UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

TEXTILES AND APPAREL

Report to the President on Investigation
No. 332-55 Under Section 332 of the
Tariff Act of 1930

VOLUME I

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REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

U.S. Tariff Commission,
January 15, 1968

To the President:

In accordance with the request contained in your letter of October 4, 1967, the U.S. Tariff Commission reports herein the results of its investigation of the economic condition of the U.S. textile and apparel industries. Chairman Mills of the House Ways and Means Committee informed the Commission on October 4, 1967, that he wished to join you in your request to the Commission. 1/

In your letter, you requested that the Commission undertake "a comprehensive investigation of the economic condition of the United States textile and apparel industries, especially the present and prospective impact of imports upon those industries," and report the results not later than January 15, 1968. You asked that the Commission report upon "basic economic data concerning imports, tariffs, production, sales, investment, employment, prices, and profits," as well as other relevant factors, and that attention be paid to "the impact of imports upon man-made fiber textiles, wool textiles, and cotton textiles, taken separately, as well as collectively, and to the question of interfiber competition."

1/ The letters from the President and from the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee are reproduced in appendix A.

The investigation (No. 332-55) was conducted by the Commission under the authority of section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1332). Notice of the institution of the investigation and of a public hearing to be held in connection therewith was issued on October 6, 1967, and published in the Federal Register (32 F.R. 14167). The public hearing was held November 13-17 and 20, 1967, at which all interested parties were afforded opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard. A transcript of the hearing and written statements submitted by interested parties in connection with the investigation are attached. 1/

In Volume I, the Commission presents its analysis of the industries involved 2/ and the changes, including the impact of imports, affecting them. In Volume II, the Commission has organized available relevant information concerning each component of the textile and apparel industry for the convenience of those interested in more specific information relating to them.

1/ The transcript and written statements were attached to the original report to the President.

2/ The President's letter requesting the investigation was interpreted by the Commission to mean that the investigation should cover in the fullest detail possible the economic conditions in the industries engaged in the production of textiles and apparel of textile materials. The report, therefore, does not treat specifically with apparel of non-textile materials, such as fur, leather, plastics, rubber, and paper.

The Commission has included information in this report on the output and trade of each of the major industry groups involved in the production of textile fibers and products. In view of the large numbers of producers and products involved, an endeavor has been made to put into perspective some of the more significant developments in the domestic and world production of textiles which are relevant to this investigation. Both Volumes I and II of this report are largely concerned with developments since the beginning of the 1960's. Information for earlier years is presented where readily available and deemed pertinent. The Commission has not endeavored to investigate the present and prospective impact of imports upon narrowly-defined components of the industries concerned.

TEXTILES AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS--AN OVERALL VIEW

Particularly since the early 1950's, the various producing industries discussed herein have been subject to rapid and profound changes--of both foreign and domestic origin. In the industrialized countries of the world, the production of textiles, while expanding, has shifted in emphasis from natural fibers to a complex of fibers involving cellulosic and noncellulosic manmade materials as well as cotton and wool. Indeed, for such countries, there was a singular similarity of trend, with production and consumption of manmade fibers accelerating (both in absolute and relative amounts), the consumption of cotton remaining fairly stable, and that of wool tending to decline, if not in absolute amounts, at least relatively.

Concurrently, increasing numbers of countries have achieved independence and, in endeavoring to attain a measure of economic growth, many of these have turned to the production and exportation of textiles. To a significant extent, the textile industries in these newly developing countries were based upon cotton, and in some areas were supported by U.S. aid programs. 1/ In more recent years some of these have also

1/ U.S. aid programs identifiable with textile mills totaled $16.7 million in the fiscal years 1955-59, $13.4 million in 1960-63, and $7.5 million in 1964-67, or an aggregate of about $38 million from 1955 to 1967. Of the total amount, Near East and South Asian countries (chiefly India and Iran) received $13 million; East Asia (Indonesia and Korea) $13 million, and Africa (virtually all in Sudan) $10 million. During the fiscal years 1960-67, program assistance for textile machinery totaled $44 million, compared with commercial exports of such machinery valued at $941 million in the same period.

turned increasingly to the production of textiles from manmade fibers and blends thereof.

This increase in the world output of textiles and change in fiber composition affected U.S. exports. With the emergence of manmade fibers in the industrialized countries, and of many new producers of raw cotton and of cotton textiles in lesser developed countries, U.S. exports of raw cotton declined. Noteworthy, for example, was the decrease in shipments of raw cotton to the European Economic Community, where expanded output of manmade fibers, coupled with the increased production of cotton in associated countries, reduced the requirements of the Community for imports. Of no less significance was the increased competition in world textile markets, as a result of which United States exports showed little growth whereas imports increased rapidly.

Within the U.S. textile industries, changes of great magnitude were also taking place. From 1961 to 1966, the annual U.S. mill consumption of all textile fibers expanded rapidly, rising from about 6.6 billion pounds to about 9.0 billion. 1/ This annual growth rate, amounting to about 6.5 percent, was several times higher than in the previous decade. Virtually all of this increase was attributable to manmade fibers, the

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1/ It should be noted that a comparison of 1961 with 1966 results in some upward bias in growth rates because of the low level of economic activity in the early 1960's and the impetus that has been given the economy by the hostilities in Viet-Nam. Nonetheless, the recent growth in the production of textiles kept pace with that of nondurable goods manufacturing in general, and the expansion during the intervening years 1962 to 1965 was of high magnitude relative to that of the 1950's.

aggregate consumption of which increased by 1.9 billion pounds from 1961 to 1966. Whereas manmade fibers accounted for about 31 percent of the total U.S. mill consumption in 1961, this proportion rose to about 45 percent by 1966. The share for cotton declined from 62 percent to 51 percent in the same period, and that for wool from 6 percent to about 4 percent.

This dramatic shift in the fiber composition of consumption also had a pronounced effect upon the technology and the traditional structure and organization of the producing industries. With the emergence of large chemical concerns as important producers of textile fibers, sizable and increasing amounts of capital were invested in the development of new products, new processing technology, and market promotion, while the use of manmade fibers often resulted in the simplification, or even elimination, of some processing operations. Modern management techniques, and the introduction of new, sophisticated, high-speed machinery resulted in greater efficiency. New products, such as laminated fabrics, were introduced with increasing frequency and gained wide consumer acceptance. As these changes occurred, often at an accelerating rate, many small concerns, lacking adequate capital resources, found it increasingly difficult to adjust to new conditions of production and marketing. Partly as a result of this difficulty, notably in the past decade, there was a pronounced tendency toward merger and consolidation within the industry, and larger companies have thus accounted for a greater share of the market.

In addition to the foregoing changes, total imports also expanded sharply from 1961 to 1966, whether measured by quantity, by value, or in relation to consumption. Such imports, moreover, have encompassed a wider range or variety of goods than heretofore, and they have been supplied by ever increasing numbers of countries.

Accompanying these significant changes in the production and marketing of the textile and apparel industries, the domestic producers, have, by most broad measures, enjoyed a period of unparalled growth since the early 1960's. 1/ By and large this growth is attributable to the sustained rise in the level of economic activity in the U.S. economy. As the national product, industrial output, and population and disposable incomes expanded, the demand for textiles for both personal and industrial use grew accordingly.

Along with increased output, there was also a marked expansion in sales, employment, and new investment in plant and equipment during this period. Similarly, overall corporate profits (whether measured as a ratio of profits to sales, or on the basis of the rate of return on stockholders' equity) increased. From 1961 to 1966, for example, the value of shipments rose from $29.1 billion to $39.6 billion, or 36 percent. For the producers of textile mill products, profits as a

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1/ The Federal Reserve Board Index of production (1957-59 = 100) shows that the production of textile mill products expanded 33 percent from 1961 to 1966, while that for apparel and related products rose 34 percent. Although production declined in the first half of 1967, a reflection of the recent leveling of the economy as a whole, the September 1967 index of output of mill products (141.2) was almost as high as the 1966 average (142.5). The production index for apparel products in August 1967 (146.1) was higher than in immediately preceding months, but still lower than the 1966 average of 150.1.

percentage of net sales rose by 48 percent. The corresponding increase for the producers of apparel and related products was 52 percent. The corresponding gain for all manufacturing corporations over the same period was 21 percent. In the third quarter of 1967, profit ratios (based on net sales) of textile producers were higher than in earlier periods of that year, whereas those of all manufacturing corporations were not. Notwithstanding that the profit ratios for the producers of textiles have expanded at a faster pace since 1961 than have those for all manufacturing, these ratios continue to be substantially below those of all manufacturing corporations. Thus, in July-September, 1967, the net profit of the textile mill products industries (5.3 percent) was about a third lower than that of all manufacturing corporations (7.8 percent). The profit ratio for apparel products (4.7 percent) was about 40 percent lower. It should be observed, however, that the rate of return on equity for apparel producers tended to be as high as that for all manufacturing corporations during 1961-66. The comparable rate of return for the producers of textile mill products was below that of all manufacturing.

The foregoing indexes of economic activity are, of course, overall measures, or averages, which conceal significantly divergent trends within industry groups covered by the broad classification for "Textile Mill Products," and "Apparel and Related Products." The causes for these divergencies reflect the interaction of a variety of complex economic forces. These include such factors, for example, as changes in technology and the failure or inability to adjust thereto; the swift, and often accelerating, change in consumer tastes and fashion; the influence of the very marked shift in the composition of raw fibers consumed; competition from nontextile products such as paper or plastics; and, finally, the increased imports.

By most broad measures, whether in terms of quantity or in relation to consumption, the trend in the imports has been upward since 1961, as is to be expected during a period of expanded economic activity. The impact of such imports, however, is clearly unevenly distributed and varies according to the market conditions for the product concerned.

An increase in the ratio of the imports to consumption is not necessarily indicative of the impact that such imports had, or are having, upon particular domestic producers. Some imports, such as yarn or woven fabrics, for example, constitute the raw materials of domestic producers of finished products but may be directly competitive with yarn or fabric manufactured by domestic mills for sale to others. To the extent that such imports displace the domestic output of yarn or fabric, they obviously affect the domestic production of raw textile fibers.

The relationship between domestic output and imports is in fact considerably more complex than is indicated by this illustration. Some of the products of the types imported are not produced in great quantity in the United States for a variety of reasons. Many of the imported products are directly competitive, but the impact of imports varies according to whether the domestic output is mainly captive of a large, prosperous, integrated, multiproduct mill or is produced chiefly by a small independent mill which derives its income principally from the sale of fabric to others.

The competitive impact also varies over time. In periods of relatively full employment of domestic textile resources, the imports of such materials frequently are complementary rather than supplementary to domestic production. In periods of slack demand, the imports may have a more pronounced economic effect than when business activity is at a high level, even though the imports be of a lower relative magnitude.

With regard to apparel, the increasing level of imports in recent years reflects in great part the active efforts of both retail and wholesale institutions in the United States to broaden the variety of their product lines and the price ranges at which they are sold. A large but unknown portion of this merchandise is comparable to the domestic product both in terms of price and quality. A substantial proportion of the total volume and value of the imported merchandise appears to be made up of products which are of low price and are marketed principally in retail outlets which promote and sell these products mainly on the basis of price; such products appear to be sold principally to lower income groups or to others for whom cost is a major consideration. */ On the other hand, still other products are characteristically of high price and style, for which demand and the domestic output may be

*/ Commissioner Clubb observes that the Commission has not assembled evidence which supports the proposition that low price goods are sold to low income groups, but general experience would indicate that this is probably true. To the extent that it is true, of course, any import restriction which increased the price of such goods would operate as a tax on these low income consumers.

limited. Thus, the effects of the imports of apparel, like imports of fabrics, vary greatly. Imported cotton shirts selling for low prices may have a considerable impact upon a small concern whose output is limited to shirts of the same price range, but have little or no effect upon that of a large, multiproduct producer whose shirts sell at substantially higher prices. The quantitative data respecting either the trend of imports or the relationship between imports and consumption overall fail to indicate the actual effects such imports have either on profits or on employment for particular producers.

As noted above, there has been a general increase in the level of imports. The percentage of U.S. consumption represented by such imports varies. Based on quantitative data, the report shows that in the aggregate, the annual imports of yarns of the three major fibers (cotton, wool, and manmade fibers) rose from about 25 million pounds in 1961 to about 121 million pounds in 1966. They were consistently less than 1 percent of apparent consumption in each of the years 1961-65, and were 1.4 percent of consumption in 1966. U.S. imports of broadwoven fabrics rose from 356 million square yards in 1961 to 1.0 billion in 1966. In that period, the annual ratio of imports to consumption rose from about 2.7 percent to about 6.5 percent. 1/ In terms of their

1/ As indicated in table 20, the import-consumption ratio for cotton fabric rose from 2.9 percent in 1961 to 7.4 percent in 1966, and that for fabrics made from manmade fibers from 1.3 percent to 4.5 percent. The comparable ratio for wool fabrics rose from 8.8 percent in 1961 to 17.1 percent in 1965 and was 14.4 percent in 1966. A large part of the increased imports of wool fabric over the 1961-66 period consisted of so-called Prato cloth from Italy. Imports of this fabric may be expected to decline if certain tariff classification changes under consideration by the Congress are enacted.

raw fiber equivalents or content, the annual imports of wearing apparel increased from 79 million pounds to 186 million over the 1961-65 period, and increased further to 194 million pounds in 1966. The annual ratio of imports to consumption increased from 2.7 percent to 5.1 percent from 1961 to 1965. The comparable ratio for 1966 is not available.

By quantity, about two-thirds of the actual increase in imports from 1961 to 1966 was composed of products (such as yarns and fabrics) for which further processing was required in the United States. Most of the remainder consisted of apparel products. Although the volume of imports in each of these broad categories was substantially larger in 1966 than in 1961, the actual increase in the volume of domestic production was of substantially greater magnitude over the same period.

With the leveling in the domestic economy in the first half of 1967, the total value of imports declined. 1/ An upturn in the economy in 1968 would doubtless have the effect of stimulating a further expansion in imports, particularly of mill and apparel products, including those made from manmade fibers and blends thereof, for which the demand is expanding most rapidly. Data respecting the supply elasticities of existing or potential foreign suppliers of textiles are, however, limited.

With respect to longer-term prospects, the President's National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber estimated recently that the total domestic consumption of all fibers will reach about 10.0 billion pounds

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1/ In January-September 1967, the annual rate of the total foreign value of textile imports, including fibers, was 9 percent lower than in 1966. The value of imports of textile mill products was 10 percent lower; the annual rate for clothing was 8 percent higher.

in 1970, compared with 8.7 in 1967. The forecast for manmade fibers is 4.5 billion pounds, compared with 3.9 billion in 1967. 1/ */ **/

1/ Cotton and Other Fiber Problems and Policies in the United States, National Advisory Commission on Food and Fiber, Washington, D.C., July 1967.

*/ Commissioner Culliton wishes to make the following statement:

I disassociate myself from the foregoing material on pages 4-13. I do this not because I object strongly to specific observations but because I disagree with certain explicit and implied relationships and the relative emphasis on various factors.

In my opinion the Commission's collection, selection, and organization of available data, as presented in Volume II and the analysis in Volume I, treat with facts and significant relationships. I prefer to have the Commission's investigation, which was done under extreme time pressures, rest on such factual and analytical work alone without the addition of this particular statement.

**/ Statement by Commissioner Clubb follows:

During the course of the Commission's investigation a number of important factors were developed which I believe should be stated clearly at the beginning of the Report. All of these are mentioned someplace in the 400 odd pages of the Report's two volumes, but I fear that unless they are all mentioned in one place some will be lost or diluted in the mass of other material.

The first and most important factor is that the "textile and apparel industries," which are the subject of this Report, contain many diverse elements, having widely varying experiences with profits, employment, investment and imports. When all of these are lumped together into "textile and apparel industries," the aggregate figures undoubtedly conceal many individual cases of both hardship and success. Profits, employment and investment may be going up for the entire industry, but certain segments of the industry may be in a state of considerable distress; imports may not be accounting for a significant part of the total market, but they may be almost completely displacing domestic production in isolated areas.

The Commission investigation was addressed only to the industry-wide questions, and therefore the principal limitation of the report is that it provides information which is primarily useful in determining whether or not industry-wide problems exist. No attempt has been made to identify individual areas of difficulty which might justify separate treatment.

With this qualification in mind, the following statements appear to be true of the "textile and apparel industries:"

1. Producers: Profits, which are lower than the average for manufacturing industries, have been rising in recent years at a faster rate than for the average manufacturing industry; sales and investment are also rising, and the short-term prognosis is quite favorable.

Statement by Commissioner Clubb (continued):

2. Employees: Employment has been relatively stable in the face of continuing automation; take home pay, hourly pay, and overtime have all increased in recent years. Indeed there is some evidence that in certain worker categories labor shortages exist.

3. Industry Structure: There appear to be two developments taking place which are changing the structure of the textile industry. First, the marked and continuing shift to the use of manmade fibers has caused the portions of the industries associated with such fibers, notably chemical concerns, to assume a greater role within the industry. Second, there appears to be a trend toward greater concentration in the textile industry, with some of the larger firms becoming still larger, and some of the smaller firms going out of business.

4. Imports: Imports are rising at a faster rate than the sales of domestic producers. Nonetheless, overall imports of textile and apparel merchandise remain below 6% of total U.S. consumption of these articles. It should be noted, however, that in some categories, imports account for a substantially higher proportion of U.S. consumption.

5. U.S. Consumers: It appears that a substantial portion of the total apparel imports are in the form of low price merchandise. There is some indication that such items are purchased largely by low income groups, although this cannot be said with complete certainty. (See note on page 10.) To the extent that such imports are purchased by low income consumers, however, it is perhaps relevant to note that any import restrictions on them raise the price of such purchases, and would in effect operate as a tax on these low income consumers.

Finally, it may be relevant to note that the fiber producers, textile manufacturers, and apparel producers are related in such a way that Government programs designed to assist one group may have adverse effects upon others. For example, programs of assistance to cotton and wool producers may raise the raw material costs of the textile mills and make the mills less able to compete with foreign mills which have lower raw material costs.

Description of the U.S. Industries

The industries covered by this report include those engaged in the production of raw textile fibers, (principally cotton, wool, and cellulosic and noncellulosic manmade fibers); in the processing of semimanufactured products from such fibers; and finally, in the manufacture of finished products.

The group comprises a great number of producers that manufacture a huge range of heterogeneous products. In 1964, the total output of these producers amounted to about $19 billion, 1/ or the equivalent of about 4 percent of the total National Income in that year. In the aggregate, they constitute a principal source of employment in the United States.

Raw fibers

In 1964, cotton was grown on some 320,000 farms in the United States. About 40 percent of the total output--which in 1964 was valued at some $2.2 billion--was from farms of less than 100 acres. Most of the remainder (47 percent of the total) was produced on farms that ranged in size from 100 to 499 acres. Nearly 217,000 farms produced some shorn wool in 1964, and in that year the farm value of production amounted to about $100 million. Of the producing farms,

1/ Based upon the farm value of cotton and wool and the value added by manufacturing in the production of manmade fibers and textile mill and apparel products.

only 320 produced 50,000 pounds or more in 1964, while about 195,000 farms produced less than 1,000 pounds each in that year.

The Bureau of the Census reported 44 establishments engaged primarily in the production of manmade fibers in 1963. Value added by manufacturing in 1963 for these establishments amounted to $1.3 billion, of which $0.9 billion consisted of noncellulosic fibers. The number of establishments has increased since 1963 as has the value of production. In 1965, the latest year for which data are available, the value added by manufacturing was $1.6 billion, of which $1.1 billion was for noncellulosic fibers. The bulk of the total annual output of manmade fibers is by chemical firms each employing more than 1,000 persons.

Textile products

The producers engaged in the conversion of raw textile fibers into semifinished and manufactured products include about 36,000 establishments. They employed nearly 2.4 million persons in 1966 or about 12 percent of the total number of employees in all manufacturing establishments in that year. In terms of value added by manufacturing, these concerns accounted for about $16 billion in 1965, or about 7 percent of the total for all manufacturing establishments.

Textile mill products.--For statistical purposes, the U.S. Bureau of the Census classifies the producers of textile products under two major headings--Textile Mill Products (Standard Industrial Classification 22) and Apparel and Related Products (SIC 23). In 1963 (the date of the latest Census of Manufactures) there were more than 7,000 establishments, employing nearly 900,000 workers, engaged in the manufacture of textile mill products (table 1). Under the standard industrial classification system used by the Bureau, the producers of textile mill products are further identified as to the kind of operation in which they are primarily engaged--e.g., in the production of yarn or fabric, or in the "finishing" (for example, bleaching, dyeing, or printing) of such fabrics for further product advancement.

While most of the smaller textile establishments specialize in only one of the foregoing operations, many of them are wholly or partly integrated concerns that perform more than one of them. Much the greater part of the total domestic output of wool fabrics, for example, is by large, fully-integrated concerns which utilize the yarn spun in their own plants to produce woven fabric, and most such plants do their own finishing. Similarly, most of the spun yarn made from cotton and manmade fiber is comprised of the captive output of a few large concerns. Many of these large establishments also finish the fabrics in their own mills, although a large proportion of the total output is finished by plants which specialize in this kind of operation and derive most of their income from it.

As indicated in table 1, more than 700 yarn and thread mills (SIC 228) were engaged in the manufacture of such products for sale to others in 1963. In that year, such mills accounted for approximately 10 percent of the total value added by manufacturing in all textile mills and for about the same proportion of total employment. The broadwoven cotton and manmade fabrics made by cotton and manmade weaving mills (SIC 221 and 222) include those made from blends or mixtures of those fibers, as well as a number of finished products (e.g., sheets, towels, and pillow cases) ready for consumer use. About 760 mills, employing nearly 300,000 persons, were engaged in such operations in 1963. In that year, the value added by manufacturing by these two groups amounted to about $2 billion, or somewhat less than a third of the total for all textile mill products combined.

As has been noted, the production of most large wool mills (SIC 223) is wholly or partly integrated and most such mills finish their own fabric. In 1963, the group consisted of 361 mills, and the value added by manufacturing amounted to approximately $390 million.

The establishments producing knit goods (SIC 225) are engaged primarily in the production of knit fabrics and such articles of apparel as hosiery, sweaters, and knit underwear. For statistical purposes, the fabricators of apparel from purchased knit fabrics are included among the Census classification for apparel and related products (SIC 23). Some 2,800 establishments were engaged in the production of knit goods in 1963, with employment of 220,000 persons and value added by manufacturing of $1.4 billion.

The Standard Industrial Classification 226 covers all nonintegrated finishing plants except those that finish wool fabric. Finishing operations, either on a commission basis or from purchased fabric, include bleaching, dyeing, printing, and other mechanical operations (such as shrinking and waterproofing). In 1963, there were 621 mills engaged in such operations, and the value added by manufacturing amounted to $582 million.

There were 245 mills in 1963 engaged in the production of floor coverings (SIC 227). The great bulk of these consisted of producers of tufted carpeting. The miscellaneous textile products covered by SIC 229 are manufactured by the producers of a wide range of products such as felts and lace goods, padding, coated fabrics, tire cord and tire cord fabric, and cordage and twine. In 1963, this group included 1,067 establishments.

Apparel and related products.--The wide range of articles covered by this general heading includes those articles of clothing and other fabricated products made from purchased materials (SIC 23). In 1963, some 28,000 establishments were engaged in the production of such products. By far the major SIC category, as measured either by the number of employees or value added by manufacturing, is that group producing women's and misses' outerwear (SIC 233). In 1963 this group included about 9,700 establishments with 405,000 employees. The producers of men's and boys' furnishings (SIC 232) consisted of about 3,000 establishments in 1963, and employment in these plants amounted to about 306,000 persons; men's and boys' suits and coats (SIC 231) were produced in about 1,000 establishments employing 123,000 persons. The classification for miscellaneous textiles (SIC 239) covers the producers of a great variety of miscellaneous fabricated products, including household furnishings, canvas products, textile bagging, and so forth. More than 7,000 mills, employing nearly 150,000 workers, were engaged in the production of such products in 1963.

Geographic distribution of output

The geographic distribution of producers engaged in the production and processing of textile fibers and the products made therefrom varies widely according to the type of operation. Most of the domestic production of cotton is by States (chiefly Texas and California) in the Southwest, and most of the remainder is by producers in the Delta region (principally Mississippi and Arkansas). In 1964, these two areas accounted for about 46 percent and 33 percent, respectively, of the total domestic production of raw cotton. Texas is the ranking producer of raw wool, and most of the remainder is by a number of Mountain and Pacific States, including Wyoming, California, Colorado, Montana, and Utah. About half of the producers of manmade fibers are located in the South Atlantic States while the Middle Atlantic region accounts for most of the remaining establishments.

As shown in the tabulation below, which indicates the geographic distribution of textile mill product establishments in 1963, most of the textile mills are located in the Middle Atlantic region but the Southern States (chiefly those located along the Atlantic Seaboard) account for the great bulk of the output. In 1963, the Southern States, with slightly more than a third of the total number of textile mills, accounted for about two-thirds of the total employment and for 63 percent of the value added by manufacturing of all textile mills. More than half of the textile mills are located in the Northeastern United States (chiefly New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey). These mills however, accounted for less than a third of the total value added by manufacturing by all textile mills.

Textile mill products: Percentage distribution of establishments, of employment, and value added by manufacture, by geographic area, 1963

Item	Northeast		South			Other
	New England	Middle Atlantic	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	
Establishments---	15	41	29	5	1	9
Employment----	12	17	57	9	1	5
Value added by manufacture----	12	19	54	8	1	6

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

As indicated in the tabulation shown below, most of the plants producing apparel and related products are located in the Middle Atlantic States. New York alone accounted for more than 45 percent of the total number of producing establishments in 1963 and for about one-third of the total value added by manufacturing. Most of the remaining plants were located in the Southern and Western States. In 1963, the Southern States accounted for 13 percent of the producing plants but for about 25 percent of the total value added by manufacturing.

Apparel and related products: Percentage distribution of establishments, employment, and value added by manufacture, by area, 1963

Item	Northeast		South			Other
	New England	Middle Atlantic	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	
Establishments---	6	62	7	3	3	19
Employment-----	7	44	16	11	5	17
Value added by manufacturing--	6	49	13	8	4	21

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

Concentration in the textile and apparel industries

Since 1954 there has been a pronounced trend toward concentration of production of textiles and apparel in a few large concerns. As shown in the following tabulation, the total number of textile mill establishments declined about 12 percent from 1954 to 1963 and the number of apparel producing establishments declined about 9 percent. Indications are that the decline has continued since 1963.

Number of establishments: 1954, 1958, and 1963

Year	Textile mill products	Apparel and related products
1954	8,070	31,372
1958	7,675	29,297
1963	7,104	28,457

Data are not available on the extent to which the decline in the number of establishments is attributable to mortality within the industries concerned, but it appears to be accountable in significant part to mergers and consolidation. Between 1955 and 1966 producers of textile and apparel products acquired, through mergers and other means of acquisition, more than 500 firms. 1/ Data from unpublished Government sources indicate that somewhat more than seven-tenths of these acquisitions probably involved other textile concerns. Concurrently the share of the total value of shipments that is accounted for by a relatively few large concerns has tended to increase.

1/ Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1963 and 1967.

With regard to textile mill products, the decline in the number of producing establishments, and the increase in the share of the market accounted for by the large concerns, was evident in most product classifications and was especially pronounced for weaving mills. From 1954 to 1963, for example, the number of establishments producing cotton fabrics declined by 30 percent and the rate of decline accelerated from 1958 to 1963 (table 2). Over the same period, the number of producing companies in this product classification declined by 45 percent, and the ratio of producing establishments to producing companies increased from 1.4 to about 1.8. Concurrently, the share of the total value of shipments accounted for by the eight largest companies in the cotton weaving industry rose from 29 to 46 percent, and in 1963, 50 of the largest companies, or 23 percent of the total number of firms, accounted for 87 percent of the total value of shipments (table 3).

As shown in tables 2 and 3, the same trend is indicated for manmade fiber weaving mills. Over the 1954 to 1963 period the number of manmade fiber weaving mills declined by about 25 percent and the number of producing companies declined by 30 percent. In that period, the ratio of establishments to companies increased from 1.2 to 1.3. Whereas the eight largest companies accounted for about 40 percent of the value of shipments from manmade fiber weaving mills in 1954, they supplied nearly half of the total value in 1963. In 1963, the 50 largest firms, comprising 18 percent of the total number of companies, accounted for

82 percent of the total value of shipments by the manmade fiber mills. Comparable data on wool finishing mills are available only for the year 1963. In that year, the eight largest wool weaving and finishing concerns accounted for nearly 60 percent of the total value of shipments; the 50 largest firms, or 16 percent of the total number, accounted for 85 percent of the total value of shipments.

In the apparel industries, the tendency toward the concentration of an increasing share of the market in a few large concerns is also apparent. There was, however, generally little increase in the ratio of producing establishments to the number of producing companies (table 2). With regard to men's dress shirts and nightwear, the eight largest firms increased their share of the total value of shipments from 26 to 32 percent, from 1954 to 1963, and in the latter year the 50 largest producers accounted for 67 percent of the total value of shipments. With respect to men's suits and coats, 50 of some 1,000 companies accounted for 56 percent of the value of shipments in 1963. The 50 largest concerns producing separate trousers supplied 58 percent of the total value of shipments in 1963. For most other product classes, the bulk of the market is held by a relatively few large concerns.

Within both the textile mill products industry and the apparel industry certain product groups exhibited trends counter to those discussed above. The rise in the number of firms and establishments producing tufted carpets and rugs, knit fabrics, and curtains and draperies reflected the pronounced increase in demand and output of these products. The 50 largest companies (out of a total of 167 producing carpets and rugs, 487 producing knit fabrics, and 1,092 producing curtains and draperies in 1963) accounted for substantially more than half of the total value of shipments.

U.S. Position in World Production

During the past few decades, and most notably since the early 1950's, major shifts have occurred in the world production of and trade in textile fibers and products. In the main, these changes have been characterized by the emergence of a number of new producers of textiles among developing countries, and a rapid increase, particularly in the industrialized countries, in the production of manmade fibers. Although the U.S. share of world production of textiles is smaller than in the early 1950's, the United States continues to be the world's principal consumer and producer of textiles. Indeed, since 1963 its share of total world textile production has expanded.

Total world output of raw cotton has remained fairly stable in recent years, averaging about 22.3 billion pounds annually in 1961-62, and about 22.7 billion in 1966-67 (table 4). Until 1967 the United States was the world's largest producer of raw cotton and in most recent years accounted for roughly one-fourth to one-third of the total world new supply. In 1967, after a sharp decline in U.S. output as a result of a cutback in acreage allotments, the U.S.S.R. replaced the United States as the world's leading producer (table 5). In 1967 the combined output of four countries (the U.S.S.R., the United States, Mainland China and India) accounted for approximately three-fifths of the total world new supply of raw cotton. Production in the United States, which amounted to 3.9 billion pounds in that year, was equivalent to 17 percent of the world total.

The total world production of raw wool, which has not increased materially in recent years, averaged about 5.7 billion pounds annually (grease basis) in 1961-62 and 5.9 billion pounds in 1966-67. Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, and South Africa supply the bulk of the free world output, and these countries, along with the U.S.S.R., account for most of the total world production. Wool production in the United States, consisting entirely of apparel types, is small and has been declining consistently since the early 1960's. During the 2-year period 1966-67, the United States, which is the sixth ranking producer, accounted for about 4 percent of average annual world output.

Since the early 1950's world output of manmade fibers has increased sharply as the consumer acceptance of and demand for them has expanded. From 1961 to 1966, for example, the world output of manmade fibers rose by about 5 billion pounds compared with an increase of 1.1 billion pounds for raw cotton, and virtually no increase for raw wool (table 4). In terms of fiber components, manmade fibers accounted for 22 percent of world output in 1961; their share of the total had risen to 31 percent by 1966. The bulk of this expansion was accounted for by noncellulosic fiber, which increased by about 3.7 billion pounds over the period, or from 1.8 billion pounds in 1961 to 5.5 billion in 1966. Notwithstanding that production of manmade fibers has expanded rapidly in many foreign countries in the past decade, the United States continues to be the world's foremost producer, and indeed, it has significantly expanded its share of total world production. Whereas the United States accounted for about 25 percent of the total new supply of manmade fibers in 1960-64, its share was 28 percent in 1966. Japan is the second ranking producer of manmade fibers, accounting for 16 percent of the average annual world output in 1960-64, as well as in 1966.

As noted above, the relative position of the United States as a world producer of textile products has declined significantly in the past decade as a result of the emergence of a number of new foreign producers, particularly since the early 1950's. A recent study published by the Secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) 1/ indicates that in 1953 the United States accounted for approximately 25 percent of the total estimated world output of textiles (as measured by mill consumption) and that by 1964, its share of such production had declined to about 20 percent. During the period 1953-64, mill consumption in the developing countries increased by 83 percent; the rate of expansion slackened 25 percent between 1960 and 1964. Although India, Pakistan, and Hong Kong (and less significantly, the United Arab Republic, Mexico, and Spain), supplied most of this increased production, virtually all of the developing countries shared in the gain. In this later period the rate of expansion in mill consumption in the industrialized countries was 14 percent.

1/ A Study on Cotton Textiles, General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), Geneva, 1966. The study, which was prepared by the Secretariat of the GATT, consists of an analysis of developments during 1953-64 in the textile industries of the 29 countries participating in the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles. These countries account for most of the free world production of textiles, and for a large part, if not the great bulk, of the total output of the developing countries.

Data prepared by the Commission indicate that from 1963 to 1966, total annual world production of textiles, as indicated by mill consumption, rose from about 35 billion pounds to about 40 billion (table 6). About 3 billion of this expansion was accounted for by manmade fibers and 2 billion by cotton. About 21 percent of the 5 billion pound increase was attributable to the expansion of mill consumption in the United States, most of which was in manmade fibers and the remainder in cotton. Over the period, the United States increased its share of total world mill consumption from about 20.0 percent to about 21.3 percent.

U.S. Tariff Treatment

Nearly all of the imported textile products with which this investigation is concerned are dutiable under provisions of schedule 3 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), and of part 1 of schedule 7. Currently the duty status of imports of the articles covered by this report is governed by about 1,000 separate TSUS classes which cover a multitude of tariff descriptions and a wide diversity of duties, as well as numerous articles that enter free of duty. About 830 of the tariff classifications and the bulk of the imports are covered by Schedule 3. Greater detail respecting the duties on individual commodities is shown in Volume II of this report.

As a rule, duty-free treatment is provided for imports of textile fibers of types which, at the time the Tariff Act of 1930 was drafted, (1) were not produced in the United States or were produced in inadequate amounts, or (2) were produced in quantities greatly in excess of domestic requirements and exported from this country in large volume. Included in the first group are raw silk, coarse wools for the manufacture of carpets, manila hemp or abaca, sisal, jute, and similar fibers. Among the second group are short and medium staple cotton, cotton linters, and certain cotton waste. 1/

Dutiable imports are subject to one of three kinds of duty: Ad valorem rates applicable to the value of the imported merchandise; specific duties (e.g.--duties assessed on the basis of quantity rather

1/ As indicated in the following section, most imports of raw cotton are subject to quantitative restrictions. Similarly, imports of cotton manufactures are subject to restrictions imposed under the Long Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA).

than value); and compound duties having both ad valorem and specific components. Specific duties are generally applied to imports of raw materials, and ad valorem rates apply primarily to manufactures. Compound duties often apply to manufactured goods containing raw materials that are themselves subject to duty, as in the case of raw apparel wool and unprocessed manmade fibers. With respect to such products, the specific portion of the duty on the manufactured product is intended to be compensatory--that is, to compensate domestic producers of manufactured goods for the higher costs resulting from the duty on the raw materials.

Because of the very large number of product classifications and the wide range of duties applicable to them, it is difficult to determine the burden imposed upon imports by the tariff, or the extent to which it has changed over time. Averages, based upon the ratio of the duties collected to the value of imports, conceal the wide range of the effective duties, and, in addition, may have a significant downward bias, since they are based only on the value of goods that were entered and hence take no account of trade that may have been excluded because of the height of the duty. Further, year-to-year changes in the composition of imports, as well as changes in tariff classifications, have a marked influence on any computations reflecting the average rate of duty expressed in ad valorem terms. Thus for a given category of products, the computed "average" level of the duty may vary significantly over time, even though there had been no change in the rate itself.

In 1966, the total of dutiable imports under schedule 3 from countries to which most-favored-nation rates of duty applied were valued at $1.6 billion dollars. In that year the average ratio of the duties collected to the dutiable value was about 23 percent, and ranged from 0.5 percent to 102 percent (table 7). Indeed, the range of the so-called "ad valorem equivalents" was much wider than indicated above, as the percentages shown (0.5 and 102 percent) are themselves averages computed from the duties paid on many individual shipments from many countries exporting textiles of varying unit value. Except for two of the subparts (miscellaneous textiles--Part 1F, and woven fabrics of silk--Part 3D), the upper limit of these ratios was several times the average, and the lower limit was but a small fraction thereof. 1/

In the Kennedy Round, the United States agreed to duty reductions on textile products accounting for $720 million, or 69 percent of the $1,043 million of U.S. dutiable imports of all products in this group in 1964. Duty-free imports in that year amounted to $52.9 million, 97 percent of which had been bound free of duty under the General Agreement in earlier negotiations. All but $564,000 of the remainder of duty-free imports was bound free in the Kennedy Round negotiations.

1/ The lowest ratio of 0.5 percent was for imports of hair of alpaca and similar animals (TSUS item 306.62), dutiable at 6.5 cents per clean pound, and the highest ratio of 102 percent was for imports of woven fabrics of wool, n.e.s., valued not over $1.26-2/3 per pound (TSUS item 336.50), dutiable at 37.5 cents per pound plus 60 percent ad valorem.

The United States made full linear reductions (50 percent) in duty on textile products of which imports amounted to $187.2 million in 1964. Of this total, $47.6 million was in the synthetic yarns and fabrics group, $14.4 million in apparel, $30 million in carpets, and $94 million in the miscellaneous category, which includes fabrics of jute, silk, and other less important fibers; pile, knit, and net fabrics; coated fabrics; elastic fabrics; knit and crocheted goods; woven labels; embroidery; and other articles). Trade of $293.7 million underwent duty reductions ranging up to 24 percent. Half of this trade consisted of apparel; one-third was in cotton yarns and woven fabrics; and 8.5 percent in synthetic yarns and fabrics. Deeper but less than 50-percent cuts were made in the duties on imports totaling $69.7 million, consisting largely of apparel. Duties were totally eliminated on unbleached woven fabrics of jute ($157 million of imports) and fabrics suitable for covering cotton bales ($13.3 million). Japan and the EEC were the principal beneficiaries of textile tariff reductions. Hong Kong and the United Kingdom also supplied large amounts of imports. India supplied the bulk of imports in the products on which duties were eliminated.

In addition, the negotiations on cotton textiles provided for the extension of the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles. In separate negotiations with Japan an agreement was reached, subject to approval by the Congress, to replace the American Selling Price system of customs valuation now applicable to certain wool knit gloves with the valuation system normally applicable to most other products.

The average duty reduction, weighted by dutiable trade, on imports of all cotton textiles amounted to about 20 percent, on manmade textiles to 15 percent, and on wool textiles (excluding carpets) to about 2 percent. Textiles of other fibers underwent an average reduction of 41 percent. The average reduction on all apparel was about 10 percent, with wool apparel getting less than a 2-percent reduction, apparel of manmade fibers about a 6.5 percent, and cotton apparel about a 16-percent reduction. The reduction on carpets averaged 32 percent.

On the basis of the sum of the duties collected and the foreign values of 1966 dutiable imports, the average reduction in the Kennedy Round on the duty-paid value (excluding transportation and insurance costs) of imports of textile products was equivalent to 3.5 percent.

Other U.S. Government Programs

For many years the production and marketing of raw cotton has been subject to various Federal programs designed to improve the relationship between output and demand and to maintain an equitable return to growers. Raw wool has been the only other textile fiber benefiting from a Federal price-support program in recent years. In May 1961 the President announced a seven-point program designed to help the textile industry meet its problems resulting from rapid technological change, shifts in consumer preference, and increasing international competition.

The Government programs for raw cotton and raw wool and the implementation of the seven-point textile program are discussed briefly below.

Raw cotton programs

U.S. Government programs relating to raw cotton have been essentially of three types: (1) price-support, (2) import-restriction, and (3) export-promotion.

Price-support programs.--In the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, cotton was designated a "basic" crop and made eligible for Federal price support by nonrecourse loans directly to producers. The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, the first comprehensive U.S. legislation dealing with price support, established a system of annual acreage allotments for cotton linked to marketing quotas in order to prevent the accumulation of "excessive supplies". This system, which has been modified by subsequent legislation, is still in operation.

In some years the Government has also encouraged the limitation of cotton acreage by offering incentives to growers planting less than their alloted acreage.

Through 1965, however, progressive reductions in cotton acreage under these various programs were accompanied by a sharp increase in the average yield per acre so that production in each of the crop years 1959 to 1965 was at least as great as in 1928. Moreover, the carryover on August 1, 1966, was at a record high. The Food and Agriculture Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-321), which became effective for the 1966 crop year and is to continue for 4 years (through the 1969 crop year), included new features designed to reduce cotton output and keep it competitively priced without decreasing farmers' incomes. Diversion of acreage from cotton to conserving uses is a prerequisite for receiving benefits under this current program.

The effect of the new program upon production has been pronounced. In 1966, some 4.6 million acres--or about 29 percent of the total 16-million-acre allotment--were diverted from Upland cotton, and output in that year amounted to about 4.6 billion pounds, or about some 36 percent below the 1965 level. In 1967, when adverse weather was prevalent, the level of production was even lower--about 3.7 billion pounds. In fact, output in 1967 was at the lowest level since the turn of the century.

The reduction in the production and carryover of cotton has resulted in significant shortages of certain grades and staples. In recent months the prices for such cotton have risen sharply and will probably have a material effect in the near future either upon the price of cotton products produced or upon the level of mill consumption and may affect the size of the oncoming crop.

The operations of the price-support programs for the crop years 1958-67 are summarized in table A-1-9 of volume II.

Import restrictions.--Import quotas have been imposed on most types of raw cotton and cotton wastes since September 20, 1939, following a report by the U.S. Tariff Commission to the President under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. In September 1961, a quota was established for semiprocessed cotton in any stage of processing preceding yarn. The annual quotas currently operative are as follows:

Type of cotton	Pounds
1. Short-staple (less than 1-1/8 inches in length) except harsh or rough cotton under 3/4 inch	14,516,882
2. Long-staple (1-1/8 inches or more in length)	1/ 45,656,420
3. Card strips made from cotton having a staple length under 1-3/16 inches, comber waste, lap waste, sliver waste, and roving waste	2/ 5,482,509
4. Semiprocessed cotton	1,000

1/ Since 1958, this quota has been divided into three segments as follows: 1.5 million pounds (approximately 3,000 bales) for harsh or rough cotton having a staple length of 1-5/22 inches or more, but less than 1-3/8 inches, to assure adequate supplies of Peruvian Tanguis cotton, which has unique characteristics and special uses; 4.5 million pounds (about 9,000 bales) for other long-staple cotton of less than 1-3/8 inches; and 39.6 million pounds (about 80,000 bales) for cotton of 1-3/8 inches or longer.

2/ Of this, 3.2 million pounds are reserved for a certain type of comber waste from 5 countries.

The import quota on short-staple cotton is allocated by country for each year beginning September 20. For many years it has been applicable almost exclusively to short-staple Upland cotton, the type which accounts for about 90 percent of domestic production, and has not been fully utilized (table A-1-4 in vol. II). The import quota on long-staple cotton is a global quota for each year beginning August 1. The quota segment reserved for cotton having a staple length of 1-3/8 inches or more has been filled in every year during 1961-66, whereas the other segments have been only partly utilized (table A-1-5 in vol. II).

The import quota on cotton wastes, which is allocated by country for each year beginning September 20, has never been filled. Since 1940, annual imports have ranged from nil to 2.9 million pounds. The annual import quota of 1,000 pounds on semiprocessed cotton represents a virtual embargo and there have been no imports charged against it during the quota years beginning September 11 of 1964-66.

Export programs.--In 1954, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act (P.L. 480) was enacted, authorizing export sales of cotton (along with other commodities) for foreign currencies. Certain other foreign aid and assistance programs (e.g., AID and Export-Import Bank Loans) have also encouraged exports of raw cotton since World War II.

The 1955-56 marketing year, however, opened with exceptionally large carryover stocks of raw cotton in the United States. During the previous 3 years exports had averaged only 3.6 million bales annually and were even lower during 1955-56, partly as a result of the relationship between domestic and foreign prices. Storage charges paid by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) had risen from $1.2 million during 1953-54 to $13.7 million during 1954-55 and amounted to $53.4 million during 1955-56.

In an effort to adjust stocks and to encourage exports, the Agricultural Act of 1956 included a directive (sec. 203) to the Secretary of Agriculture to offer Upland cotton for export "at prices not in excess of the level of prices at which cottons of comparable qualities are being offered in substantial quantity by other exporting countries . . . ." The purpose of the provision was to "reestablish and maintain the fair historical share of the world market for United States cotton, . . . [the] volume to be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture." During the 1956-64 period, cotton textile products and cotton waste also received the benefit of export subsidies equivalent to the annual level of the subsidy on raw cotton. These export programs resulted in the so-called two-price system for U.S. cotton. U.S. mills, which are limited essentially to domestic Upland cotton because of quotas on imports, were thus confronted by a growing volume of imports of cotton products, produced in some part from cotton that had been exported from the United States at prices lower than those they paid for comparable cotton. The two-price system was eliminated in 1964; see section on point 4 of the seven-point program.

On two occasions during the 1956-64 period the President requested the Tariff Commission to determine, under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, whether the increased imports of cotton textiles were interfering with the cotton programs of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Both of the investigations resulted in negative findings. 1/

Raw wool programs

The United States has long consumed more raw wool than it has produced. Virtually all U.S. requirements for carpet wools, for example, are obtained from abroad. In recent years from 40 to 60 percent of the domestic consumption of apparel wool consumed by U.S. mills has been imported. Domestic support operations for raw wool were initiated during World War II, when the CCC made purchases at ceiling prices established by the Office of Price Administration. During that era substantial supplies of raw wool were accumulated and were subsequently disposed of at a loss.

In 1954 the Congress enacted the National Wool Act of 1954, which provided for a guaranteed annual income to wool growers with a view toward encouraging the annual domestic production of approximately 300 million pounds of shorn wool, grease basis, at prices fair to both producers and consumers, in a manner which will have the least adverse effects upon foreign trade. This Act has been extended three times, most recently by the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965, which extended

1/ U.S. Tariff Commission, Articles Containing Cotton: Report to the President on Investigation No. 22-22 Under Section 22 . . ., 1960 (processed); and Cotton Products: Report to the President on Investigation No. 22-25 Under Section 22 . . ., TC Publication 69, 1962 (processed).

the wool program through 1969. Under it, the support price for shorn wool, which cannot exceed 110 percent of the parity price, is announced annually by the Department of Agriculture. The support price for pulled wool is based upon that for shorn wool, and is set at a level designed to discourage shearing of lamb prior to marketing. The price for mohair is supported within a range of 15 percent above or below the price for shorn wool. The grower sells his wool through normal marketing channels and receives a direct payment representing the difference between the average market price and the support price. The funds for the incentive payment are derived from the duties collected on wool and wool manufactures; the total amount of payment under the program is limited to 70 percent of the accumulated totals of the duties collected since January 1, 1953. Through 1966, payments utilized about half of the available funds.

The support price for shorn wool in the domestic market was 62 cents per pound in each of the years 1961-65, 65 cents in 1966, and 66 cents in 1967 (table B-1-5 in vol. II). Since the announcement of the 300-million-pound objective for shorn wool in 1954, the domestic output has been consistently below that level. Output of such wool, which has declined steadily since 1961, amounted in 1967 to 189 million pounds, grease basis.

The seven-point program for textiles

In 1961, the President announced the so-called seven-point program, in which he proposed initiation of measures to assist the U.S. Textile industry. The seven points were as follows (see appendix B):

> First, I have directed the Department of Commerce to launch an expanded program of research, covering new products, processes, and markets. This should be done in cooperation with both union and and management groups.
>
> Second, I have asked the Treasury Department to review existing depreciation allowances on textile machinery. Revision of these allowances, together with adoption of the investment-incentive credit proposals contained in my message to the Congress of April 20, 1961, should assist in the modernization of the industry.
>
> Third, I have directed the Small Business Administration to assist the cotton textile industry to obtain the necessary financing for modernization of its equipment.
>
> Fourth, I have directed the Department of Agriculture to explore and make recommendations to eliminate or offset the cost to United States mills of the adverse differential in raw cotton costs between domestic and foreign textile producers.
>
> Fifth, I will shortly send to the Congress a proposal to permit industries seriously injured or threatened with serious injury as a result of increased imports to be eligible for assistance from the Federal Government.
>
> Sixth, I have directed the Department of State to arrange for calling an early conference of the principal textile exporting and importing countries. This conference will seek an international understanding which will provide a basis for trade that will avoid undue disruption of established industries.
>
> Seventh, In addition to this program, an application by the textile industry for action under existing statutes, such as the escape clause or the national security provision of the Trade Agreements Extension Act, will be carefully considered on its merits.

Specific actions implementing the seven-point program are summarized below.

Point 2.--In 1961 new depreciation schedules were announced whereby the average useful life of machinery and equipment was, for tax purposes, reduced from 25 to 12 years for finishing equipment and to 14 years for other equipment.

Point 4.--The program developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for the elimination of the "two-price" system for U.S. cotton was included in the Agricultural Act of 1964, which provided that Upland cotton produced in the United States be made available for domestic use at a price not in excess of the price at which such cotton is made available for export, thus equalizing the raw-cotton costs of domestic and foreign mills.

Point 5.--Adjustment assistance is currently authorized in accordance with the provisions of the Trade Expansion Act. Only one case has come before the Tariff Commission on textile products, an application for adjustment assistance filed in 1963, by a group of workers of the Indian Head Mills, Inc., at Cordova, Ala. In its report to the President on July 19, 1963, the Commission unanimously concluded that "carded cotton sheeting is not, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, being imported in such increased quantities as to cause the unemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers" in that plant.

Point 6.--U.S. imports of cotton manufactures have been subject to restraint since 1962 in accordance with the provisions of the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA), negotiated under the authority of the provisions of section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended. Some 30 nations that have a substantial interest in international trade in cotton textiles are parties to the LTA, which is under the aegis of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Prior to the inception of the LTA, Japan had (since 1957) controlled its exports to the United States of a wide range of cotton textile products, and Italy had controlled its exports of cotton velveteen. However, since shipments of cotton textiles to the United States were not controlled comprehensively by these early efforts, and since other producing and importing countries were increasingly involved, first the Short-Term Arrangement (STA) and then the LTA were negotiated.

The LTA became effective on October 1, 1962, initially for a period of 5 years. In 1967, it was extended for 3 additional years. Countries can control the level of cotton textile imports by utilizing the provisions of Article 3 of the LTA, which provides (a) that an importing country may request an exporting country to limit shipments of the cotton textiles which are causing market disruption, and (b) for the imposition of import quotas on those products if the exporting country does not accede to the request within 60 days. Restraint levels cannot be less than the quantity of imports during the first 12 of the 15 months prior to the date of consultation; annual increases (usually 5 percent) are provided for if the restraints remain in force for additional 12-month periods. In addition, first-year quota bonuses are usually provided for "new starters", or for countries entering into the agreement for the first time. Exports of participating countries cannot be restrained more severely than exports of nonparticipants.

Article 4 of the LTA permits bilateral agreements which regulate cotton textile trade on terms not inconsistent with the basic objectives of the LTA. In recent years there has been a shift on the part of the United States from the use of Article 3 restraint actions to the use of bilateral trade agreements. For example, in the first 12 months of the LTA (Oct. 1, 1962, through Sept. 30, 1963) the United States invoked the Article 3 unilateral restraint provisions 115 times, while only 4 bilateral agreements were in effect. During the second year of the LTA (Oct. 1, 1963, through Sept. 30, 1964), the number of Article 3 restraints decreased to 67, while bilateral agreements effective at the close of the year increased to 13. Since 1964 the number of restrictions implemented under the provisions of Article 3 was insignificant, whereas on December 1, 1967, bilateral agreements were operative with 21 governments (table 8).

In the STA, cotton textiles were classified under 64 separate categories. U.S. general imports under each of these categories during fiscal year 1961, the STA year, and each LTA year are shown in table 9.

Measured in percentages, most of the increase in imports has taken place in categories 1-4 (cotton yarn), category 8 (corduroy), categories 18 and 19 (carded printcloth shirting), categories 22 and 23 (twills and sateens), category 34 (carded sheets), and categories 47, 49, 57, and 62 (certain types of wearing apparel). 1/

In terms of the estimated square-yard equivalents shown in table 10, U.S. general imports during the calendar years 1960-64 fluctuated between 0.7 billion (in 1961) and 1.2 billion (in 1962). They were equivalent to 1.3 billion square yards in 1965 and to 1.8 billion in 1966. The marked increase in imports from 1965 to 1966 resulted from the critical domestic supply situation prevailing in the period of the Viet-Nam buildup, and the necessity for increased military procurement. 2/ During 1967, imports are believed to have declined to about 1.5 billion square yards, reflecting sharp reductions in imports of cotton yarn, particularly from Mexico, Brazil, and Portugal.

Five countries--Brazil, Hong Kong, Japan, Mexico, and Portugal--accounted for more than half of the increase in imports of cotton products since 1960. Japan has continued to be the largest source of U.S. imports of cotton products in recent years, although the 1966 imports from Japan as a percent of the 1958-60 annual average was not as large as the comparable percentage for either Hong Kong or Mexico.

1/ In absolute terms, imports under these categories (particularly 47 and 57) were small compared with imports under other apparel categories.

2/ Portugal was granted a special one-time allowance for the shipment in 1966 of an additional 4.0 million pounds of cotton yarn. Similar exemptions were extended to Colombia and Spain for an additional 1.0 million pounds of yarn each, and to Israel for an additional 1.2 million pounds, and to Brazil for an additional 10 million pounds. Imports from Mexico during 1966 amounted to 26 million pounds and were not controlled under the LTA.

Point 7.--An application was made in May 1961 to the Office of Civilian and Defense Materials (OCDM) for relief under the national security provisions of section 8 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958, reenacted in the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. As of the date of this report, the Office of Emergency Planning, (the successor to OCDM) has not reported on the results of its investigation.

U.S. Consumption

The aggregate demand for textiles reflects the interaction of numerous and complex forces. Domestically, the demand for textile fibers--the raw material for a huge and diverse number of products having a multiplicity of uses--reflects changes in the level of income and population, in industrial output, in imports, in competition from nontextile materials (such as paper and plastics), and in the quality, utility, and price characteristics of the respective fibers. U.S. exports of textile fibers (which in the aggregate are several times imports) and of textile manufactures (which are smaller than imports) are a function of population and income trends abroad, changes in foreign productive capacities, policies of foreign governments respecting imports, changes in the degree of international competition in foreign markets, and so forth.

Over time, the principal factors influencing the demand for textiles are changes in the level of population, in disposable income, and in the scale of industrial activity. In this section the U.S. demand for textiles is measured by the mill consumption of raw fibers; it should be noted, however, that mill consumption excludes the fiber equivalent of imported textile products and includes fibers used in the production of textile products that are exported. Consumption levels may be suddenly and markedly altered by abnormal economic or political conditions either domestically or abroad. Thus, during World War II, for example, U.S. mill consumption rose sharply from an average annual rate of about 4 billion pounds in 1939-39 to about 6.8

billion pounds in 1943-44, a gain of some 70 percent. Again, during the years 1950-51, mill consumption averaged some 6.8 billion pounds annually. This level, reflecting in part the effects of the war in Korea, was about 25 percent greater than that in the recession year 1949, when it was 5.4 billion pounds. In 1966, mill consumption reached 9.0 billion pounds, representing an increase of 24 percent over the level of 1963 and accounted for in part by the Viet Nam war.

Trend in consumption

In the early years following World War II, notably 1946-47, when the United States was the only significant world exporter of textiles, U.S. mill consumption averaged approximately 6.5 billion pounds annually. Thereafter, consumption declined as pent-up domestic demand was satisfied and exports of manufactured goods slackened following the recovery of the textile industries in Western Europe, Japan, and other countries. As noted, this downward trend was interrupted by the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, but during the remainder of the 1950's annual consumption fluctuated irregularly between 6.0 billion and 6.8 billion pounds with no indicated trend.

Beginning in 1962 and continuing through 1966, mill consumption moved sharply upward in successive years, but declined somewhat in 1967 (table 11). Thus, notwithstanding a sizeable increase in the volume of imports, and a relatively stable level of exports of manufactured textiles, domestic mill consumption of all fibers increased without interruption from 6.5 billion pounds in 1960 to 9.0 billion in 1966, a percentage gain of 38 percent, or an annual rate of increase of about 5.6 percent. 1/

The tabulation below, which shows year-to-year percentage changes during 1961 to 1966 in mill consumption, the Gross National Product and the Federal Reserve Board index of Industrial Output, indicates the recent high positive correlation between mill usage of textile fibers and the levels of economic activity in the United States.

Percent change from preceding year

Year	Mill consumption	GNP in constant 1958 dollars	Federal Reserve Board Index of Industrial Output (1957-59 = 100)
		(Percent)	
1961------	1.1	1.9	0.9
1962------	7.3	6.6	7.8
1963------	2.9	4.0	5.1
1964------	7.4	5.4	6.4
1965------	9.2	6.1	8.4
1966------	6.0	5.8	9.0

In 1964 and 1965, the percentage gain in mill consumption was greater than that for both the GNP and the Index of Industrial Output. In each of the other years except 1963, the percentage gain in mill consumption was greater than for one of the other indicators. On an annual basis, the Gross National Product rose 5 percent during the period shown, compared with a 6.3 percent rise in the index of industrial output. The average annual growth in mill consumption was 5.6 percent during the same period.

1/ Percentage change, compounded annually, compiled from rounded data.

Per capita consumption

As shown below, annual per capita consumption of the major textile fibers (cotton, wool, and manmade fibers) rose 28 percent between 1961 and 1966, or from 35.6 pounds to 45.7 pounds.

U.S. Mill Consumption of Textile Fibers:
Total and per capita, 1961-66

Year	Population 1/ (Millions)	Mill consumption 2/ (Million pounds)	Per capita (Pounds)
1961------	183.8	6,554.3	35.6
1962------	186.7	7,035.6	37.7
1963------	189.4	7,239.7	38.2
1964------	192.1	7,775.4	40.5
1965------	194.6	8,488.9	43.6
1966------	196.8	8,998.5	45.7

1/ Estimates as of July 1, each year, including armed forces abroad.
2/ Based on mill consumption of the three major fibers only (i.e., cotton, wool, and cellulosic and noncellulosic fibers. As indicated in table 11, the consumption of other fibers (e.g., flax and silk) is negligible.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce and U.S. Department of Agriculture.

During the period shown the annual per capita consumption of manmade fibers rose without interruption from about 11 pounds to about 20 pounds. That of cotton ranged from 22 pounds to 24 pounds with no indicated trends, whereas that of wool declined steadily from about 6 pounds to slightly less than 4 pounds.

Trends, by fibers

The change in the aggregate volume of consumption in recent years has been accompanied by a marked change in the relative importance of the different fibers. Particularly pronounced has been the rapid increase in the use of noncellulosic fibers, both absolutely and relative to the total market for all fibers. In contrast, the consumption of cotton, although fairly stable on the basis of actual volume, has declined relative to the total; the consumption of wool has declined both absolutely and relatively.

Manmade fibers.--The total annual consumption of all fibers, natural and manmade, rose by 2.4 billion pounds, or from 6.6 billion pounds to 9.0 billion pounds in the period 1961-66 (table 11). In that period, mill consumption of all manmade fibers rose from 2.1 billion to about 4.0 billion or 91 percent, and accounted for somewhat more than four-fifths of the aggregate growth in the consumption of all fibers. The consumption of cellulosic manmade fibers during this period, reflecting a growth trend comparable to that of cotton, rose by only 438 million pounds, whereas that of noncellulosic fibers (including glass) rose by 1.5 billion or about 125 percent.

Cotton.--Notwithstanding an increase in the consumption of cotton since 1960, cotton's share of the total fiber market has declined sharply, reflecting the continuance of a trend that has been pronounced since the end of World War II. During the years 1946-50, for example, when the mill consumption of cotton averaged 4.5 billion pounds annually, cotton accounted for about 71 percent of the yearly consumption. In the following 5-year period (1951-55), with the level of consumption virtually unchanged at 4.5 billion pounds, cotton's share of mill consumption was only 69 percent of the total. Thereafter, the ratio declined almost without interruption from 66.6 percent in 1956 to 51.4 percent in 1966.

Wool.--By volume, wool has always accounted for but a small share of the total domestic fiber market and consumption of this fiber declined steadily from a record high of 738 million pounds in 1946 to 331 million pounds in 1958, a decline of some 45 percent. In the period 1959-63, mill consumption ranged between 411 million pounds and 435 million, with no indicated trend, but since that time (1963), consumption has been at a significantly low level. In 1967, it amounted to only 325 million pounds (preliminary estimate), and was the equivalent to less than 4 percent of total mill consumption.

The following tabulation shows the percentage distribution of mill consumption, by kind of fiber, since the end of World War II:

Period	Manmade fiber	Cotton	Wool	Flax and silk	Total 1/
	(Percent)				
Average:					
1946-50	18.5	70.9	10.3	0.3	100
1951-55	24.2	68.5	6.9	0.3	100
Annual:					
1957	28.7	65.1	5.9	.2	100
1959	30.2	63.3	6.4	.2	100
1961	31.4	62.2	6.3	.2	100
1962	34.3	59.4	6.1	.2	100
1963	38.4	55.7	5.7	.2	100
1964	40.8	54.5	4.6	.2	100
1965	42.6	52.7	4.6	.2	100
1966	44.4	51.4	4.1	.2	100
1967 2/	44.6	51.4	3.8	.2	100

1/ Because of rounding, figures do not add to the totals shown.
2/ Estimate.

Source: Table 11.

Fiber utility

Actually the foregoing statistics significantly understate the scale of change occurring between the manmade fibers and cotton because one pound of manmade fiber yields more output than one pound of raw cotton. While the extent of variation differs according to both the raw materials and the end products, some 50 to 60 percent more fabric is obtained from a pound of manmade fiber than from a pound of raw cotton. As indicated in the tabulation below, the aggregate consumption of manmade fibers increased by about 1.9 billion pounds from 1961 to 1966, but the increase in terms of the raw cotton equivalent was nearly 3.1 billion pounds.

Mill consumption of manmade fibers, actual and in terms of the raw-cotton equivalent

Year	Actual	Raw cotton equivalent	Ratio of raw cotton equivalent to actual
	(Millions of pounds)		
1961------	2,061	3,241	1.57
1963------	2,788	4,312	1.55
1966------	3,998	6,293	1.57

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce

In the years shown each pound of manmade fiber consumed at the mill level appears to have been equivalent, in terms of spinnable fibers, to about 1.6 pounds of raw cotton.

Consumption by end use

Manmade fibers.--The aggregate increase in the U.S. annual consumption of manmade fibers from 1961 to 1966 reflects a significant gain in their utilization (particularly of noncellulosics) in all of the major outlets for textiles--e.g., apparel, home furnishings, and industrial products. Thus, for example, the consumption of manmade fibers in the production of apparel nearly doubled from 1961 to 1965, rising from 698 million pounds to 1.2 billion; the share of the total fibers consumed in apparel that is accounted for by manmade fiber increased from 24 percent to 34 percent in that period (table 12). With respect to home furnishings, the use of manmade fiber expanded from about 503 million pounds to about 1.1 billion, and its share of that market from 29 percent to 44 percent. In industrial products, consumption rose in absolute amounts by 45 percent, and relatively from 48 percent to 58 percent.

The increasing relative importance of manmade fibers in most of the major articles of apparel was of great magnitude. For example, the use of such fibers for men's suits rose 64 percent from 1961 to 1965, compared with an increase of 84 percent for men's slacks and 169 percent for utility clothing. In men's dress shirts, the use of noncellulosics rose from about 4.8 million pounds to 25.4 million from 1961 to 1965, while increased volume and percentage gains were registered in most other men's wear also (table 13).

The trend in the consumption of manmade fibers in the production of ladies' wear was similar to that for men's clothing. Since 1964, the use of such fiber in women's clothing has exceeded that of cotton and in 1965, about 48 percent of the total fibers consumed in this use was accounted for by manmade fiber compared with 40 percent for cotton. Substantial gains, both absolute and relative, were made in virtually all the major items of women's apparel from 1961 to 1965.

With respect to home furnishings, the use of manmade fibers more than doubled from 1961 to 1965, and they are now (1965) the principal fiber component of such articles as blankets, curtains, tufted carpeting, and drapery and upholstery fabrics, whereas cotton continues to be predominant in such articles as bedspreads, sheets and other bedding materials, and towels. Notwithstanding, manmade fibers have made substantial inroads into these product lines as well. Thus, even in product lines traditionally supplied almost exclusively by cotton the use of manmade fibers has also expanded markedly over the period in question.

In 1962, manmade fibers replaced cotton as the principal raw material for the production of the great variety of industrial products made from textile materials. By 1965, manmade materials accounted for about 58 percent of the total fibers consumed for such uses, compared with 48 percent in 1961.

Cotton.--Cotton continues to be the major fiber used in the production of men's apparel, home furnishings, and other consumer products but its share of the market in each of these categories has declined substantially.

Thus, from 1961 to 1965, the consumption of cotton in men's wear rose by 140 million pounds, but in the same period that of man-made fibers rose 184 million. The use of cotton in women's wear was 48 million pounds lower in 1965 than in 1961, but that of manmade fibers increased by 292 million pounds.

With respect to home furnishings, cotton usage increased from 1.1 billion pounds to 1.2 billion pounds annually from 1961 to 1965, while manmade fiber consumption rose from 0.5 billion to 1.1 billion.

In industrial uses, cotton declined 16 million pounds, from 1961 to 1965 (from 608 million to 592 million) while manmade fiber rose by 262 million pounds, or from 577 million to 839 million. Much of the increase in manmade fibers was in tires and tire cord and fabric, and the aggregate increase in these two categories was about 225 million pounds during the 1961-65 period. The use of cotton in tires decreased by about 10 million pounds and is now negligible.

Wool.--Nearly 70 percent of the wool consumed in the United States is used in the production of wearing apparel (chiefly women's and men's wear, in that order) and most of the remainder is used for the production of household furnishings (chiefly woolen carpeting, and blankets and retail piece goods). Industrial consumption, which in 1965 accounted for about 2 percent of the total mill consumption of raw wool, consists chiefly of felts.

The total mill consumption of wool used for apparel rose without interruption by about 16 million pounds from 1961 to 1965, (from 340 to 356 million pounds) but these data conceal significantly diverse trends. Thus, usage of wool for the production of sweaters rose by nearly 32 million pounds. This was partly offset, however, by a decline in the use of wool for athletic and outdoor wear as a result of the substitution of manmade fibers for wool. While there was virtually no change from 1961 to 1965 in the amount of wool used for the production of men's suits and slacks, the annual consumption of manmade fibers for this purpose expanded from 66 million pounds to 120 million.

With respect to home furnishings, the use of wool in yarns for tufted carpets declined by 8 million pounds from 1961 to 1965; the consumption of manmade fibers for this purpose rose by 355 million pounds in the same period.

Interfiber competition

The changes indicated above in the fiber composition of consumption have their explanation chiefly in such factors as the relative quality characteristics of the respective fibers, their relative cost, and especially with respect to manmade fibers, the method of market promotion and development. These shifts in consumption have been reflected in interfiber competition at the textile mill level, where decisions are made respecting the types of yarns and fabrics to be produced and their fiber content.

In recent years, the manmade fiber industry has spent considerable sums for the development of improved fibers and has achieved increasing consumer acceptance of these fibers through heavily financed promotional campaigns. In 1965, an estimated $135 million was spent for research on manmade fibers. The amount spent for cotton research in that same year by both Government and private industry was about $26 million. The figure was considerably less than this for wool.

An estimated $70 million was spent for the sales promotion of manmade fibers in 1965 compared to only $4 million for cotton and less for wool. Beginning with the crop of cotton planted during 1967, cotton producers are being assessed a dollar per bale to be used for cotton research and promotion purposes. Although producers will be allowed to obtain a refund if they choose, it is expected that participation will represent a large proportion of producers. This will narrow the difference between expenditures for research and promotion, but expenditures on cotton will doubtless still be significantly below those of manmade fibers.

Before manmade fibers became such an important factor in the fiber market, individual fibers tended to be promoted on the basis of their adaptability for specific end uses; i.e., wool for warmth, cotton for washability, and silk for elegance. Under the stress of competition from manmade materials, producers and processors of natural fibers have increased their efforts to extend the limits within which such fibers were formerly considered useful, particularly by the adoption of chemical applications to improve their utility and versatility. While natural fibers have been displaced in many uses by manmade fibers, their consumption in others has been, and will continue to be, stimulated through developments inspired by the manmade fibers industry.

It is clear from the changing composition of the fiber market that former distinctions as to "fiber components" are rapidly becoming less meaningful. Before 1960, the textile industry could be separated into rather distinct segments according to fiber components of its various end products--i.e., cotton, wool, manmade fibers. From 1946 until 1960, annual consumption of manmade fibers more than doubled from 0.8 billion to 1.9 billion pounds. Virtually all of this increase was in end products made entirely of manmade fibers which either captured markets formerly using natural fibers or moved into new textile markets.

Since 1960, however, much of the increase in use of manmade fibers has taken place on the spinning systems of wool and cotton. Thus a "multifiber industry" has come into being with manmade fibers being utilized increasingly in blends with the natural fibers. In 1965, production of fabric containing two or more fibers amounted to about one-fifth of total broadwoven fabric output--2.4 billion yards, some 43 percent above the level of 1962. Mills have found that with minimum adjustment of equipment, blends can be efficiently produced and the resultant change in the product mix has made it increasingly difficult to consider separately the producers of textile fibers by the kind of fiber with which they are primarily engaged or occupied. To a significant extent, therefore, the increase in manmade fibers, while causing disruptions in some sectors, has resulted in improvements in the economic conditions for others.

U.S. Production

In this section trends in the domestic output are first discussed in terms of three major raw textile fibers (i.e., cotton, wool, and manmade fibers), followed by textile mill products and apparel and related products. With respect to textile mill and apparel products, the discussion is based upon indices of output (1957-59=100) as published by the Federal Reserve Board, as well as upon quantitative data compiled by the Tariff Commission from official publications of the U.S. Department of Commerce; the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and from various authoritative private sources.

Textile fibers

During the period 1961-66, approximately four-fifths of the aggregate U.S. output of the three major textile fibers was accounted for by cotton. The acreage planted to this crop is materially affected by Government policy respecting raw cotton. The annual production of raw cotton fluctuated within a narrow range in 1961-65 but in 1966 it dropped sharply as a result of reduced acreage allotments and poor yields. In the United States, raw wool is obtained essentially as a joint product with lamb and mutton, and the producers derive only a part of their total income from the sale of wool. In the long term, the number of sheep on U.S. farms has tended to decline persistently relative to the total livestock population, and from 1961 to 1966, the domestic output of raw wool decreased without interruption despite incentive payments to growers.

From 1961 to 1965, the aggregate annual output of the three major fibers combined rose without interruption from 7.9 billion pounds to nearly 9.2 billion, or by 16 percent (table 18). However, due to the sharp drop in the output of cotton in 1966, production in that year was down to 6.8 billion pounds--some 26 percent below the 1965 level.

Changes in the relative position of the two dominant textile fibers and wool in this period are shown in the tabulation below. Whereas, cotton accounted for about 87 percent of the total domestic output of raw fiber in 1961, its relative position had declined to 67 percent by 1966. Manmade fibers accounted for 11 percent of production in 1961 compared with 31 percent in 1966.

Textile fibers: Percentage distribution of U.S. output by kind of fiber, 1961 and 1966

Fiber	1961 (percent)	1966 (percent)
Cotton------------	87	67
Wool--------------	2	2
Manmade-----------	11	31
Total---------	100	100

Cotton.--In 1961-64 output of raw cotton ranged between 6.9 billion pounds and 7.4 billion pounds annually. In 1965, 14.2 million acres were planted to cotton, compared with 16.6 million in 1961, but the 1965 yield per acre (527 pounds) was at a near record and production amounted to 7.2 billion pounds. Although domestic consumption increased in 1965, exports decreased, and the carryover reached a record level of 16.9 million bales. As a result, 1966 cotton plantings were sharply reduced to 10.3 million acres, and yield per harvested acre also declined sharply. 1/ Thus in 1966 the output declined to 4.6 billion pounds, or some 36 percent below the 1965 level of 7.2 billion pounds. Output for 1967 is estimated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture at about 3.9 billion pounds.

Wool.--As noted above, the annual production of raw wool in the United States has declined without interruption in recent years. In 1966, output was about 110 million pounds, about 22 percent below the 1961 level of 142 million pounds. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, production in 1967 is expected to drop further to 90 million pounds. As a result of an anticipated decrease in sheep numbers on farms and ranches during 1967, the production of raw wool in 1968 is expected to be slightly less than in 1967.

Manmade fibers.--Over the 1961-66 period, the annual output of manmade fibers increased without interruption, rising from 909 million pounds to about 2.1 billion pounds. 2/ Production thus more than doubled from 1961 to 1966, whereas the combined annual output of the two major natural fibers (i.e., cotton and wool) was 33 percent lower

1/ In 1966 the average yield per harvested acre was 480 pounds, compared with 527 pounds in 1965. In part the decline in yield was attributable to changes in the method of computing planted acreage. Effective in the 1966-67 crop year, land between skipped rows was included in the acreage for allotment purposes unless the cotton was planted with four or more rows skipped.

2/ For purposes of this report, manmade fibers are defined as monofilaments, producers twist yarns, strips and plexiform filaments, grouped filaments, staple and other noncontinuous fibers and other manmade fibers which have been processed but not spun, and producers and mill wastes whether or not advanced.

in 1966 than in 1961. The great bulk of the total increase in manmade fibers from 1961 to 1966 was of course attributable to noncellulosic material, the production of which rose from 522 million pounds to 1.5 billion pounds over the period. From 1961 to 1966 the annual output of rayon staple fiber increased by 251 million pounds, or from about 388 million pounds to about 639 million pounds. As noted earlier, the increased output of manmade fibers reflects a gain in the use of these raw materials in virtually all of the major market outlets for raw textile fibers.

Textile mill and apparel products

In the 1950's, the output of textiles expanded but slowly, due in part to the fulfillment of pent-up domestic demand after World War II, a decline in exports as a result of increased foreign production and the phasing out of foreign aid shipments, and, finally, the cessation of hostilities in Korea. In 1958 the FRB index for mill products was about the same as in 1950; that for apparel and related products was about 16 percent higher (table 14).

In the 1960's, growth rates for both of the major textile industry classifications accelerated markedly as the overall level of economic activity improved and as new and improved products came upon the market. Thus, in 1961-66, the indices of output for both textile mill products and for apparel and related products increased uninterruptedly to establish successive new highs. In that period, for example, the index for textile mill products rose from 107.1 to 142.5, or nearly 5.9 percent annually. Over the same period the index for apparel products rose from 112.1 to 150.1 or about 6 percent annually, compared with about 3.0 percent during the 1950's. While neither of these indices increased as rapidly as that for all manufacturing, the trend for them tended to be comparable with that for nondurable goods, which classification includes such products as paper, chemicals, petroleum, food and tobacco, as well as textile products. Thus, whereas the index of output of all manufactures increased by 45 percent from 1961 to 1966, that for all nondurables rose by 34 percent compared with 33 percent and 34 percent, respectively, for textile mill products and apparel.

With the leveling in the economy late in 1966, the upward trend in the output of textiles was reversed, and from the end of 1966 until mid-summer 1967 the production of textile mill products and of apparel declined sharply. From January 1967 to June 1967, for example, the index for textile mill products declined about 2.9 percent, whereas that for apparel products dropped about 5.2 percent. It should be observed, of course, that this decline was substantially greater than for all manufacturing or all nondurables; the indices for these two categories declined 1.9 percent and 1.3 respectively from January 1967 to June 1967. In more recent months, that is since June, the indices of output for the two major categories of textiles have improved somewhat indicating that the downturn may have been arrested. Thus in September of 1967 the index of production for textile mill products (141.2) was higher than in January 1967. In August, the index for apparel and related products (146.1) was 3.7 percentage points higher than in June, but continued to be lower than in January of 1967.

Trends by major product groups.--As would be expected in the case of any industry comprised of a large number of producers of a wide range of heterogeneous products, not all of the manufactures of articles covered by this report shared equally in the overall gains in output discussed above. Some of the major shifts in the consumption of various categories of goods, by kind of fiber, have already been discussed in the section on consumption. It is sufficient here, therefore, to indicate the extent to which some of those changes are reflected in production trends for some of the major product groupings. Indeed, it should be observed that an adequate identification of all of the significant shifts in the production pattern for the diverse products of some 30,000 manufacturing establishments could not be undertaken without extensive investigation. Thus little more than identification of the major apparent shifts is attempted here. Indices of output (1957-59=100) published by the Federal Reserve Board for selected categories of textile and apparel products indicate significantly diverse trends for several of the major groups covered by the overall classification of textile mill products and of apparel and related products.

As indicated in table 15, the domestic output for most of the product groups for which FRB indices are available increased over the 1961-66 period, and for most of these, the rate of growth from 1963 to 1966 was greater than from 1961 to 1963. Thus, for example, the output of manmade fabrics more than doubled from 1961 to 1966 and the rate of growth was significantly higher over the years 1963-66, than 1961-63. Similarly, the annual output of seamless hosiery rose 72 percent from 1961 to 1966, that of knit garments 32 percent, and of tufted carpeting by 35 percent. The increase for men's shirts and work clothing was 53 percent, and that for miscellaneous apparel and related products 41 percent. For several classifications--notably wool fabrics, full fashioned hosiery, rugs and other floor coverings other than tufted carpeting, and men's suits and outer coats--the domestic output either declined or increased at rates that were significantly lower than for all textile products. For the most part, the failure of output for such products to expand appears attributable chiefly to changes either in fashion or style, to technology, or both. In relatively few instances do imports appear to have been a major factor. Thus, for example, the rapid increase in the output of manmade fabrics, which rose by 47 percent from 1963 to 1966, probably accounts in large measure for the relatively low increase for cotton fabrics. The use of manmade fibers has been increasingly pronounced in such products as sheeting, ginghams, and most other woven fabrics made for use in the production of apparel. Until very recently, the production of sheets and pillow cases had been almost exclusively from cotton fiber, and the output of these products had not been greatly affected by encroachment from manmade fibers.

With respect to wool fabrics, the decline in output was accompanied by a significant increase in imports, particularly of high-quality worsteds from Japan and low-priced woolens from Italy. The domestic output of woven wool fabrics has, however, also been materially affected by the significantly greater popularity of blended woven fabrics, made in the same plants as all-wool fabrics. particularly for use in lightweight summer suiting and slacks. The decline in the production of full-fashioned hosiery is attributable almost entirely to a shifting to the production of seamless types; similarly, the different growth rates shown for rugs and other floor coverings and for tufted carpeting reflects the influence of technological change in this sector in recent years.

As noted, the overall index of output for apparel as a whole rose by about 34 percent from 1961 to 1966. The rate of growth was substantially higher from 1963 to 1966 than from 1961 to 1963. The relative low growth rates indicated for men's suits and for men's outer coats is accounted for principally by the trend toward more casual wear and toward the use of all weather coats; the imports of such products have not grown significantly in recent years and have remained small relative to domestic consumption. Similarly, a shifting toward casual wear and to knits appears to be the major causal factor for the relatively low growth rates indicated for women's suits, coats, and dresses over the 1961-66 period.

Trends based on fiber content.--Quantitative data on U.S. production of textile products, by kind of fiber, by degree of advancement, have been compiled by the Tariff Commission from official Government sources, such as the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture, as well as from authoritative private sources. For this purpose the Commission has used data as reported, in pounds, for the statistics relating to yarns. With respect to fabrics, the data on output have been converted from linear yards to square yards, using factors derived from the Current Industrial Reports of the Department of Commerce for each major fabric type. The quantitative data used in this report on the output of apparel and other textile manufactures are based upon statistical compilations prepared regularly by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. These data provide a common basis for showing the domestic output and foreign trade of the United States of articles which are regularly reported on the basis of different units of measure (e.g., number of pieces, dozens, or pairs). The data are obtained in pounds by converting the cotton and manmade fiber products to their raw-fiber equivalents, and the wool products to their raw-wool content. In making this conversion, the USDA takes account of the different fibers contained in blends. Further, the data are provided by kind of fiber, so that some perspective is possible with respect to shifts in the output and foreign trade by fiber components.

As indicated in table 19, the aggregate domestic output of yarns produced from the three major textile fibers increased without interruption from 6.1 billion pounds annually in 1961 to 8.3 billion pounds in 1966, or by 36 percent. Somewhat more than four-fifths of the actual increase of 2.2 billion pounds was accounted for by yarns made from manmade fibers, the production of which rose by 1.8 billion pounds during the period. Most of the remaining expansion in output was accounted for by cotton yarns, the output of which rose by 390 million pounds from 1961 to 1966. Output of wool yarns ranged between 479 million and 549 million pounds annually in 1961-65, and amounted to about 493 million pounds in 1966.

From 1961 to 1966, the aggregate annual output of broadwoven fabrics made from all three of the major textile fibers expanded virtually without interruption from 13.2 billion square yards to 15.3 billion, or about 16 percent (table 20). The larger part of this increase was accounted for by manmade fabrics. Cotton fabrics, exclusive of sheets and pillowcases, were essentially stationary. Broadwoven wool fabrics declined in this period.

The annual domestic output of all wearing apparel, which increased 20 percent during 1961-65 shows similar trends when measured by fiber content (table 21). Some four-fifths of the increase was accounted for by the manmade fibers. The dramatic shift in the fiber composition of wearing apparel, is shown in the tabulation below.

Wearing apparel: Percentage distribution of total domestic production, by kind of fiber, selected years

Year	Cotton	Wool	Manmade fibers	Total
1961-------	64.2	11.7	24.1	100.0
1963-------	60.6	10.8	28.6	100.0
1965-------	56.1	10.2	33.7	100.0

Source: Table 21.

<u>Capacity and operating ratios</u>.--The high levels of output indicated in the foregoing section have been accompanied by a marked rise in overall operating rates for the mill products industries, notwithstanding a pronounced expansion of capacity. 1/ As indicated in the following tabulation, which shows actual operating rates as of December, and the index (1960=100) of capacity for the period 1960-66, the operating ratio in 1966 was significantly higher than in 1961, although appreciably lower than in 1965. The tabulation indicates that from 1960 to 1966, mill products capacity rose by about 25 percent. In 1966 the operating ratio was 15 percent higher than in 1960; in 1965 it was 21 percent higher than in the base period shown in the table.

Operating rate (percent) and index (1960=100)
of capacity, textile mill products,
1960 - 1966

Year	Operating rate (Percent)	Index of capacity (1960=100)
1960	82	100
1961	91	-
1962	92	102
1963	-	105
1964	96	-
1965	99	117
1966	94	125

Source: McGraw Hill, based on a survey of large companies.

1/ Comparable data appear not to be available for the producers of apparel and other finished textile products.

Shipments and Inventories

In line with the expansion in output during the period 1961-66, the value of shipments by the producers of mill products increased without interruption from about $14.0 billion to $19.6 billion, a gain of about 40 percent. Over the same period, the value of shipments by the producers of apparel and of other textile products rose by almost a billion dollars each year--from $15 billion to about $20 billion--or an aggregate gain of 33 percent. Data on the value of shipments by all manufacturing establishments are not available for 1966. From 1961 to 1965, however, the percentage increase in the value of shipments by all manufacturing concerns was 32 percent, compared with 31 percent for textile mill products and 24 percent for apparel and other textile manufactures. As indicated in the following tabulation, which shows the value of shipments and inventories for textile mill and other products, the inventory turnover for mill products has increased steadily each year since 1961, whereas that for apparel and other manufactures has decreased.

Textile mill and apparel and related products: Value of shipments and of yearend inventories 1961-66

Year	Textile mill products			Apparel and related products		
	Value of shipments	End of year inventories	Inventory turnover	Value of shipments	End of year inventories	Inventory turnover
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Ratio	Million dollars	Million dollars	Ratio
1961	13,996	2,361	5.9	15,119	1,781	8.5
1962	15,152	2,526	6.0	16,128	1,960	8.2
1963	15,741	2,567	6.1	17,097	2,165	8.0
1964	16,999	2,634	6.4	17,901	2,287	7.8
1965	18,310	2,775	6.6	18,721	2,404	7.8
1966	19,600	2,883	6.8	19,971	2,628	7.6

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

U.S. Exports

In recent years, U.S. exports of raw cotton have averaged about 35 percent of the domestic output. The exports of wool fibers have been negligible, and those of manmade fibers have averaged less than 5 percent of production. The exports of textile mill products and apparel and related products are negligible relative to the total value of shipments of such articles.

Trend of exports

By value, U.S. exports of textile fibers and manufactured products ranged between $1.2 billion and $1.5 billion annually over the 5-year period 1962-66 (table 16). In the first 9 months of 1967, they amounted to about $974 million, or approximately the same annual level as in 1966 ($1.3 billion). During 1962-66, about half of the aggregate value of the exports was accounted for by textile fibers. Most of the remainder--approximately 40 percent of the total value during 1962-66--was accounted for by textile mill products, such as yarns and fabrics, floor coverings, and other made up goods. Exports of clothing are relatively small but have increased steadily since 1962, both in absolute amounts and in relation to the total value of all exports of textiles. As indicated in table 16, the value of exports of textile fibers reached a high of nearly $830 million in 1964, and then declined to about $566 million in 1966, when it was 15 percent below the 1962 level. The great bulk of this trade is accounted for by cotton, and the decrease in the total value of exports of fibers since 1964 is largely attributable to that material.

Over the 1962-66 period, exports of textile mill products, although negligible relative to the total value of domestic mill shipments, have in recent years accounted for about three-fourths of the total value of exports of all textile manufactures. From 1962 to 1966, the exports of textile mill products increased irregularly from about \$494 million to about \$554 million; in the first 9 months of 1967, they were at an annual rate of \$523 million. Most of the increase over the 1962-66 period was attributable to specialty fabrics and to woven textile fabrics other than cotton fabrics. In the first 9 months of 1967, woven fabrics other than cotton, which are comprised almost wholly of those made from manmade fibers, were valued at \$103 million, or at an annual rate equivalent to that of 1966. The annual exports of tulle, lace, embroidery and other small wares increased without interruption from 1962 to 1966, as did those of floor coverings, tapestries, and the like. The value of exports of textile yarn and cotton fabrics has contracted irregularly since 1962.

The value of annual exports of clothing and miscellaneous products (excluding furs) nearly doubled from 1962 to 1966, when it amounted to \$160 million. Although exports of clothing are negligible relative to the total value of domestic shipments, they have constituted a large and increasing share of the export value of manufactured textile products, rising from 15 percent of the total in 1962 to about 23 percent in 1966.

In terms of their raw fiber equivalents, or fiber content, (in pounds) the annual exports of all textile manufactures (i.e., yarns, fabrics, apparel and other fabricated products) ranged between 379 million and 422 million pounds in 1961-66 (table 17). 1/ During that period the exports of textile products made from cotton declined irregularly, whereas those of manmade fibers increased. In 1966, when they amounted to 184 million pounds, products made from manmade fibers accounted for nearly half of the total quantity of the exports, compared with about 37 percent in 1961. Yarns and fabrics combined accounted for about 75 percent of the total exports of all products made from manmade fibers in 1966; most of the remainder was accounted for by a wide variety of products, such as house furnishings and industrial articles. The annual exports of products made from wool more than doubled from 1961 to 1966. Such articles, however, amounted to only about 6 million pounds in 1966, and accounted for but a small part of total exports in that year.

1/ In table 17, the data on exports and imports are presented in common units of measure (in pounds) for each of the major categories of manufactured products (e.g., yarns, fabrics, and wearing apparel). The data are based on the raw fiber equivalent of the exports and imports of products made from cotton and manmade fiber, and the wool content of wool products. The production and foreign trade data shown in tables 18-21 are based on actual weight for yarns, the square yard equivalent of broadwoven fabric, and the fiber equivalent, or content, of apparel products. Differences in the exports and imports shown in tables 17 and 19 are attributable principally to cotton yarn. Whereas the data in table 19 indicate the actual weight of such yarn, table 17 reflects the amount of cotton that would be required to produce such yarn.

As indicated in table 18, U.S. exports of textile fibers ranged between 1.7 and 2.8 billion pounds annually during 1961-64. Exports declined sharply to 1.5 billion pounds in 1965, and amounted to about 2.3 billion pounds in 1966. The great bulk of this trade was comprised of cotton. The exports of manmade fiber increased almost without interruption from about 65 million pounds in 1961 to about 97 million in 1966 and were equivalent to from 4 to 7 percent of domestic output over the 1961-66 period.

In terms of their actual weight, the exports of yarns increased irregularly from 95 million pounds in 1961 to 127 million pounds in 1964. Such exports declined thereafter to 78 million pounds in 1966 due chiefly to a contraction in exports of yarns made from manmade fibers. Nonetheless, exports of the latter were substantially in excess of imports in both 1965 and 1966. The U.S. exports of cotton and wool yarn are negligible.

U.S. exports of broadwoven fabrics were equivalent to about 3 to 5 percent of output in the 1961-66 period (table 20). They ranged between 539 million and 693 million square yards annually over those years, and were comprised chiefly of cotton. As noted above, the trend in the exports of cotton fabric has been downward in recent years. The exports of wool fabric are negligible and those of manmade fibers have ranged between 139 million and 190 million square yards since 1961.

In terms of their raw fiber equivalent, or fiber content, the exports of wearing apparel amounted to 23 million pounds in 1961 and to 20 million pounds in 1962. Thereafter they increased without interruption to 29 million pounds in 1966 (table 21). Such exports were less than 1 percent of production in each of the years 1961-65, have been substantially less than imports, and have consisted chiefly of articles made from cotton.

Import policies of foreign governments

Many foreign governments impose quantitative restrictions on their imports of textiles. The reasons for such restrictions, and the extent to which they effectively inhibit trade vary greatly. Like the United States, some foreign countries restrict the importation of natural textile fibers to prevent the imports from interfering with domestic price and income support programs. After World War II a number of foreign countries employed import restrictions for balance-of-payments reasons under article XIV of the International Monetary Fund and Article XII of GATT. Although a substantial number of these restrictions have been removed in the past decade, many, including some on textiles, remain. Some countries justify quantitative restrictions under article XXXV of the GATT, which permits a participating country to withhold MFN treatment from countries with which it has not conducted meaningful tariff negotiations. Most of the world trade in cotton products is subject to restraint under the LTA for cotton.

During the course of this investigation, the Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations reviewed the quantitative import restrictions in effect in the calendar year 1967 on wool and manmade textiles in 12 foreign countries--Austria, Belgium-Netherlands-Luxembourg (Benelux), Canada, Denmark, France, Italy, Japan, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and West Germany. As indicated in the investigation by that Office, such restrictions are exercised through licensing, quotas, or other arrangements, and are primarily directed against Japan and other Asian exporters. A few examples taken from the study serve to illustrate the type of controls employed.

France licenses imports of a number wool and manmade apparel items, though making an exception for OECD members with the exception of Japan. In addition it licenses entries of woven wool fabrics, certain blends, and carpets of mixed-fiber content from Hong Kong. Trade agreements with Japan and with India also provide for quotas on a number of wool and manmade textiles.

Germany requires import licenses for imports of synthetic textiles from specified countries; though imports from the United States and Canada were formerly subject to such controls, these have recently been removed. Many, though not all, woolens are subject to import licensing. Japan has limited exports of such woolen items as fabrics and handknit and other yarns. Quotas govern imports from India and Pakistan of both woolen and manmade fibers.

Under its commercial treaty with Japan, the United Kingdom applies import restrictions to woolen and manmade textile products. While the 1967 extension of the agreement has reduced the number of items subject to quotas, such quotas continue to be applied to a number of items.

Canada has agreements with both Japan and Korea. Under the agreement with Japan, quantitative controls apply to a number of types of apparel made from manmade fibers. The agreement with Korea applies to specified fabrics and gloves. Pursuant to an agreement with Hong Kong, Canada restricts by quota certain items of apparel made from polyester and polyester-cotton blends.

Corporate Sales and Profits

Official profitability statistics are published jointly by the Federal Trade Commission (F.T.C.) and the Securities and Exchange Commission (S.E.C.) for corporations manufacturing textile mill products (Standard Industrial Classification (S.I.C. 22), and for those making apparel and other finished products (S.I.C. 23). No financial data are available for sole proprietorships and partnerships engaged in the manufacture of such products. Similarly no profitability statistics are published for manufacturers of man-made fibers. Such concerns are considered part of the chemical and allied products industry (S.I.C. 28).

According to data published by the U.S. Department of the Treasury in Statistics of Income for 1964 (the latest year for which such information is available) nearly three-fourths of all textile mills and close to two-thirds of all apparel manufacturers were corporate enterprises. In the aggregate, corporate textile mills accounted in 1964 for about 98 percent of the total business receipts for all textile mills and corporate apparel manufactures for 93 percent of total receipts by all apparel manufacturers.

Table 22 shows the profit experiences for textile mills and for apparel manufacturers. The data show that while the annual sales-profit ratio for manufacturers of textile mill products was higher, their annual rate of profits on stockholders' equity was lower than the corresponding ratios for manufacturers of apparel and other finished products.

In the aggregate, textile mill products corporations have been increasingly profitable during the last 6 years. Total sales by such corporations increased steadily from about $13.4 billion in 1961 to $19.5 billion in 1966 or by 46 percent. In 1961-66 annual profits before federal income taxes increased from $589 million to $1,272 million and averaged $920 million. The average was about 44 percent higher than the corresponding average in the 6-year period immediately preceding. The ratio of profits to net sales increased almost without interruption from 4.4 percent in 1961 to a high of 7 percent in 1965 and declined to 6.5 percent in 1966. During 1967 the ratio increased from 4.5 percent for the first quarter year to 5.3 percent for the third quarter. The annual rate of profits on stockholders' equity similarly increased from 10.4 percent in 1961 to 18.9 percent in 1965 and dropped slightly to 18.1 percent in 1966, which was 74 higher than the 1961 rate. In 1967 the annual rate of profit rose from 11.3 percent in the first quarter to 14.1 percent in the third quarter.

The financial experience of corporations manufacturing apparel and other finished products has been similar to that of textile mills. Total annual sales of apparel manufactures during 1961-66 increased from about $12.4 billion to $18.1 billion, or by 46 percent. Aggregate annual net profits before federal income taxes more than doubled from $331 million in 1961 to $740 million in 1966 and averaged $516 million. The average level of profits of apparel manufacturers was nearly twice as large in 1961-66 as in 1955-60. The ratio of net profits to net sales rose from

2.7 percent in 1961 to 4.1 percent in 1966. During 1967 the ratio rose from 3.2 percent for the first quarter to 4.7 percent in the third quarter. The annual rate of profit on stockholders' equity increased from 14.5 percent in 1961 to 22.2 percent in 1966, or by about 53 percent for the 6-year period. It reached a high of 24.2 percent in the third quarter of 1967.

The increase in profits of manufacturers of both textile mill products and apparel and other finished products reflects in part the establishment of one-price cotton in May 1964. Beginning in 1956 and until May 1964, the prices at which domestically produced raw cotton was sold to U.S. cotton mills were higher than the prices paid by foreign manufacturers. The effect of one-price cotton legislation was to lower the price of raw cotton to textile mills. No commensurate reduction occurred in the average wholesale value of unfinished cotton cloth, resulting in a rise of the mill margin--the difference between the raw-cotton price and the price of unfinished cloth. 1/ Table 23 shows the profit of textile mills and apparel manufacturers before and after the shift to one-price cotton.

During 1961-66, the average annual profit margins relative to sales for both textile mills and apparel manufacturers have been below those for all manufacturing corporations (table 22). However, the annual rates of profit on stockholders' equity have consistently been below those of all manufacturing corporations only for textile mills. For apparel manufacturers such average rates were lower in only three of the six years; they

1/ See table A-1-10, in Volume II.

were as high as or higher than those for all manufacturing corporations in the other three years. Compared with nondurable goods manufacturers, of which textile producers are a part, the profitability of textile corporations was more favorable. The following tabulation shows net profits as a percent of net sales and the rate of profits on stockholders' equity for corporations manufacturing nondurable goods, textile mill products, and apparel and other finished products as reported by the F.T.C. and the S.E.C. for the years 1961-66:

(In percent)

Year	Net profit as a percent of net sales			Rate of profit on stockholders' equity		
	Corporations manufacturing--			Corporations manufacturing--		
	Non-durable goods	Textile mill products	Apparel and other finished products	Non-durable goods	Textile mill products	Apparel and other finished products
1961--	7.6	4.4	2.7	15.4	10.4	14.5
1962--	7.8	5.0	3.1	16.1	12.5	17.3
1963--	8.1	4.8	3.0	16.8	12.3	16.4
1964--	8.4	5.8	3.7	17.8	15.7	19.5
1965--	8.6	7.0	3.9	18.4	18.9	21.1
1966--	8.6	6.5	4.1	19.2	18.1	22.2

Although the average annual sales-profit ratio for both textile mills and apparel manufacturers has been lower than the ratio for manufacturers of nondurable goods, the differences have not been as wide as those between the textile manufacturers and all manufacturing corporations. Concerning the returns on stockholders' equity, the annual rate on equity for nondurable goods manufacturers was higher than that for textile mills in 5 years of the six years shown. For apparel manufacturers, the

the rate on equity exceeded that for nondurable goods manufacturers in four of the past six years and was only slightly lower in the other two years.

Profitability ratios, i.e. net profits as a percent of net sales, vary greatly among different industries reflecting to a large extent differences in inventory turnovers. The following tabulation shows net profits as a percent of net sales for four different industry groups within the nondurable goods classification as reported by the F.T.C. and S.E.C. for the years 1964-66:

Year	Food and kindred products	Chemical and allied products	Petroleum refinery and related products	Leather and leather products
1964	5.0	14.1	12.1	4.8
1965	5.0	13.9	12.7	5.1
1966	4.8	13.6	12.9	5.4

The tabulation shows significant variances in the profit ratios for these selected industry groups. Furthermore, profit experiences also vary greatly among individual producers within a given industry classification. Table 24 presents financial data for the 14 leading manufacturers of textile mill products and table 25 shows such data for the 12 leading manufacturers of apparel and other finished products. These concerns accounted in 1966 for about 28 percent and 9 percent respectively of total sales by all corporate textile mills and apparel manufacturers.

Virtually all the leading textile mills showed substantially higher net income (before Federal income taxes) in 1966 than in 1961. For only 1 concern did the net income in 1961 exceed that for 1966. For the group as a whole, net profits were more than twice as large in 1966 than in 1961. In 1961, the ratio of net profits to net sales for these textile mills ranged from 1.1 percent to 17.6 percent. For 11 companies the ratio was lower than the average for all manufacturing corporations and for 3 concerns it was higher. In 1966, profit ratios ranged from 4.4 percent to 13 percent; for 8 concerns this ratio was lower and for 6 concerns it was higher than the corresponding average ratio for all manufacturing corporations. For the group as a whole the sales-profit ratio was about one-third higher than that for all corporate producers of textile mill products.

All except one of the apparel manufacturers showed higher net incomes in 1966 than in 1961. In 1961 the ratio of net profits to net sales for them ranged from 4.1 percent to 13.4 percent. For 6 of the companies this ratio was higher than the average for all manufacturing corporations and for 6 firms it was lower. Although the net income for nearly all of the 12 apparel manufacturers was larger in 1966 than in 1961, the ratios of net income to net sales were lower in 1966 than in 1961 for 6 of these companies. In 1966, this ratio ranged from 3.1 percent to 13.7 percent; for 9 concerns it was lower and for 3 of them it was higher than the corresponding average ratio for all manufacturing corporations. The profit-sales ratios for the 12 leading apparel manufacturers as a group was nearly 3 times as large in 1961 and close to twice as large in 1966 than the corresponding ratios for all corporate apparel manufacturers.

Capital Investment

Traditionally regarded as labor intensive, the domestic textile mill products industries have been increasing their investment in plant and equipment in recent years in order to expand capacity and incorporate technological advances. From 1958 to 1965, the rate of increase for such investments was much higher than that for all manufacturing; and a greater proportion of the total investment was spent for machinery and equipment.

In the same period, the rate of increase in investment in plant and equipment for apparel and related products, though substantially lower than for mill products, was greater than the rate for all manufacturing. Average investment per worker for the producers of apparel is substantially below that for all manufacturing and for textile mill products.

As indicated in table 26, total investment in new plant and equipment by the mill products industries increased more than threefold from 1958 to 1966, rising from $212 million to $877 million, and at a substantially higher rate than for all manufacturing. Approximately four-fifths of the total in recent years was for new plant and equipment. Capital investments by the apparel and related products industries amounted to $92 million in 1958 compared with $202 million in 1966, a gain of 120 percent. In most years, about seven-tenths of the total investment in the apparel industries has been devoted to new machinery and equipment. For the year 1967, the total capital investment in textile mill products and apparel and related products combined is estimated at $900 million compared with $1.1 billion in 1966. Testimony presented at the hearing indicated that in 1968 such investment will be at about the 1967 level or higher. 1/

Rates of investment have of course varied significantly within each of these two major industrial groups. With respect to the mill products industry,which is among the most modern and efficient in the world, a particularly high rate of expansion is to be noted for synthetic and cotton weaving mills and for knit fabric mills (table 27). While total new investment in the apparel and related products industries increased only 120 percent from 1958 to 1966, the total new capital investment in men's and boys' furnishings increased 211 percent, compared with 91 percent for women's and misses' outerwear.

Investment in new machinery in the mill products industries per worker has risen markedly in recent years, both in absolute amounts and relative to all manufacturing. Thus, from 1958 to 1965, investment in new machinery and equipment per production worker increased 193 percent; concurrently, that in all manufacturing rose 76 percent (table 27). In the same period, output, as measured by value added per textile mill production worker, rose 56 percent (or from $6,000 to $9,400) compared with a 43 percent gain in all manufacturing (from $12,100 to $17,400). In recent years investment in new machinery per worker in knit fabric mills has exceeded that for all manufacturing, and such investment in mills making manmade fabric approximates that of all manufacturing.

The investment per worker in the apparel group in 1965 was about one-sixth that for all textile mill products and about one-ninth that for all manufacturing. Moreover, little improvement occurred in this relationship in the past 10 years. The gain in the value of output per

1/ Statement of Archie K. Davis, Chairman of the Board of Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, before the U.S. Tariff Commission on November 20, 1967.

worker in the apparel industries (about 26 percent from 1958 to 1965) has been much lower than for mill products (56 percent) and for all manufacturing (43 percent). In 1965 the average value added per production worker in the apparel industries amounted to $7,300 compared with about $5,800 in 1958 (table 28).

Employment

The textile industries account for about 12 percent of all manufacturing employment in the United States and for a larger segment of total employment in those States and local communities in which the industries are most concentrated.

Employment trends 1/

Total employment in the apparel and related products industries reached 1.4 million workers in 1966, an increase of about 16 percent over the 1957-59 average (table 29). Since 1961, employment in this sector has increased each year, notwithstanding the sharp rise in imports of made-up goods. In 1961-66 inclusive, the average increase for the total number of employees in this sector was about 2.8 percent annually, somewhat lower than for all manufacturing (about 3.3 percent), but substantially higher than that for all nondurable goods (1.8 percent).

Employment in the manufacture of textile mill products amounted to 893,000 workers in 1961, and after an increase in 1962, declined to 885,000 in 1963. Thereafter it rose without interruption to 962,000 in 1966, or an increase of 8.7 percent over 1963, compared with a 9.0 percent gain for apparel and a 7.5 percent gain for nondurable goods in the same period.

1/ The information in this section is based primarily on data published by the U.S. Department of Labor. The basic data on employment in the manufacture of textile mill products and of apparel and related products is obtained by that Department from actual payroll records reported by producing concerns.

With the leveling in the domestic economy and a decline in output of textiles early in 1967, employment in both of the major industrial groups decreased somewhat from late 1966 to mid-summer of 1967, but noticeable improvement is indicated for more recent months. After seasonal adjustment, employment in the mill products sector declined by 2.8 percent (or from 968,000 to 941,000) from August 1966 to July 1967, but by October it had increased by 1.4 percent, or to 954,000, still slightly less than in October 1966. For apparel and other textile manufactures, the downturn in employment did not commence until early 1967; from January to July that year employment fell from 1,414,000 to 1,373,000 or by 2.9 percent. Although data for July-October indicate that employment continues to be at a lower level than in the comparable months of 1966, the recent regressive tendency for employment in this sector appears to have been halted.

Employment changes by product groups

During the period 1961-66, marked changes occurred in the number of workers employed in the different categories of goods covered by the major industrial classifications. Such changes reflect the interaction of numerous factors including changes in style, technology, the impact of competitive nontextile materials and of imports, the fiber composition of the textile produced, and so forth. Moreover, establishments, and consequently, employment data, are classified into industrial groupings on the basis of their principal product or activity determined from information on annual sales volume. For an establishment manufacturing more than one product or engaging in more than one activity, the entire employment of the establishment is classified according to the most important product or activity.

Thus, a firm, which in one year may be producing a fabric in chief value of cotton, would be classified as a cotton weaving mill, and, its employment data reported in that product category. If in the following year, however, its output were comprised of products valued chiefly of manmade fiber content, the employment data would be changed accordingly. Therefore, a decline in the number of workers for a given industrial grouping does not necessarily reflect an actual decline in job opportunities in textiles.

As indicated in table 30, the period 1963-66 was marked by relatively high growth rates for such textile groups as synthetic weaving mills, thread and yarn mills, and knit wear mills, reflecting increased demand. Conversely, employment increased but little in cotton weaving mills, and it has declined in wool weaving and finishing mills.

With respect to apparel and related products, employment increased at relatively high rates in such industries as women's and misses' blouses and waists, men's and boys' separate trousers, work clothing, and house furnishings. Only moderate rates of growth occurred in men's and boys' suits and coats, men's and boys' shirts and nightwear, and women's and children's underwear. A slight decline occurred in employment in the production of girls' and children's dresses and blouses.

Year-to-year changes in employment and output in mill products and apparel during 1961-66 are shown by the following tabulation:

Average annual percentage changes in the index of total employment and output for all manufacturing, textile mill products, and apparel and related products from 1961 to 1966 1/

Year	All manufacturing		Textile mill products		Apparel and related products	
	Employment	Output	Employment	Output	Employment	Output
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1961--	-2.8	-.3	-3.4	2.0	-1.5	.2
1962--	3.2	9.3	1.1	7.7	4.1	6.1
1963--	.9	5.2	-1.9	1.4	1.5	5.6
1964--	1.7	6.6	.8	5.1	1.5	6.8
1965--	4.5	8.9	3.8	9.8	4.0	8.2
1966--	6.3	9.4	3.9	5.5	3.3	3.6
Annual average--	2.3	6.5	.7	5.3	2.2	5.1

1/ Percentage change from the preceding year. Changes in output are based on the Federal Reserve Board Index of Production (1957-59 = 100).

Source: U.S. Department of Labor and Federal Reserve Board.

The tabulation indicates that for all manufacturing and for apparel products a given change in total employment tended to be associated with a change in output of approximately the same magnitude. In contrast, the changes in output associated with changes in total employment in the mill products industries tended to be much higher. On the basis of annual averages for the years 1961-66, a 1-percent increase in total employment in textile mill products was associated with a 7.6-percent increase in textile product output, compared with a 2.8-percent increase in output for all manufacturing, and a 2.3 percent increase in the output of apparel.

The slower growth of employment since 1961 in the manufacture of textile mill products than in the production of apparel reflects substantial changes in technology for some categories and, for others, a pronounced shifting to new products requiring less labor inputs per unit of output. For example, the production of filament yarn from manmade fibers bypasses several production processes required for natural fibers. Similarly, the reduction of waste in the use of manmade fibers represents a substantial savings in man-hours, and the strength and consistency of quality of the manmade fibers permits the operation of the looms at higher rates of speed. Still another illustration is provided by the relatively recent development of new processes for the production of tufted carpeting, which results in production rates many times faster than those achieved by traditional production methods for woven carpets. Changes in technology in apparel and related products, as a group, have tended to be less pronounced, and as a result, rates of change in employment for this group as a whole tend to be accompanied by smaller changes in output.

Geographical distribution of employment

Employment in textiles is characterized by a heavy concentration of mill workers in the South, along with significantly wider geographic dispersion of employment for apparel and other made-up products. As indicated in the following tabulations, about three-fifths of total employment in the domestic mills is in the South Atlantic States (principally the Carolinas) with most of the remainder accounted by the Middle Atlantic Region (principally New York and Pennsylvania) and New England (Massachusetts and Rhode Island).

The data for apparel and other finished products reflects the heavy concentration of employment in the production of men's and women's and children's wear and household furnishings in the Middle Atlantic States (New York and Pennsylvania). In addition, the Carolinas, Georgia, and California are ranking producers of these products. The producers of the great number of heterogeneous products other than apparel that are covered by this industrial classification are widely scattered throughout the United States.

Regional shifts of employment in textile mill products and apparel are shown below:

Regional distribution of employment for textile mill products

(Percent of total textile mill product employment)

Region	1954	1958	1963
New England--------	16%	14%	12%
Middle Atlantic----	21%	18%	17%
South Atlantic-----	48%	53%	57%
Other--------------	15%	15%	14%
Total----------	100%	100%	100%

Source: Census of Manufactures.

Regional distribution of employment in apparel and related products

(Percent of total apparel and related product employment)

Region	1954	1958	1963
New England--------	7%	7%	6%
Middle Atlantic----	52%	49%	45%
South Atlantic-----	11%	13%	16%
Other--------------	30%	31%	33%
Total----------	100%	100%	100%

Source: Census of Manufactures.

Recent changes in the share of total employment accounted for by different geographic areas are probably due more to expansion-contraction ratios for given industry groups within the two broad headings under consideration than to geographic shifts in company operations.

Unemployment 1/

The number of unemployed persons associated (in the last job) with the textile mill products industries declined sharply from 67,000 to 39,000 in 1963-66, or by about 42 percent, whereas number of unemployed persons who had been associated with the apparel and related products industries declined from 125,000 to 86,000, or by 31 percent (table 31). The comparable ratio for the reduction of unemployment in all manufacturing was 17 percent. The increases in employment occurring in each of the years 1964-66 were accompanied by significantly greater decline in unemployment, as shown in the following tabulation:

1/ The information on unemployment among textile industry workers in this section is based on data compiled and published by the U.S. Department of Labor. The basic information is obtained through surveys of households comprising a statistical sample, and is based upon data on unemployed persons seeking jobs--classified, by industry, according to the last job held.

Annual percentage change 1/ in employment and unemployment in the textile industry from 1964 to 1966

Year	Textile mill products		Apparel and related products	
	Change in employment	Change in unemployment	Change in employment	Change in unemployment
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1964	.8	-13.4	1.5	-12.8
1965	3.8	-24.1	4.0	-7.3
1966	3.9	-11.4	3.3	-14.9

1/ Percentage change over the preceding year.

Data on monthly unemployment rates (the number of persons unemployed as a percent of total employment) for January-October 1967 are shown in table 32. Although these data are based on a small sample having a large error of estimate, and are not seasonally adjusted, they tend to indicate a decline in the level of unemployment after mid-1967.

Earnings and overtime

From 1961 to 1966 inclusive, the average weekly earnings for production workers in textile mill products increased more than in the apparel industries, both in absolute and relative terms; they also increased more than for all manufacturing.

Average weekly earnings in all manufacturing, textile mill products, apparel and related products, 1961, 1963, and 1966

Item	Average weekly earnings			Percentage change in average weekly earnings	
	1961	1963	1966	1961-63	1963-66
All manufacturing---	$92.34	$99.63	$112.34	7.9	12.8
Textile mill products-----------	65.04	69.43	82.12	6.7	18.3
Apparel and related products-----	58.06	62.45	68.80	7.6	10.2

The average weekly earnings for textile mill workers continued to increase through the third quarter of 1967; such increases were attributable more to the increases in average hourly earnings than to the number of hours worked per week (table 33).

From 1961 to 1966, the average hourly earnings of production and related workers in the textile mill products industries rose from $1.63 per hour to $1.96 per hour, or by 20 percent. In the same period, average hourly earnings in all manufacturing rose by 17 percent, or from $2.32 per hour to $2.72. For apparel and related products, the earnings were $1.64 in 1961, compared with $1.89 in 1966--a gain of some 15 percent. By the end of the third quarter of 1967, the average hourly earnings in textile mills had risen to $2.11 and those in apparel to $2.07. These gains occurred mostly in September 1967, probably in anticipation of the increase to $1.60 per hour in the Fair Labor Standards Act minimum wages, effective February 1968.

Average weekly hours worked per worker in textile mill products increased from 39.9 hours in 1961 to 41.9 in 1966--a gain of 5 percent, compared with a 3.8 percent gain in all manufacturing. In 1966, the average weekly hours worked in textile mill products (41.9) was somewhat greater than for workers in all manufacturing establishments (41.3 hours). For apparel and related products the 1966 average of 36.4 hours was 2.8 percent higher than in 1961.

As indicated in the tabulation below, which shows average weekly overtime hours in all manufacturing, nondurable goods, textile mills, and apparel and related products, the number of overtime hours for which wages were paid increased 62.5 percent between 1961 and 1966 in all manufacturing. Over the same period, the increase for nondurable manufactures was about 36 percent, that for textile mills about 63 percent, and that for apparel and related products about 36 percent.

Year	All manufacturing	Nondurables	Textile mills	Apparel and related products
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours
1961	2.4	2.5	2.7	1.1
1962	2.8	2.7	3.2	1.3
1963	2.8	2.7	3.2	1.3
1964	3.1	2.9	3.6	1.3
1965	3.6	3.2	4.2	1.4
1966	3.9	3.4	4.4	1.5

Source: Appendix table 34.

Data for the monthly averages of overtime hours worked per week in (1) textile mill products and (2) apparel and related products indicate a decline commencing in October and November, respectively, of 1966, and continuing until July 1967, after which there was an upturn (table 34).

Age and sex of workers

Census data indicate a long-term trend toward an increase in the proportion of workers accounted for by older persons. About 30 percent of the total number of persons employed in domestic textile mills were over 44 years of age in 1950 compared with 39 percent in 1960. The comparable ratios for apparel and related products were 31 percent and 41 percent. For both the textile mill products group and apparel, a substantially higher proportion of the total work force is composed of women than for all manufacturing. Women accounted for about 25 percent of total employment in all manufacturing in 1965, compared with about 44 percent for textile mill products and about 79 percent for apparel.

Prices 1/

In this section, the overall price trend, as indicated by the index for (a) all textile products, is considered first, followed by (b) the trends for raw materials and products of the different fibers, and then by (c) the trends for apparel--at both the wholesale and retail levels. Since the indexes for the products of fibers are composite indexes of several components, e.g., yarns and fabrics, the price indexes of such components are also discussed where germane. Similarly, indexes of prices for special categories of apparel are considered where they appear to have significantly influenced the price trend for all apparel.

Textiles and apparel

Between 1961 and 1966 the BLS wholesale price index for all textiles and apparel increased--from an annual average of 99.7 to 102.1, or 2.4 percent (table 35). During the same period the BLS wholesale price index for all commodities increased from 100.3 to 105.9, or 5.6 percent. By September 1967 the latter index had increased to 106.2 and the index for textiles and apparel had declined slightly to 102.0 (table 36).

1/ The price information here presented is selectively limited to salient available indexes and price series that indicate price trends for major categories of products in the period 1961 through September 1967. The indexes used for this purpose are the wholesale and consumer price indexes published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), (1957-59 = 100), and those published for textile fibers by the Department of Agriculture. Additional information on prices is given in the individual sections on different fibers and their products that comprise Volume II of this report.

The failure of the price index for textiles and apparel to increase as rapidly as that for all commodities probably is attributable principally to the increased consumption of manmade fibers that became available at decreasing prices--in part as a result of improved technology and economies of scale. Between 1961 and 1966, mill consumption of manmade fibers nearly doubled, and by 1966 accounted for 44 percent of total U.S. mill consumption. The bulk of this increase was accounted for by non-cellulosic fibers, and after 1961 the prices of some of the more significant categories of these--e.g., polyester fiber--decreased markedly (table 37).

Raw cotton and cotton products

Raw cotton.--Between 1961 and 1963 the BLS wholesale price index for raw cotton (which is representative of prices paid for raw cotton by domestic mills) increased from an annual average of 94.9 to 99.1. Prices then broke sharply and by January 1967, had declined about one-third, to 64.9. There have been successive monthly increases in prices in 1967 through September, when the index stood at 68.7.

The decline of domestic raw cotton prices reflects both an increase in world production relative to world consumption and the abandonment of the two-price system for cotton in the United States in 1964. From 1963 to 1965 domestic cotton prices declined from 39 cents per pound to 30 cents or considerably more than the 6-to 8.5-cent-per-pound differential that had previously existed between the domestic mill price and the U.S. export price.

The rise in the domestic price in 1967 reflected demand at a time when production was being cut back as a result of the acreage control and allotment program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Demand has been especially strong for the better grades, such as long staple cotton used for blending with polyester fibers in the production of new fabrics (e.g., durable-press and soil-release fabrics).

Cotton products.--Although the price of raw cotton declined after 1963, the BLS index of wholesale prices for all cotton products did not reflect this change, indicating that the mill margin increased and profit ratios for the mills improved accordingly. The index ranged between 100.3 and 101.7 in 1961-63, and increased from 99.6 to 102.5 from 1964 to 1966.

The strong demand for broadwoven fabrics in recent years was reflected by the sharp rise in the price of gray goods in 1965 and 1966 (table 35). The index for gray goods, which tends to lead the price for finished goods, was at 106.5 in 1966, compared with 104.2 in 1965. After mid-1966, as demand weakened, the index for gray goods declined to 102.1 by July 1967, but rose to 102.7 in September 1967.

The price index of cotton yarns declined from an annual average of 99.0 to 93.6 in the period 1961 to 1965--a trend similar to that for the price of raw cotton. By 1966, however, the index had risen sharply to 98.1. The demand and prices of yarn in 1966 appear to have been significantly affected by increased military procurement of certain cotton fabrics (e.g., for tents) in that year. From January to August 1967 the price index for yarn declined about 5 percent, a continuation of a trend that was established in mid-1966, but turned upward in September 1967.

Manmade fibers and products

The price index for most of the major elements of the BLS index for manmade fibers and products has moved down since the early 1960's reflecting chiefly a decrease in noncellulosic fiber prices. As noted, this decline is, for the most part, explained by the increased output and the efficiencies derived from the economies of large scale production and the increase in capacity in recent years.

Because of the sharp price reduction in noncellulosic fibers since 1960, they are now lower priced than wool, but remain considerably higher priced than cotton. The cellulosic fibers, being much lower in price than the noncellulosics, tend to be competitive with cotton on the basis of price, whereas the noncellulosics do not.

Illustrative of the price trends of manmade fibers are the data reported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and shown in table 37. 1/ The data consist of quoted prices of certain important categories of manmade fibers. Between 1961 and September 1967 the price of certain 1.5 denier viscose staple fiber increased 4 percent (from 27 cents to 28 cents), while that of certain modified viscose staple fiber declined 10 percent (from 40 cents to 36 cents). During the same period certain acrylic staple fiber declined 15 percent (from $1.25 to $1.06) and certain polyester staple fiber declined by 50 percent (from $1.17 to 58 cents). The price of the polyester staple fiber shown in the table

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1/ It should be noted that the manmade fiber prices shown in the table are quoted prices and may not reflect the price at which the products are actually sold. Thus, the price changes indicated may in fact represent confirmations of actual price changes made at earlier dates.

has declined almost every year since 1957. The most recent year in which a price decrease in acrylic staple fiber took place was 1963.

After increasing from 1961 through 1964, the index for products of manmade fiber trended downward, and by July 1967 it was 10 percent below the 1965 level, largely reflecting a decline in the prices of broadwoven fabrics and knit goods, output of which has increased substantially in recent years. The index moved upward in August and September 1967 (table 36).

Wool and wool products

The United States requirements for carpet wools are supplied entirely by imports and about two-thirds of its total consumption of raw wool is supplied from foreign sources. Thus, prices for raw wool in the United States tend to reflect supply and demand relationships in world markets; prices in the U.S. market, however, are higher than in foreign markets because of the import duty.

As previously noted, apparel wool prices have been significantly higher than those for noncellulosic manmade fibers since 1962. This change in the price relationship between wool and the noncellulosics, and the quality characteristics of the latter, probably have been the principal factors accounting for the increased rate at which blending has occurred in wool fabrics.

The BLS wholesale price index for domestic apparel wool was 15 percent higher in 1966 than in 1961 (table 35), reflecting an increase in the Boston market price from $1.18 to $1.35. Prices have since fallen to about $1.24 per pound (August 1967), apparently in anticipation of a record crop for the 1967/68 season and large stocks in surplus producing countries in the Southern Hemisphere.

As indicated in table 35, the BLS index for wool yarns, fabrics, and knit outerwear all rose in the period 1961-66, with the increases ranging from 8 to 11 percent. The prices of these products, with the exception of yarn, held firm in 1967. The price of wool yarn in September 1967 was about 8 percent lower than in January of that year (table 36).

Apparel (wholesale prices)

Although imports of apparel have increased markedly in recent years, apparel prices apparently have not worsened from the impact of this trade. Between 1961 and 1966 the BLS wholesale price index for apparel increased 4 percent (from 101.0 to 105.0), and the greatest rate of increase occurred between 1965 and 1966, when the imports rose the most. By September 1967 the index had further increased to 107.4.

In the 1961-66 period the price indexes for various categories of apparel rose as follows: Men's and boys' apparel, 8 percent; women's, misses', and juniors', 3 percent; infants' and children's, 3 percent; underwear and nightwear, 5 percent; and knit outerwear, 3 percent. The index for hosiery, however, declined 6 percent, reflecting a shift from full fashioned to seamless hosiery; productivity of seamless hosiery is much greater than that of full fashioned hosiery. During January-September 1967, the price indexes for (1) men's and boys' apparel, (2) women's, misses', and juniors' apparel, and (3) infants' and children's apparel increased; monthly indexes for hosiery, underwear and nightwear, and knit outerwear are not available for 1967.

Apparel (retail prices)

From 1961 to September 1967, retail prices of apparel (excluding footwear) increased somewhat less than the consumer price index for all items. The consumer price index for apparel rose from 101.7 to 111.7 (about 10 percent), while that of all consumer items increased from 104.2 to 117.1 (about 12 percent) (table 38). During the same period, the indexes for food and housing were up 13 and 11 percent, respectively.

The consumer price index for men's and boys' apparel was 12 percent higher in September 1967 than the 1961 average; that for women's and girls' apparel was 10 percent higher.

U.S. Imports

The U.S. imports of textile fibers and manufactured textile products rose from $1.4 billion to $1.9 billion from 1962 to 1966 (table 39). All but a small portion of this gain was in textile mill products and clothing. In 1966, 22 percent of the value consisted of raw materials (chiefly wool); 46 percent was of mill products (such as yarn and fabric) requiring further processing and 31 percent was accounted for by clothing and miscellaneous products. In 1966, the value of the imports of textile mill and apparel products was equivalent to nearly 4 percent of the domestic value of shipments of such products and to about 9 percent of the value that was added by manufacturing.

As indicated in the following tabulation, the total foreign value of imports of textile fibers and manufactured products has been larger than the value of exports since 1962, and the spread increased through 1966. In the first 9 months of 1967, however, the trade deficit for textiles was at an annual rate of $473 million, or about 28 percent lower than in 1966.

Textile fibers and manufactures: U.S. imports and exports 1962-66 and Jan.-Sept. 1967

(In millions of dollars)

Year	Imports	Exports	Trade balance
1962	1,428	1,245	-183
1963	1,514	1,308	-206
1964	1,539	1,515	-24
1965	1,767	1,288	-479
1966	1,940	1,284	-656
1967: January-September	1,329	974	-355

Source: Official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

From 1962 to 1966, the actual increase in imports of all textiles amounted to about $512 million and accounted for about 6 percent of the actual increase in the total value of all U.S. imports ($9.1 billion) over the same period.

In 1967 (based on data for January-September) the annual rate of imports was 9 percent less than in 1966--or at about the same level as in 1965 (table 39). The 1967 annual rate for fibers was 28 percent less than in 1966; that for mill products 10 percent less; and that for clothing 8 percent higher. Nonetheless, the value of imports of textile mill products continued to be substantially larger than that of clothing.

The decline in the overall value of imports in 1967 reflects, in part, the recent leveling in the economy. An upturn in economic activity would doubtless be accompanied by an overall increase in imports. Further, some stimulus to such imports can be expected from the recent currency devaluation of the United Kingdom and certain other countries. It is difficult, however, to assess the extent of the possible increase so soon after the event.

Great Britain lowered the exchange rate of the pound sterling on November 18, 1967, from $2.80 to $2.40, a change of 14.3 percent. This was followed by a reduction of 19 percent in the official rate of the New Zealand dollar and the Ceylon rupee, and by a reduction of 14.3 percent in that of the Irish pound, the Israeli pound, the Spanish peseta, and the currencies of numerous small countries. The Government of Hong Kong, after devaluing from 17-1/2¢ US to 15¢, revalued to 16-1/2 cents. With the exception of Hong Kong, where the final devaluation was barely 6 percent, and the United Kingdom itself, the countries that devalued are not major suppliers of textiles to the United States. Moreover, insofar as cotton textiles are concerned, any possible increase in exports to this country would be subject to restraint under the international cotton textile agreement.

An important part of textiles imported from the United Kingdom consist of wool fabrics. These fabrics are generally higher in price and less competitive with the domestic product than those supplied by Japan or Italy--the principal U.S. sources of such fabrics. The British fabric is billed in sterling, and the devaluation afforded an opportunity for an immediate reduction in price. The saving to U.S. importers was reduced at the outset, however, by cancellation of an export rebate that had formerly been granted and by an increase in shipping charges; finally, it was further reduced on goods ordered after December 15 by an increase in British mill prices.

Textile fibers

The conditions of competition between the imports of raw textile fibers and the domestic output thereof differ markedly by kind of fiber. The United States is one of the world's leading producers and exporters of raw cotton; virtually all imports are subject to quota. The United States is a deficit producer of raw wool, and the great bulk of its requirements is supplied by imports. The imports of carpet wools, which enter free of duty under the provisions of the Tariff

Act of 1930, supply virtually all of the domestic requirements of those types. Despite subsidy payments to domestic growers, the U.S. output of apparel wool has been declining the past several years.

As noted, cotton is subject to quota and the imports of that product are negligible. Imports of raw wool have increased irregularly since 1961 and in 1966 amounted to 277 million pounds (table 18). In 1966 about 163 million pounds consisted of apparel wools and the imports were equivalent to about 60 percent of the domestic production of such wools. A significant part of the imports of apparel wool consists of grades finer than those produced in the United States. The imports of duty-free carpet wools totaled 115 million pounds in 1966.

The annual imports of manmade fibers nearly quadrupled from 1961 to 1966. Such imports consist of many different types and grades but most are directly competitive. The actual increase in imports of manmade fibers from 1961 to 1966 (147 million pounds), was about 12 percent of the aggregate increase in the domestic output of such fibers (1.2 billion pounds) over the same period. The ratio of imports to consumption ranged between 6 percent and 10 percent annually in 1961-64, amounted to 7 percent in 1965, and to 9 percent in 1966. In that year some producers reportedly were allocating shipments of certain types of staple fiber.

Textile manufactures

From 1961 to 1966, the annual imports of all semimanufactured and manufactured textile products (i.e., yarns, fabrics, apparel, and other manufactured articles, in terms of their raw fiber equivalent) rose from 288 million pounds to 724 million pounds (table 17). During that period, each of the major categories of products increased substantially, and about 25 percent of the increment, or 107 million pounds, was accounted for by yarn. Most of the remainder consisted of fabric, which rose by 185 million pounds and accounted for 42 percent of the aggregate increase. Thus, roughly two-thirds of the actual growth in the volume of imports over the 1961-66 period was comprised of products requiring further processing. About 115 million pounds, or 26 percent of the total, consisted of apparel products; about 30 million pounds, or 7 percent, was made up of other manufactured goods.

Yarns.--Total U.S. imports of yarns are small relative to both consumption and production (table 19). The bulk of the imports of these products is comprised of cotton yarns, which are subject to restraint under the L.T.A. In 1961-65, the annual imports of cotton yarn ranged between about 14 million pounds and 29 million pounds and were equivalent to less than 1 percent of the apparent domestic consumption of such yarn. In 1966, partly as a result of the conflict in Viet-Nam, cotton yarns were in short supply in the United States. Imports from Mexico increased sharply and the restraint levels were increased for several of the countries participating in the L.T.A. In that year the imports increased to nearly 90 million pounds and were equivalent to about 2 percent of the domestic consumption; such imports were, however, equal to about 8 percent of the yarn produced for sale. In prior years they had been equivalent to from 2 to 3 percent of such output.

Most of the domestic production of wool yarn is captive of large integrated mills. Imports increased from 5 million pounds in 1961 to 12 million pounds in 1966, when they were equivalent to 2 percent of total apparent consumption.

The imports of manmade fiber yarns amounted to 20 million pounds in 1966, when they were more than three times higher than in 1961. The actual increase in imports was negligible relative to the tremendous expansion in production; imports have consistently supplied less than 1 percent of consumption. Exports were substantially larger than imports over the 1961-66 period.

Broadwoven fabric.--In terms of square yards, the annual imports of broadwoven fabric tripled from 1961 to 1966, rising from 356 million square yards to 1.0 billion. In the same period the import-consumption ratio rose from nearly 3 percent to somewhat less than 7 percent (table 20). The actual gain in imports (662 million square yards) was less than a third of the expansion in domestic output (2.0 billion).

Nearly two-thirds of the increase in imports over the period was accounted for by cotton fabric--subject to restraint under the L.T.A. In 1966, this fabric accounted for more than half the total volume of imports of broadwoven fabric. The imports of cotton fabric consist of a great variety of different product specifications and qualities. In recent years an increasing proportion of the imports has consisted of blends. Japan, Hong Kong, and India supply over half of the imports and the remainder is widely distributed among a large number of countries. In part, the expanded volume of trade reflects one-time bonuses granted "new starters" entering into the Long Term Arrangement. In 1965 and 1966, imports exceeded exports; in the latter year the import-consumption ratio was about 7 percent, compared with 3 percent in 1961.

In recent years domestic output of wool fabric has fluctuated considerably, but in 1965-66 the average annual production was 58 million square yards lower than in 1961-62. The decline in production was thus substantially greater than the increase in imports (28 million square yards) over the same period. A large part of the imports consist of high quality worsted fabrics from Japan. Such imports are probably equivalent to as much as 30 to 40 percent of the U.S. otuput of worsteds. Imports from the United Kingdom consist chiefly of high-styled wool fabrics that compete only to a limited extent with domestic wool fabrics. Those from Italy, the second ranking supplier by quantity, have consisted chiefly of low-priced wool fabrics (principally of reprocessed or reused wool by weight) which compete primarily with low-priced domestic woolens.

The domestic demand for manmade fiber fabric has expanded sharply in the past decade; output has grown at a much faster rate than that of cotton and wool fabric. From 1961 to 1966, imports of manmade fiber fabric rose by 224 million square yards, or from 40 million to 264 million. During the same period, U.S. production expanded by 2.5 billion square yards, or from 3.3 billion in 1961 to 5.8 billion in 1966. The imports were greater than exports in both 1965 and 1966, and they supplied from 3 to 5 percent of consumption in those years. The imports are comprised of a wide range of heterogeneous fabrics. Japan is by far the leading supplier. Western Europe and Hong Kong account for most of the remainder.

Apparel.--In terms of their raw fiber equivalent, the annual imports of apparel rose without interruption from about 79 million pounds in 1961 to 194 million pounds in 1966, or by a total of 115 million pounds (table 21).

The latest data available on U.S. production are for the year 1965. From 1961 to 1965, annual domestic output rose by 584 million pounds, or about 5 times the actual increase in imports from 1961 to 1966. 1/

The bulk of the imports of apparel consist of articles in chief value of cotton; such products accounted for roughly three-fifths of the total volume of imports in 1966. Generally, the imports of cotton products have been equivalent to from 4 percent to 6 percent of consumption and have tended to increase their share of the market. The imports of wool apparel rose without interruption from 1961 to 1965, but declined somewhat in 1966 when they were estimated at 33 million pounds. In 1965, the imports of wool apparel were estimated at 9 percent of domestic consumption--the highest relative level in recent years.

1/ The F.R.B. Index of Production (1957-59 = 100) indicates that by volume the increase in output of apparel from 1965 to 1966 was substantially larger than the increase in imports, but smaller on a percentage basis. In 1966 the index was 150 compared with 145 in 1965.

Imports of products made from manmade fibers increased five-fold from 1961 to 1965. In the latter year they were estimated at 31 million pounds; domestic output was 1.2 billion pounds in that year. In 1966 the imports amounted to 38 million pounds. Over the 1961-65 period the imports of wearing apparel made from manmade fibers increased without interruption but they continue to be small relative to apparent consumption. In 1965, the import-consumption ratio was somewhat less than 3 percent.

Imports of apparel are comprised of an infinite variety of products, of different quality, price, style, utility, and so forth, and the import-consumption ratios discussed above conceal great differences for individual products. Imports of apparel first appeared on the market in sizable volume in the mid-1950's when they consisted chiefly of cotton blouses and dress shirts. In recent years the imports of dress shirts (chiefly cotton) have been large, and in 1966, they are estimated to have supplied about 16 percent of domestic consumption (which consisted of cotton and manmade fiber in about equal proportion). The import-consumption ratio for blouses was about 18 percent in 1966.

Later, as new foreign manufacturers entered into production and as domestic consumption expanded, the variety of imported merchandise offered for sale in the domestic market grew substantially, both in absolute volume and in relation to consumption. Imports of men's slacks amounted to 26 million pairs (units) and were 11 percent of consumption in 1966. Women's and children's slacks and outer shorts amounted to 4 million dozen and are estimated at 19 percent of consumption.

Imports of knit wear first began to enter the market in volume in the late 1950's and originally were comprised chiefly of women's wool sweaters. Subsequently the imports of knit sweaters of all types increased; in 1966, such imports, consisting of both wool and manmade fibers in about equal proportion, amounted to 3.5 million units--about 19 percent of domestic consumption. Imports of knit shirts totaled 3.4 million dozen--16 percent of consumption--in 1966.

To a significant extent the stimulus to this expansion in the volume of imports of wearing apparel has been attributable to the promotional efforts of large domestic merchandising institutions, which have actively sought to expand the variety of products offered to the domestic consumer. The range in the quality and price of these products is very wide. A large part, for example, is comprised of products of relatively low quality and price, for sale primarily to consumers for whom the cost is of primary concern. A significant part is of high style and fashion (e.g., cashmere sweaters of a kind produced in Scotland) of which there may be but limited domestic production. Indeed, as in the case of double knit garments imported from Europe, the imported products have at times had the effect of creating new domestic consumer demands and subsequent sizable domestic production.

The impact of these imports upon the wellbeing of the domestic producer varies greatly by product. Some of the articles--for example low priced, low quality slacks--may be directly competitive with the output of a small, one-product concern and critical to it. Some of the imports may consist of items for which there is hardly any domestic production. Some may be like and directly competitive with the output of large, multi-product firms, for which the imports may be of but limited consequence.

APPENDIX A

Letters from the President and the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 4, 1967

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by Section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, I hereby request a comprehensive investigation of the economic condition of the United States textile and apparel industries, especially the present and prospective impact of imports upon those industries, and a report to me on the results of this investigation not later than January 15, 1968.

In addition to basic economic data concerning imports, tariffs, production, sales, investment, employment, prices, and profits, the Commission is requested to report on other relevant factors the knowledge of which, in its judgment, may assist me and the Congress. Attention should be paid to the impact of imports upon man-made fiber textiles, wool textiles, and cotton textiles, taken separately, as well as collectively, and to the question of interfiber competition.

Sincerely,

Mr. Glenn W. Sutton
Acting Chairman
U. S. Tariff Commission
Washington, D. C. 20436

WILBUR D. MILLS
2D DIST., ARKANSAS

CHAIRMAN:
COMMITTEE ON
WAYS AND MEANS

JOINT COMMITTEE ON
INTERNAL REVENUE
TAXATION

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

October 4, 1967

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I wish to join with the President in his request that the Commission make a comprehensive examination of the economic condition of the United States textile and apparel industries, including the present and future impact of imports upon such industries.

The report of this investigation should permit both the President and the Congress to formulate a policy for the textile and apparel industries which will be in their interest as well as the national interest.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Wilbur D. Mills

The Honorable
Glenn W. Sutton
Acting Chairman
U. S. Tariff Commission
Washington, D. C. 20436

APPENDIX B

Announcement of the President's Seven-Point Program for Textiles

IMMEDIATE RELEASE May 2, 1961

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

The President today announced a program of assistance to the United States textile industry, designed to meet a wide range of the problems it faces as a result of rapid technological change, shifts in consumer preference, and increasing international competition. The program was developed by the Cabinet Committee, headed by Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges, which was formed by the President on February 16, 1961.

In announcing the program, the President said:

"The problems of the textile industry are serious and deeprooted. They have been the subject of investigation at least as far back as 1935, when a Cabinet committee was appointed by President Roosevelt to investigate the conditions in this industry. Most recently these problems were the subject of a special study by the Interdepartmental Committee headed by Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges. I believe it is time for action.

"It is our second largest employer. Some 2 million workers are directly affected by conditions in the industry. There are another 2 million persons employed in furnishing requirements of the industry at its present level of production. Two years ago, ~~the Director of~~ the Office of Defense Mobilization testified that it was one of the industries essential to our National security. It is of vital importance in peacetime and it has a direct effect upon our total economy. All the studies have shown that unemployment in textile mills strikes hardest at those communities suffering most from depressed conditions.

"I propose to initiate the following measures:

"First, I have directed the Department of Commerce to launch an expanded program of research, covering new products, processes and markets. This should be done in cooperation with both union and management groups.

"Second, I have asked the Treasury Department to review existing depreciation allowances on textile machinery. Revision of these allowances, together with adoption of the investment incentive credit proposals contained in my message to the Congress of April 20, 1961, should assist in the modernization of the industry.

"Third, I have directed the Small Business Association to assist the cotton textile industry to obtain the necessary financing for modernization of its equipment.

"Fourth, I have directed the Department of Agriculture to explore and make recommendations to eliminate or offset the cost to United States mills of the adverse differential in raw cotton costs between domestic and foreign textile producers.

"Fifth, I will shortly send to the Congress a proposal to permit industries seriously injured or threatened with serious injury as a result of increased imports to be eligible for assistance from the Federal Government.

"Sixth, I have directed the Department of State to arrange for calling an early conference of the principal textile exporting and importing countries. This conference will seek an international understanding which will provide a basis for trade that will avoid undue disruption of established industries.

"Seventh, In addition to this program, an application by the textile industry for action under existing statutes, such as the escape clause or the national security provision of the Trade Agreements Extension Act, will be carefully considered on its merits.

"I believe this program will assist our textile industry to meet its basic problems, while at the same time recognizing the national interest in expansion of world trade and the successful development of less developed nations. It takes into account the dispersion of the industry, the range of its products, and its highly competitive character. It is my hope that these measures will strengthen the industry and expand consumption of its products without disrupting international trade and without disruption of the markets of any country."

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APPENDIX C

Statistical Tables

Table 1.—Textile mill products and apparel and related products: Number of establishments, total employment, and value added by manufacture; total and selected subgroups, by geographic area, 1963

Division	Total	Northeast: New England	Northeast: Middle Atlantic	South: South Atlantic	South: East South Central	South: West South Central	North Central	Pacific and Mountain
Textile mill products (SIC 22) total:								
Establishments (number)	7,104	1,066	2,939	2,037	326	91	335	309
Total employment (number)	863,246	101,137	147,184	487,902	76,202	9,385	31,005	10,330
Value added by manufacture ($1,000)	6,122,982	738,365	1,171,255	3,290,498	476,061	59,109	280,022	108,518
Weaving mills, cotton (SIC 221)								
Establishments (number)	407	24	50	267	36	16	—	1/ 14
Total employment (number)	208,993	8,835	1,767	171,694	20,756	5,651	—	1/ 290
Value added by manufacture ($1,000)	1,256,753	46,239	15,312	1,034,441	126,747	31,013	—	1/ 3,001
Weaving mills, manmade (SIC 222):								
Establishments (number)	355	68	133	—	2/ 147	—	—	1/ 7
Total employment (number)	88,157	8,787	10,827	—	2/ 67,853	—	—	1/ 710
Value added by manufacture ($1,000)	661,535	62,058	82,463	—	2/ 511,911	—	—	1/ 5,103
Weaving and finishing mills, wool (SIC 223):								
Establishments (number)	361	160	103	44	7	4	22	21
Total employment (number)	47,429	20,754	6,867	14,876	2,074	141	1,737	980
Value added by manufacture ($1,000)	386,622	148,985	57,163	140,828	19,186	1,377	11,153	7,930
Knitting mills (SIC 225):								
Establishments (number)	2,848	—	2/ 1,710	790	147	10	91	100
Total employment (number)	220,486	—	2/ 82,940	90,033	30,747	854	12,071	3,841
Value added by manufacture ($1,000)	1,396,022	—	2/ 615,135	495,482	165,798	4,464	81,556	32,704
Textile finishing mills (SIC 226):								
Establishments (number)	621	105	340	—	2/ 130	—	24	21
Total employment (number)	70,819	12,920	15,828	—	2/ 40,334	—	1,183	424
Value added by manufacture ($1,000)	582,268	96,012	146,045	—	2/ 323,729	—	10,969	4,570
Floor covering mills (SIC 227):								
Woven:								
Establishments (number)	64	—	2/ 33	—	2/ 23	—	3/	8
Total employment (number)	13,357	—	2/ 7,494	—	2/ 5,810	—	3/	53
Value added by manufacture ($1,000)	120,004	—	2/ 48,916	—	2/ 70,200	—	3/	888
Tufted:								
Establishments (number)	181	—	2/ 20	—	2/ 130	—	3/	31
Total employment (number)	19,854	—	2/ 2,337	—	2/ 16,091	—	3/	1,426
Value added by manufacture ($1,000)	259,343	—	2/ 34,861	—	2/ 203,163	—	3/	21,319

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.—Textile mill products and apparel and related products: Number of establishments, total employment, and value added by manufacture; total and selected subgroups, by geographic area, 1963—Continued

Division	Total	Northeast		South			North Central	Pacific and Mountain
		New England	Middle Atlantic	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central		
Yarn and thread mills (SIC 228):								
Establishments (number)	712	134	176	—	2/ 378	—	18	6
Total employment (number)	102,647	12,836	9,911	—	2/ 78,513	—	1,077	310
Value added by manufacture ($1,000)	652,365	87,798	68,592	—	2/ 486,101	—	7,635	2,194
Miscellaneous textile goods (SIC 229):								
Establishments (number)	1,067	287	342	126	35	45	141	92
Total employment (number)	65,905	14,976	15,985	14,661	3,941	1,525	12,137	2,716
Value added by manufacture ($1,000)	619,982	133,295	153,301	114,329	22,169	14,606	148,742	34,864
Apparel and related products (SIC 23) total:								
Establishments (number)	28,457	1,654	17,635	2,018	713	791	2,608	3,039
Total employment (number)	1,279,534	83,542	567,365	206,489	135,005	61,694	146,195	79,431
Value added by manufacture ($1,000)	7,861,011	485,708	3,841,452	1,041,532	631,001	325,664	1,004,008	530,894
Men's and boys' suits and coats (SIC 231)								
Establishments (number)	1,112	99	654	107	29	21	128	74
Total employment (number)	122,679	7,100	65,221	15,684	9,687	2,153	19,179	3,655
Value added by manufacture ($1,000)	831,910	46,619	454,466	106,326	49,211	11,912	138,842	24,534
Men's and boys' furnishings (SIC 232):								
Establishments (number)	2,981	160	1,251	449	325	150	352	295
Total employment (number)	305,637	8,909	62,758	74,088	85,630	29,104	31,649	13,778
Value added by manufacture ($1,000)	1,617,756	50,442	402,836	344,647	391,395	150,860	187,960	93,816
Women's and misses' outerwear (SIC 233):								
Establishments (number)	9,740	620	6,620	469	92	193	515	1,231
Total employment (number)	405,466	31,194	231,257	42,804	12,644	13,985	36,830	36,715
Value added by manufacture ($1,000)	2,459,739	175,856	1,513,453	180,767	46,879	67,161	229,680	243,658
Miscellaneous apparel (SIC 238): 3/								
Establishments (number)	1,582	125	1,040	79	31	44	167	96
Total employment (number)	61,526	6,726	29,428	7,496	4,638	2,770	8,510	1,958
Value added by manufacture ($1,000)	377,165	40,111	194,788	39,268	19,681	15,345	50,489	13,483
Fabricated textiles n.e.c. (SIC 239): 3/								
Establishments (number)	7,308	416	3,742	596	154	262	1,108	1,028
Total employment (number)	148,395	12,207	57,958	21,603	5,876	4,350	31,694	14,454
Value added by manufacture ($1,000)	1,071,425	66,631	424,690	141,252	32,513	29,100	273,275	102,214

1/ Total for North Central and Mountain States; data not separately available for the respective geographic subdivisions.
2/ Data not separately available for the respective geographic subdivisions.
3/ Included with the totals shown for Northeastern States.

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

Table 2.--Number of extablishments and companies producing selected textile products in the United States, 1954, 1958, and 1963

Product group	Number of establishments			Percentage increase, or decrease (-)		Number of companies			Percentage increase, or decrease (-)		Ratio of establishments to companies		
	1954	1958	1963	1958 over 1954	1963 over 1958	1954	1958	1963	1958 over 1954	1963 over 1958	1954	1958	1963
Mill products													
Yarn mills:													
Yarn mills except wool	1/	356	317	1/	-11.0	1/	268	234	1/	-12.7	1/	1.33	1.35
Wool yarn mills	171	150	144	-12.3	-4.0	1/	142	136	1/	-4.2	1/	1.06	1.06
Throwing and winding mills	137	195	180	42.3	-7.7	1/	182	165	1/	-9.3	1/	1.07	1.09
Weaving mills:													
Cotton	582	496	407	-14.8	-17.9	413	321	229	-22.3	-29.5	1.41	1.55	1.78
Wool (weaving and finishing)	399	469	361	17.5	-23.0	1/	411	304	1/	-26.0	1/	1.14	1.19
Manmade fiber	478	401	355	-16.1	-11.5	396	324	277	-18.2	-14.5	1.21	1.24	1.28
Finishing mills:													
Cotton	1/	446	238	1/	-46.6	1/	426	220	1/	-48.2	1/	1.05	1.08
Manmade fiber	1/	197	205	1/	4.1	1/	185	193	1/	4.3	1/	1.06	1.06
Knit fabric mills	340	357	518	5.0	45.1	324	336	487	3.7	44.9	1.05	1.06	1.06
Woven carpets and rugs	1/	69	64	1/	-7.2	1/	60	56	1/	-6.6	1/	1.15	1.14
Tufted carpets and rugs	1/	92	181	1/	96.7	1/	88	167	1/	89.8	1/	1.05	1.08
Hosiery	1,398	1,091	939	-22.0	-13.9	1,282	1,001	867	-21.9	-13.4	1.09	1.09	1.09
Knit outerwear	1,083	1,123	1,185	3.7	5.5	1,081	1,111	1,175	2.8	5.8	1.00	1.01	1.01
Knit underwear	149	141	118	-5.4	-16.3	140	133	104	-5.0	-21.8	1.06	1.07	1.13
Apparel and other products													
Men's and boy's suits and coats	1,310	1,365	1,112	4.2	-18.5	1,255	1,275	1,031	1.6	-19.1	1.04	1.07	1.08
Men's dress shirts and nightwear	971	880	832	-9.4	-5.5	838	737	659	-12.1	-10.9	1.16	1.19	1.26
Separate trousers	798	748	735	-6.3	-1.7	768	720	667	-6.2	-7.4	1.04	1.04	1.10
Blouses	1,245	1,260	1,175	1.2	-6.7	1,233	1,222	1,130	-.9	-7.5	1.01	1.03	1.04
Dresses	4,114	4,653	4,754	13.1	2.2	1/	4,502	4,577	1/	1.7	1/	1.03	1.04
Women's suits, coats, and skirts	3,204	2,683	2,516	-16.3	-6.2	3,178	2,651	2,481	-16.5	-6.4	1.01	1.01	1.01
Women's outerwear, n.e.c. 2/	710	1,167	1,297	64.4	11.1	1/	1,119	1,252	1/	11.9	1/	1.04	1.04
Curtains and draperies	716	783	1,121	9.4	43.2	697	757	1,092	8.6	44.3	1.03	1.03	1.03
Housefurnishings, n.e.c. 2/	1,213	1,205	1,239	-0.7	2.8	1,203	1,181	1,205	-1.8	2.0	1.01	1.02	1.03
Schiffli machine embroideries	601	703	759	17.0	8.0	601	702	755	17.5	6.9	1.00	1.00	1.01

1/ Not available.
2/ Not elsewhere classified.

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

Table 3 .--Selected textile products: Number of producing companies in the United States, value of shipments, and percent of total shipments accounted for by the 8 largest and the 50 largest concerns, 1954, 1958, and 1963

Product group and year	Number of companies	Shipments: Value	Shipments: Percent of total accounted for by-- 8 largest companies	Shipments: Percent of total accounted for by-- 50 largest companies
		Million dollars		
Yarn mills, except wool, 1963	234	1,067	27	68
Throwing and winding mills, 1963	165	319	59	92
Wool yarn mills, 1963	136	422	41	90
Weaving mills:				
Cotton:				
1963	229	3,104	46	87
1958	321	2,719	40	79
1954	413	2,790	29	1/
Manmade fiber:				
1963	277	1,722	48	82
1958	328	1,231	44	78
1954	396	1,143	39	1/
Wool (weaving and finishing), 1963	304	1,010	58	85
Knitting mills:				
Women's hosiery, 1963	363	607	47	79
Knit outerwear:				
1963	1,175	1,045	16	43
1958	1,111	774	10	35
1954	1,081	544	10	1/
Knit underwear:				
1963	104	365	52	93
1958	133	300	43	87
1954	140	256	40	1/
Knit fabric mills:				
1963	487	817	25	65
1958	336	486	30	72
1954	324	377	29	1/
Knitting mills, n.e.c.: 2/				
1963	86	41	50	96
1958	71	29	54	1/
Tufted carpets and rugs, 1963	167	802	41	87
Lace goods:				
1963	145	53	47	89
1958	204	62	36	82
1954	133	60	39	1/
Tire cord and fabrics, 1963	12	376	96	3/
Cordage and twine:				
1963	148	149	53	93
1958	128	135	56	93
1954	119	160	59	1/
Textile goods, n.e.c., 2/ 1963	127	170	60	96
Men's and boys' suits and coats:				
1963	1,031	1,526	23	56
1958	1,275	1,261	19	49
1954	1,255	1,141	18	1/
Men's dress shirts and nightwear:				
1963	659	1,295	32	67
1958	737	942	26	59
1954	838	894	26	1/
Separate trousers:				
1963	667	824	25	58
1958	720	442	17	50
1954	768	398	19	1/
Blouses:				
1963	1,130	610	15	44
1958	1,222	415	14	39
1954	1,233	375	16	1/
Dresses, 1963	4,577	2,411	9	23

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3 .--Selected textile products: Number of producing companies in the United States, value of shipments, and percent of total shipments accounted for by the 8 largest and the 50 largest concerns, 1954, 1958, and 1963--Continued

Product group and year	Number of companies	Shipments		
		Value	Percent of total accounted for by--	
			8 largest companies	50 largest companies
		Million dollars		
Women's suits, coats, and skirts:				
1963	2,481	1,523	11	28
1958	2,651	1,220	5	21
1954	3,178	1,261	6	1/
Women's and children's underwear:				
1963	978	976	17	50
1958	1,170	805	13	41
1954	1,276	770	13	1/
Children's coats and suits:				
1963	269	163	24	67
1958	361	164	19	58
1954	400	172	22	1/
Robes and dressing gowns:				
1963	268	173	28	75
1958	278	133	23	68
1954	322	108	25	1/
Curtains and draperies:				
1963	1,092	313	33	60
1958	757	206	34	61
1954	697	173	28	1/
Housefurnishings, n.e.c.: 3/				
1963	1,205	717	24	50
1958	1,181	591	25	52
1954	1,203	503	29	1/
Schiffli machine embroideries:				
1963	755	97	21	49
1958	706	75	15	39
1954	601	66	21	1/
Textile products, n.e.c., 3/ 1963	1,027	342	22	59

1/ Not available. 2/ Not elsewhere classified.
3/ 20 largest companies account for 100 percent of output.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Concentration Ratios in Manufacturing Industry 1963, 1966.

Table 4.--World production of manmade fibers, raw cotton, and raw wool, 1961-67

(In millions of pounds)

Year	Manmade fibers	Raw cotton	Raw wool 1/	Total
1961	7,743	21,647	5,695	35,085
1962	8,677	23,047	5,663	37,387
1963	9,663	24,125	5,732	39,520
1964	10,949	24,927	5,682	41,558
1965	11,840	25,474	5,717	43,031
1966	12,779	22,718	5,857	41,354
1967	2/	22,772	5,988	2/

1/ Grease basis.
2/ Not available.

Source: Textile Organon, reports of the Commonwealth Secretariat as published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 5.--Estimated world production of raw cotton, raw wool, and manmade fibers, by principal major producing countries, average 1960-64, annual 1965-67

(In millions of pounds)

Fiber and country	1960-64 average	1965	1966	1967 1/
Raw cotton:				
U.S.S.R	3,537.6	4,224.0	4,464.0	4,512.0
United States	7,132.8	7,178.9	4,596.0	3,882.7
Mainland China	2,371.2	2,784.0	2,736.0	2,880.0
India	2,275.7	2,208.0	2,208.0	2,544.0
Brazil	1,072.8	1,152.0	960.0	1,104.0
Pakistan	794.9	919.2	1,008.0	1,104.0
All other	6,018.7	6,985.4	6,766.1	6,746.2
Total	23,203.7	25,451.5	22,738.1	22,772.2
Raw wool (grease basis):				
Australia	1,714.5	1,660.0	1,712.2	1,817.0
U.S.S.R	792.8	800.3	826.7	2/
New Zealand	607.0	694.8	730.0	735.0
Argentina	451.4	429.9	440.0	436.0
Republic of South Africa	323.0	362.5	342.0	317.0
United States	273.5	224.8	218.2	229.0
All other	1,509.8	1,544.7	1,588.6	245.4
Total	5,672.0	5,717.0	5,857.0	5,988.0
Manmade fibers 3/				
United States	2,225.7	3,303.9	3,587.7	4/
Japan	1,446.4	1,908.2	2,102.5	4/
West Germany	787.6	1,025.7	1,072.3	4/
U.S.S.R	621.0	897.0	1,010.4	4/
United Kingdom	660.9	846.6	870.0	4/
France	437.8	475.6	515.3	4/
All other	2,702.5	3,383.3	3,620.9	4/
Total	8,881.9	11,840.3	12,779.1	4/
All fibers, total	37,757.6	43,008.8	41,374.2	4/

1/ Data shown are preliminary.
2/ Not separately available but included in total for all countries.
3/ Represents fibers (including yarns) extruded from polymers. Does not include textile glass fiber; annual world production of such fiber is believed to have been less than 700 million pounds in the years shown--and in most years very much less.
4/ Not available.

Source: Cotton and wool compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; manmade fibers, Textile Economics Bureau, Inc., Textile Organon.

Table 6.--Mill consumption of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers, by principal consuming countries, 1963-66

(In millions of pounds)

Fiber and country	1963	1964	1965	1966
Raw cotton:				
United States----------	4,138.0	4,413.6	4,539.3	1/ 4,530.5
U.S.S.R----------------	3,154.8	3,298.1	3,417.1	1/ 3,584.7
Mainland China---------	2,630.1	2,963.0	3,106.3	1/ 3,106.3
India------------------	2,508.8	2,641.1	2,403.0	1/ 2,418.4
Japan------------------	1,512.4	1,624.8	1,536.6	1/ 1,556.4
All other--------------	8,851.5	9,056.5	9,356.3	1/ 9,557.0
Total--------------	22,795.6	23,997.1	24,358.6	1/24,753.3
Raw wool (clean content):				
United Kingdom---------	457.9	418.3	402.6	388.1
United States----------	411.7	356.6	387.0	370.2
Japan------------------	301.9	310.4	325.9	367.4
France-----------------	275.7	245.0	236.6	263.0
Italy------------------	196.3	181.1	189.4	236.7
All other--------------	1,705.4	1,723.5	1,717.2	1,715.2
Total--------------	3,348.9	3,234.9	3,258.7	3,340.6
Manmade fibers: 2/				
United States----------	2,517.5	2,821.8	3,306.1	3,630.8
Japan------------------	1,303.3	1,491.8	1,468.3	1,590.5
West Germany-----------	651.0	903.7	832.0	757.6
United Kingdom---------	586.0	690.5	743.6	753.1
Italy------------------	424.3	421.6	381.9	499.8
All other--------------	3,451.2	3,955.8	4,285.2	4,685.1
Total--------------	8,933.3	10,285.2	11,017.1	11,916.9
All fibers, total--	35,077.8	37,517.2	38,634.4	40,010.8

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Data represent net available supply (production plus imports minus exports) except that for Eastern European countries and mainland China only production data are included. Does not include textile glass fibers.

Source: Official statistics of the International Cotton Advisory Committee, International Wool Study Group, and *Textile Organon*.

Table 7 .--Textiles and textile products: U.S. imports for consumption, duties collected thereon and ratio of duties to value of dutiable imports, range and averages for articles covered in schedule 3 of the TSUS, 1966 1/

TSUS classes	Number of items 2/: Total	Number of items 2/: Items for which imports were reported	Value of imports: Total	Value of imports: Dutiable	Calculated duties: Amount	Calculated duties: Ratio to value of dutiable imports: Range	Calculated duties: Ratio to value of dutiable imports: Average
			1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent	Percent
Part 1. - Textile fibers and wastes; yarns and threads	198	156	507,405	374,455	80,103	.5- 51.0	21.4
A. - Cotton	29	25	74,354	63,814	7,089	4.4- 26.6	11.1
B. - Vegetable fibers, except cotton	42	35	34,346	7,859	1,089	1.0- 25.0	13.9
C. - Wool and related animal hair	60	43	290,967	218,402	56,469	.5- 40.4	25.9
D. - Silk	24	20	26,283	2,925	487	10.0- 27.5	14.9
E. - Man-made fibers	39	31	81,441	81,441	14,967	2.3- 51.0	18.4
F. - Miscellaneous textile materials	4	2	14	14	2	10.9- 20.0	12.1
Part 2. - Cordage	29	24	44,128	8,885	1,443	6.5- 57.5	16.2
Part 3. - Woven fabrics	155	125	545,680	545,680	104,361	2.1-101.8	19.1
A. - Woven fabrics, of cotton	122	95	139,826	139,826	22,882	8.8- 40.6	16.4
B. - Woven fabrics, of vegetable fibers (except cotton)	6	6	214,840	214,840	6,614	2.1- 56.7	3.1
C. - Woven fabrics, of wool	10	8	90,589	90,589	42,715	29.2-101.8	47.2
D. - Woven fabrics, of silk	10	10	32,815	32,815	7,718	21.0- 37.5	23.5
E. - Woven fabrics, of man-made fibers	5	4	65,232	65,232	24,008	21.0- 74.9	36.8
F. - Woven fabrics, of other textile materials	2	2	2,378	2,378	424	17.5- 53.8	17.8
Part 4. - Fabrics of special construction or for special purposes; articles of wadding or felt; fish nets; machine clothing	143	124	77,763	74,141	17,309	1.7- 82.3	23.3
A. - Knit, pile, tufted, and narrow fabrics; braids, and elastic fabrics	50	42	33,882	33,882	9,573	11.8- 65.0	28.3
B. - Lace, netting, and ornamented fabrics	22	19	8,441	8,441	2,887	24.0- 65.0	34.2
C. - Wadding, felts, and articles thereof; fish netting and nets; artists' canvas; coated or filled fabrics; hose; machine clothing; other special fabrics	71	63	35,440	31,818	4,849	1.7- 82.3	15.2
Part 5. - Textile furnishings	124	113	89,353	86,702	17,324	5.0- 64.9	20.0
A. - Textile floor coverings	30	29	49,698	47,481	9,087	5.0- 45.0	19.1
B. - Bedding	21	21	14,875	14,875	2,798	8.5- 48.3	18.8
C. - Tapestries, linens, and other furnishings	73	63	24,780	24,346	5,439	8.0- 64.9	22.3
Part 6. - Wearing apparel and accessories	133	125	500,262	500,262	140,954	5.0- 52.3	28.2
A. - Handkerchiefs	25	24	11,291	11,291	3,078	6.5- 52.3	27.3
B. - Mufflers, scarves, shawls, and veils; men's and boys' neckties	24	24	17,380	17,380	5,509	15.0- 42.5	31.7
C. - Hosiery	13	11	3,959	3,959	1,279	15.0- 43.0	32.3
D. - Garters and suspenders; body-supporting garments; rainwear	9	9	8,774	8,774	2,054	14.0- 32.0	23.4
E. - Underwear	14	10	1,379	1,379	376	10.0- 44.2	27.3
F. - Other wearing apparel	48	47	457,479	457,479	128,658	5.0- 47.5	28.1
Part 7. - Miscellaneous textile products; rags and scrap cordage	48	46	22,477	17,523	4,297	4.0- 55.9	24.5
A. - Miscellaneous textile products	19	18	3,262	3,262	658	5.7- 55.9	20.2
B. - Textile articles not speciall provided for	22	21	7,827	7,827	2,401	12.0- 50.0	30.7
C. - Rags and scrap cordage	7	7	11,388	6,434	1,238	4.0- 21.0	19.2
Total	830	713	1,787,068	1,607,648	365,791	.5-101.8	22.8

1/ Excludes imports from Communist-dominated countries and the Philippine Republic. 2/ Includes duty-free items.

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

Table 8.--Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA): Status of quantitative limitations on U.S. import trade, as of December 1, 1967

Type of limitation	Country of origin	Product categories involved 1/ (see table 5 for description)	Current limitations on import trade: 12-month period beginning--	Current limitations on import trade: Aggregate quantity (million equivalent square yards)	Limitation controlled by 2/--
Controls under authority of Article 3 of LTA.	Brazil	1, 2, 3, 4	Dec. 16, 1966 3/	4/ 55.2	
		9	Oct. 28, 1967	.6	United States
		15	July 30, 1967	.6	
		22, 26	June 9, 1967	6.9	
Controls under authority of Article 3 of LTA.	Malaysia	45	Aug. 30, 1967	1.8	
		19, 5/ 26, 6/ 31, 34, 60	Dec. 27, 1966	7.7	
		46	Feb. 23, 1967	.4	United States
		15, 50, 51	Mar. 21, 1967	.6	
		9, 18	Apr. 28, 1967	.8	
		22	May 24, 1967	.2	
		43	Sept. 29, 1967	.1	
Controls under authority of Article 3 of LTA.	Rumania	34	Aug. 14, 1967	.9	United States
Bilateral agreements under authority of Article 4 of LTA: 7/					
3d year of 5-year agmt	Colombia	All.	July 1, 1967	26.5	Colombia
4th year of 6-year agmt	Greece	All.	Sept. 1, 1967	6.7	Greece and United States
3d year of 5-year agmt	Hong Kong	All.	Oct. 1, 1967	371.3	Hong Kong
2d year of 4-year agmt	India	All. 8/	Oct. 1, 1967	88.2	India
2d year of 4-year agmt	Israel	All.	Oct. 1, 1967	9/ 22.9	Israel
2d year of 5-year agmt	Italy	7	Jan. 1, 1967	1.8	Italy
2d year of 4-year agmt	Jamaica	All.	Oct. 1, 1967	22.5	Jamaica
5th year of 5-year agmt	Japan	All. 10/	Jan. 1, 1967	342.8	Japan
3d year of 3-year agmt	Korea	All.	Jan. 1, 1967	11/ 28.7	Korea and United States
1st year of 4-year agmt	Malta	All.	Jan. 1, 1967	12.7	Malta and United States
1st year of 4-year agmt	Mexico	All.	May. 1, 1967	75.0	Mexico and United States
Agmt. expired 12/	Nansei-Nanpo Islands	All.	July 1, 1966	12/ 12.0	Nansei-Nanpo Islands
2d year of 4-year agmt	Pakistan	All.	July 1, 1967	9/ 63.8	Pakistan and United States
4th year of 4-year agmt	Philippines	All.	Jan. 1, 1967	9/ 51.5	Philippines and United States
1st year of 3-year agmt	Poland	All.	Mar. 1, 1967	5.0	Poland and United States
1st year of 4-year agmt	Portugal	All.	Jan. 1, 1967	103.4	Portugal and United States
1st year of 4-year agmt	Rep. of China (Taiwan)	All.	Oct. 1, 1967	64.6	Rep. of China (Taiwan)
2d year of 3-year agmt	Singapore	All.	Apr. 1, 1967	31.5	Singapore
1st year of 4-year agmt	Spain	All.	Jan. 1, 1967	37.9	Spain
3d year of 6-year agmt	Turkey	All.	July 1, 1967	3.2	Turkey
3 month extension 13/	United Arab Republic	All.	13/	12.8	United Arab Republic
3d year of 3-year agmt	Yugoslavia	All.	Jan. 1, 1967	16.6	Yugoslavia and United States

1/ Under the provisions of the LTA, all categories from all countries are subject to limitation whenever market disruption exists; categories listed are those on which limitations were actually in force as of December 1967. In those cases where an aggregate limitation applies to all categories from a country, smaller limitations apply to items within each category.
2/ U.S. Bureau of Customs controls imports in some cases, while foreign governments control exports in others.
3/ Base (control) level of 27.6 million equivalent square yards has been extended for an additional year with a 5-percent increase.
4/ Including an additional 27.6 million equivalent square yards of yarn allowed for one 12-month period.
5/ Duck only.
6/ Shop towels only.
7/ Many of the bilateral agreements for countries listed superseded numerous restraints under art. 3 of the LTA. The aggregate quantities shown for the current year are authorized to be increased by 5 percent in each of the succeeding years during which the agreement is effective.
8/ Certain hand-loomed fabrics produced by the Indian Cottage industry are exempted.
9/ Limitation reflects a downward adjustment to allow for overshipments during the previous year.
10/ Not all items in all 64 categories are under restriction.
11/ Not including a special additional allowance of 1.9 million equivalent square yards for the period from Jan. 1, 1966 through Mar. 31, 1967.
12/ Negotiations for a new bilateral agreement have been in process since expiration of the prior agreement; meanwhile, exports have been voluntarily controlled at about the same level as during the last year of the terminated agreement.
13/ Bilateral agreement expired Sept. 30, 1967; level shown is for a 3-month extension of that agreement, pending the conclusion of a new agreement.

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

Table 9.--Cotton Textile Categories used in the Long-Term Arrangements Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA): U.S. general imports by LTA categories, 1/ July 1, 1960 through June 30, 1961; October 1, 1961 through September 30, 1967

(In thousands of units of quantity)

LTA category number	Description	Unit of quantity	July 1, 1960 through June 30, 1961	Oct. 1, 1961 through Sept. 30, 1962 STA	Oct. 1, 1962 through Sept. 30, 1963 LTA	Oct. 1, 1963 through Sept. 30, 1964 LTA	Oct. 1, 1964 through Sept. 30, 1965 LTA	Oct. 1, 1965 through Sept. 30, 1966 LTA	Oct. 1, 1966 through Sept. 30, 1967 LTA
1	Cotton yarn, carded, singles, not ornamented, etc	Lb.	8,700	20,459	18,064	16,652	13,178	50,102	31,998
2	Cotton yarn, plied, carded, not ornamented, etc	Lb.	1,113	1,680	2,298	1,096	766	7,264	5,856
3	Cotton yarn, singles, combed, not ornamented, etc	Lb.	2,350	5,200	2,583	1,526	804	17,282	9,622
4	Cotton yarn, plied, combed, not ornamented, etc	Lb.	216	883	438	429	327	3,770	1,837
5	Ginghams, carded yarn	Sq. yds.	17,353	31,990	21,348	17,879	35,249	30,697	13,630
6	Ginghams, combed yarn	Sq. yds.	35,277	42,584	35,606	25,777	28,031	35,389	22,008
7	Velveteens	Sq. yds.	5,068	5,092	4,463	5,445	4,710	4,923	4,958
8	Corduroy	Sq. yds.	50	74	188	237	324	446	643
9	Sheeting, carded yarn	Sq. yds.	100,668	147,228	170,062	132,551	142,955	153,119	215,409
10	Sheeting, combed yarn	Sq. yds.	2,309	818	132	2/	241	5,285	1,328
11	Lawns, carded yarn	Sq. yds.	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	198	105
12	Lawns, combed yarn	Sq. yds.	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	1,608	520
13	Voiles, carded yarn	Sq. yds.	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	3	517
14	Voiles, combed yarn	Sq. yds.	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	6,020	1,755
15	Poplin and broadcloth, carded yarn	Sq. yds.	12,633	20,199	11,226	9,258	13,553	29,537	18,244
16	Poplin and broadcloth, combed yarn	Sq. yds.	6,136	24,026	12,324	13,873	18,741	19,866	12,530
17	Typewriter-ribbon cloth	Sq. yds.	2,203	3,248	2,678	1,071	1,186	1,423	1,494
18	Print cloth type shirting, 80x80 type, carded yarn	Sq. yds.	333	631	2,100	8,873	15,128	12,714	8,708
19	Print cloth type shirting, other than 80x80 type, carded yarn	Sq. yds.	201	4,259	12,458	13,076	36,292	43,076	18,563
20	Shirting, carded yarn	Sq. yds.	414	3,241	2,524	738	786	1,134	1,558
21	Shirting, combed yarn	Sq. yds.	2,672	5,951	4,779	3,097	822	810	1,042
22	Twill and sateen, carded yarn	Sq. yds.	19,114	27,139	42,605	37,330	57,198	59,562	83,352
23	Twill and sateen, combed yarn	Sq. yds.	2,367	3,804	3,175	4,714	5,265	14,120	22,838
24	Yarn-dyed fabrics, except ginghams, carded yarn	Sq. yds.	17,347	14,093	34,220	23,703	49,287	21,156	9,014
25	Yarn-dyed fabrics, except ginghams, combed yarn	Sq. yds.	7,179	8,551	8,960	7,112	5,829	8,599	3,436
26	Fabrics, n.e.s., carded yarn	Sq. yds.	89,964	89,325	112,370	90,942	124,966	162,064	194,549
27	Fabrics, n.e.s., combed yarn	Sq. yds.	15,766	13,325	8,581	11,723	12,122	2,591	20,241
28	Pillowcases, plain, carded yarn	No.	3,195	8,335	4,812	4,811	8,129	11,277	10,962
29	Pillowcases, plain, combed yarn	No.	1,205	293	75	355	1,148	1,382	711
30	Dish towels	No.	5,667	7,978	4,569	5,143	7,215	7,087	3,235
31	Towels, other than dish towels	No.	27,103	54,562	40,267	51,994	61,910	74,497	84,015
32	Handkerchiefs	Doz.	6,374	6,723	6,405	6,440	5,569	6,872	5,770

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9.--Cotton Textile Categories used in the Long-Term Arrangements Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA): U.S. general imports by LTA categories, 1/ July 1, 1960 through June 30, 1961; October 1, 1961 through September 30, 1967--Continued

(In thousands of units of quantity)

LTA category number	Description	Unit of quantity	July 1, 1960 through June 30, 1961	Oct. 1, 1961 through Sept. 30, 1962 STA	Oct. 1, 1962 through Sept. 30, 1963 LTA	Oct. 1, 1963 through Sept. 30, 1964 LTA	Oct. 1, 1964 through Sept. 30, 1965 LTA	Oct. 1, 1965 through Sept. 30, 1966 LTA	Oct. 1, 1966 through Sept. 30, 1967 LTA
33	Table damasks and manufactures of	Lb.	4,059	3,741	3,174	2,916	3,405	3,273	2,602
34	Sheets, carded yarn	No.	550	3,805	2,596	3,249	3,880	6,735	7,978
35	Sheets, combed yarn	No.	648	181	148	259	348	340	680
36	Bedspreads	No.	958	1,028	806	816	706	888	1,266
37	Braided and woven elastics	Lb.	77	108	143	128	148	283	223
38	Fishing nets	Lb.	428	230	259	137	125	89	100
39	Gloves and mittens	Doz. pr.	1,134	996	914	762	553	657	688
40	Hose and half hose	Doz. pr.	106	85	64	40	36	30	21
41	Men's and boys' all white T. shirts, knit or crocheted	Doz.	345	347	312	435	531	456	481
42	Other T. shirts	Doz.	443	291	536	525	549	586	820
43	Knitshirts, other than T. shirts and sweatshirts (including infants)	Doz.	1,041	1,203	1,384	1,109	1,512	2,290	2,052
44	Sweaters and cardigans	Doz.	75	64	66	109	182	176	170
45	Men's and boys' shirts, dress, not knit or crocheted	Doz.	532	784	976	1,176	1,313	1,412	768
46	Men's and boys' shirts, sport, not knit or crocheted	Doz.	1,528	1,714	2,212	2,110	2,090	2,665	2,090
47	Men's and boys' shirts, work, not knit or crocheted	Doz.	13	36	73	78	43	30	52
48	Raincoats, 3/4 length or over	Doz.	92	174	106	84	116	134	144
49	All other coats	Doz.	101	103	170	185	194	370	687
50	Men's and boys' trousers, slacks and shorts (outer), not knit or crocheted	Doz.	1,009	1,675	1,571	1,422	1,507	1,569	1,823
51	Women's, misses' and children's trousers, slacks, shorts (outer), not knit or crocheted	Doz.	2,000	3,500	3,987	3,680	3,484	3,832	3,212
52	Blouses, and blouses combined with skirts, trousers, or shorts	Doz.	2,617	3,456	3,257	3,571	3,955	3,892	2,259
53	Women's, misses', children's and infants' dresses (including nurses' and other uniform dresses), not knit or crocheted	Doz.	239	350	485	551	543	490	608
54	Playsuits, sunsuits, washsuits, creepers, rompers, etc. (except blouse and shorts; blouse and trouser; or blouse, shorts and skirt sets)	Doz.	1,246	1,105	678	374	415	498	423
55	Dressing gowns, including bathrobes and beachrobes, lounging gowns, dusters and housecoats, not knit or crocheted	Doz.	127	110	123	143	193	204	282
56	Men's and boys' undershirts (not T. shirts)	Doz.	10	13	10	5	10	17	25
57	Men's and boys' briefs and undershorts	Doz.	72	132	83	194	313	412	303
58	Drawers, shorts and briefs (except men's and boys' briefs), knit or crocheted	Doz.	24	277	2	2	2	9	8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9.--Cotton Textile Categories used in the Long-Term Arrangements Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA): U.S. general imports by LTA categories, 1/ July 1, 1960 through June 30, 1961; October 1, 1961 through September 30, 1967--Continued

(In thousands of units of quantity)

LTA category number	Description	Unit of quantity	July 1, 1960 through June 30, 1961	Oct. 1, 1961 through Sept. 30, 1962 STA	Oct. 1, 1962 through Sept. 30, 1963 LTA	Oct. 1, 1963 through Sept. 30, 1964 LTA	Oct. 1, 1964 through Sept. 30, 1965 LTA	Oct. 1, 1965 through Sept. 30, 1966 LTA	Oct. 1, 1966 through Sept. 30, 1967 LTA
59	All other underwear, not knit or crocheted----	Doz.	53	21	102	80	63	55	53
60	Nightwear and pajamas------------------------	Doz.	553	626	720	823	888	1,186	1,080
61	Brassieres and other body supporting garments-	Doz.	2,490	2,854	2,586	2,690	2,328	2,502	2,160
62	Other knitted or crocheted clothing-----------	Lb.	607	1,384	1,232	918	1,042	2,551	3,776
63	Other clothing, not knit or crocheted---------	Lb.	4,997	3,893	3,141	5,896	10,773	12,271	12,007
64	All other cotton textile items----------------	Lb.	16,708	19,956	19,010	16,717	20,869	25,629	26,021

1/ Categories used by the United States in administering the LTA.
2/ Statistics included in categories 26 and 27.

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

Table 10.--Textiles, wholly or in chief value of cotton: U.S. general imports, 1/ by country of origin, 1958 through 1966

(In millions of equivalent square yards)

Country of origin	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
North America									
Canada	.9	1.1	1.1	2.1	1.6	1.1	2.9	17.2	16.2
Mexico	1.8	3.0	3.7	3.8	9.2	5.9	6.7	14.0	152.7
Jamaica	.2	.3	5.1	8.8	13.5	16.1	15.7	15.3	16.4
Other	.2	.6	.7	.7	1.5	3.0	3.4	1.3	4.2
Total	3.1	5.0	10.6	15.4	25.8	26.1	28.7	47.8	189.5
South America									
Colombia	2/	-	-	2.8	14.5	8.7	16.1	26.0	34.2
Brazil	2.1	1.5	8.6	.4	.1	3.1	5.8	57.7	95.6
Other	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	3.5	7.1	2/	1.3
Total	2.1	1.5	8.6	3.2	14.6	15.3	29.0	83.7	131.1
Western Europe									
Norway	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	1.1
Denmark	.6	.4	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.5
United Kingdom	14.8	18.5	13.5	10.7	11.7	11.0	11.7	13.0	14.5
Netherlands	4.2	4.6	6.2	5.1	5.5	5.6	3.8	4.0	12.6
Belgium	19.9	23.6	23.8	18.9	25.2	25.9	27.9	34.5	42.6
France	3.1	14.7	38.0	22.3	26.8	7.2	5.0	6.2	7.6
West Germany	9.4	13.2	14.7	13.2	15.0	16.4	18.4	17.4	32.1
Austria	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.9
Switzerland	6.2	8.6	11.7	8.4	9.1	5.9	5.4	8.5	18.4
Spain	1.2	10.1	61.2	14.0	18.7	34.1	19.4	24.0	44.2
Portugal	1.1	4.2	65.6	51.5	101.5	62.7	48.2	45.0	112.8
Malta	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	.2	1.7	10.8
Italy	14.9	17.0	19.6	18.5	19.9	14.1	14.3	13.9	19.0
Yugoslavia	2/	2/	2/	.6	14.6	16.5	15.3	8.9	13.4
Greece	2/	2/	2/	2/	4.1	7.4	2.7	2.4	18.9
Other	.2	.2	.8	.5	.4	.5	.4	2.9	2.5
Total	78.2	117.8	259.0	167.4	256.4	210.6	175.4	185.5	354.9
Asia and Oceania									
Turkey	2/	2/	2/	2/	-	2.1	.8	2/	2/
Syria	-	-	.7	2/	2/	.2	-	2/	2/
Iran	-	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	.1	.6
Israel	.9	1.3	2.1	5.1	12.3	11.7	7.7	6.9	24.8
India	3.2	28.1	52.7	11.5	35.5	67.4	46.0	81.7	81.4
Pakistan	.4	8.6	16.1	8.0	15.3	36.1	24.0	40.6	58.7
Thailand	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	.1	.2
Philippines	19.0	24.7	38.3	40.8	44.3	41.0	38.1	36.8	41.4
South Korea	4.8	8.3	13.7	5.0	10.8	34.9	33.5	25.5	24.0
Hong Kong	67.9	206.3	289.7	183.0	269.4	257.8	264.2	293.8	353.4
Taiwan	.2	11.1	23.4	22.9	84.8	35.7	46.7	52.3	61.6
Japan	309.0	315.5	273.3	243.0	351.2	304.8	323.6	404.2	412.0
Nansei Nanpo Islands	1.4	3.7	9.4	4.4	8.7	14.2	8.7	11.0	9.8
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	1.6	24.0
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.5	39.7
Other	2/	.1	2/	2/	.6	.1	.2	.3	.7
Total	406.8	607.7	719.4	523.7	832.9	806.0	795.2	976.4	1,132.3
Africa									
Nigeria	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	-	-	.3
South Africa	-	-	-	.2	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
United Arab Republic	.9	2.0	54.9	9.9	31.6	41.7	26.5	17.8	10.7
Other	.3	.4	.5	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.5
Total	1.2	2.4	55.4	10.4	31.9	42.1	26.9	18.1	11.5
Other Areas	.1	.1	.5	.1	3.1	1.0	2.3	1.2	3.4
Grand total	491.5	734.6	1,053.6	720.2	1,164.7	1,101.2	1,057.5	1,312.8	1,822.8

1/ Includes merchandise released from customs custody immediately upon arrival plus merchandise entered into bonded storage warehouses immediately upon arrival.

2/ Less than 50,000 square yards.

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

Table 11.--Mill consumption of textile fibers, by kind: 5-year averages, 1935-39 and 1951-55, annual, calendar years 1956-67

Period (calendar years)	Cotton	Wool	Man-made fibers	Total, cotton, wool, man-made fibers	Flax and silk	Total fibers
	Quantity (million pounds)					
5-year averages:						
1935-39	3,284.1	377.1	351.9	4,013.1	74.9	4,088.0
1946-50	4,492.0	652.8	1,174.5	6,319.3	16.5	6,335.8
1951-55	4,461.1	448.5	1,580.6	6,490.1	17.5	6,507.6
Annual:						
1956	4,362.6	440.8	1,727.2	6,530.6	20.6	6,551.2
1957	4,060.4	368.8	1,792.5	6,221.7	15.5	6,237.2
1958	3,866.9	331.1	1,764.2	5,962.1	9.4	5,971.5
1959	4,334.5	435.3	2,064.7	6,834.5	11.8	6,846.3
1960	4,190.9	411.0	1,877.8	6,479.8	11.6	6,491.4
1961	4,081.5	412.1	2,060.7	6,554.3	12.7	6,567.0
1962	4,188.0	429.1	2,418.5	7,035.6	12.4	7,048.0
1963	4,040.2	411.7	2,787.8	7,239.7	13.1	7,252.8
1964	4,244.4	356.7	3,174.3	7,775.4	14.2	7,789.6
1965	4,477.5	387.0	3,624.4	8,488.9	13.3	8,502.2
1966	4,630.5	370.3	3,997.7	8,998.5	14.7	9,013.2
1967 1/	4,450.0	325.0	3,860.0	8,635.0	15.0	8,650.0

1/ Preliminary estimate.

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

Table 12--U.S. consumption of textile fibers: End use, by kind of fiber, 1961-65

	Quantity					Percentage distribution				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	(Millions of pounds)					(Percent)				
Apparel:										
Cotton	1,862	1,940	1,913	1,945	1,954	64.2	62.9	60.6	58.5	56.1
Wool	340	339	342	344	356	11.7	11.0	10.8	10.3	10.2
Man-made	698	806	904	1,040	1,174	24.1	26.1	28.6	31.2	33.7
Total	2,900	3,085	3,159	3,329	3,484	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Home furnishings:										
Cotton	1,064	1,105	1,100	1,177	1,229	61.8	58.2	53.6	52.3	50.5
Wool	155	157	171	130	122	9.0	8.3	8.4	5.7	5.0
Man-made	503	635	774	945	1,082	29.2	33.5	37.9	42.0	44.5
Total	1,722	1,897	2,045	2,252	2,433	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other consumer products:										
Cotton	411	421	415	418	423	60.0	58.6	54.4	51.6	48.3
Wool	28	32	32	34	32	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.2	3.7
Man-made	246	266	316	358	420	35.9	37.0	41.4	44.2	48.0
Total	685	719	763	810	875	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Industrial uses:										
Cotton	608	590	576	582	592	50.9	47.0	46.2	43.5	41.1
Wool	10	11	9	9	9	.8	.9	.7	.7	.6
Man-made	577	654	662	747	839	48.3	52.1	53.1	55.8	58.3
Total	1,195	1,255	1,247	1,338	1,440	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Textile Organon.

Table 13.--Manmade, cotton, and wool fibers: Estimated U.S. consumption by selected end products, 1961, 1963, and 1965

(In millions of pounds)

Product and fiber	1961	1963	1965
Apparel			
Men's and boys' wear, total	1,482.7	1,635.5	1,817.4
Manmade fiber	200.3	272.9	383.7
Cotton	1,140.3	1,216.8	1,279.7
Wool	142.1	145.8	154.0
Suits, total	52.3	57.1	63.1
Manmade fiber	12.5	17.7	20.5
Cotton	1.5	2.7	3.2
Wool	38.3	36.7	39.4
Slacks, total	169.0	202.0	226.0
Manmade fiber	54.0	75.0	99.5
Cotton	98.0	109.0	108.5
Wool	17.0	18.0	18.0
Outdoor jackets and athletic uniforms, total	72.0	72.3	84.6
Manmade fiber	17.1	22.3	34.4
Cotton	35.4	34.7	40.2
Wool	19.5	15.3	10.0
Utility clothing and work and uniform shirts, total	390.5	424.1	456.4
Manmade	9.3	17.6	25.0
Cotton	380.0	403.7	428.4
Wool	1.2	2.8	3.0
Business and dress shirts, total	85.0	105.5	116.8
Manmade fiber	4.8	8.7	25.4
Cotton	80.2	96.8	91.4
Wool	-	-	-
Sport shirts, woven, total	149.0	158.8	164.8
Manmade fiber	21.1	28.5	46.0
Cotton	124.2	127.3	115.5
Wool	3.7	3.0	3.3
Knit underwear, total	134.7	144.8	172.3
Manmade fiber	2.7	5.9	10.7
Cotton	130.7	137.6	160.2
Wool	1.3	1.3	1.4
Hose, total	88.3	91.6	96.0
Manmade fiber	22.1	26.5	34.1
Cotton	63.7	62.4	59.0
Wool	2.5	2.7	2.9
Women's, misses', children's, and infants' wear, total	1,417.3	1,522.8	1,666.8
Manmade fiber	497.9	631.3	789.8
Cotton	721.9	696.0	674.6
Wool	197.5	195.5	202.4
Suits and skirts, total	119.8	121.6	126.3
Manmade fiber	29.1	40.6	57.4
Cotton	39.0	34.8	23.9
Wool	51.7	46.2	45.0
Slacks, total	63.4	81.5	120.3
Manmade fiber	19.7	49.9	65.5
Cotton	33.2	20.5	42.8
Wool	10.5	11.1	12.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13.--Manmade, cotton, and wool fibers: Estimated U.S. consumption by selected end products, 1961, 1963, and 1965--Continued

(In millions of pounds)

Product and fiber	1961	1963	1965
Apparel--Continued			
Women's, misses', children's, and infants' wear--Con.			
Dresses, total	335.0	362.0	400.0
Manmade fiber	138.0	177.0	215.0
Cotton	174.0	160.0	157.0
Wool	23.0	25.0	28.0
Coats and jackets, total	125.2	120.2	130.0
Manmade fiber	20.9	26.6	30.0
Cotton	20.7	21.9	27.2
Wool	83.6	71.7	72.8
Playsuits, sunsuits, and shorts, total	111.9	127.6	122.5
Manmade fiber	13.2	20.6	25.2
Cotton	98.0	106.0	96.2
Wool	0.7	1.0	1.1
Swimwear, total	18.6	17.7	18.8
Manmade fiber	8.4	9.6	12.4
Cotton	10.2	8.1	6.4
Wool	1/	1/	1/
Loungewear, total	48.8	58.1	62.6
Manmade fiber	19.2	24.9	29.6
Cotton	28.8	32.6	32.5
Wool	0.8	0.6	0.5
Washable service apparel and work clothing, total	83.2	84.0	90.4
Manmade fiber	7.7	9.9	16.1
Cotton	75.5	74.1	74.3
Wool	-	-	-
Blouses and shirts, total	121.6	134.1	122.5
Manmade fiber	34.7	41.8	48.0
Cotton	85.4	91.0	73.5
Wool	1.5	1.3	1.0
Brassieres and foundation garments, total	36.5	39.2	41.7
Manmade fiber	18.9	23.1	26.6
Cotton	17.6	16.1	15.1
Wool	-	-	-
Knit underwear, total	82.9	84.0	87.7
Manmade fiber	60.3	72.9	78.7
Cotton	22.6	11.1	9.0
Wool	1/	1/	1/
Knit nightwear, total	37.5	43.7	45.5
Manmade fiber	14.3	15.8	18.6
Cotton	21.2	23.9	21.9
Wool	2.0	4.0	5.0
Homefurnishings			
Bedspreads and quilts, total	137.5	149.0	167.8
Manmade fiber	26.0	38.5	49.1
Cotton	111.5	110.5	118.7
Wool	-	-	-
Blankets and blanketings, total	97.7	113.9	121.6
Manmade fiber	68.6	84.4	76.3
Cotton	23.5	19.1	36.4
Wool	5.6	10.4	8.9
Sheets and other bedding, total	404.9	448.0	518.5
Manmade fiber	13.3	26.3	34.5
Cotton	391.6	421.7	484.0
Wool	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13.--Manmade, cotton, and wool fibers: Estimated U.S. consumption by selected end products, 1961, 1963, and 1965--Continued

(In millions of pounds)

Product and fiber	1961	1963	1965
Homefurnishings--Continued			
Towels and toweling, total	219.1	242.4	286.6
Manmade fiber	5.0	7.7	6.6
Cotton	214.1	234.7	280.0
Wool	-	-	-
Tufted face yarns, total	268.4	417.5	601.2
Manmade fibers	164.6	309.2	519.6
Cotton	51.8	41.2	37.8
Wool	52.0	67.1	43.8
Woven, knit, etc., face yarns, total	114.4	107.9	99.2
Manmade fiber	17.3	14.6	30.5
Cotton	1/	1/	1/
Wool	97.1	93.3	68.7
Curtains, total	63.7	62.9	63.4
Manmade fiber	38.7	40.6	42.0
Cotton	25.0	22.3	21.4
Wool	-	-	-
Drapery, upholstery, and slip covers, total	311.6	388.9	451.0
Manmade fiber	159.0	237.3	301.6
Cotton	152.1	151.2	149.0
Wool	0.5	0.4	0.4
Other consumer products			
Rainwear, 2/, total	25.6	26.8	39.8
Manmade fiber	5.8	7.5	18.5
Cotton	19.8	19.3	21.3
Wool	-	1/	1/
Sweaters, 3/, total	108.3	131.3	163.4
Manmade fiber	60.0	62.5	83.9
Cotton	4.7	4.5	3.7
Wool	43.6	64.3	75.8
Apparel linings, total	170.9	208.5	240.4
Manmade fiber	92.7	124.5	150.4
Cotton	75.7	81.5	87.0
Wool	2.5	2.5	3.0
Narrow fabrics, total	107.4	111.3	123.0
Manmade fiber	34.4	40.7	53.0
Cotton	73.0	70.6	70.0
Wool	-	-	-
Medical, surgical and sanitary products, total	65.2	66.9	83.5
Manmade fiber	20.8	21.5	32.3
Cotton	44.4	45.4	51.2
Wool	-	-	-
Industrial uses			
Transportation upholstery, total	51.0	62.8	73.2
Manmade fiber	18.6	18.4	13.5
Cotton	31.7	44.2	59.6
Wool	0.7	0.2	0.1
Tire cord and fabric, total	324.7	361.1	436.6
Manmade fiber	322.0	360.6	436.6
Cotton	2.7	0.5	1/
Wool	-	-	-
Hose, total	27.2	28.3	28.5
Manmade fiber	12.6	15.5	17.2
Cotton	14.6	12.8	11.3
Wool	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13.--Manmade, cotton, and wool fibers: Estimated U.S. consumption by selected end products, 1961, 1963, and 1965--Continued

(In millions of pounds)

Product and fiber	1961	1963	1965
Industrial uses--Continued			
Belting, total	52.0	53.9	63.6
Manmade fiber	11.8	13.4	18.2
Cotton	40.2	40.5	45.4
Wool	-	-	-
Electrical applications, total	46.0	44.2	44.6
Manmade fiber	20.7	21.2	24.9
Cotton	25.3	23.0	19.7
Wool	-	-	-
Rope, cordage, fish line, etc., total	103.1	100.4	110.4
Manmade fiber	29.0	35.2	48.4
Cotton	74.1	65.2	62.0
Wool	-	-	-
Bags and bagging, total	97.9	70.9	56.1
Manmade fiber	0.3	0.4	0.5
Cotton	97.6	70.5	55.6
Wool	-	-	-

1/ Less than 50,000 pounds.
2/ Includes men's, boys', women's, misses', and children's rainwear.
3/ Includes men's, boys', women's, misses', and children's sweaters.

Source: Textile Organon, January 1967.

Table 14.--Index of industrial production for all manufactures, nondurable goods, textile mill products, and apparel and related products, 1947-66 and, by months, January-September 1967

(1957-59 = 100)

Year	All manufactures	Nondurable goods	Textile mill products	Apparel and related products
1947	66.4	67.2	85.0	74.1
1948	68.9	69.5	90.8	77.3
1949	65.1	68.3	84.0	76.6
1950	75.8	76.0	95.6	82.4
1951	81.9	78.5	94.6	80.9
1952	85.2	80.0	93.8	85.1
1953	92.7	83.6	95.7	86.6
1954	86.3	83.6	89.5	83.7
1955	97.3	91.6	98.9	91.9
1956	100.2	95.4	100.4	95.6
1957	100.8	96.7	96.5	96.6
1958	93.2	96.8	94.3	95.3
1959	106.0	106.5	109.2	108.2
1960	108.9	109.5	105.0	111.9
1961	109.6	112.9	107.1	112.1
1962	118.7	119.8	115.3	118.9
1963	124.9	125.3	116.9	125.6
1964	133.1	132.6	122.9	134.1
1965	145.0	140.8	134.9	145.1
1966	158.6	150.8	142.5	150.1
1967:				
January	160.1	153.4	140.7	150.2
February	158.5	152.9	138.9	147.1
March	158.2	152.6	138.8	143.6
April	158.2	152.8	137.8	142.9
May	157.2	151.7	137.8	142.6
June	157.0	151.4	136.6	142.4
July	157.6	151.5	136.8	144.2
August	159.1	154.1	138.5	146.1
September	158.0	154.3	141.2	

Source: Federal Reserve Board.

Table 15.--Indexes of industrial production for textile mill products and apparel products, by kind of product, 1961-66

(1957-59 = 100)

Kind of product	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	Percentage change 1961-63	Percentage change 1963-66
Textile mill products	107.1	115.3	116.9	122.9	134.9	142.5	9.2	21.9
Cotton yarns and fabrics	104.9	108.8	106.1	111.9	119.7	125.5	1.1	18.2
Fabrics of manmade fibers	108.9	131.6	150.5	171.0	198.0	221.0	38.2	46.8
Wool fabrics	97.7	108.9	101.8	91.5	95.0	94.0	4.2	-7.7
Full-fashioned hosiery	63.3	47.8	28.7	19.4	12.1	7.8	-54.7	-72.8
Seamless hosiery	142.6	158.3	174.1	193.4	213.3	244.8	22.1	40.6
Knit garments	120.6	129.5	129.5	135.9	153.6	159.0	7.4	22.8
Rugs and other floor coverings	97.4	100.7	104.1	103.6	108.1	109.9	6.9	5.6
Tufted and hard surface	112.1	118.3	123.5	132.4	144.8	151.0	10.2	22.3
Apparel products	112.1	118.9	125.6	134.1	145.1	150.1	12.0	19.5
Men's suits	100.0	111.5	114.3	112.9	121.5	113.8	14.3	-0.4
Men's outer coats	88.3	87.9	83.9	84.2	104.0	93.7	-5.0	11.7
Men's shirts and work clothing	110.5	123.7	130.6	144.9	164.3	169.2	18.2	29.6
Women's suits and coats	112.6	115.9	120.9	125.1	132.5	133.9	7.4	10.8
Dresses	112.8	111.1	118.9	127.5	134.1	133.4	5.4	12.2
Miscellaneous apparel and other made-up goods	115.4	123.6	131.8	141.1	151.7	162.9	14.2	23.6

Source: Federal Reserve Board.

Table 16.--Textile fibers and manufactures of textile fibers: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, 1962-66 and January-September 1967

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Number 1/	Description	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	Jan.-Sept. 1967
	Total	1,244,950	1,307,694	1,514,901	1,288,215	1,283,944	973,795
261	Raw silk, including cocoons and waste	532	1,130	380	49	83	22
262	Wool and other animal hair	14,574	18,965	7,687	13,208	13,178	8,770
263	Cotton	564,015	613,627	715,538	506,237	451,334	374,199
264	Jute	-	-	2	-	18	19
266	Manmade fibers and their waste, except glass	38,120	36,988	49,746	42,864	49,894	42,824
267	Waste materials from textile fabrics, including rags	45,451	51,827	56,012	53,836	50,001	33,243
268	Vegetable fibers, except cotton, and waste	155	428	338	1,085	1,310	835
26	Subtotal	662,847	722,965	829,703	617,279	565,818	459,912
651	Textile yarn and thread	134,351	122,135	152,763	131,002	128,267	81,261
652	Cotton fabrics, woven, not including narrow or special fabrics	137,851	124,208	130,766	107,563	118,250	78,455
653	Textile fabrics, woven, not including narrow or special fabrics, other than cotton fabrics	101,142	117,539	139,773	135,048	137,339	103,074
654	Tulle, lace, embroidery, ribbons, trimmings, and other small wares	8,907	9,281	10,244	21,112	21,582	15,819
655	Special textile fabrics and related products	31,108	35,498	37,051	63,642	68,023	50,192
656	Made-up articles, wholly or chiefly textile materials, n.e.c	72,652	74,469	101,618	51,897	54,226	40,149
657	Floor coverings, tapestries and articles of vegetable plaiting materials	7,983	8,184	9,304	17,554	26,472	23,049
65	Subtotal	493,994	491,314	581,519	527,818	554,159	391,999
841	Clothing and accessories, except fur; elastic or rubberized knit fabric, knit housefurnishings and articles	84,997	89,829	98,244	140,393	160,425	119,752
842	Fur clothing and other articles made of furskins, except headgear; artificial fur and articles thereof	3,112	3,586	5,435	2,725	3,542	2,132
84	Subtotal	88,109	93,415	103,679	143,118	163,967	121,884

1/ Standard International Trade classification.

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

Table 17.--Manufactures of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers: U.S. imports for consumption and exports of domestic merchandise of yarn, fabric, apparel, and other manufactured goods, 1/ 1961-66

(Quantity in thousands of pounds)

Textile	Yarn		Fabric		Apparel		Other manufactured goods		Total	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
1961										
Cotton	16,042	11,596	80,898	170,551	60,267	14,455	31,689	42,579	188,896	239,181
Wool	2/ 5,429	2/ 232	19,207	563	13,717	485	31,916	1,323	70,269	2,603
Manmade fiber	2/ 5,720	2/ 87,152	8,212	31,119	5,033	7,572	9,449	19,263	28,414	145,106
Total	27,191	98,980	108,317	202,233	79,017	22,512	73,054	63,165	287,579	386,890
1962										
Cotton	32,818	11,125	145,177	157,432	91,823	13,505	40,030	38,245	309,848	220,307
Wool	2/ 8,892	2/ 221	22,108	654	22,790	399	35,180	1,360	88,970	2,634
Manmade fiber	2/ 7,880	2/ 113,696	12,321	39,352	10,443	6,299	6,609	22,844	37,253	182,191
Total	49,590	125,042	179,606	197,438	125,056	20,203	81,819	62,449	436,071	405,132
1963										
Cotton	26,576	9,891	148,360	142,265	94,204	14,354	35,172	41,297	304,312	207,807
Wool	2/ 9,802	2/ 229	22,266	701	28,039	411	27,803	1,337	87,910	2,678
Manmade fiber	2/ 7,451	2/ 101,462	14,265	44,130	12,847	6,618	7,715	24,509	42,278	176,719
Total	43,829	111,582	184,891	187,096	135,090	21,383	70,690	67,143	434,500	387,204
1964										
Cotton	18,837	11,535	137,173	142,574	107,578	17,432	36,577	41,694	300,165	213,235
Wool	2/ 7,808	2/ 228	19,804	748	28,421	591	29,131	1,780	85,164	3,347
Manmade fiber	2/ 9,129	2/ 120,265	15,668	48,291	21,842	7,222	11,319	29,330	57,958	205,108
Total	35,774	132,028	172,645	191,613	157,841	25,245	77,027	72,804	443,287	421,690
1965										
Cotton	24,738	10,173	178,287	110,301	119,891	18,035	37,684	35,299	360,600	173,808
Wool	2/ 10,890	2/ 185	25,702	804	35,443	861	23,933	4,493	95,968	6,343
Manmade fiber	2/ 15,351	2/ 102,125	26,068	62,739	30,798	7,475	20,347	33,170	92,564	3/ 205,509
Total	50,979	112,483	230,057	173,844	186,132	26,371	81,964	72,962	549,132	385,660
1966 4/										
Cotton	102,265	9,869	225,002	122,858	123,089	20,411	51,235	36,476	501,591	189,614
Wool	2/ 12,481	2/ 273	24,834	586	33,019	948	17,796	4,028	88,130	5,835
Manmade fiber	2/ 19,843	2/ 71,868	43,393	65,885	37,594	7,629	33,868	38,245	134,698	3/ 183,627
Total	134,589	82,010	293,229	189,329	193,702	28,988	102,899	78,749	724,419	379,076

1/ Estimated raw fiber equivalent of cotton and manmade fiber products, raw wool content of wool products. Does not include tops, noils, and wastes.
2/ Actual weight.
3/ Under revision. Includes unknown quantities of non-textile manmade fibers.
4/ Preliminary.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Wool Situation and Cotton Situation; and official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 18.--Textile fibers: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-66

(In millions of pounds)

Year and fiber	Production 1/	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
1961					
Cotton	6,872.6	83.1	2,358.2	4,597.5	1.8
Wool	142.5	247.7	.3	389.9	63.5
Manmade	909.3	52.5	64.6	897.1	5.9
Total	7,924.4	383.3	2,423.1	5,884.5	6.5
1962					
Cotton	7,135.9	68.8	1,608.4	5,596.3	1.2
Wool	133.4	269.2	.1	402.5	66.9
Manmade	1,136.4	80.4	70.0	1,146.9	7.0
Total	8,405.7	418.4	1,678.5	7,145.7	5.9
1963					
Cotton	7,360.2	63.3	2,718.0	4,705.5	1.3
Wool	126.2	277.2	.2	403.2	68.8
Manmade	1,386.9	138.6	72.9	1,434.6	9.7
Total	8,873.3	479.1	2,791.1	6,543.3	7.3
1964					
Cotton	7,287.1	56.7	1,948.6	5,395.2	1.1
Wool	119.6	212.3	.2	331.7	64.0
Manmade	1,561.3	149.8	84.9	1,626.2	9.2
Total	8,968.0	418.8	2,033.7	7,353.1	5.7
1965					
Cotton	7,186.8	47.7	1,412.2	5,822.3	.8
Wool	113.1	271.6	.6	384.1	70.7
Manmade	1,909.4	145.1	73.7	1,980.9	7.3
Total	9,209.3	464.4	1,486.5	8,187.3	5.7
1966					
Cotton	4,596.0	47.8	2,241.0	2,402.8	2.0
Wool	110.2	277.2	.1	387.3	70.2
Manmade	2,115.3	199.7	97.2	2,218.8	9.0
Total	6,821.5	524.7	2,338.3	5,008.9	10.5

1/ Data for manmade fiber include monofilaments and grouped filaments, but exclude yarns.

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

Table 19.--Cotton, wool, and manmade yarn: U.S. production, imports, exports, and apparent consumption, 1961-66

(Million pounds)

Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
					(Percent)
1961					
Cotton	3,885.8	13.9	7.3	3,892.4	0.4
Wool	505.9	5.3	0.2	511.1	1.0
Manmade	1,748.7	5.7	87.2	1,667.2	.3
Total	6,140.4	24.9	94.7	6,070.7	.4
1962					
Cotton	3,978.4	28.5	6.7	4,000.2	.7
Wool	523.9	8.8	.2	532.4	1.7
Manmade	2,109.9	7.9	113.7	2,004.1	.4
Total	6,612.2	45.2	120.6	6,536.7	.7
1963					
Cotton	3,883.2	23.2	5.5	3,900.9	.6
Wool	537.1	9.5	.2	546.4	1.7
Manmade	2,303.2	7.5	101.5	2,209.2	.3
Total	6,723.5	40.2	107.2	6,656.5	.6
1964					
Cotton	4,125.3	16.3	6.7	4,134.9	.4
Wool	478.6	7.5	.2	485.9	1.6
Manmade	2,648.8	9.1	120.3	2,537.6	.4
Total	7,252.7	32.9	127.2	7,158.4	.5
1965					
Cotton	4,178.3	21.5	6.3	4,193.5	.5
Wool	548.8	10.5	.2	559.2	1.9
Manmade	2,983.5	15.4	102.1	2,896.8	.5
Total	7,710.6	47.4	108.6	7,649.5	.6
1966					
Cotton	4,275.4	89.5	5.7	4,359.2	2.1
Wool	493.2	12.1	.3	505.0	2.4
Manmade	3,568.6	19.8	71.9	3,516.5	.6
Total	8,337.2	121.4	77.9	8,380.7	1.4

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

Table 20.--Broadwoven fabrics of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-66

(In millions of square yards)

Year and fiber	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
1961					
Cotton	1/ 9,546.0	273.0	484.0	9,335.0	2.9
Wool 2/	448.0	43.0	.7	491.0	8.8
Manmade	3,252.0	40.0	139.0	3,153.0	1.3
Total	13,246.0	356.0	623.7	12,979.0	2.7
1962					
Cotton	1/ 9,671.0	483.0	428.0	9,726.0	5.0
Wool 2/	482.0	54.0	.8	535.0	10.0
Manmade	3,735.0	70.0	140.0	3,665.0	1.9
Total	13,888.0	607.0	568.8	13,926.0	4.4
1963					
Cotton	1/ 8,996.0	476.0	508.0	8,964.0	5.3
Wool 2/	438.0	56.0	.9	493.0	11.3
Manmade	4,178.0	82.0	160.0	4,100.0	2.0
Total	13,612.0	614.0	668.9	13,557.0	4.5
1964					
Cotton	1/ 9,118.0	435.0	502.0	9,051.0	4.8
Wool 2/	396.0	53.0	1.0	447.0	11.8
Manmade	4,852.0	94.0	190.0	4,756.0	2.0
Total	14,366.0	582.0	693.0	14,254.0	4.1
1965					
Cotton	1/ 9,397.0	580.0	375.0	9,602.0	6.0
Wool 2/	413.0	85.0	1.2	496.0	17.1
Manmade	5,420.0	170.0	163.0	5,427.0	3.1
Total	15,230.0	835.0	539.2	15,525.0	5.4
1966					
Cotton	1/ 9,064.0	687.0	418.0	9,333.0	7.4
Wool 2/	401.0	67.0	1.0	467.0	14.4
Manmade	5,800.0	264.0	173.0	5,890.0	4.5
Total	15,265.0	1,018.0	592.0	15,690.0	6.5

1/ Net domestic production; i.e., excludes made-up goods such as sheets and pillowcases.

2/ Partly estimated. Includes broadwoven apparel fabrics wholly or in chief value of wool in parts 3 and 4 of schedule 3, of the TSUS. Also includes so-called loophole fabrics principally wool by weight but in chief value of other fibers.

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

Table 21.--Wearing apparel of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-66

(In millions of pounds, raw-fiber equivalent)

Year and fiber	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
1961					
Cotton	1,862.2	60.3	14.5	1,908.0	3.2
Wool	339.6	13.7	.5	352.8	3.9
Manmade	698.2	5.0	7.6	635.6	.8
Total	2,900.0	79.0	22.6	2,896.4	2.7
1962					
Cotton	1,940.5	91.8	13.5	2,018.8	4.5
Wool	339.1	22.8	.4	361.5	6.3
Manmade	805.7	10.4	6.3	809.8	1.3
Total	3,085.3	125.0	20.2	3,190.1	3.9
1963					
Cotton	1,912.8	94.2	14.4	1,992.6	4.7
Wool	341.3	28.0	.4	368.9	7.6
Manmade	904.2	12.8	6.6	910.4	1.4
Total	3,158.3	135.0	21.4	3,271.9	4.1
1964					
Cotton	1,944.8	107.6	17.4	2,035.0	5.3
Wool	344.6	28.4	.6	372.4	7.6
Manmade	1,039.5	21.8	7.2	1,054.1	2.1
Total	3,328.9	157.8	25.2	3,461.5	4.6
1965					
Cotton	1,954.3	119.9	18.0	2,056.2	5.8
Wool	356.4	35.4	.9	390.9	9.1
Manmade	1,173.5	30.8	7.5	1,196.8	2.6
Total	3,484.2	186.1	26.4	3,643.9	5.1
1966					
Cotton	1/	123.1	20.4	1/	1/
Wool	1/	33.0	.9	1/	1/
Manmade	1/	37.6	7.6	1/	1/
Total		193.7	28.9		

1/ Not available.

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

Table 22.--Net sales and net profits before Federal income taxes, together with net profits as a percent of net sales and rate of profit on stockholders' equity, for all manufacturing corporations, corporations manufacturing textile mill products, and corporations manufacturing apparel and other finished products, 1961-66 and January-June 1967

Year	Net sales: All manufacturing corporations	Net sales: Corporations manufacturing-- Textile mill products	Net sales: Corporations manufacturing-- Apparel and other finished products	Net profit before Federal income taxes: All manufacturing corporations	Net profit before Federal income taxes: Corporations manufacturing-- Textile mill products	Net profit before Federal income taxes: Corporations manufacturing-- Apparel and other finished products
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1961	356,424	13,398	12,365	27,508	589	331
1962	389,917	14,449	13,241	31,863	724	415
1963	412,678	15,092	13,696	34,924	721	414
1964	443,072	16,249	14,880	39,567	947	553
1965	492,201	18,028	16,263	46,487	1,268	644
1966	554,180	19,513	18,110	51,787	1,272	740
1967: January-March	136,996	4,383	4,413	11,385	199	142
April-June	145,126	4,564	4,384	12,594	230	144
July-Sept	141,536	4,760	4,569	10,970	252	217

Year	Net profit as a percent of net sales: All manufacturing corporations	Net profit as a percent of net sales: Corporations manufacturing-- Textile mill products	Net profit as a percent of net sales: Corporations manufacturing-- Apparel and other finished products	Rate of profit on stockholders' equity: All manufacturing corporations	Rate of profit on stockholders' equity: Corporations manufacturing-- Textile mill products	Rate of profit on stockholders' equity: Corporations manufacturing-- Apparel and other finished products
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1961	7.7	4.4	2.7	15.6	10.4	14.5
1962	8.2	5.0	3.1	17.3	12.5	17.3
1963	8.5	4.8	3.0	18.1	12.3	16.4
1964	8.9	5.8	3.7	19.4	15.7	19.5
1965	9.4	7.0	3.9	21.3	18.9	21.1
1966	9.3	6.5	4.1	21.9	18.1	22.2
1967: January-March	8.3	4.5	3.2	1/ 18.9	1/ 11.3	1/ 16.9
April-June	8.7	5.0	3.3	1/ 20.5	1/ 13.1	1/ 16.7
July-Sept	7.8	5.3	4.7	1/ 17.6	1/ 14.1	1/ 24.2

1/ Annual rate of profit.

Source: Federal Trade Commission and Securities and Exchange Commission, Quarterly Financial Reports for Manufacturing Corporations.

Table 23.-- Profits before Federal income taxes for corporations manufacturing textile mill products and corporations manufacturing apparel and other finished products, before and after the establishment of one-price cotton, 1962-66

Profits before Federal income taxes	Two-price cotton				One-price cotton			
	1962	1963	1964		1964		1965	1966
			Jan.-Mar.	April-June	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.		
For corporations manufacturing textile mill products:								
Amount----------------million dollars--	724	721	178	206	282	281	1,268	1,272
As percent of equity------------------	12.5	12.3	12.1	13.7	18.6	18.7	18.9	18.1
As percent of sales-------------------	5.0	4.8	4.7	5.3	6.8	6.5	7.0	6.5
For corporations manufacturing apparel and related products:								
Amount----------------million dollars--	415	414	109	110	188	146	644	740
As percent of equity------------------	17.3	16.4	16.4	16.7	27.6	20.6	21.1	22.2
As percent of sales-------------------	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.2	4.7	3.5	3.9	4.1

Source: Federal Trade Commission and Securities and Exchange Commission, Quarterly Financial Reports for Manufacturing Corporations.

Table 24.--Net sales and net profit before Federal income taxes of 14 leading corporations manufacturing textile mill products, 1961 and 1966

Company	Net sales		Net profit before Federal income taxes			
			Amount		Percent of net sales	
	1961	1966	1961	1966	1961	1966
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars		
Burlington Industries, Inc	866.0	1,371.6	52.6	144.2	6.1	10.5
Cannon Mills Co	217.7	290.5	26.1	37.9	12.0	13.0
Collins & Aikman Corp	90.2	164.5	5.9	10.9	6.5	6.6
Cone Mills Corp	214.4	284.0	5.4	24.4	2.5	8.6
Dan River Mills, Inc	156.9	281.4	10.1	26.2	6.4	9.3
Fieldcrest Mills, Inc	77.1	171.4	5.2	15.2	6.7	8.9
Indian Head Mills, Inc	103.0	225.5	4.5	10.4	4.4	4.6
Kendall Company	123.9	180.5	9.8	15.8	7.9	8.8
Lowenstein (M) & Sons, Inc	261.5	300.9	2.9	13.2	1.1	4.4
Riegel Textile Corp	85.7	142.4	2.9	14.0	3.4	9.8
Spring Mills, Inc	199.7	248.9	35.2	31.9	17.6	12.8
Stevens (J. P.) & Co., Inc	495.4	805.3	21.3	55.7	4.3	6.9
United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc	471.6	600.5	15.3	37.6	3.2	6.3
West Point Pepperell, Inc	234.3	352.0	16.8	41.4	7.2	11.8
Totals	3,597.4	5,419.4	214.0	478.8	5.9	8.8

Source: Standard & Poor's, Standard Corporation Descriptions.

Table 25.--Net sales and net profit before Federal income taxes of 12 leading corporations manufacturing apparel and other finished products, 1961 and 1966

Company	Net sales		Net profit before Federal income taxes			
			Amount		Percent of net sales	
	1961	1966	1961	1966	1961	1966
	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars		
B.V.D. Company, Inc	27.8	131.1	2.5	9.0	9.1	6.8
Bobbie Brooks, Inc	63.9	121.2	5.8	9.9	9.1	8.2
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc	140.2	265.6	14.1	18.8	10.0	7.1
Hart, Schaffner, & Marx	90.7	183.8	4.6	19.0	5.1	10.4
Jonathan Logan, Inc	67.1	185.4	5.0	15.8	7.4	8.5
Kayser-Roth Corp	133.9	304.4	9.0	20.6	6.7	6.8
Manhattan Shirt Co	41.4	56.2	2.1	2.6	5.1	4.6
McGregor-Doniger, Inc	48.8	62.0	2.0	1.9	4.1	3.1
Munsingwear, Inc	46.8	65.8	3.7	5.4	7.9	8.2
Russ Togs, Inc	20.9	79.5	2.8	10.9	13.4	13.7
Van Raalte Co., Inc	32.8	56.5	2.6	5.4	7.9	9.6
Warner Brothers Co	46.5	145.8	3.2	7.9	6.9	5.4
Totals	760.8	1,657.3	57.4	127.2	7.5	7.7

Source: Standard & Poor's, Standard Corporation Descriptions.

Table 26.--Investment in plant and equipment: All manufacturing, textile mills, and production of apparel and related products, 1958 and 1961-66

Year	All manufacturing			Textile mills			Apparel and related products		
	Total	Machinery and equipment		Total	Machinery and equipment		Total	Machinery and equipment	
		Amount	Percent of total		Amount	Percent of total		Amount	Percent of total
	Million dollars	Million dollars		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars		1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	
1958	9,544	6,308	66	212,393	174,400	82	91,713	63,831	70
1961	9,780	7,031	72	321,547	258,384	80	79,562	60,941	77
1962	10,436	7,705	74	376,314	305,744	81	98,256	70,242	71
1963	11,371	8,405	74	382,416	314,520	82	128,582	96,589	75
1964	13,262	10,002	75	503,536	390,682	78	122,840	85,873	70
1965	16,534	12,347	75	635,937	500,418	79	165,030	125,688	76
1966	1/	1/		877,346	1/		202,465		

1/ Not available.

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

Table 27.--Total investment in new plant and equipment; number of production and related workers, and investment per worker: Total, all manufacturing, and textile mills and apparel, selected years 1958-1966

Kind	1958	1961	1963	1965	1966
All manufacturing:					
Total investment--------1,000 dollars--:	9,543,528	9,779,800	11,370,935	16,534,156	1/
Machinery and equipment---do--------:	6,308,385	7,030,826	8,405,408	12,347,122	1/
Production workers--------------number--:	11,681,143	11,777,966	12,232,041	12,978,361	1/
Investment in machinery, and equipment per production worker------------:	$540	$597	$687	$951	1/
Textile mills:					
Total investment--------1,000 dollars--:	212,393	321,547	382,416	635,937	2/ 877,346
Machinery and equipment---do--------:	174,400	258,384	314,520	500,418	1/
Production workers--------------number--:	810,490	781,091	775,330	795,470	2/ 827,992
Investment in machinery and equipment per production worker------------:	$215	$331	$406	$629	1/
Weaving mills, cotton:					
Total investment------1,000 dollars--:	48,686	80,943	113,366	168,540	2/ 222,034
Machinery and equipment--do--------:	41,669	67,786	91,136	139,402	1/
Production workers------------number--:	228,609	212,671	195,530	191,191	2/ 195,196
Investment in machinery and equipment per production worker----------:	$182	$318	$466	$729	1/
Weaving mills, synthetic:					
Total investment------1,000 dollars--:	15,043	29,061	35,798	97,868	2/ 128,124
Machinery and equipment--do--------:	12,952	22,390	31,483	76,293	1/
Production workers------------number--:	74,452	71,042	79,750	85,154	2/ 92,282
Investment in machinery and equipment per production worker----------:	$174	$315	$395	$896	1/
Weaving and finishing mills, wool:					
Total investment------1,000 dollars--:	9,702	15,870	15,539	17,249	2/ 32,017
Machinery and equipment--do--------:	7,853	11,757	12,592	14,389	1/
Production workers------------number--:	49,053	44,800	41,627	38,565	2/ 38,567
Investment in machinery and equipment per production worker----------:	$160	$262	$303	$373	1/
Knitting mills:					
Total investment------1,000 dollars--:	43,758	63,826	63,170	113,109	2/ 179,343
Machinery and equipment--do--------:	36,336	53,449	52,374	92,217	1/
Production workers------------number--:	191,401	194,581	198,032	206,641	2/ 215,133
Investment in machinery and equipment per production worker----------:	$190	$275	$264	$446	1/
Knit outerwear mills:					
Total investment------1,000 dollars--:	11,155	1/	17,277	24,151	2/ 49,412
Machinery and equipment--do--------:	9,896	1/	14,036	19,632	1/
Production workers------------number--:	52,608	56,334	60,684	64,093	2/ 67,252
Investment in machinery and equipment per production worker----------:	$188	1/	$231	$306	1/
Knit fabric mills:					
Total investment------1,000 dollars--:	7,132	1/	18,409	32,293	2/ 59,519
Machinery and equipment--do--------:	5,830	1/	15,000	25,419	1/
Production workers------------number--:	15,685	17,463	21,364	24,462	2/ 27,064
Investment in machinery of equipment per production worker----------:	$372	1/	$702	$1,039	1/

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 27.--Total investment in new plant and equipment; number of production and related workers, and investment per worker: Total, all manufacturing, and textile mills and apparel, selected years 1958-1966--Continued

Kind	1958	1961	1963	1965	1966
Tufted carpets and rugs:					
Total investment-----1,000 dollars--	8,007	1/	11,512	26,937	2/ 26,906
Machinery and equipment--do-------	5,284	1/	8,716	17,958	1/
Production workers------------number--	9,880	12,327	17,188	22,521	2/ 23,504
Investment in machinery and equipment per production worker----------	$535	1/	$507	$797	1/
Yarn and thread mills:					
Total investment-----1,000 dollars--	25,597	42,679	51,504	91,044	2/ 139,033
Machinery and equipment--do-------	21,995	33,424	43,382	67,775	1/
Production workers------------number--	98,837	94,024	94,812	100,060	2/ 106,927
Investment in machinery and equipment per production worker----------	$223	$355	$458	$677	1/
Apparel and related products:					
Total investment-------1,000 dollars--	91,713	79,562	128,582	165,030	2/ 202,465
Machinery and equipment----do-------	63,831	60,941	96,589	125,688	1/
Production workers--------------number--	1,042,081	1,067,824	1,132,859	1,159,685	2/ 1,202,187
Investment in machinery and equipment per production worker------------	$61	$57	$85	$108	1/
Men's and boys' furnishings:					
Total investment-----1,000 dollars--	17,791	15,546	25,242	41,017	2/ 55,275
Machinery and equipment--do-------	12,745	11,527	19,237	29,421	1/
Production workers------------number--	246,198	253,975	280,010	298,191	2/ 308,085
Investment in machinery and equipment per production worker----------	$52	$45	$69	$99	1/
Women's and misses' outerwear:					
Total investment-----1,000 dollars--	22,362	16,801	36,466	35,933	2/ 42,744
Machinery and equipment--do-------	15,588	13,334	26,277	26,642	1/
Production workers------------number--	311,186	321,401	356,127	355,329	2/ 368,000
Investment in machinery and equipment per production worker----------	$50	$41	$74	$75	1/
Fabricated textiles, n.e.c.:					
Total investment-----1,000 dollars--	23,468	20,868	33,389	48,111	2/ 47,455
Machinery and equipment--do-------	15,387	15,778	24,275	39,635	1/
Production workers------------number--	108,498	120,050	126,650	134,149	2/ 142,813
Investment in machinery and equipment per production worker----------	$142	$131	$192	$295	1/
Curtains and draperies:					
Total investment-----1,000 dollars--	1,861	1/	2,936	3,501	2/ 3,849
Machinery and equipment--do-------	996	1/	1,862	2,719	1/
Production workers------------number--	14,141	17,126	19,023	21,171	2/ 23,828
Investment in machinery and equipment per production worker----------	$70	1/	$98	$128	1/
House furnishings, n.e.c.:					
Total investment-----1,000 dollars--	6,072	1/	8,384	15,131	2/ 15,393
Machinery and equipment--do-------	3,999	1/	6,154	14,364	1/
Production workers------------number--	31,552	33,984	33,637	35,401	2/ 37,923
Investment in machinery and equipment per production worker----------	$127	1/	$183	$406	1/

1/ Data not available.
2/ Preliminary.

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

Table 28.--Value added by manufacturing: Total and per production workers; all manufacturing, textile mills, and apparel and related products, 1958, and 1961-66

Year	Value added			Value added per production worker		
	All manufacturing	Textile mills	Apparel and related products	All manufacturing	Textile mills	Apparel and related products
	(In millions of dollars)			(Dollars)		
1958----------------	141,541	4,870	6,001	12,117	6,009	5,759
1961----------------	164,179	5,630	6,726	13,940	7,208	6,299
1962----------------	179,289	6,098	7,151	14,781	7,770	6,581
1963----------------	192,103	6,123	7,861	15,705	7,897	6,939
1964----------------	206,194	6,672	8,163	16,624	8,387	7,115
1965----------------	225,366	7,469	8,427	17,365	9,389	7,267
	Index (1958 = 100)					
1958----------------	100	100	100	100	100	100
1961----------------	116	116	112	115	120	109
1962----------------	127	125	119	122	129	114
1963----------------	136	126	131	130	131	120
1964----------------	146	137	136	137	140	124
1965----------------	159	153	140	143	156	126

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 29.--Total employment in all manufacturing, and in the production of nondurable goods, textile mill products, and apparel and related products, 1957-66 and, by months, January 1966-October 1967

(In thousands)

Period	All manufacturing	Nondurable goods	Textiles: Total	Textiles: Textile mill products	Textiles: Apparel and related products
1957	17,174	7,319	2,191	981	1,210
1958	15,945	7,116	2,091	919	1,172
1959	16,675	7,303	2,172	946	1,226
1960	16,796	7,336	2,158	924	1,233
1961	16,326	7,256	2,108	893	1,215
1962	16,853	7,373	2,166	902	1,264
1963	16,995	7,380	2,168	885	1,283
1964	17,274	7,458	2,195	892	1,303
1965	18,062	7,656	2,280	926	1,354
1966	19,186	7,930	2,360	962	1,399
1966: 1/					
January	18,646	7,787	2,308	951	1,357
February	18,834	7,845	2,345	955	1,390
March	18,940	7,869	2,351	958	1,393
April	19,037	7,897	2,358	959	1,399
May	19,121	7,915	2,377	963	1,414
June	19,268	7,975	2,387	967	1,420
July	19,242	7,952	2,357	964	1,393
August	19,371	7,976	2,367	968	1,399
September	19,337	7,936	2,360	964	1,396
October	19,422	7,965	2,367	963	1,404
November	19,498	8,013	2,370	962	1,408
December	19,526	8,030	2,373	962	1,411
1967: 1/					
January	19,558	8,051	2,377	963	1,414
February	19,507	8,025	2,355	954	1,401
March	19,445	8,011	2,336	952	1,384
April	19,331	8,009	2,335	945	1,390
May	19,238	7,955	2,336	941	1,395
June	19,296	8,008	2,354	949	1,405
July	19,163	7,951	2,314	941	1,373
August	19,318	7,967	2,327	946	1,381
September	19,153	7,990	2,324	949	1,375
October	19,162	8,025	2,337	954	1,383

1/ Seasonally adjusted.

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

Table 30.--Employment in all manufacturing and in the production of textile mill products and apparel and related products, by selected industry groupings, 1961, 1963, and 1966

Industry	All employees			Percentage increase, or decrease (-)	
	1961	1963	1966	1963 over 1961	1966 over 1963
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands		
All manufacturing	16,326.	16,995.	19,186.	4.1	12.9
Textile mill products	893.4	885.4	961.5	-.9	8.6
Cotton weaving mills	243.6	228.2	237.2	-6.4	3.9
Synthetic weaving mills	82.6	85.9	97.0	4.0	12.9
Textile finishing mills excluding wool	73.4	75.2	79.6	2.5	5.9
Woolen weaving and finishing mills	51.9	49.6	45.4	-4.5	-8.5
Thread and yarn mills	99.3	101.2	115.9	1.9	14.5
Women's hosiery mills excluding socks	56.1	51.4	54.2	-8.4	5.4
Knit outerwear mills	59.8	62.2	72.9	4.0	17.2
Knit underwear mills	28.8	31.7	34.7	10.1	9.5
Apparel and related products	1,214.5	1,282.8	1,398.8	5.6	9.0
Women's and misses' outerwear	368.6	394.3	423.5	7.0	7.4
Blouses and waists	41.7	49.1	53.9	17.7	9.8
Dresses	189.9	194.3	201.1	2.3	3.5
Suits and coats	81.7	83.6	89.0	2.3	6.5
N.e.s	55.3	67.3	79.6	21.7	18.3
Women's and children's undergarments	114.3	117.3	125.2	2.6	6.7
Underwear	75.8	77.1	81.7	1.7	6.0
Girls' and children's outerwear	76.1	76.7	80.2	.8	4.6
Dresses and blouses	35.5	35.5	35.4	-	-.3
Men's and boys' clothing	411.0	440.0	494.0	7.1	12.3
Suits and coats	114.3	115.1	122.9	.7	6.8
Furnishings	296.3	324.6	370.6	9.6	14.2
Shirts and nightwear	112.1	121.4	130.9	8.3	7.8
Separate trousers	55.4	65.4	79.1	18.1	20.9
Work clothing	67.3	69.8	81.9	3.7	17.3
House furnishings	49.7	54.5	60.8	9.7	11.6

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

Table 31.--Unemployment in all manufacturing and in the production of textile mill products and apparel and related products, 1961-66 and, by months, January 1966-September 1967

(In thousands)

Year or month	All manufacturing	Textile mill products	Apparel and related products
1961	1,377	65	150
1962	1,045	51	127
1963	783	67	125
1964	942	58	109
1965	776	44	101
1966	651	39	86
1966: 1/			
January	752	56	87
February	767	53	87
March	704	47	70
April	616	32	133
May	621	35	93
June	728	32	94
July	666	28	75
August	661	32	83
September	579	42	68
October	549	36	78
November	576	39	74
December	629	30	94
1967: 1/			
January	796	48	100
February	801	46	84
March	803	47	101
April	772	44	91
May	751	31	94
June	826	53	94
July	848	49	87
August	788	29	78
September	747	41	89

1/ Unadjusted for seasonal variation.

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

Table 32.--Ratio of unemployment to total employment in all manufacturing and in the production of nondurable goods, textile mill products, and apparel and related products, 1961-66 and by months, January 1966-October 1967

(In percentages)

Period 1/	All manufacturing	Nondurable goods	Textile mill products	Apparel and related products
1961	7.7	6.7	6.8	11.4
1962	5.8	5.9	5.2	9.8
1963	5.7	6.0	6.7	9.6
1964	4.9	5.3	5.7	8.0
1965	4.0	4.6	4.3	7.3
1966	3.2	3.8	3.7	6.0
1966:				
January	3.8	4.4	5.3	6.3
February	3.8	4.3	4.7	6.1
March	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.9
April	3.0	4.2	3.0	8.9
May	3.0	4.0	3.4	6.4
June	3.4	3.8	3.0	6.1
July	3.2	3.6	2.8	5.1
August	3.1	3.3	3.2	5.6
September	2.8	3.3	4.2	5.0
October	2.7	3.2	3.4	5.8
November	2.7	3.5	3.5	5.4
December	3.0	3.6	2.7	7.1
1967:				
January	3.8	4.5	4.5	7.3
February	3.9	4.6	4.5	6.0
March	3.9	4.6	4.5	7.0
April	3.7	4.2	4.3	6.5
May	3.6	3.9	3.0	6.7
June	3.9	4.5	5.0	6.5
July	3.9	3.8	4.3	6.2
August	3.6	3.7	2.7	5.7
September	3.5	4.0	3.7	6.5
October	3.7	4.3	3.6	4.5

1/ Seasonally unadjusted.

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

Table 33.--Average hourly earnings, average weekly hours, and average weekly earnings of production workers engaged in making textile mill products and apparel and related products, by selected industry groups, 1961, 1963, and 1966

Industry	Average hourly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average weekly earnings				
							Amount			Percentage increase	
	1961	1963	1966	1961	1963	1966	1961	1963	1966	1963 over 1961	1966 over 1963
All manufacturing	$2.32	$2.46	$2.72	39.8	40.5	41.3	$92.34	$99.63	$112.34	7.9	12.8
Textile mill products, total	1.63	1.71	1.96	39.9	40.6	41.9	65.04	69.43	82.12	6.7	18.3
Cotton weaving mills	1.58	1.67	1.98	40.0	40.9	43.2	63.20	68.30	85.54	8.1	25.2
Synthetic weaving mills	1.66	1.74	2.01	41.4	42.9	43.3	68.72	74.65	87.03	8.6	16.6
Textile finishing mills, except wool	1.80	1.89	2.12	41.5	42.2	43.2	74.70	79.76	91.58	6.8	14.8
Woolen weaving and finishing mills	1.75	1.83	2.05	41.3	41.2	42.7	72.28	75.40	87.54	4.3	16.1
Thread and yarn mills	1.50	1.57	1.83	39.7	40.5	42.4	59.55	63.59	77.59	6.8	22.0
Knitting mills	1.55	1.64	1.85	38.2	38.1	38.7	59.21	62.48	71.60	5.5	14.6
Women's hosiery	1.58	1.65	1.84	39.1	38.0	38.9	61.78	62.70	71.58	1.5	14.2
Hosiery n.e.c	1.33	1.44	1.62	36.4	36.3	37.3	48.41	52.27	60.43	8.0	15.6
Knit outerwear mills	1.66	1.74	1.99	37.7	37.9	37.6	62.58	65.95	74.82	5.4	13.4
Knit underwear mills	1.48	1.56	1.74	37.6	38.4	39.1	55.65	59.90	68.03	7.6	13.6
Apparel and related products, total	1.64	1.73	1.89	35.4	36.1	36.4	58.06	62.45	68.80	7.6	10.2
Women's and misses' outerwear	1.85	1.92	2.08	33.3	34.2	34.3	61.61	65.66	71.34	6.6	8.7
Blouses and waists	1.52	1.59	1.78	33.9	35.1	34.3	51.53	55.81	61.05	8.3	9.4
Dresses	1.85	1.95	2.13	32.3	33.0	33.5	59.76	64.35	71.36	7.7	10.9
Suits and coats	2.26	2.32	2.45	33.0	34.0	33.8	74.58	78.88	82.81	5.8	5.0
Women's and children's underwear	1.42	1.49	1.64	36.4	36.9	37.1	51.69	54.98	60.84	6.4	10.7
Girls' and children's outerwear	1.49	1.55	1.74	35.4	36.1	36.2	52.75	55.96	62.99	6.1	12.6
Dresses and blouses	1.50	1.55	1.73	34.7	35.8	35.6	52.05	55.49	61.59	6.6	11.0
Men's and boys' clothing:											
Suits and coats	1.92	2.04	2.24	35.3	36.7	38.3	67.78	74.87	85.79	10.5	14.6
Shirts and nightwear	1.34	1.43	1.58	36.9	37.4	37.0	49.45	53.48	58.46	8.1	9.3
Separate trousers	1.39	1.46	1.59	35.8	37.2	37.6	49.76	54.31	59.78	9.1	10.1
Work clothing	1.31	1.41	1.54	36.3	37.2	37.3	47.55	52.45	57.44	10.3	9.5
Housefurnishings	1.49	1.56	1.71	37.2	37.6	37.9	55.43	58.66	64.81	5.8	10.5

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

Table 34.--Average weekly overtime hours worked in all manufacturing and in the production of nondurable goods, textile mills products, and apparel and related products, 1961-66 and, by months, January 1966-October 1967

Period	All manufacturing	Non-durable goods	Textile mill products	Apparel and related products
1961	2.4	2.5	2.7	1.1
1962	2.8	2.7	3.2	1.3
1963	2.8	2.7	3.2	1.3
1964	3.1	2.9	3.6	1.3
1965	3.6	3.2	4.2	1.4
1966	3.9	3.4	4.4	1.5
1966:				
January	3.7	3.1	4.3	1.3
February	3.8	3.3	4.6	1.5
March	3.9	3.3	4.6	1.6
April	3.9	3.3	4.5	1.4
May	4.0	3.4	4.6	1.5
June	4.0	3.5	4.6	1.5
July	3.9	3.5	4.4	1.3
August	4.0	3.5	4.5	1.7
September	4.2	3.7	4.4	1.5
October	4.1	3.6	4.2	1.7
November	3.9	3.4	4.2	1.5
December	3.7	3.3	3.8	1.4
1967:				
January	3.4	[illegible].0	3.5	1.3
February	3.2	2.9	3.3	1.2
March	3.2	3.0	3.3	1.3
April	3.1	2.9	3.4	1.2
May	3.2	3.0	3.5	1.2
June	3.3	3.1	3.5	1.2
July	3.2	3.1	3.2	1.2
August	3.4	3.3	3.9	1.4
September	3.7	3.6	4.1	1.5
October	3.5	3.4	4.2	1.4

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

Table 35.--BLS Wholesale Price Indexes, Annual Averages (1957-59 = 100)

Grouping	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
All commodities	100.3	100.6	100.3	100.5	102.5	105.9
Total non-durable goods	99.6	100.1	99.6	99.1	101.5	105.6
Non-durable manufactures	100.0	100.1	99.8	99.7	101.9	105.3
Non-durable raw or slightly processed goods	98.5	100.1	99.1	97.5	100.5	106.4
Plant and animal fibers	94.8	98.4	100.6	98.3	91.1	82.3
Raw cotton	94.9	98.9	99.1	95.1	89.5	77.8
Domestic apparel wool	90.9	95.5	101.8	108.8	99.2	104.5
Foreign apparel wool	87.8	90.2	101.0	111.4	91.7	95.7
Raw silk	122.9	142.5	167.1	134.7	161.4	191.2
Hard fibers	112.5	108.5	139.1	130.3	99.9	91.3
Jute	155.6	118.2	114.1	116.7	128.2	1/
Textile products and apparel	99.7	100.6	100.5	101.2	101.8	102.1
Cotton products	100.4	101.7	100.3	99.6	100.2	102.5
Yarns	99.0	100.3	97.8	94.8	93.6	98.1
Broadwoven goods	100.0	101.3	100.4	99.9	101.0	103.0
Finished (except mill finished)	99.4	99.3	97.2	96.6	96.7	98.[illegible]
Grey	100.0	102.5	102.6	102.2	104.2	106.[illegible]
Narrow fabrics	91.5	90.7	82.5	82.5	83.6	90.0
Thread	110.3	111.1	110.6	109.1	112.3	114.8
House furnishings	102.5	104.3	102.9	103.3	103.0	104.[illegible]
Wool products	97.1	99.1	100.9	103.0	104.3	106.0
Wool tops	95.9	100.6	104.8	104.6	101.5	105.[illegible]
Yarns	94.4	97.9	101.5	103.6	102.3	104.[illegible]
Blankets (including part wool)	100.3	100.3	103.8	108.7	109.8	113.[illegible]
Broadwoven	98.1	99.3	100.2	102.3	105.1	106.[illegible]
Knit outerwear	97.1	98.6	99.6	107.7	106.6	107.[illegible]
Manmade fiber products	93.4	93.9	93.9	95.8	95.0	89.[illegible]
Filament yarns and fibers	92.0	91.7	91.9	90.6	88.6	88.[illegible]
Spun yarns 2/	91.3	92.6	92.7	94.6	95.1	96.[illegible]
Broadwoven goods	94.1	94.8	95.3	99.6	98.7	89.[illegible]
Knit goods	91.7	93.8	89.7	91.6	91.6	80.[illegible]
Narrow fabrics	109.8	109.8	109.8	109.8	120.8	120.[illegible]
Blankets (Dec. 1962 = 100)	1/	1/	99.9	102.4	99.2	100.[illegible]
Silk products	113.2	125.9	139.9	117.3	134.3	153.[illegible]
Apparel	101.0	101.5	101.9	102.8	103.7	105.[illegible]
Women's, misses' and juniors'	100.1	100.5	100.5	101.4	102.2	103.[illegible]
Men's and boys'	102.8	103.8	105.6	107.3	108.7	111.[illegible]
Hosiery	98.1	98.0	95.2	93.6	93.5	92.[illegible]
Infants' and children's	100.9	101.1	100.9	102.3	103.3	104.[illegible]
Underwear and nightwear	101.6	102.5	103.4	104.4	104.6	106.[illegible]
Knit outerwear	100.2	100.7	100.9	101.2	101.8	102.[illegible]
Miscellaneous textile products	123.4	122.4	117.4	117.9	123.0	122.[illegible]
Jute woven goods 3/	133.9	132.3	117.7	109.0	122.3	129.[illegible]
Other miscellaneous textile products	113.3	112.8	117.2	126.8	123.8	116.[illegible]
Floor coverings	99.3	97.0	96.6	99.4	97.7	97.[illegible]
Soft surface	97.3	95.6	94.3	97.7	94.4	93.[illegible]
Textile machinery and equipment (Jan. 1961 = 100)	100.5	101.7	102.7	103.5	104.8	106.[illegible]

1/ Not available.
2/ Spun rayon before 1964.
3/ Burlap before 1964.

Table 36.--BLS Wholesale Price Indexes, 1967, January-September (1957-59=100)--

Grouping	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
All commodities, WPI	106.2	106.0	105.7	105.3	105.8	106.3	106.5	106.1	106.2
Total nondurable goods	105.2	104.7	104.2	103.7	104.6	105.4	105.6	104.8	104.8
Nondurable manufactures	105.3	105.1	104.8	104.6	105.0	105.6	105.8	105.6	105.8
Nondurable raw or slightly processed goods	104.7	103.6	102.4	101.1	103.3	104.7	104.8	102.4	102.0
Plant and animal fibers	70.3	70.2	70.8	69.9	69.9	70.9	70.9	71.4	72.4
Raw cotton	64.9	65.0	65.2	65.4	65.6	66.1	66.5	67.2	68.7
Domestic apparel wool	99.5	91.4	91.2	86.1	85.7	91.8	91.3	90.5	88.5
Foreign apparel wool	91.2	91.2	91.2	88.5	88.5	90.0	90.0	90.0	88.4
Raw silk	210.2	210.4	211.5	213.7	219.3	218.2	221.0	225.8	230.1
Hard fibers	93.8	94.1	94.1	83.7	83.6	80.7	76.4	75.3	75.1
Jute	142.4	142.4	142.4	142.4	142.4	142.4	126.5	118.3	120.6
Textile products and apparel	102.0	102.0	101.8	101.8	101.6	101.6	101.5	101.7	102.0
Cotton products	102.5	101.8	101.3	100.8	100.3	99.7	98.9	98.8	99.2
Yarns	98.0	96.9	96.3	95.5	94.6	94.0	93.4	93.0	94.2
Yarns, carded	96.1	94.4	93.9	92.9	91.7	91.1	90.4	89.7	91.5
Yarns, combed	100.5	99.9	99.2	98.5	98.0	97.4	96.9	96.7	97.4
Broadwoven goods	102.8	102.1	101.6	101.0	100.4	99.8	98.9	98.8	99.2
Finished (except mill finished)	98.0	97.2	96.3	96.2	95.9	95.6	94.6	94.3	94.6
Grey	106.5	106.0	106.0	104.8	103.9	102.9	102.1	102.3	102.7
Duck	115.9	115.9	1/	1/	115.3	115.3	115.3	117.6	117.6
Narrow fabrics	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Thread	115.9	115.9	115.6	115.6	115.6	115.6	115.6	115.6	115.6
House furnishings	104.9	104.9	104.9	104.9	105.4	105.3	105.3	105.3	107.0
Wool products	104.7	104.7	104.0	102.9	103.1	103.2	103.3	102.9	102.7
Wool tops	99.5	100.4	97.1	96.8	98.3	98.9	99.5	98.6	96.8
Yarns	99.2	98.6	97.5	92.7	93.1	93.1	92.3	91.7	91.6
Blankets (100 percent wool)	116.1	115.2	115.2	115.2	115.6	115.6	115.6	115.6	116.5
Broadwoven goods	106.8	106.8	106.8	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.6	106.6	106.8
Knit outerwear	107.2	107.2	107.2	107.2	107.2	107.2	107.2	107.2	107.2
Manmade fiber products	87.1	87.1	86.9	86.8	86.3	85.8	85.5	85.9	86.3
Filament yarns and fibers	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Spun yarns	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Broadwoven goods	83.9	83.9	83.6	83.5	82.8	82.3	81.9	82.8	84.2
Polyester/cotton grey broadcloth	60.4	57.6	1/	1/	1/	53.1	52.6	59.5	59.5
Knit goods	79.4	79.2	78.9	78.9	78.8	77.9	77.8	77.8	75.8
Narrow fabrics	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Blankets (Dec. 1962 = 100)	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Silk products	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Apparel	105.7	105.9	106.0	106.2	106.3	106.7	107.1	107.3	107.4
Women's, misses' and juniors' 3/	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.5	101.4	101.7	102.1	102.3	102.3
Men's and boys' 3/	111.6	112.1	112.3	112.5	112.7	113.2	113.4	113.7	114.0
Hosiery	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Infants' and children's 3/	106.6	106.7	106.8	107.3	108.1	108.8	109.2	109.7	109.8
Underwear and nightwear	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Knit outerwear	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Miscellaneous textile products	120.5	121.0	120.8	119.4	118.5	118.0	117.1	116.0	115.6
Jute woven goods	125.9	126.2	125.7	123.1	120.8	119.8	118.0	116.1	115.3
Other miscellaneous textile products	114.1	114.9	115.2	115.4	116.7	116.9	117.2	117.5	117.5
Floor coverings	94.1	93.9	93.8	93.1	93.1	93.1	92.9	92.6	93.4
Soft surface	90.4	90.1	89.8	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.5	88.2	89.4
Textile machinery and equipment (Jan. 1961 = 100)	108.2	108.2	108.2	108.5	108.5	108.5	109.1	109.6	109.6

1/ Not available.
2/ Discontinued.
3/ Starting December 1966, data for this class are not comparable to prior data due to definition changes.

Table 37.--Cotton, wool, and man-made staple fibers: Price of cotton landed Group B mill points, price of man-made f.o.b. producing plants, annual, 1955-66, monthly, January 1966 to date

Year beginning January 1--	Cotton 1/	Rayon		Non-cellulosic		Wool 6/
		Regular 2/	Modified 3/	Polyester 4/	Acrylic 5/	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Cents
1955	7/ 0.41	0.34	-	1.58	1.57	142.1
1956	.41	.32	-	1.42	1.30	137.1
1957	.41	.30	-	1.51	1.33	161.3
1958	.42	.31	-	1.50	1.33	118.5
1959	.40	.32	-	1.36	1.28	121.6
1960	.38	.30	0.40	1.29	1.28	116.5
1961	.38	.27	.40	1.17	1.25	118.4
1962	.40	.27	.40	1.14	1.16	124.7
1963	.39	.27	.40	1.14	1.06	132.6
1964	8/ .34	.28	.38	.99	1.06	139.7
1965	8/ .30	.28	.36	.84	1.06	124.9
1966	.29	.28	.36	.81	1.06	134.9
1966:						
January	8/ .30	.28	.36	.84	1.06	128.0
February	8/ .30	.28	.36	.84	1.06	129.1
March	8/ .30	.28	.36	.84	1.06	132.5
April	8/ .30	.28	.36	.84	1.06	135.0
May	8/ .30	.28	.36	.84	1.06	137.5
June	8/ .30	.28	.36	.84	1.06	137.5
July	8/ .30	.28	.36	.84	1.06	139.5
August	.28	.28	.36	.84	1.06	139.5
September	.27	.28	.36	.84	1.06	139.0
October	.27	.28	.36	.72	1.06	136.0
November	.27	.28	.36	.72	1.06	132.5
December	.28	.28	.36	.72	1.06	132.5
1967:						
January	.28	.28	.36	.72	1.06	128.8
February	.28	.28	.36	.72	1.06	122.5
March	.28	.28	.36	.72	1.06	121.3
April	.28	.28	.36	.72	1.06	117.5
May	.29	.28	.36	.58	1.06	117.5
June	.29	.28	.36	.58	1.06	123.5
July	.29	.28	.36	.58	1.06	124.5
August	.30	.28	.36	.58	1.06	123.7
September	9/ .32	.28	.36	.58	1.06	

1/ SM 1-1/16, Group B mill points + 0.96, to convert to a net-weight basis.
2/ 1.5 denier, viscose.
3/ Fiber 40, 1.5 and 3.0 denier, viscose.
4/ 1.5 denier.
5/ 2.0 denier.
6/ Graded territory fine good French combing and staple, at Boston.
7/ Average for 5 months.
8/ Beginning August 1964 prices are for cotton after equalization payments of 6.5 cents have been made (5.75 cents beginning August 1965). Payments eliminated beginning August 1966.
9/ In November the price was estimated at about 37 cents.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 38.--BLS Consumer Price Indexes
(1957-59 = 100)

	All Items	Food	Housing	Apparel Less Footwear	Men's and boys' apparel and upkeep	Women's and girls' apparel and upkeep
1958	100.7	101.9	100.2	99.9	99.9	99.8
1959	101.5	100.3	101.3	100.0	99.7	100.2
1960	103.1	101.4	103.1	101.1	101.6	100.7
1961	104.2	102.6	103.9	101.7	102.8	101.0
1962	105.4	103.6	104.8	101.8	103.3	100.9
1963	106.7	105.1	106.0	103.0	104.7	101.7
1964	108.1	106.4	107.2	103.6	106.1	102.3
1965	109.9	108.8	108.5	104.4	107.4	103.1
Jan.	108.9	106.6	108.1	103.3	106.2	101.4
Feb.	108.9	106.6	108.2	103.5	106.2	101.9
Mar.	109.0	106.9	108.2	103.7	106.3	102.1
Apr.	109.3	107.3	108.2	104.0	106.6	102.5
May	109.6	107.9	108.2	104.6	107.0	103.4
June	110.1	110.1	108.2	104.7	107.1	103.5
July	110.2	110.9	108.3	103.6	106.8	102.5
Aug.	110.0	110.1	108.2	103.8	107.2	102.6
Sept.	110.2	109.7	108.6	104.8	107.9	103.8
Oct.	110.4	109.7	109.0	105.4	108.7	104.3
Nov.	110.6	109.7	109.2	105.7	109.2	104.6
Dec.	111.0	110.6	109.4	105.5	109.3	104.3
1966	113.1	114.2	111.1	106.3	110.3	105.1
Jan.	111.0	111.4	109.2	104.3	108.6	102.6
Feb.	111.6	113.1	109.4	104.6	108.6	103.1
Mar.	112.0	113.9	109.6	105.2	109.0	103.9
Apr.	112.5	114.0	110.3	105.6	109.6	104.2
May	112.6	113.5	110.7	106.1	109.9	105.0
June	112.9	113.9	111.1	106.0	110.1	104.7
July	113.3	114.3	111.3	105.8	109.6	104.6
Aug.	113.8	115.8	111.5	105.5	109.9	103.8
Sept.	114.1	115.6	111.8	107.4	111.2	106.3
Oct.	114.5	115.6	112.2	108.1	111.5	107.5
Nov.	114.6	114.8	112.6	108.6	112.4	107.8
Dec.	114.7	114.8	113.0	108.8	112.6	108.1
1967						
Jan.	114.7	114.7	113.1	107.6	111.6	106.4
Feb.	114.8	114.2	113.3	108.2	111.8	107.3
Mar.	115.0	114.2	113.3	109.0	112.7	108.2
Apr.	115.3	113.7	113.6	109.4	113.5	108.4
May	115.6	113.9	113.9	110.2	114.0	109.6
June	116.0	115.1	114.1	110.3	114.1	109.7
July	116.5	116.0	114.5	110.0	113.9	109.2
Aug.	116.9	116.6	114.7	110.0	114.5	108.8
Sept.	117.1	115.9	115.0	111.7	115.5	111.1
Oct.						
Nov.						
Dec.						

Table 39.--Textile fibers and manufactures of textile fibers: U.S. imports for consumption, 1962-66 and January-September 1967

(In thousands of dollars)

SITC Number 1/	Description	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	Jan.-Sept. 1967
	Total	1,428,256	1,514,230	1,538,838	1,767,014	1,940,160	1,329,392
261	Silk	27,174	27,764	23,189	21,229	23,475	13,554
262	Wool and other animal hair	252,126	275,802	252,553	278,481	276,942	134,099
263	Cotton	36,959	34,139	31,307	26,734	28,287	27.162
264	Jute	13,676	13,129	10,319	7,709	10,461	6,871
265	Vegetable fibers, except cotton and jute	42,520	42,955	32,102	27,332	22,150	13,465
266	Manmade fibers	23,364	31,879	39,765	52,119	63,085	34,706
267	Waste materials from textile fabrics (including rags)	14,931	14,579	14,609	19,045	11,469	6,528
	Subtotal	410,750	440,247	403,844	432,649	435,869	236,385
651	Textile yarn and thread	56,373	57,187	53,277	65,481	103,174	59,284
652	Cotton fabrics, woven (not including narrow or special fabrics)	111,227	111,007	104,998	133,667	156,713	106,221
653	Textile fabrics, woven (knitted or crocheted) (not including narrow or special fabrics), other than cotton fabrics	314,318	346,267	348,511	420,738	446,120	297,393
654	Tulle, lace, embroidery, ribbons, trimmings, and other small wares	15,917	16,521	14,464	16,597	19,008	14,729
655	Special textile fabrics and related products	55,916	66,595	75,211	69,001	68,009	53,018
656	Made-up articles, wholly or chiefly of textile materials, n.e.s	42,944	37,149	32,323	35,314	46,843	36,577
657	Floor coverings, tapestries, etc	57,140	44,741	54,372	54,435	61,402	39,695
	Subtotal	653,835	679,467	683,156	795,233	901,269	606,917
841	Clothing (except fur clothing)	362,590	393,223	450,135	537,147	599,149	484,025
842	Fur clothing (not including headgear) and other articles made of furskins; artificial fur and articles thereof	1,081	1,293	1,703	1,985	3,873	2,065
	Subtotal	363,671	394,516	451,838	539,132	603,022	486,090

1/ Standard International Trade classification.

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