

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

CERTAIN REINFORCED RUBBER AND/OR PLASTIC HOSE,
SUITABLE FOR CONDUCTING LIQUIDS OR GASES, BELTING AND BELTS
FOR MACHINERY, AND RUBBER SHEETING:
WORKERS OF THE PASSAIC, N.J.,
PLANT OF UNIROYAL, INC.

Report to the President
on Worker Investigation No. TEA-W-184
Under Section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962



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UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

Catherine Bedell, *Chairman*

Joseph O. Parker, *Vice Chairman*

Will E. Leonard, Jr.

George M. Moore

J. Banks Young

Italo H. Ablondi

Kenneth R. Mason, *Secretary*

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,
April 9, 1973

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)(2) of the said act in response to a petition filed by a group of workers.

On February 8, 1973, the United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America, AFL-CIO, CLC, filed a petition for a determination of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance on behalf of the workers and former workers of the Passaic, New Jersey, plant of Uniroyal, Inc. The Commission instituted its investigation (TEA-W-184) on February 16, 1973. The investigation was undertaken to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, articles like or directly competitive with hose of textile fibers or rubber, belting and belts for machinery of textile fibers or of such fibers and rubber or plastics, flexible metal hose or tubing, and rubber sheeting (of the types provided for in items 357.90, 357.95, 358.05, 358.06, 358.14, 358.16, 652.09, 771.42, and 772.65 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States) produced by Uniroyal, Inc., are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of such firm or an appropriate subdivision thereof.

Public notice of this investigation was given in the Federal Register of February 26, 1973 (38 F.R. 5212). No public hearing was requested, and none was held.

In the course of its investigation, the Commission obtained information from Uniroyal, Inc., from the United Rubber Workers local union #217 (Passaic, New Jersey), from the Rubber Manufacturers Association, from the principal hose, belting and belts customers of Uniroyal, Inc., from domestic hose, belting and belts manufacturers, from importers, from fieldwork by the Commission's staff, and from its own files.

Finding of the Commission

On the basis of its investigation, the Commission finds unanimously 1/ that articles like or directly competitive with the hose, belting and belts for machinery, and rubber sheeting produced by Uniroyal, 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, unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of such firm, or appropriate subdivision thereof.

1/ Commissioner Young did not participate in the decision.

Considerations Supporting the Commission's Finding

On February 8, 1973, the United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America filed a petition for adjustment assistance under section 301(a)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 on behalf of former workers of the Passaic, N.J., plant of Uniroyal, Inc. The Passaic plant manufactured hose, belting and belts for machinery, and rubber sheeting until January 31, 1973, when operations at the plant were terminated. The manufacture of these products has been transferred, or is in the process of being transferred, to other plants of Uniroyal, Inc., located in the United States.

The Tariff Commission has frequently stated that the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 establishes four criteria to be met in order for an affirmative determination to be made. Those criteria are as follows:

- (1) An article like or directly competitive with an article produced by the workers concerned must be imported in increased quantities;
- (2) The increased imports must be a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements;
- (3) A significant number or proportion of the workers concerned must be unemployed or underemployed, or threatened with unemployment or underemployment; and
- (4) The increased imports resulting in major part from trade-agreement concessions must be the major factor in causing or threatening to cause the unemployment or underemployment.

If any one of the above criteria is not satisfied in a given case, the Commission must make a negative determination. In the Commission's judgment, the fourth criterion has not been met in the case at hand and the Commission, therefore, has made a negative determination. Under the

circumstances, the Commission has not been required to reach a conclusion respecting the first three criteria, and it has not done so.

On the basis of information before the Commission, it is evident that the closing of the Passaic, N.J., plant and the unemployment of its workers resulted from a corporate decision by Uniroyal, Inc., unrelated to competition from imports. * * *.

The Passaic plant began operations in 1890. Manufacturing was conducted in several five- or six-story buildings (some 70 or 80 years old) which have ceased to be suitable for the efficient production of the articles concerned. * * *. In 1969 Uniroyal embarked on a program of construction of modern and efficient plants at other locations in the United States. Late in 1969, a new plant of Uniroyal's came on stream in Kennett, Mo., and a substantial share of the Passaic plant's production of certain hose was transferred to this plant. In April 1973, two additional new plants will become operational, one in Red Oak, Iowa, and the other in Merryville, Mo. These will also produce hose formerly produced at the Passaic plant. A fourth facility, in Port Clinton, Ohio, is being expanded to accommodate (by April 1973) the production of belting and belts. * * *.

The Commission also obtained information from several trade sources, including major customers of Uniroyal. * * *.

* * *. The Commission also notes that total U.S. exports of the products covered by this investigation have exceeded or equaled imports in most years since 1967.

Based on the foregoing, the Commission has made a negative determination.

INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

Articles Under Investigation

The principal articles produced in the Passaic, N.J., plant of Uniroyal, Inc., until it was closed in January 1973 consisted of reinforced rubber hose suitable for conducting liquids and gases, and reinforced rubber belting for machinery. * * *. Neither the Passaic plant, nor any other U.S. plant of Uniroyal, Inc., produced any flexible metal hose or tubing. The remainder of the plant's output consisted of rubber sheets over 0.009 inches in thickness.

Reinforced rubber hose is manufactured in various forms. Braided hose is made by braiding yarn or wire over rubber tubing and subsequently coating it with rubber and then vulcanizing the hose; manmade fiber and cotton yarns and wire are generally used for braiding. Wrapped hose is made by wrapping multiple layers of rubberized cotton or manmade fiber fabric, usually on the bias, around a mandrel, and then vulcanizing the hose. The chief advantage of this type of construction is that large size hose can be fabricated. Tubular woven hose is made by inserting a rubber tube inside a tubular woven fabric and curing it. The tubular fabric is generally of manmade fibers, but other fibers such as cotton, linen, and mixtures of such fibers are sometimes used.

The various types of hoses are used for many purposes--some uses being: air conditioning and refrigeration, hydraulic devices, oil suction and discharge, dredging sleeves, gasoline delivery, vacuum

operations, industrial uses such as carrying chemicals, air or steam, agricultural uses such as carrying cream, use in breweries, fire hose and garden hose.

Reinforced flat rubber belting is made up of layers of rubberized fabrics to provide the strength and body necessary in a belt carcass for the conveying of materials or the transmission of power. Belt fabrics are designed with most of their strength in the warp (length) direction. After rubberizing, they are built up in layers or plies to meet the load-carrying requirements of the belt.

There are three types of flat belts--power transmission, conveyer, and elevator. The power transmission belts transmit power from the source of energy to operate machinery; the conveyer belts carry material from one point to another; and the elevator belts have buckets attached to transport materials to different levels.

The intended use of the belting determines the type of fabric, the number of layers, and type of finish used in the construction. The construction varies depending on whether the belting is for light- or heavy-duty use, whether it is to be used inside or outside, whether it must withstand high temperatures, is subject to abrasion, or is exposed to oil, chemicals, or other materials that might cause deterioration. These belts are used extensively in the mining, quarrying, shipping, food handling, and transportation industries, as well as in mills, machine shops, factories and in construction. They are used to convey, remove, load, unload, and otherwise transport articles and

materials from one point to another. New uses for them, which are still of minor importance, include transporting people and for belts on snow-mobiles.

Rubber sheets are used mostly for making gaskets. They are also used to make a variety of other industrial products.

U.S. Tariff Treatment

Hose

Rates of duty on industrial hose vary depending on the material in chief value--textile, rubber, plastic, metal or combinations of these materials. The table below shows the current rates, the 1967 rates, and the 1930 rates of duty applicable to the products covered by this investigation.

Hose of vegetable fiber with or without rubber or plastic, of other fibers with or without rubber or plastic, of flexible metal, and in chief value of rubber or plastics: Current (1973) rates of duty, the 1967 (pre-Kennedy Round) rates, and the 1930 rates

(Cents per pound; percent ad valorem)				
TSUS No. <u>1</u> /:	Description	Current rate of duty <u>1</u> /:	1967 rate of duty <u>1</u> /:	1930 rate of duty
357.90	Hose of vegetable fibers	:	:	:
	with or without rubber	:	:	:
	or plastic-----	9.7¢ + 7.5%	19.5¢ +	19.5¢ +
		:	15%	15%
357.95	Hose of other fiber with	:	:	:
	or without rubber or	:	:	:
	plastic-----	12.5¢ + 11%	25¢ +	45¢ + 60%
		:	22.5%	:
652.09	Flexible metal hose or	:	:	:
	tubing-----	10%	20%	30%
772.65	Hose in chief value of	:	:	:
	rubber or plastic-----	4%	8.5%	25%
		:	:	:

1/ In addition to the TSUS items listed, items 357.91, 357.96, 652.10, and 772.66 provide for duty-free treatment authorized by the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965 (APTA) (effective on January 18, 1965), of hose if Canadian article and original motor vehicle equipment.

The rate of duty on hose of vegetable fiber for conducting liquids or gases (item 357.90) similar to those made by Uniroyal, Inc., was reduced in several concessions from 19.5 cents per pound plus 15 percent

ad valorem, 1/ the rate in the Tariff Act of 1930, to 9.7 cents per pound plus 7.5 percent ad valorem, effective January 1, 1972. Based on imports in 1972, the 1972 rate was equivalent to 14.2 percent ad valorem, compared with 28.4 percent ad valorem for the 1930 rate. Changes in the rate of duty since 1930 are shown in table 1.

Hose of textile fibers other than vegetable fibers (item 357.95) consists mainly of those of manmade fiber. The rate of duty on manmade fiber hose was reduced in several concessions from 45 cents per pound plus 60 percent ad valorem under the Tariff Act of 1930 to 12.5 cents per pound plus 11 percent ad valorem, effective January 1, 1972. Based on the imports in 1972, the 1972 rate was equivalent to 19.2 percent ad valorem compared with 89.7 percent ad valorem for the 1930 rate. Changes in the rate of duty since 1930 are shown in table 2.

Metal reinforced rubber or plastic hose is determined by U.S. Customs to be in chief value of metal when imported would be classified under item 652.09. The rate of duty of 30 percent ad valorem under the Tariff Act of 1930 was reduced in several concessions to 10 percent ad valorem effective January 1, 1972. The various changes in the rate of duty are shown in table 3.

The rate of duty on hose, pipe, and tubing in chief value of rubber or plastics (item 772.65) was reduced in several concessions from 25 percent ad valorem (under the Tariff Act of 1930) to 4 percent ad valorem, effective January 1, 1972. Changes in the rate of duty since 1930 are shown in table 4.

1/ Preferential rate to Cuba, 15.6 cents per pound plus 12 percent ad valorem.

As noted in the preceding table, items 357.91, 357.96, 652.10, and 772.66 were established, effective January 18, 1965, to provide for the duty-free treatment of certain hose under the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965.

Belting and belts

Belting and belts of the kind which are similar to those produced by Uniroyal, Inc., are provided for in several items of the TSUS. The current (1973) rates of duty, the rates in effect in 1967 (pre-Kennedy Round), and the 1930 rates of duty are shown in the following table:

(Cents per pound; percent ad valorem)				
TSUS :	Description	Current (1973):	1967 rate :	1930 rate
No. :		rate of duty :	of duty :	of duty
:	:	:	:	:
:	Belting and belts:	:	:	:
358.05 :	Of vegetable fiber-----	8%	12%	30%
358.06 :	Of vegetable fiber and :	:	:	:
:	rubber or plastic----	8%	16%	30%
358.14 :	Of manmade fiber-----	12.5¢ + 15%	25¢ + 30%	45¢ + 65%
358.16 :	Of textile fiber, ex- :	:	:	:
:	cept vegetable, in :	:	:	:
:	chief value of rub- :	:	:	:
:	ber or plastic-----	6%	12.5%	25%
773.35 :	Wholly of rubber or :	:	:	:
:	plastic-----	6%	12.5%	25%
:	:	:	:	:

The rate of duty on belting and belts for machinery of vegetable fibers not in part of rubber or plastic (item 358.05) was reduced in several trade agreements from 30 percent ad valorem, the rate of duty in the Tariff Act of 1930, to 8 percent ad valorem, effective January 1, 1972. Changes in the rate of duty since 1930 are shown in table 5.

The rate of duty on belting and belts for machinery of vegetable fibers, in part of rubber or plastic (item 358.06), was reduced in several trade agreements from 30 percent ad valorem, the rate of duty in the Tariff Act of 1930, to 8 percent ad valorem, effective January 1, 1972. Changes in the rate of duty since 1930 are shown in table 6.

The rate of duty on belting and belts for machinery of manmade fibers or of such fibers and rubber or plastic (item 358.14) was reduced in several trade agreements from the 1930 rate of 45 cents per pound plus 65 percent ad valorem to 12.5 cents per pound plus 15 percent ad valorem, effective January 1, 1972. Based on imports in 1972, this rate was equivalent to 17.1 percent ad valorem, compared with 72.6 percent ad valorem in 1930. Changes in the rate of duty since 1930 are shown in table 7.

The rate of duty on belting and belts for machinery of textile fibers, except vegetable fibers, but in chief value of rubber or plastic (item 358.16) was reduced in several trade agreements from the 1930 rate of 25 percent ad valorem to 6 percent ad valorem,

effective January 1, 1972. Changes in the rate of duty since 1930 are shown in table 8.

The rate of duty and changes therein for belting and belts of rubber or plastic (item 773.35) were the same as for item 358.16 (table 9).

U.S. Producers

Reinforced hose containing rubber or plastic is produced by approximately 100 companies. These firms range in size from large multiproduct rubber and chemical companies to small producers specializing in the production of one type of hose. The industry is concentrated in the North Central and Northeast regions of the United States, but there are some plants in all sections of the country.

Reinforced belting and belts of rubber or plastic are produced by about 60 companies. These firms also range in size from large multiproduct rubber and chemical companies to firms that produce just one type of belting, and this industry is also located principally in the North Central and Northeast sections of the country.

U.S. Consumption and Trade 1/Hose

Value of apparent annual consumption of hose suitable for conducting liquids or gases, including types similar to those produced by Uniroyal, Inc., increased from an estimated \$330 million in 1967 to about \$440 million in 1972 (table 10), or by 33 percent. However, during 1969-71, value of consumption fluctuated within a narrow range, from \$395 million to \$399 million. The 1969-71 recession for the capital-goods industry was a prime factor in the leveling off of apparent U.S. consumption of hose during this period.

1/ Because in many instances comparable data on quantity on the products covered in this report are not available, comparisons are based on values. Such values have not been adjusted to reflect inflation or currency realignments (except in the section on prices, where adjustments for currency realignments were made).

Value of annual shipments by U.S. manufacturers of hose suitable for conducting gases and liquids, including types similar to those produced by Uniroyal, Inc., increased from an estimated \$336 million in 1967 to \$399 million in 1969-70, declined to \$397 million in 1971, then increased to an estimated \$434 million in 1972, about 29 percent greater than in 1967 (table 10).

Exports of hose suitable for conducting liquids or gases, including the types produced by Uniroyal, Inc., increased from about \$15 million in 1967 to about \$24 million in 1972 (tables 10 and 11). Exports are small compared to domestic production, but were equal to or larger than imports from 1967 through 1971.

The principal export destinations were, in recent years, Canada, Libya, France, and Belgium.

The estimated wholesale value 1/ of the imports of hose suitable for conducting liquids and gases, including the types produced by Uniroyal, Inc., increased from about \$9 million in 1967 to about \$31 million in 1972 (table 10). The ratio of imports to apparent consumption increased steadily from 2.6 percent in 1967 to 7 percent in 1972.

Data on U.S. imports of hose most nearly comparable to those made by Uniroyal, Inc., are not available. However, it is believed that about 75 percent of the value of imports entered under item 772.65 2/

1/ The estimated wholesale value includes duty, freight and insurance, and an importer's markup which was taken to be 15 percent.

2/ The 75-percent estimate is based on an examination of import documents. Some of the entries (about 5 percent) consisted of garden hose which is not produced by Uniroyal; the remaining 25 percent consisted of plastic pipe and clear plastic tubing used in hospitals and laboratories.

are of hose, most of which is similar to those made by Uniroyal, Inc. The total estimated value of imports of such hoses (including those entered under item 772.65) ranged from about \$7 million in 1967 to about \$23 million in 1972; hydraulic hose is estimated to have accounted for about half of these totals.

Imports of flexible metal hose or tubing, whether covered with wire or other material under item 652.09 amounted to \$0.9 million in 1972 (table 12), with an additional \$1.0 million of imports that year under item 652.10 (APTA). It is possible that some imports of one- and two-wire braid hydraulic hose of the type made by Uniroyal are classified in items 652.09 and 652.10; however, such imports are believed to be minor and a great bulk of imports under these two items consist of articles which are not like the hose produced by Uniroyal, Inc.

The principal sources of imports of hose similar to those of Uniroyal, Inc., have been, in recent years, Japan, the United Kingdom, and Canada.

Belting and belts

Value of apparent annual consumption of belting and belts for machinery, including types similar to those produced by Uniroyal, Inc., increased sharply from an estimated \$130 million in 1967 to about \$151 million in 1968, and fluctuated over a narrow range to \$156 million in 1970 before climbing to \$166 million in 1971 and to about \$168 million

in 1972 (table 13), an increase of about 30 percent over 1967. The 1969-71 recession for the capital-goods industry also affected consumption of belting and belts; in addition, mine shutdowns and the low prices for coal in late 1970 had a depressing effect on the annual consumption of belting and belts. Value of annual shipments by U.S. manufacturers of belting and belts for machinery, including types similar to those produced by Uniroyal, Inc., increased from about \$132 million in 1967 to about \$151 million in 1968, rose somewhat to \$156 million in 1970 and to \$163 million in 1971, then declined slightly to about \$161 million in 1972; shipments in the latest year were about 33 percent greater than in 1967 (table 13).

Exports of flat belting and belts for machinery, including the types produced by Uniroyal, Inc., increased from about \$7 million in 1967 to about \$8 million in 1969, then declined to about \$7 million in 1972 (tables 13 and 14). Exports are small compared to production, but were larger than imports through 1970.

The principal export destinations in recent years have been Canada, West Germany, and Chile.

The estimated wholesale value 1/ of imports of flat belting and belts for machinery, including the types produced by Uniroyal, Inc., increased gradually from about \$5.2 million in 1967 to about \$7.8 million in 1970 and rose sharply to \$9.8 million in 1971 and to \$13.2

1/ The estimated wholesale value includes duty, freight and insurance, and an importer's markup which was taken to be 15 percent.

million in 1972 (table 13). The ratio of imports to consumption increased from 4 percent in 1967 to 5.9 percent in 1971 and to 8 percent in 1972.

Data on U.S. imports of belting and belts most comparable to those made by Uniroyal, Inc., are not available, but are estimated to amount to about 80 percent of the imports. 1/ The estimated value of imports of these belting and belts rose from about \$4 million in 1967 to about \$11 million in 1972.

The most important imports of flat belting and belts in 1968 and in recent years (1970-1972) have entered under item 358.16 (table 15); in 1967 and 1969, imports under item 358.06 were the most important.

The principal sources of imports of belting and belts similar to those of Uniroyal, Inc., have been, in recent years, Japan, West Germany, Switzerland, and Denmark.

1/ Belting and belts made by Uniroyal, Inc., are mainly similar to imports entered under items 358.06, 358.14, and 358.16.

Uniroyal, Inc.

The company and the plant

The company.--Uniroyal, Inc., was incorporated in New Jersey on March 30, 1892, as the United States Rubber Company and adopted its present name on February 27, 1967. Uniroyal, Inc., which has its corporate headquarters in New York City, operates domestically through the following Manufacturing divisions: The Uniroyal Tire Company, the Uniroyal Consumer Products Company, the Uniroyal Chemical Company, and the Uniroyal Plastics and Industrial Products Company. The Plastics and Industrial Products Company is further divided into the Uniroyal Plastic Products Division and the Uniroyal Industrial Products Division. There is also a Uniroyal Fiber and Textile Division and a majority-controlled (51 percent) subsidiary--Latex Fibers Industries. Uniroyal, Inc., also has the following non-manufacturing domestic operations: Uniroyal Development Company, Uniroyal Merchandising Co., Inc., USCO Services, Inc.,--distribution services; and Computeristics, Inc.,--computer services. At the close of 1972 the domestic manufacturing units of Uniroyal, Inc., operated 48 plants in 21 states; these companies also operated one plant in Spain, two plants in Puerto Rico, and three plants in Canada. The subsidiary, Latex Fibers Industries, operated two plants in two states. Internationally, Uniroyal, Inc., operates through the International Division, Uniroyal Ltd., and through the Uniroyal Plantations Division. The Uniroyal International Division markets products made in the United States and Canada as well as company

brands produced in 29 of its own, affiliated, or associated plants in 17 countries, and has sales and distribution in 100 countries. Uniroyal Ltd., a subsidiary in Canada with 7 plants and 7 branch offices, produces many similar company products in Canada, marketed there under Uniroyal brands. The Plantation Division is comprised of a total of more than 300,000 acres which are located in Indonesia, Liberia, and Malaysia.

The principal products of Uniroyal, Inc., are tires and tubes, waterproof and canvas footwear, waterproof clothing, industrial rubber goods, chemicals, plastics, synthetic rubber, textiles, coated fabrics, foam-rubber products, resort wear, golf equipment, and reclaimed rubber. Uniroyal, Inc., had sales of \$1,798 million in 1972, a gain of 7.2 percent compared with \$1,678 million in 1971. Net income was \$46.6 million in 1972 for an 8.3-percent gain compared with \$43.1 million in 1971. By major product line, tire and related products accounted for 57.8 percent of the 1971 sales of Uniroyal, Inc. Chemicals, rubber, and plastics, 10.4 percent; industrial products, 15.9 percent; and all others, 15.9 percent. Although 1972 data are not yet available, it is believed that sales by product line are approximately the same as in 1971.

The plant.--The Uniroyal, Inc., plant at Passaic, New Jersey, was operated by the Industrial Products Division until January 31, 1973, when all manufacturing operations ceased. At the time of closing, the plant's operations were being conducted in seven separate buildings, most of which are 5- and 6-stories high. The oldest facility was built around 1890 * * *.

The newest building was * * * built * * * in 1942. The building which housed all of the belting operations was constructed about 1930.

The plant, which is located adjacent to the Passaic River, began operations around 1890 when the New York Belting and Packing Company started production. Uniroyal, Inc., (known at the time as the U.S. Rubber Company) purchased the facilities in about 1915. The plant at one time served as the corporate headquarters for Uniroyal, Inc., and was at its busiest in the late 1940's and early 1950's when it had as many as 3,900 total employees on its payroll; total employment amounted to about 1,100 in July 1972.

* * * * *

New facilities

The operations of the Passaic plant are being transferred to other locations in the United States. The hose operations are being transferred to three plants, two of which are new plants that will be operational no later than the end of April 1973, and one of which became operational in December 1969. The two new plants are at Red Oak, Iowa, where braided hose will be made, and at Merryville, Missouri, where molded hose will be made. A Kennett, Missouri, plant has been operating since late in 1969 producing braided hose. * * *. The production of belts and belting is being transferred to the Industrial Products Division facilities at Port Clinton, Ohio, and these facilities should be operational by April 1973. * * *.

* * * * *

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table 1.--Hose of vegetable fiber, suitable for conducting liquids or gases, with or without fittings (item 357.90): Changes in U.S. rates of duty, ad valorem equivalents of the rates, and imports for consumption, specified years 1930 to 1972

Year	Rate of duty	Ad valorem equivalent of the rate of duty, based on imports in 1972	Imports	
			Quantity	Value
	Cents per pound plus percent ad valorem	Percent	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars
1930-----	19.5 + 15	28.4	107	82
1939-----	10 + 7.5 <u>1/</u>	14.4	8	6
1946-----			160	240
1947-----			138	188
1948-----	19.5 + 15 <u>2/</u>	28.4	36	54
1951-----			27	39
1954-----			21	27
1957-----			155	183
1960-----			319	370
1962-----			264	264
1965-----			295	356
1966 <u>3/</u> ---			112	169
1967-----			117	131
1968-----	17 + 13.5 <u>4/</u>	25.2	21	22
1969-----	15 + 12 <u>4/</u>	22.3	162	245
1970-----	13.5 + 10.5 <u>4/</u>	19.8	104	120
1971-----	11.5 + 9 <u>4/</u>	16.9	67	91
1972-----	9.7 + 7.5 <u>4/</u>	14.2	72	105

1/ Trade agreement with Canada, effective January 1939.

2/ Concession to Canada withdrawn by Presidential proclamation, effective Apr. 1, 1947.

3/ Effective January 18, 1965, certain hose, if Canadian article and original motor vehicle equipment, became free of duty under the provisions of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965 (APTA). Duty-free imports under APTA were negligible or nil during 1966-72.

4/ GATT, reduced in five stages, last stage effective Jan. 1, 1972.

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

Table 2.--Hose of textile fibers (except vegetable fibers), suitable for conducting liquids and gases, with or without fittings (item 357.95):. Changes in the rates of duty, ad valorem equivalents of the rates, and imports for consumption, specified years 1930 to 1972

Year	Rate of duty	Ad valorem equivalent of the rate of duty, based on imports in 1972	Imports	
			Quantity	Value
	<u>Cents per pound plus</u> <u>percent ad valorem</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
1930-----	45 + 60	89.7	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1939-----			<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1947-----			<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1948-----	27.5 + 25 <u>2/</u>	43.1	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1951-----	25 + 22.5 <u>3/</u>	39.0	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1956-----	25 + 21 <u>4/</u>	37.5	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1957-----	25 + 20 <u>4/</u>	36.5	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1958-----	25 + 19 <u>4/</u>	35.5	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1962-----			<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1963-----	25 + 22.5 <u>5/</u>	39.0	3	4
1966 <u>6/</u> ---			2	5
1967-----			19	26
1968-----	22.5 + 20 <u>7/</u>	34.8	5	14
1969-----	20 + 18 <u>7/</u>	31.2	21	27
1970-----	17.5 + 15.5 <u>7/</u>	27.0	43	62
1971-----	15 + 13 <u>7/</u>	22.9	66	95
1972-----	12.5 + 11 <u>7/</u>	19.2	73	111

1/ Not available. 2/ GATT, effective Jan. 1, 1948. 3/ GATT, effective June 6, 1951. 4/ GATT, reduced in three stages, final stage effective June 30, 1958. 5/ TSUSA rate of duty. 6/ Effective Jan. 18, 1965, certain hose, if Canadian article and original motor vehicle equipment, became free of duty under the provisions of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965 (APTA). Duty-free imports under APTA were negligible or nil during 1966-72. 7/ GATT, reduced in five stages, final stage effective Jan. 1, 1972.

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

Table 3.--Flexible metal hose and tubing, whether covered with wire or other material with or without fittings (item 652.09): Changes in rates of duty, and imports for consumption, specified years 1931-72

Year	Rate of duty	Imports	
		Quantity	Value
		<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
	<u>Percent ad valorem</u>		
1931-----	<u>1/</u> 30	178	27
1939-----		107	19
1948-----	<u>2/</u> 20	1	5
1956-----		27	53
1957-----		21	45
1958-----		109	89
1962-----		69	97
1964-----		172	160
1965-----		399	249
1966 <u>3/</u> -----		506	340
1967-----	<u>4/</u> 20	434	332
1968-----	<u>5/</u> 18	616	467
1969-----	<u>5/</u> 16	476	601
1970-----	<u>5/</u> 14	838	697
1971-----	<u>5/</u> 12	672	808
1972-----	<u>5/</u> 10	709	952

1/ Tariff Act, effective June 17, 1930, plus 8 percent ad. val. if of dutiable alloy.

2/ GATT, effective Jan. 1, 1948, plus 4 percent ad. val. if of dutiable alloy.

3/ Effective Jan. 18, 1965, certain hose, if Canadian article and original motor vehicle equipment, became free of duty under the provisions of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965 (APTA). Duty-free imports under APTA were as follows:

	<u>Quantity</u> <u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>1,000 dollars</u>
1966-----	1	1
1967-----	4	4
1968-----	26	26
1969-----	254	203
1970-----	588	337
1971-----	976	584
1972-----	1,669	1,042

4/ TSUS, effective Aug. 31, 1963, the 4 percent additional rate for imports of dutiable alloys was eliminated.

5/ GATT, reduced in five stages, the last stage effective Jan. 1, 1972.

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

Table 4.--Hose, pipe, and tubing, n.s.p.f., of rubber or plastics, suitable for conducting gases or liquids, with or without fittings (item 772.65): Changes in rates of duty, and imports for consumption, specified years 1930-72

Year	Rate of duty	Imports	
		Quantity	Value
	Percent ad valorem	<u>1,000</u> pounds	<u>1,000</u> dollars
1930-----	<u>1/</u> 25	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1939-----	<u>3/</u> 12.5	<u>2/</u>	1
1948-----	<u>4/</u> 10	<u>2/</u>	1
1955-----		<u>2/</u>	226
1958-----		<u>2/</u>	234
1962-----	<u>5/</u> 9	<u>2/</u>	620
1963-----	<u>5/</u> 8, <u>6/</u> 8.5	<u>2/</u>	830
1966 <u>7/</u> -----		<u>2/</u>	3,612
1967-----		<u>2/</u>	5,468
1968-----	<u>8/</u> 7.5	<u>2/</u>	7,071
1969-----	<u>8/</u> 6.5	<u>2/</u>	10,144
1970-----	<u>8/</u> 5.5	<u>2/</u>	13,880
1971-----	<u>8/</u> 5	<u>2/</u>	15,873
1972-----	<u>8/</u> 4	<u>2/</u>	19,997

1/ Tariff Act, effective June 17, 1930, for hose 3/8-inch or over in diameter. 2/ Not available. 3/ Trade Agreement with Canada, effective Jan. 1, 1939. 4/ GATT, effective Jan. 1, 1948. 5/ GATT, reduced in two stages, last stage effective July 1, 1963. 6/ TSUS rate, effective Aug. 31, 1963 includes hose of all diameters.

7/ Effective Jan. 18, 1965, certain hose, if Canadian article and original motor vehicle equipment, became free of duty under the provisions of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965 (APTA). Duty-free imports under APTA were as follows:

	<u>Value</u> <u>1,000 dollars</u>		<u>Value</u> <u>1,000 dollars</u>
1966-----	241	1970-----	1,734
1967-----	927	1971-----	3,200
1968-----	1,611	1972-----	4,562
1969-----	1,079		

8/ GATT, reduced in five stages, last stage effective Jan. 1, 1972.

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

Table 5.--Belting and belts, for machinery, of vegetable fibers (item 358.05): Changes in rates of duty and imports for consumption specified years 1932 to 1972

Year	Rate of duty	Imports	
		Quantity	Value
		<u>1,000</u> pounds	<u>1,000</u> dollars
	<u>Percent ad valorem</u>		
1932-----	<u>1/</u> 30	<u>2/</u> 267	<u>2/</u> 106
1939-----		<u>2/</u> 266	<u>2/</u> 141
1948-----	<u>3/</u> 15	64	69
1951-----		67	84
1954-----		187	265
1957-----		56	126
1960-----		230	268
1962-----	<u>4/</u> 13.5	130	217
1963-----	<u>4/</u> 12	124	258
1965-----		114	172
1967-----		131	263
1968-----	<u>5/</u> 11	124	265
1969-----	<u>5/</u> 10	164	311
1970-----	<u>5/</u> 9.5	196	420
1971-----	<u>5/</u> 8.5	71	238
1972-----	<u>5/</u> 8	78	389

1/ Tariff Act, effective June 17, 1930.

2/ Includes rope used for belts.

3/ GATT, effective Jan. 1, 1948.

4/ GATT, reduced in two stages, last stage effective July 1, 1963.

5/ GATT, reduced in five stages, last stage effective Jan. 1, 1972.

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

Table 6.--Belting and belts, for machinery, of vegetable fiber and rubber or plastic (item 358.06): Changes in rates of duty and imports for consumption, specified years 1932 to 1972

Year	Rate of duty	Imports	
		Quantity	Value
		<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>Percent ad valorem</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>dollars</u>
1932-----	<u>1/</u> 30	27	13
1939-----	<u>2/</u> 20	236	66
1948-----	<u>3/</u>	30	45
1951-----		146	190
1954-----		204	194
1957-----		611	430
1960-----		1,392	881
1962-----	<u>4/</u> 18	1,951	1,242
1963-----	<u>4/</u> 16	1,658	1,074
1965-----		1,778	1,185
1967-----		1,744	1,393
1968-----	<u>5/</u> 14	1,767	1,333
1969-----	<u>5/</u> 12.5	2,225	1,849
1970-----	<u>5/</u> 11	1,926	1,729
1971-----	<u>5/</u> 9.5	1,996	1,889
1972-----	<u>5/</u> 8	2,506	2,292

1/ Tariff Act, effective June 17, 1930.

2/ Trade Agreement with United Kingdom, effective Jan. 1, 1939, if over 40 cents per pound.

3/ GATT, rate bound.

4/ GATT, reduced in two stages, last stage effective July 1, 1963, includes all values, and plastic coated, effective Sept. 1, 1963.

5/ GATT, reduced in five stages, last stage effective Jan. 1, 1972.

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

Table 7.--Belting and belts, for machinery, of manmade fiber and rubber or plastic (item 358.14): Changes in rates of duty, ad valorem equivalents of the rates of duty, and imports for consumption, specified years 1930-1972

Year	Rate of duty	Ad valorem equivalent of the rates of duty based on imports in 1972	Imports	
			Quantity	Value
	<u>Cents per pound plus percent ad valorem</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
1930-----	45 + 65 <u>1</u> /	72.6	<u>2</u> /	<u>2</u> /
1939-----			<u>2</u> /	<u>2</u> /
1948-----	27.5 + 35 <u>3</u> /	39.7	<u>2</u> /	<u>2</u> /
1951-----	25 + 35 <u>4</u> /	39.3	<u>2</u> /	<u>2</u> /
1956-----	25 + 33 <u>5</u> /	37.2	<u>2</u> /	<u>2</u> /
1957-----	25 + 32.5 <u>5</u> /	36.3	<u>2</u> /	<u>2</u> /
1958-----	25 + 30 <u>5</u> /	34.3	<u>2</u> /	<u>2</u> /
1963-----			<u>2</u> /	<u>2</u> /
1967-----			254	494
1968-----	22 + 27 <u>6</u> /	30.7	85	289
1969-----	20 + 24 <u>6</u> /	27.4	142	528
1970-----	17 + 21 <u>6</u> /	23.9	233	623
1971-----	15 + 18 <u>6</u> /	20.6	146	529
1972-----	12.5 + 15 <u>6</u> /	17.1	254	1,491

1/ Tariff Act, effective June 17, 1930.

2/ Not available.

3/ GATT, effective Jan. 1, 1948.

4/ GATT, effective June 6, 1951.

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

6/ GATT, reduced in five stages, last stage effective Jan. 1, 1972.

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

Table 8.--Belting and belts, for machinery, of other textile materials 1/ and rubber or plastic (item 358.16): Changes in the rates of duty, and imports for consumption, specified years, 1930 to 1972

Year	Rate of duty	Imports	
		Quantity	Value
		<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
	<u>Percent ad valorem</u>		
1930-----	<u>2/</u> 25	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1939-----		<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1948-----		<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1955-----	<u>4/</u> 12.5	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1962-----		<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1965-----		<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1967-----		771	1,002
1968-----	<u>5/</u> 11	1,622	1,734
1969-----	<u>5/</u> 10	1,308	1,692
1970-----	<u>5/</u> 8.5	2,969	2,881
1971-----	<u>5/</u> 7	3,879	3,495
1972-----	<u>5/</u> 6	4,882	4,707

1/ Includes that in chief value of rubber or plastic but containing some textile materials.

2/ Tariff Act, effective June 17, 1930.

3/ Not available.

4/ GATT, effective Sept. 10, 1955.

5/ GATT, reduced in five stages, last stage effective Jan. 1, 1972.

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

Table 9.--Belting and belts, for machinery, of rubber or plastic and not containing textile fibers (item 773.35): Changes in the rate of duty and imports for consumption, specified years 1930 to 1972

Year	Rate of duty	Imports
		Value
	Percent ad valorem	<u>1,000</u> dollars
1930-----	<u>1/</u> 25	<u>2/</u>
1939-----		<u>2/</u>
1948-----		<u>2/</u>
1955-----	<u>3/</u> 12.5	<u>2/</u>
1963-----		<u>2/</u>
1966-----		510
1967-----		473
1968-----	<u>4/</u> 11	788
1969-----	<u>4/</u> 10	951
1970-----	<u>4/</u> 8.5	1,031
1971-----	<u>4/</u> 7	1,265
1972-----	<u>4/</u> 6	1,453

1/ Tariff Act, effective June 17, 1930.

2/ Not available.

3/ GATT, effective June 1955.

4/ GATT, reduced in five stages, last stage effective Jan. 1, 1972.

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

Note.--Quantity of imports not reported.

Table 10.--Hose suitable for conducting gases or liquids: U.S. shipments, imports for consumption estimated at wholesale value, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1967-72

Year	Shipments <u>1/</u>	Imports <u>2/</u>	Exports <u>3/</u>	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1967----	336,000	8,552	14,474	330,078	2.6
1968----	362,000	10,574	16,583	355,991	3.0
1969----	399,000	14,818	18,737	395,081	3.8
1970----	399,000	18,897	18,884	399,013	4.7
1971----	397,000	23,053	22,389	397,664	5.8
1972----	434,000	30,928	24,451	440,477	7.0

1/ Based on statistics compiled by the Rubber Manufacturers Association, which excludes tubing and garden hose.

2/ Value is wholesale value estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission and includes duty, freight and insurance, and importers' markup. Data include imports under TSUS item Nos. 357.90, 357.91, 357.95, 357.96, 772.65, and 772.66.

3/ Data include exports under schedule B, Nos. 621.0510, 621.0520, and 621.0530.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, unless noted otherwise.

Table 11.--Rubber hose, for conducting liquids and gases, with or without attached fittings: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by Schedule B item number, 1967-72

Schedule :	Item	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
B No. :							
		Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
621.0510 :	Braided <u>1</u> /-----	8,245	10,783	11,525	11,446	13,778	14,466
621.0520 :	Wrapped-----	3,893	4,364	4,507	4,440	5,503	5,651
621.0530 :	Woven jacket <u>2</u> /-----	740	850	1,132	927	1,205	1,764
	Total-----	12,878	15,997	17,164	16,813	20,486	21,881
		Value (1,000 dollars)					
621.0510 :	Braided <u>1</u> /-----	9,458	11,022	12,814	12,717	14,928	15,897
621.0520 :	Wrapped-----	4,453	4,877	5,124	5,357	6,399	7,075
621.0530 :	Woven jacket <u>2</u> /-----	563	684	799	810	1,062	1,479
	Total-----	14,474	16,583	18,737	18,884	22,389	24,451

1/ Item 621.0510 was broken down into items 621.0512 and 621.0514 in 1972. Statistics from both of the new export classes are included here. 2/ Includes some fire hose.

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

Table 12.--Hose, for conducting liquids and gases, with or without attached fittings: U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUSA item number, 1967-72

TSUSA No.	Item	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
		Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
357.9000	Vegetable fibers-----	117	21	162	104	67	72
357.9100	Vegetable fibers <u>1</u> /-----	<u>2</u> /	-	<u>2</u> /	<u>2</u> /	-	-
357.9560	Manmade fibers-----	6	2	18	40	63	67
357.9590	Other-----	13	3	3	2	3	6
357.9600	Manmade and other <u>1</u> /-----	-	-	<u>2</u> /	<u>2</u> /	-	-
652.0900	Flexible metal hose or tubing <u>3</u> /----	434	616	476	838	672	709
652.1000	Flexible metal hose or tubing <u>1</u> / <u>3</u> /--	4	26	254	588	976	1,669
772.6500	Rubber or plastic <u>4</u> /-----	<u>5</u> /	<u>5</u> /	<u>5</u> /	<u>5</u> /	<u>5</u> /	<u>5</u> /
772.6600	Rubber or plastic <u>1</u> / <u>4</u> /-----	<u>5</u> /	<u>5</u> /	<u>5</u> /	<u>5</u> /	<u>5</u> /	<u>5</u> /
	Total-----	<u>6</u> /	<u>6</u> /	<u>6</u> /	<u>6</u> /	<u>6</u> /	<u>6</u> /
		Value (1,000 dollars)					
357.9000	Vegetable fibers-----	131	22	245	120	91	105
357.9100	Vegetable fibers <u>1</u> /-----	<u>2</u> /	-	<u>2</u> /	1	-	-
357.9560	Manmade fibers-----	11	5	22	55	86	94
357.9590	Other-----	15	9	4	6	10	17
357.9600	Manmade and other <u>1</u> /-----	-	-	<u>2</u> /	1	-	-
652.0900	Flexible metal hose or tubing <u>3</u> /----	332	467	601	697	808	952
652.1000	Flexible metal hose or tubing <u>1</u> / <u>3</u> /--	4	26	203	337	584	1,042
772.6500	Rubber or plastic <u>4</u> /-----	5,468	7,071	10,144	13,880	15,873	19,997
772.6600	Rubber or plastic <u>1</u> / <u>4</u> /-----	927	1,611	1,079	1,734	3,200	4,562
	Total-----	<u>6,888</u>	<u>9,211</u>	<u>12,298</u>	<u>16,831</u>	<u>20,652</u>	<u>26,769</u>

1/ Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965. 2/ Less than 500. 3/ These products are not competitive with the hose made by Uniroyal, Inc. 4/ Includes pipe and tubing. 5/ Not reported.
6/ Not available.

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

Table 13.--Belting and belts, except V-belts, for machinery: U.S. shipments, imports for consumption estimated at wholesale value, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1967-72

Year	Shipments <u>1/</u>	Imports <u>2/</u>	Exports <u>3/</u>	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1967-----	132,000	5,228	6,850	130,378	4.0
1968-----	151,000	6,126	6,586	150,540	4.1
1969-----	152,000	7,439	8,063	151,376	4.9
1970-----	156,000	7,840	7,289	156,551	5.0
1971-----	163,000	9,849	6,979	165,870	5.9
1972-----	161,000	13,670	6,884	167,786	8.1

1/ Based on statistics compiled by the Rubber Manufacturers Association.

2/ Value is wholesale value estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission and includes duty, freight and insurance, and importers' markup. Data include imports under TSUS item Nos. 358.05, 358.06, 358.08, 358.09, 358.14, 358.16, and 773.35.

3/ Data include exports under Schedule B, Nos. 629.4020, 629.4030, 655.9010, and 655.9020.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, unless noted otherwise.

Table 14.--Flat belting and belts, 1/ for machinery, of textile fibers, rubber or plastic, or combinations of such materials: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, 1967-72

Schedule : B No. :	Item :	1967 :	1968 :	1969 :	1970 :	1971 :	1972 :
		Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
629.4020	Rubber conveyer and elevator-----	2,273	2,353	3,633	2,309	1,950	1,890
629.4030	Rubber, other-----	984	1,033	1,129	1,034	816	844
655.9010	Cotton (including hose)-----	465	512	558	762	973	888
655.9020	Other fiber (including hose)-----	463	612	650	515	480	599
	Total-----	4,185	4,510	5,970	4,620	4,219	4,221
		Value (1,000 dollars)					
629.4020	Rubber conveyer and elevator-----	2,244	2,605	3,782	2,579	2,627	2,451
629.4030	Rubber, other-----	2,263	1,817	2,062	2,237	1,788	1,739
655.9010	Cotton (including hose)-----	1,385	1,273	1,393	1,748	1,901	1,719
655.9020	Other fiber (including hose)-----	958	891	826	725	664	975
	Total-----	6,850	6,586	8,063	7,289	6,980	6,884

1/ Flat transmission belting and belts of rubber or plastic not included.

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

Table 15.--Flat belting and belts, for machinery, of textile fibers, rubber, or plastic, or combinations of such materials: U.S. imports for consumption, 1967-72

TSUS No.	Item	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
		Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
358.05	Vegetable fibers-----	131	124	164	195	71	78
358.06	Vegetable fibers and rubber or plastic--	1,744	1,767	2,225	1,926	1,996	2,506
358.08	Wool, woven-----	1	10	3	1	1	1
358.09	Wool, other-----	1	4	29	2	2	6
358.14	Manmade fiber-----	254	85	142	233	146	254
358.16	Other, (in chief value of rubber or plastic)-----	771	1,622	1,308	2,929	3,879	4,882
773.35	Rubber or plastic (no fiber)-----	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
	Total-----	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
		Value (1,000 dollars)					
358.05	Vegetable fibers-----	263	265	311	420	238	389
358.06	Vegetable fibers and rubber or plastic--	1,393	1,333	1,849	1,729	1,889	2,292
358.08	Wool, woven-----	6	10	7	2/	3	6
358.09	Wool, other-----	3	12	69	11	11	35
358.14	Manmade fiber-----	494	289	528	623	529	1,491
358.16	Other, (in chief value of rubber or plastic)-----	1,002	1,734	1,692	2,881	3,495	4,707
773.35	Rubber and plastic (no fiber)-----	474	788	951	1,031	1,265	1,453
	Total-----	3,635	4,431	5,407	6,695	7,430	10,373

1/ Not available. 2/ Less than 500.

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