yarn and thread (651)--	56,444	57,133	53,277	65,481	103,174	81,161	128,460	100,441
Fabrics and certain small wares (652, 653, 654, 655)---	497,731	540,586	543,184	640,003	689,850	627,410	709,770	780,038
Clothing (except fur); elastic or rubberized knit fabric; knit house furnish- ings and articles (841)-----	362,748	391,722	450,135	537,147	599,149	649,651	846,569	1,082,372
Other made-up articles (656)---	42,961	37,097	32,323	35,314	46,843	48,575	54,756	61,230
Total-----	959,884	1,026,538	1,078,919	1,277,945	1,439,016	1,406,797	1,739,555	2,024,081

1/ Standard International Trade Classification.

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

Table 10.--Broadwoven fabrics of cotton, broadwoven fabrics of manmade fibers, and shirts: U.S. production, 1965-69

Item	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Cotton fabrics, total <u>1/</u> million square yards--	10,854	10,560	9,852	8,779	8,182
A.B.C. sheeting-----	671	660	621	571	538
Carded colored yarn fabrics:					
Denims-----	289	332	296	241	249
Other-----	254	149	134	128	111
Chambrays and shirtings-----	57	47	34	<u>2/</u> 20	<u>2/</u> 23
Manmade fiber fabrics million square yards <u>4/</u> --	5,252	5,492	5,781	7,328	<u>3/</u> 7,606
Shirts of woven fabrics, total--million square yards equivalent <u>5/</u> --	976	925	836	776	734
Work-----	96	101	113	109	94
Sport-----	563	534	439	372	341
Dress-----	317	290	284	295	299

1/ Excludes pile and specialty fabrics amounting to about 5 percent of mill output. Census data converted from linear yards to square yards.

2/ Partly estimated.

3/ Estimated from linear yards.

4/ Except pile, glass, and specialty fabrics.

5/ Converted on the basis of 2 square yards per shirt.

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

Table 11.--Men's and boys' shirts, not knit: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, total and by shirt type, 1965-69

(Quantity in thousands of dozens)						
Year	Production	Imports <sup>1/</sup>	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption	
All shirts <sup>2/</sup>						
1965-----	41,268	4,132	487	44,913	9	
1966-----	40,045	5,521	501	45,065	12	
1967-----	35,889	6,764	511	42,142	16	
1968-----	33,429	8,099	429	41,099	20	
1969-----	31,978	10,337	380	41,935	25	
Dress shirts						
1965-----	<sup>3/</sup> 12,261	1,610	199	13,672	12	
1966-----	<sup>3/</sup> 12,071	2,276	214	14,133	16	
1967-----	<sup>3/</sup> 11,825	3,083	199	14,709	21	
1968-----	<sup>3/</sup> 12,305	3,524	156	15,673	22	
1969-----	<sup>3/</sup> 12,473	5,164	175	17,462	30	
Sport shirts						
1965-----	24,039	2,492	208	26,323	9	
1966-----	22,269	3,206	253	25,222	13	
1967-----	18,310	3,610	274	21,646	17	
1968-----	15,514	4,445	248	19,711	23	
1969-----	14,191	5,059	182	19,068	27	
Work shirts						
1965-----	4,029	30	80	3,979	1	
1966-----	4,130	39	34	4,195	1	
1967-----	4,395	70	38	4,727	1	
1968-----	4,520	130	25	4,625	3	
1969-----	3,919	114	23	4,010	3	

<sup>1/</sup> Excludes shirts of vegetable fibers except cotton and of silk.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes dress, sport, work, and uniform shirts.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes dress shirts of knit fabric, not separately reported.

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

Table 12.--Specified data relating to the operation of  
Arista Mills Company, 1965-69

Item			1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Average number of employees:							
All persons-----			367	452	370	358	383
Production workers-----			333	418	330	316	338
Man-hours worked by							
production workers							
on fabrics-----thousands--			685	849	601	455	461

Source: Compiled from data filed by Arista Mills.

\* \* \* \* \*