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UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

**CERTAIN COARSE COTTON FABRICS
WORKERS OF THE CLIFTON PLANT
(CONVERSE, S. C.) OF THE WOODSIDE DIVISION
OF DAN RIVER, INC.**

**Report to the President
on Investigation No. TEA-W-152
Under Section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962**



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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,
October 16, 1972.

To the President:

In accordance with section 301(f)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act (TEA) of 1962 (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.

On August 17, 1972, the Tariff Commission received a petition filed by the United Textile Workers Union of America (AFL-CIO) on behalf of the former workers of the Clifton plant (Converse, S.C.) of the Woodside Division of Dan River, Inc., for a determination of their eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance.

On August 21, 1972, the Commission instituted an investigation (TEA-W-152) to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, articles like or directly competitive with certain coarse cotton fabrics (of the types provided for in items 320.10-320.26 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS)) produced by the Clifton plant 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 the plant or an appropriate subdivision thereof.

Public notice of the receipt of the petition and the institution of the investigation was given by publication in the Federal Register on August 25, 1972 (37 F.R. 17238). No public hearing was requested, and none was held.

The information in this report was obtained from Dan River, Inc., from customers of Clifton Manufacturing Co., from importers of coarse cotton fabrics, and from the Commission's files.

Finding of the Commission

On the basis of its investigation, the Commission 1/ finds unan-
imously that articles like or directly competitive with coarse cotton
fabrics of the types manufactured by the Clifton plant (Converse, S.C.)
of the Woodside Division of Dan River, Inc., are not, as a result in
major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, being imported
into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or
threaten to cause, the unemployment or underemployment of a significant
number or proportion of the workers of the company, or an appropriate
subdivision thereof.

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

Considerations Supporting the Commission's Finding 1/

The Trade Expansion Act of 1962 requires the U.S. Tariff Commission to make a negative determination with respect to a petition for adjustment assistance from unemployed workers if the Commission finds that any one of the statutory requirements for eligibility for such adjustment assistance is not satisfied. In this case, based on evidence available to the Commission, we find that the statutory requirement that increased imports were the major factor causing the unemployment of former workers of the Clifton plant (Converse, S.C.) of Dan River, Inc., has not been met.

As outlined in the accompanying report, the Clifton plant was engaged principally in the production of cotton class C sheeting and cotton drills and twills. Most of the remaining output consisted of drills and twills made from polyester-cotton blends, cotton soft-filled sheeting, and a small amount of class C sheeting of polyester-cotton blends. There is no doubt that imports of fabrics like or directly competitive with articles produced by the Clifton plant have been a factor causing the difficulties experienced by this plant, including the unemployment of its former workers. However, we do not find, on the basis of the evidence developed in this investigation, that such imports were the major factor causing the unemployment or underemployment of workers at this plant.

1/ Commissioner Ablondi concurs in the result.

The fabrics produced by the Clifton plant were used principally in such products as industrial cloth tapes, tents, lining for shoes and sneakers, and in pocketing and waist bands for slacks and shorts. Numerous domestic economic forces have had an adverse effect on the market demand for these fabrics. Sheeting, for example, has been subject to replacement in important end uses by nonwoven and fusible fabrics; its use in making industrial tapes has been significantly displaced by plastic and manmade-fiber tapes. On the other hand, the demand for cotton drills and twills of a kind produced by Clifton has declined by reason of shifts in the patterns of consumption.

Moreover, evidence developed in this case shows that the Clifton plant also lost significant sales to domestic competitors on the basis of price and also because of the fact that loom widths at Clifton were limited to 41 inches and under, whereas the market demand tended to be for fabric widths of 50 inches or more.

In view of the foregoing evidence, it is clear that increased imports were not the major factor causing the closing of the Clifton plant and the resultant unemployment or underemployment of its workers. Under these circumstances, a negative determination must be made in this case.

INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

Scope of the Investigation

Dan River, Inc., a large, multiproduct textile firm, acquired the assets of Clifton Manufacturing Co., Converse, S.C., in September 1965. At that time, Clifton Manufacturing consisted of three plants, in which cotton drills, twills, and coarse sheeting were produced. It became a part of Dan River's Woodside Division. Two of these plants (Divisions A and B) were closed in 1969, leaving only the Division C plant in operation. The fabrics produced in this plant included mostly class C and soft-filled sheeting and drills and twills, wholly of cotton, and a small quantity of drills, twills, and class C sheeting of cotton and polyester blends. These fabrics in widths of 41 inches or less, were woven from singles yarns in a wide range of constructions with an average yarn number of 22. ^{1/} All fabrics produced were sold in the grey (unbleached and undyed) state. The Division C plant was closed in January 1972. Only one other plant of Dan River, also in the Woodside Division, produces fabrics of types similar to those produced by Clifton-- Crystal Springs Textiles, Inc., Chickamauga, Ga.

Articles Under Investigation

As mentioned above, the principal types of fabrics produced by Clifton were class C and soft-filled sheeting and drills and twills,

^{1/} Cotton yarn is numbered according to the number of 840-yard hanks that weigh 1 pound. No. 1 cotton yarn measures 840 yards (1 hank) to the pound; No. 100 cotton yarn measures 84,000 yards (100 hanks) to the pound; the higher the yarn number, the finer the yarn. The term "number," as applied to woven fabrics of cotton, means the average yarn number of the yarns contained therein.

wholly of cotton. "Sheeting" is a broad term used to denote plain-woven fabrics, not fancy or figured and not napped, made of singles yarns. The average yarn number for carded sheeting is between 4 and 26. Such fabrics have a wide range of uses, both in the grey and in the finished state. Class C sheeting has an average yarn number of 21 to 26.

Soft-filled sheeting is a carded fabric made with soft-spun (not tightly twisted) filling yarn considerably coarser than the warp yarn, with an average yarn number usually between 10 and 25. Twills are woven fabrics not napped, with a more or less pronounced diagonal effect on the face of the cloth. They include fabrics known as drills, warp twills, filling twills, jeans, filter twills, broken twills, herringbone twills, gabardines, denims, chinos, and tickings. Similar fabrics of cotton and polyester blends are substitutable for the above cotton fabrics.

The principal end uses for Clifton's fabrics were as follows: class C sheeting--friction, adhesive, and rubber tapes; soft-filled sheeting--shirting (mostly for printed flannel shirts); drills--tents, shoes, sneakers, furniture, and raincoats; and twills--pocketing and waistbands for trousers. In addition, there are many other end uses for such fabrics in the household, industrial, and apparel markets.

U.S. Tariff Treatment

The U.S. rates of duty on cotton fabrics of the types produced by Clifton were essentially unchanged from 1930 until concessions were negotiated with Japan under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade,

effective September 10, 1955 (table 1). The rates applicable before the reductions ranged from 10.35 to 20.15 percent ad valorem on most unbleached coarse cotton fabrics of yarn Nos. 1 to 29. The lower rates resulting from the Japanese agreement represented an average reduction of approximately 25 percent, with a resulting rate range of 7.75 to 14.75 percent ad valorem. The rates of duty were further reduced in the Kennedy Round, becoming effective in five annual stages beginning January 1, 1968. With the implementation of the final stage on January 1, 1972, the present rates are about 43 percent lower than the 1930 rates, ranging from 5.90 to 11.22 percent ad valorem.

Imports of the cotton fabrics included in this investigation are currently subject to restraints pursuant to the provisions of the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA), but some exporting countries are not parties to the LTA.

There are no separate provisions in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA) for cotton and polyester blended fabrics of the types similar to those produced by Clifton. If in chief value of cotton, such fabrics would be dutiable as cotton fabric in subpart A of part 3 of schedule 3 of the TSUS at various rates of duty, depending mainly on the average yarn number. If in chief value of polyester fibers, such fabrics would be dutiable as manmade fabric under TSUSA item 338.3065 1/ at the present rate of duty of 13 cents per pound plus 22.5 percent ad valorem. This rate, representing an ad valorem equivalent of nearly 30 percent, is almost two-thirds less than the ad

1/ Woven fabrics of polyester, not bleached and not colored, wholly of spun yarn. Imports under this item decreased from 34.6 million square yards in 1966 to 171,000 square yards in 1971 (table 1a). This category includes many different types of fabrics, and it is not known how much of the imports were of types produced by Clifton.

valorem equivalent of the 1930 rate, based on imports in 1971. Imports of the blended fabrics in chief value of cotton are subject to restraints under the LTA, and imports of manmade-fiber fabrics of the types produced by Clifton are subject to restraints pursuant to bilateral agreements between the United States and Hong Kong, Japan, Republic of Korea, Republic of China, and Malaysia. Most of the fabrics produced by Clifton were in chief value of cotton fibers with a few blends in chief value of polyester fibers.

U.S. Consumption

Consumption of cotton fabrics has been greatly influenced in recent years by changing market requirements. Cotton has not benefited as greatly as manmade fibers in the expanding market for textiles since World War II.

Annual U.S. consumption of the unbleached coarse cotton fabrics of types similar to those produced by Clifton increased from 1.7 billion square yards in 1964 to 1.8 billion square yards in 1965, and then declined almost without interruption to about 1.2 billion square yards in 1970 and 1971 (table 2). There has been a consistent upward trend in the demand for wider fabrics. End-use consumption of these fabrics has been greatly influenced not only by changing market requirements but also by competition from substitute materials such as manmade-fiber fabrics, plastics, paper, and nonwoven fabrics. While increased consumption of industrial tape, wiping cloths, tents and

camper trailers, and overalls and coveralls--to mention a few products-- has expanded potential markets for coarse cotton fabrics, displacement by competing materials has had a somewhat negating effect. Examples of such displacement include manmade-fiber fabrics in luggage, filter cloths, rainwear, trousers and work shirts; nonwoven fabrics in autos and in shoes; and plastics in luggage and men's and boys' raincoats. The estimated consumption of certain coarse fabrics of cotton and of all fibers in some of these major end uses is shown in table 3.

As a result of one or more of the competitive conditions discussed in the preceding paragraph, consumption of unbleached class C cotton sheeting during 1964-71 was at a high of 424 million square yards in 1965, and then decreased to 330 million square yards in 1971. Consumption of soft-filled cotton sheeting during this period was at a high of 497 million square yards in 1965, decreased to 309 million square yards in 1970, and then increased to 347 million square yards in 1971. Consumption of cotton drills and twills during 1964-71 increased from 869 million square yards in 1964 to 903 million square yards in 1966, decreased to 543 million square yards in 1970, and then increased slightly to 548 million square yards in 1971 (table 2).

Data on consumption of drills and twills of cotton and polyester blends similar to those produced by Clifton are not available because import and export statistics do not report such fabrics separately.

U.S. Production

Domestic production of Clifton-type coarse cotton fabrics increased from 1.6 billion square yards in 1964 to 1.7 billion square yards in

1965, and then decreased to 1.1 billion square yards in 1970 and 1971 (table 2). Production in the latter year was 33 percent lower than in 1964. Factors contributing to the decline in production included style and demand changes, competition from substitutable materials, and, to a lesser extent, imports.

During 1964-71, class C cotton sheeting production was at a high of 417 million square yards in 1965, decreasing to 318 million square yards in 1971, a decline of 24 percent. The output of soft-filled cotton sheeting during the period, after increasing from 390 million square yards in 1964 to 440 million square yards in 1965, declined to 261 million square yards in 1970, and then increased to 277 million square yards in 1971. The production of cotton drills and twills increased from 844 million square yards in 1964 to 863 million square yards in 1965, and then decreased in each succeeding year to 489 million square yards in 1971, 43 percent less than in 1965.

U.S. Imports

During 1964-71, annual U.S. imports of the types of unbleached coarse cotton fabrics herein considered increased from 99 million square yards in 1964 to 134 million square yards in 1967, decreased to 103 million square yards in 1970, and then increased to a high of 141 million square yards in 1971 (table 2). The ratio of imports to consumption increased from 6 percent in 1964 to 12 percent in 1971, largely because of the substantial decline in domestic production. Whereas imports

increased by 42 million square yards (42 percent) over the period, production decreased by 535 million square yards (33 percent). A number of factors have caused the increase in imports of coarse cotton fabrics herein considered in recent years--the two-price cotton situation, the widespread construction of new and modern textile plants abroad after World War II, the comprehensive programs of certain foreign governments to encourage the exports of textiles, and the financial and technical aid offered to developing countries through international agencies. The programs adopted by the Governments of Brazil and Pakistan to encourage the exportation of cotton textiles to the United States are examples. The program of the Government of Brazil includes substantial tax credits, short-term financing at special low interest rates for exports of cotton textiles to the United States, exemption from certain taxes applicable to industrial products in Brazil, and preferred loans for modernization of textile machinery. The program of the Government of Pakistan includes tax moratoriums, rebates of import duties on machinery and other production prerequisites, import protection against foreign competition, credit arrangements for purchase of machinery, and a bonus arrangement for export. 1/

Imports of class C cotton sheeting (yarn Nos. 20 to 29) amounted to 7 million square yards in 1964 and 1965, increased to a high of 15 million square yards in 1966, decreased to 7 million square yards in 1967,

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

and then increased to 12 million square yards in 1970 and 1971 (table 2). The ratio of imports to consumption, although fairly small, increased from 2 to 4 percent over the period. The principal supplier of such sheeting in 1971 was India, accounting for 66 percent of the total (square-yard basis); Brazil was second, accounting for 19 percent. Taiwan and Pakistan have also been important suppliers in recent years (table 4).

Imports of cotton soft-filled sheeting (yarn Nos. 1 to 29) amounted to 67 million square yards in 1964, decreased to 57 million square yards in 1965, increased to a high of 84 million square yards in 1968, decreased to a low of 48 million square yards in 1970, and then increased to 70 million square yards in 1971. Thus, imports of soft-filled sheeting in 1971 were only about 4 percent greater than in 1964. The ratio of imports to consumption ranged between 11 percent in 1965 and 20 percent in 1971 (table 2). Hong Kong has been the principal supplier of soft-filled cotton sheeting in recent years, and accounted for 60 percent of the total imports (square-yard basis) in 1971. Taiwan was second in importance as a supplier in 1971 (17 percent), followed by Pakistan (7 percent) and Egypt (4 percent) (table 5).

Imports of cotton drills and twills (yarn Nos. 1 to 19) more than doubled in 1964-71; they increased from 25 million square yards in 1964 to 50 million square yards in 1967, dropped to 39 million square yards in 1968, and increased to 59 million square yards in 1971 (table 2).

The ratio of imports to consumption rose steadily from 3 to 11 percent over this period. The major source of cotton drills and twills in 1971 was Hong Kong, which supplied 43 percent of total imports (square-yard basis), with India and Brazil together accounting for 24 percent (table 6).

* * * * *

Dan River, Inc., the Parent Company

Dan River, Inc., formerly known as Dan River Mills, Inc., is one of the nation's largest diversified textile manufacturers, with sales in 1971 amounting to about \$312 million. Dan River employs about 19,000 persons and operates 32 manufacturing facilities in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. Its principal products are woven and knitted fabrics for apparel--made from cotton, manmade fibers, and blends of such fibers--and consumer items, such as sheets, pillowcases, and carpeting.

Clifton Manufacturing Co.

The instant investigation is concerned with Clifton Manufacturing Co., of the Woodside Division of Dan River, Inc., which manufactured soft-filled sheeting, class C sheeting, and drills and twills.

Clifton Manufacturing Co. was originally incorporated in 1880 with a plant called Clifton Village No. 1 (later designated as Division A by Dan River). In 1888 another plant was opened as Clifton Village No. 2 (later designated as Division B). A third plant was opened in 1896, with additions in 1946, which became Division C. Clifton was originally a producer of unbleached cotton drills, twills, and several classes of coarse cotton sheeting. The only major product change was in widths, as wider widths have become more popular in recent years.

* * * * *

Crystal Springs Plant

Crystal Springs Textiles, Inc., was acquired by Dan River on April 1, 1969. That facility has traditionally been a producer of 100-percent coarse cotton and polyester-cotton sheetings and drills and twills, similar to those produced at Clifton. At the time of the Clifton closing, the spinning equipment at Crystal Springs was considered to be superior to that at Clifton. * * * The plant is currently operating at capacity.

* * * * *

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table 1.--Certain unbleached coarse cotton fabrics: 1/ Changes in U.S. rates of duty and U.S. imports for consumption, specified years 1930 to 1972

Year	Range of rates of duty	Imports					
		Total	Class C sheeting <u>2/</u>	Soft-filled sheeting <u>3/</u>	Drills and twills <u>4/</u>	Million square yards	Million square yards
1930		5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/
1955	10.35-20.15	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/
1964	<u>6/</u> 7.75-14.75	99	7	67	25		
1965		96	7	57	32		
1966		124	15	65	44		
1967		134	7	77	50		
1968	<u>7/</u> 7.83-14.04	133	10	84	39		
1969	<u>7/</u> 7.01-13.33	115	11	62	42		
1970	<u>7/</u> 6.64-12.63	103	12	48	43		
1971	<u>7/</u> 6.27-11.92	141	12	70	59		
1972	<u>7/</u> 5.90-11.22	8/	8/	8/	8/		

1/ Cotton fabrics, not fancy or figured, not bleached, and not colored, yarn Nos. 1 to 29.

2/ Yarn Nos. 20 to 29.

3/ Yarn Nos. 1 to 29.

4/ Yarn Nos. 1 to 19.

5/ Data by specific fabric type are not available for the years 1930-63.

6/ GATT, effective September 1955.

7/ Kennedy Round.

8/ Not available.

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

Table 1a.--Woven fabrics of polyester, not bleached and not colored, wholly of spun yarn (TSUSA item 338.3065): U.S. imports for consumption, 1964-71

Year	Quantity	Value
	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>square yards</u> <u>dollars</u>
1964-----	54	74
1965-----	2,248	2,365
1966-----	5,940	6,177
1967-----	1,410	1,550
1968-----	561	670
1969-----	368	451
1970-----	168	164
1971-----	35	66

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

Table 2.--Unbleached class C sheeting, soft-filled sheeting, and drills and twills, wholly of cotton: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, by types, 1964-71

Type and year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports	Apparent consumption <u>2/</u>	Ratio of imports to consumption
	Million square yards	Million square yards	Million square yards	Percent
Class C sheeting:				
1964-----	385	<u>3/</u> 7	392	2
1965-----	417	<u>3/</u> 7	424	2
1966-----	362	<u>3/</u> 15	377	4
1967-----	340	<u>3/</u> 7	347	2
1968-----	313	<u>3/</u> 10	323	3
1969-----	331	<u>3/</u> 11	342	3
1970-----	321	<u>3/</u> 12	333	4
1971-----	<u>4/</u> 318	<u>3/</u> 12	330	4
Soft-filled sheeting:				
1964-----	390	<u>5/</u> 67	457	15
1965-----	440	<u>5/</u> 57	497	11
1966-----	369	<u>5/</u> 65	434	15
1967-----	332	<u>5/</u> 77	409	19
1968-----	349	<u>5/</u> 84	433	19
1969-----	299	<u>5/</u> 62	361	17
1970-----	261	<u>5/</u> 48	309	16
1971-----	<u>4/</u> 277	<u>5/</u> 70	347	20
Drills and twills:				
1964-----	<u>6/</u> 844	<u>7/</u> 25	869	3
1965-----	<u>6/</u> 863	<u>7/</u> 32	895	3
1966-----	859	<u>7/</u> 44	903	5
1967-----	760	<u>7/</u> 50	810	6
1968-----	597	<u>7/</u> 39	636	6
1969-----	522	<u>7/</u> 42	564	7
1970-----	500	<u>7/</u> 43	543	8
1971-----	<u>4/</u> 489	<u>7/</u> 59	548	11
Total:				
1964-----	1,619	99	1,718	6
1965-----	1,720	96	1,816	5
1966-----	1,590	124	1,714	7
1967-----	1,432	134	1,566	8
1968-----	1,259	133	1,392	9
1969-----	1,152	115	1,267	9
1970-----	1,082	103	1,185	9
1971-----	<u>4/</u> 1,084	141	1,225	12

1/ Converted from U.S. Department of Commerce data reported in linear yards.

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

3/ Yarn Nos. 20 to 29.

4/ Preliminary.

5/ Yarn Nos. 1 to 29.

6/ Figures partly withheld.

7/ Yarn Nos. 1 to 19.

Table 3.--U.S. consumption of certain cotton and other woven fabrics, by specified end uses, 1964 and 1967-70

(In thousands of square yards)					
End use	1964	1967	1968	1969	1970 ^{1/}
<u>Cotton</u>					
Industrial tape-----	33,392	62,182	57,889	62,618	57,379
Drapery and upholstery fabrics-----	345,361	389,754	403,445	374,604	350,751
Auto uses-----	145,218	139,303	156,692	126,822	116,030
Wiping cloths-----	35,808	46,926	49,272	43,803	41,613
Luggage fabrics-----	42,378	42,070	45,604	43,320	39,996
Tents and camper trailers-----	46,805	85,175	85,509	66,516	75,447
Shoe fabrics-----	159,435	147,054	153,911	136,077	132,900
Book bindings-----	58,668	68,735	61,094	60,289	56,530
Men's and boys' pajamas, etc-----	206,650	169,095	163,377	145,811	104,533
Men's and boys' overalls, cover- alls, and jackets-----	69,341	84,144	72,900	71,301	72,882
Men's and boys' rainwear-----	19,181	15,293	19,958	16,125	15,017
Men's and boys' uniform and work shirts-----	149,449	145,931	132,752	114,644	103,042
Men's and boys' uniform and work trousers-----	514,086	490,347	417,417	438,970	468,820
<u>Other</u>					
Industrial tape-----	555,151	667,554	733,322	307,478	740,252
Drapery and upholstery fabrics-----	551,113	528,656	648,141	725,839	692,700
Auto uses-----	132,507	116,232	128,765	118,189	88,801
Wiping cloths-----	4,883	2,995	3,145	2,796	2,656
Luggage fabrics-----	110,648	111,331	118,831	114,838	113,418
Tents and camper trailers-----	1,950	9,328	2,481	11,140	11,931
Shoe fabrics-----	268,720	251,381	271,200	245,451	238,423
Book bindings-----	60,833	77,419	84,297	89,057	89,317
Men's and boys' pajamas, etc-----	13,716	15,829	18,623	32,047	53,496
Men's and boys' overalls, cover- alls, and jackets-----	2,929	5,134	10,358	13,657	16,351
Men's and boys' rainwear-----	22,452	26,415	35,992	31,511	29,102
Men's and boys' uniform and work shirts-----	11,813	37,974	51,302	62,914	62,086
Men's and boys' uniform and work trousers-----	39,800	146,392	166,911	189,964	176,946
<u>Total</u>					
Industrial tape-----	588,543	729,736	791,211	870,096	797,631
Drapery and upholstery fabrics-----	896,474	918,410	1,051,586	1,100,443	1,043,451
Auto uses-----	277,725	255,535	285,457	245,011	204,831
Wiping cloths-----	40,691	49,921	52,417	46,599	44,269
Luggage fabrics-----	153,026	153,401	164,435	158,158	153,414
Tents and camper trailers-----	48,755	94,503	87,990	77,656	87,378
Shoe fabrics-----	428,155	398,435	425,111	381,528	371,323
Book bindings-----	119,501	146,154	145,391	149,346	145,847
Men's and boys' pajamas, etc-----	220,366	184,924	182,000	177,858	158,029
Men's and boys' overalls, cover- alls, and jackets-----	72,270	89,278	83,258	84,958	89,233
Men's and boys' rainwear-----	41,633	41,708	55,950	47,636	44,119
Men's and boys' uniform and work shirts-----	161,262	183,905	184,144	177,558	166,028
Men's and boys' uniform and work trousers-----	553,886	636,739	584,328	628,934	645,766

^{1/} Preliminary.

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

Table 4.--Class C cotton sheeting, unbleached, yarn Nos. 20 to 29: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1969-71

Source	1969	1970	1971
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)		
India-----	731	920	1,540
Brazil-----	12	867	364
Taiwan-----	181	-	198
Pakistan-----	1,316	136	141
Egypt-----	5	58	49
Hong Kong-----	36	202	30
All other-----	275	307	46
Total-----	2,556	2,490	2,368
	Quantity (1,000 square yards)		
India-----	3,311	4,869	8,192
Brazil-----	67	4,746	2,324
Taiwan-----	894	-	792
Pakistan-----	5,706	564	725
Egypt-----	22	227	181
Hong Kong-----	115	586	91
All other-----	1,060	991	190
Total-----	11,175	11,983	12,495
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
India-----	363	455	825
Brazil-----	5	381	217
Taiwan-----	101	-	116
Pakistan-----	624	68	75
Egypt-----	3	33	27
Hong Kong-----	24	125	19
All other-----	133	192	32
Total-----	1,253	1,254	1,311

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

Table 5.--Cotton soft-filled sheeting, unbleached, yarn Nos. 1 to 29:
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1969-71

Source	1969	1970	1971
Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Hong Kong-----	9,043	6,835	11,106
Taiwan-----	2,319	2,595	3,013
Pakistan-----	3,031	2,127	1,245
Egypt-----	967	660	752
Spain-----	274	92	222
India-----	873	63	-
All other-----	105	406	1,816
Total-----	16,612	12,778	18,154
Quantity (1,000 square yards)			
Hong Kong-----	33,229	25,113	42,495
Taiwan-----	8,779	10,215	12,207
Pakistan-----	11,342	8,166	4,957
Egypt-----	3,730	2,343	2,852
Spain-----	1,124	267	898
India-----	3,209	233	-
All other-----	499	1,446	6,855
Total-----	61,908	47,783	70,264
Value (1,000 dollars)			
Hong Kong-----	4,387	3,358	5,988
Taiwan-----	1,102	1,292	1,583
Pakistan-----	1,337	979	616
Egypt-----	455	336	370
Spain-----	132	45	120
India-----	394	29	-
All other-----	60	171	879
Total-----	7,867	6,210	9,556

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

Table 6.--Cotton twills, unbleached, yarn Nos. 1 to 19: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1969-71

Source	1969	1970	1971
Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Hong Kong-----	7,983	7,392	11,123
India-----	3,679	3,641	3,799
Brazil-----	72	3,050	1,945
Mexico-----	1,606	796	1,313
Spain-----	1,185	631	1,221
Pakistan-----	817	188	1,297
All other-----	3,084	3,552	4,301
Total-----	18,426	19,250	24,999
Quantity (1,000 square yards)			
Hong Kong-----	16,646	14,998	25,381
India-----	8,304	8,260	9,379
Brazil-----	168	7,475	4,846
Mexico-----	3,773	1,783	2,976
Spain-----	2,676	1,447	2,857
Pakistan-----	2,072	484	3,216
All other-----	8,692	8,914	10,341
Total-----	42,331	43,361	58,996
Value (1,000 dollars)			
Hong Kong-----	3,640	3,398	5,564
India-----	1,538	1,612	1,756
Brazil-----	26	1,195	832
Mexico-----	750	371	632
Spain-----	505	288	605
Pakistan-----	328	76	577
All other-----	1,509	1,710	2,150
Total-----	8,296	8,650	12,216

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

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