

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

CERTAIN COTTON YARNS AND FABRICS:
OTTO GOEDECKE, INC.,
HALLETTSVILLE, TEX.

Report to the President
on Investigation No. TEA-F-37
Under Section 301(c)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962



TC Publication 486
Washington, D. C.
May 1972

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

Catherine Bedell, *Chairman*

Joseph O. Parker, *Vice Chairman*

Glenn W. Sutton

Will E. Leonard, Jr.

George M. Moore

J. Banks Young

Kenneth R. Mason, *Secretary*

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

C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
Report to the President-----	1
Findings of the Commission-----	3
Considerations Supporting the Commission's Finding-----	4
Dissenting Views of Commissioner Leonard-----	8
Information obtained in the investigation:	
Scope of the investigation-----	A-1
Description and uses-----	A-3
U.S. tariff treatment:	
Raw cotton-----	A-6
Cotton yarns-----	A-6
Cotton fabrics-----	A-7
U.S. consumption:	
Cotton yarns-----	A-8
Cotton fabrics-----	A-8
Duck-----	A-9
Osnaburg-----	A-10
Coarse sheeting-----	A-11
Drills and twills-----	A-11
U.S. production:	
Cotton yarn for sale-----	A-11
Cotton fabrics-----	A-11
Duck-----	A-12
Osnaburg-----	A-12
Coarse sheeting-----	A-12
Drills and twills-----	A-13
U.S. imports:	
Raw cotton-----	A-13
Cotton yarns-----	A-13
Cotton fabrics-----	A-14
Duck-----	A-15
Coarse sheeting-----	A-15
Osnaburg-----	A-16
Drills and twills-----	A-16
U.S. exports-----	A-17
Prices of cotton fabrics-----	A-18
Otto Goedecke, Inc.:	
Organization and status-----	A-19
Statistical appendix-----	A-21

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

U.S. Tariff Commission,
May 12, 1972.

To the President:

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

On March 14, 1972, Otto Goedecke, Inc., Hallettsville, Tex., filed a petition for a determination of its eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance. On March 17, 1972, the Commission instituted an investigation (TEA-F-37) under section 301(c)(1) of the said act to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, articles like or directly competitive with cotton yarns (of the types provided for in items 301.03 to 301.19 and 302.03 to 302.10 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States) and plain-woven fabrics wholly of cotton (of the types provided for in items 320.01 to 320.16 of the TSUS) produced by the aforementioned firm, are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, serious injury to such firm.

Public notice of the receipt of the petition and the institution of the investigation was given by publication in the Federal Register on March 23, 1972 (37 F.R. 5986).

A public hearing requested by the firm in connection with investigation No. TEA-F-37 was held on April 11, 1972. All interested

parties were offered opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard.

The information in this report was obtained principally from the petitioner, the Commission's files, and other Government agencies

In March 1971 the Commission issued a report to the President regarding investigation No. TEA-F-17 on certain cotton yarns and fabrics produced by Lone Star Textiles, Inc., Hallettsville, Tex., a subsidiary of Otto Goedecke, Inc. The Commission 1/ unanimously found that articles like or directly competitive with yarns and fabrics of the kind produced by Lone Star Textiles, Inc., were not, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, serious injury to such firm.

1/ Commissioner Young did not participate in this decision. Chairman Bedell and Vice Chairman Parker were appointed subsequent to this investigation.

Finding of the Commission

On the basis of its investigation, the Commission 1/ finds (Commissioner Leonard dissenting) that articles like or directly competitive with the cotton yarns and plain-woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, produced by Otto Goedecke, Inc., Hallettsville, Tex., are, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, serious injury to such firm.

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

Considerations Supporting the Commission's Finding

Otto Goedecke, Inc., of Hallettsville, Texas, is presently in liquidation and all of its manufacturing operations have been suspended. The firm was engaged in the production of various textile products in three plants of two subsidiaries--Lone Star Textiles, Inc., and Red River Cotton Mills, Inc. In addition the firm was engaged in the merchandising of raw cotton.

For the Commission to make an affirmative finding respecting a firm investigation under Section 301(c)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 885), four conditions, as follows, must be satisfied:

- (1) Articles like or directly competitive with the products produced by the petitioning firm are being imported in increased quantities;
- (2) The increased imports are in major part the result of concessions granted under trade agreements;
- (3) The petitioning firm is being seriously injured or threatened with serious injury; and
- (4) The increased imports resulting in major part from trade-agreement concessions have been the major factor causing or threatening to cause the serious injury.

During the period 1965-70, Otto Goedecke, Inc., was engaged in the production of cotton yarns, 1/ and various other coarse cotton products

1/ The yarns produced by the firm were for both captive use and for sale to others. Imports have declined since 1965, and we have confined our attention in this determination to the situation respecting coarse cotton fabrics.

including duck, osnaburg, class A and B sheeting, and various drills and twills. For a short period during 1968-70, the firm, particularly the facilities of Lone Star, was also engaged in the manufacture of acrylic fabric for use in the production of sandbags for the military.

Total sales of cotton fabrics by the company have shown a sharp downward trend in recent years both by quantity and by value. Moreover, this decrease in its operations has been pervasive and has involved each of the major fabrics it produced including duck, sheeting, osnaburg, and drills and twills. As of the end of June 1970, * * * operations virtually had been suspended * * *

In several cases previously before the Commission involving cotton textiles, a majority of the Commission held that the imports of cotton fabrics of a kind produced by this concern have increased as a result in major part of trade agreement concessions. 1/ We so find in the instant case. From 1965 through the end of 1970 total U.S. imports of coarse cotton fabrics rose from 60 million pounds to 102 million pounds. Imports of sheeting alone increased from 17 million pounds to 34 million pounds. The imports of duck increased from 27 million pounds to 42 million pounds, whereas the imports of twills and osnaburg also rose sharply over the same period--from 13 million to 19 million pounds and

1/ Certain Woven Fabrics: Arista Mills Company . . . Investigations No. TEA-F-12, TC Publication 342, November 1970 and No. TEA-W-57, T.C. Publication No. 371, March 1971; Cotton Osnaburgs and Sheetings: Whittier Mills Company . . . Investigations Nos. TEA-F-29 and TEA-W-103, T.C. Publication No. 426, October 1971; and Certain Yarns, Fabrics, and Other Textile Products: Bibb Manufacturing Company . . . Investigations Nos. TEA-F-31 and TEA-W-112, T.C. Publication No. 432, November 1971.

from 4 million to 7 million pounds, respectively. In the aggregate, the share of domestic consumption supplied by imports of coarse cotton duck, drills, twills, osnaburg, and sheeting rose without interruption from 7 percent in 1965 to 16 percent in 1970 and to 19 percent in 1971. 1/

Inasmuch as a majority of the Commission has already established in previous findings that the increased imports in question have been attributable in major part to trade agreement concessions, it is not necessary to elaborate the details here. It should be noted, however, that on the average, the statutory rates of duty on the fabrics in question have been reduced through trade agreements by about 43 percent.

Finally, there remains the question as to whether the difficulties of this concern that are outlined above are attributable in major part to the increased imports resulting from trade agreement concessions.

In a previous decision by the Commission involving the facilities of one of the affiliates of this concern--that of Lone Star--the Commission was unanimous in the view that increased imports were not the major factor causing or threatening to cause injury to that affiliate. 2/ Lone Star was a relatively small, specialized mill heavily committed to military production. Inasmuch as the decline in its business was attributable principally to the fall-off in sales for defense related activities, the Commission made a negative determination in that investigation.

1/ Computation based on the square yard equivalent of production, plus imports, less exports.

2/ Certain Cotton Yarns and Fabrics: Lone Star Textiles, Inc. . . ., Investigation No. TEA-F-17, T.C. Publication 375, March 1971. Commissioner Young did not participate in this decision. Chairman Pedell and Vice-Chairman Parker were appointed to the Commission subsequent to the investigation.

In the instant case, however, the petition and the investigation relate to all of the mill operations of Otto Goedecke, Inc. The cotton fabrics in question cover a wide spectrum of non-military uses including, for example, fabrics for the production of such articles as awnings, carpet backing, hunting apparel, bags, coarse sheeting for numerous industrial products, and twills for both apparel and other uses. The encroachment by imports into the domestic markets for this wide range of fabrics makes it clear that the ability of the company, overall, to maintain a viable operation has been severely crippled by competition from foreign suppliers. Obviously, such competition was the major factor in the business failure of this firm, and it is our opinion that it qualifies for an affirmative finding and eligibility for adjustment assistance under the provisions of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

Dissenting Views of Commissioner Leonard

This investigation covers the operations of Otto Goedecke, Inc., and its affiliates, Lone Star Textiles, Inc., Red River Cotton Mills, Inc., and Red River Textile Mills, Inc. 1/ Otto Goedecke, Inc., the parent company, has been engaged in the merchandising of raw cotton of staple length 1 inch and under since 1932, with headquarters at Hallettsville, Texas. Its affiliates have been engaged in the production of certain unbleached coarse cotton yarns and fabrics--Lone Star since 1960 and Red River since 1962.

In March 1971, the Commission issued a report to the President regarding investigation No. TEA-F-17 on certain cotton yarns and fabrics produced by Lone Star Textiles, Inc., Hallettsville, Tex., a subsidiary of Otto Goedecke, Inc. 2/ The Commission 3/ determined unanimously that articles like or directly competitive with yarns and fabrics of the kind produced by Lone Star were not, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, serious injury to such firm. I participated in that determination and in my judgement it is also a correct determination in the instant case, which covers the entire Otto Goedecke operation, of which Lone Star Textiles was a significant part.

1/ Red River Textile Mills, Inc., was a nonproducing holding company.
2/ Lone Star Textiles, Inc., TEA-F-17 (March 1971), T.C. publication 375.

3/ Commissioner Young did not participate in this decision. Chairman Bedell and Vice Chairman Parker were appointed subsequent to this investigation.

Raw cotton of the types merchandised by Otto Goedecke, Inc., has been free of duty during the period 1930 to 1972, and has been subject to quota since September 1939 as a part of the annual global quota on U.S. imports of upland types having a staple length under 1-1/8 inches of 14.5 million pounds. The amount under quota has been less than 1 percent of annual U.S. consumption of similar cotton. Because of the quota, imports of raw cotton have not increased and have had little or no effect on the operations of Otto Goedecke, Inc.

* * *

With regard to Lone Star Textiles, Inc., No evidence was submitted in the instant investigation additional to that available to the Commission in the previous investigation which would warrant a different determination. Since 1966, * * * imports of cotton yarns of the types similar to those produced by Lone Star have declined and thus the statute's requirement that there be increased imports was not met with regard to cotton yarns. The difficulties of Lone Star were found to be closely associated with sharp changes in the U.S. demand for duck and osnaburg (the principal fabrics produced by the firm through 1968). When the military demand dropped, beginning in 1967, Lone Star's sales of duck and osnaburg, which were heavily committed to the military, also declined substantially, and the firm encountered severe competition from domestic suppliers of competing materials in attempting to regain some of its former civilian customers. An

increase in imports of duck and osnaburg was found not to be of such magnitude as to have been the major factor in causing injury to Lone Star Textiles, Inc.

Of the articles produced by Red River Cotton Mills, Inc., the situation regarding cotton yarns, duck, and osnaburg requires the same negative determination as that for Lone Star for similar reasons. The principal products of Red River were unbleached coarse cotton sheeting and cotton drills and twills. In addition to the reasoning for the unanimous decision in the Lone Star case, I have previously determined, in the Bibb Manufacturing Co. investigation, that imports of the kinds of coarse cotton fabrics produced by Red River have not increased as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements.

In the Bibb case I filed an opinion and statement with the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of Labor on November 8, 1971, which coincided with the negative opinion of Commissioner Young in the Commission's report to the President on November 9, 1971. 1/ As was said in this statement, factors other than trade-agreement concessions were of much more importance in generating increased imports of coarse cotton fabrics in recent years. These factors included the two-price cotton situation, the widespread construction of new and modern textile plants abroad after World War II, the comprehensive

1/ Bibb Manufacturing Co., TEA-F-31 and TEA-W-112 (November 1971), T.C. publication 432.

programs of certain foreign governments to encourage the exports of textiles, the financial and technical aid offered to developing countries through international agencies, and the inability of the American industry to supply certain segments of the domestic market from time to time.

I must conclude then as follows:

1. Raw cotton - there has been no increase in imports of the types merchandised by Otto Goedecke, Inc.
2. Cotton yarns - there has been no increase in imports in recent years of the types of cotton yarns produced by Lone Star Textiles, Inc., and by Red River Cotton Mills, Inc.
3. Cotton duck and osnaburg - increased imports have not been the major factor in causing injury to the petitioner, nor were increased imports in major part the result of concessions granted in trade agreements.
4. Coarse cotton sheeting and cotton drills and twills - increased imports are not in major part the result of concessions granted in trade agreements.

In view of the foregoing, I find it necessary to make a negative determination for Otto Goedecke, Inc., as a whole.

INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

Scope of the Investigation

This investigation covers the operations of Otto Goedecke, Inc., and its affiliates, Lone Star Textiles, Inc., Red River Cotton Mills, Inc., and Red River Textile Mills, Inc. Otto Goedecke, Inc., the parent company, has been engaged in the merchandising of cotton, staple length 1 inch and under, since 1932, with headquarters at Hallettsville, Tex.

With the acquisition of Mexia Textile Mills, Mexia, Tex., in 1960 and of Guadalupe Valley Cotton Mills, Cuero, Tex., in 1961, Otto Goedecke, Inc., became a producer of unbleached cotton yarns coarser than No. 20 1/ and of unbleached plainwoven fabrics made from these yarns. The two plants were incorporated in 1961 as Lone Star Textiles, Inc. In 1962 Bonham Cotton Mills, Bonham, Tex., a producer of coarse cotton yarns and fabrics, was acquired and incorporated as Red River Cotton Mills, Inc. Red River Textile Mills was incorporated as a holding company for Red River Cotton Mills, and was not a producer.

Lone Star's Mexia plant was primarily a yarn mill making single and plied carded cotton yarns. The Cuero plant was primarily a spinning and weaving mill making cotton duck and osnaburg fabrics of coarse cotton yarns. About half of the yarn output in the

1/ Cotton yarn is numbered according to the number of 840-yard hanks that weigh 1 pound. No. 1 cotton yarn measures 840 yards (1 hank) to the pound; No. 100 cotton yarn measures 84,000 yards (100 hanks) to the pound; the higher the yarn number, the finer the yarn.

two Lone Star plants in the years 1965-66 was produced for sale; one-fourth, in the years 1967-68; and three-fourths, in 1969. Small quantities of twills, drills, and sheetings of coarse cotton yarns were produced prior to 1966. Beginning in 1968, acrylic (manmade fiber) sandbag fabrics were produced to meet military requirements. All fabrics produced were sold in the grey (unbleached and undyed) state.

The Red River Cotton Mills plant at Bonham produced coarse cotton yarns (mainly yarn Nos. 12 to 18 singles) and cotton osnaburg, coarse sheeting, drills and twills, and single-fill duck from the yarns made in the plant and from yarn, mainly Nos. 5 to 8 singles, produced at the Mexia plant. Nearly all the yarn produced in the Red River Cotton Mills plant was for captive use. Acrylic sandbag fabric was produced in 1969. All fabrics were sold in the grey state.

In its petition, the firm listed yarns wholly of cotton, yarn Nos. 3 to 19, single and plied, and plainwoven fabrics, wholly of cotton, of yarn Nos. 1 to 16 as the competing imported articles. Cotton single- and double-fill duck, osnaburg, class A coarse sheeting, 1/ drills and twills, and coarse cotton yarns, single and plied, were listed as the domestic articles like or directly competitive with the aforementioned imported articles. In an accompanying statement, the petition indicated that increased imports of shop towels (made of cotton osnaburg) also contributed to the closing of the plants.

1/ In the public hearing, Mr. Goedecke stated that class B sheeting was one of the fabrics to be included as like or directly competitive with imported articles, although this sheeting was not listed in the petition.

Description and Uses

Yarns of the type produced by Otto Goedecke, Inc., are very coarse carded cotton yarns (coarser than No. 20) and are primarily for use in weaving the ducks, osnaburgs, sheetings, twills, and similar fabrics produced by the firm. Plied yarns (two or more yarns twisted together) of the type produced by this firm are used in the production of the types of duck fabric purchased by the military.

"Duck" is a broad trade term used to denote a range of firm, heavy fabrics of a plain weave which have a wide range of uses. The term is thought to have been first applied to heavy sail fabrics. Some types are known as canvas. In the statistical headnotes 1/ of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA), duck is defined as--

Plain-woven fabrics made of carded yarns, not napped, woven with less than 8 harnesses and without the use of jacquard, lappet, or swivel attachments, the warp and/or filling of which consists of plied yarns or of 2 or more single yarns woven as one, having an average yarn number not over 15, weighing 5 ounces or more per square yard.

The average weight of duck fabrics produced in the United States is about 10 ounces per square yard. Duck is often classified by type based on whether the warp and/or filling yarns are single or plied yarns. Various terms have developed in the trade to designate certain common constructions or types; these include "flat duck," "army duck," "numbered duck," and so forth.

In recent years cotton duck has been used chiefly in tents, tarpaulins, awnings, machinery belts, shoes, backing for tufted carpets,

and clothing (mainly industrial or hunting apparel), and to a lesser extent in bags (including military duffelbags), filtration fabrics, athletic equipment, plastic laminates, industrial hose, and automobiles. Military use accounts for a significant part of total duck consumption, especially during periods of active military engagements. Military orders for duck have been somewhat less during the period of the Vietnam conflict than during the Korean conflict or World War II.

Coarse carded sheeting is a plainwoven fabric, not napped, made of singles yarn averaging from Nos. 4 to 26. The products of Otto Goedecke, Inc., included items similar to those defined in statistical headnote 1(f)(ii) to schedule 3, part 3, subpart A of the TSUSA as class A sheeting (average yarn numbers of 15 or less) and class B sheeting (average yarn numbers over 15 but not over 21). Sheeting has an extremely wide range of uses.

Osnaburg is sometimes known as coarse sheeting. It is of lower count and contains coarser yarns than other types of coarse sheeting. It is defined in statistical headnote 1(f)(i) to schedule 3, part 3, subpart A of the TSUSA as a--

Plain-woven fabric of low construction (that is few yarns per inch), of coarse carded yarn made of short-staple, low-grade cotton, or of a mixture of such cotton and waste, not fancy or figured, and not napped, and having an average yarn number usually in the range between 3 and 10.

Osnaburgs are made of singles yarn, and the total yarn count per square inch is usually under 80. These fabrics are consumed in a

variety of industrial uses, such as automobile interiors, industrial wiping cloths, saturated asphalt fabrics, luggage, upholstered furniture and backing for tufted bathmats. Cotton osnaburg was purchased in large quantities by the military during the Vietnam buildup because of its use in sandbags, but it was later displaced by other textile fabrics, mainly of acrylic and polypropylene fibers.

Twill fabrics have a diagonal effect on the face of the cloth. They include drills, jeans, denims, and tickings. Twill fabrics have a wide range of apparel and industrial uses. Heavy drills are sometimes interchangeable with duck for tentage and similar uses.

U.S. Tariff Treatment

Raw cotton

Raw cotton of the type merchandised by Otto Goedecke, Inc., is free of duty (TSUS item 300.10). Cotton of the upland type having a staple length under 1-1/8 inches, which includes the types merchandised by Otto Goedecke, Inc., has been subject to an annual global quota of 14,516,193 pounds since 1939.

Cotton yarns

The statutory rates of duty established in 1930 on cotton yarns of the types produced by the petitioner remained unchanged until 1948 (table 1). For carded singles grey yarns, wholly of cotton, the original rate was 5 percent ad valorem plus three-tenths of 1 percent ad valorem for each yarn number. In 1948, pursuant to a concession under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the increment increases applicable to each yarn number were reduced to one-fourth of 1 percent. In 1956 the rates were further reduced under the GATT in two stages--the final stage effective June 30, 1957--to 4.5 percent ad valorem plus 0.225 percent for each yarn number.

These rates remained in effect until reduced by about 28 percent in the sixth (Kennedy) round of tariff negotiations sponsored by the Contracting Parties to the GATT. Effective January 1, 1972, the rate is 3.24 percent ad valorem plus 0.16 percent for each number. This represents a total reduction from 1930 to date of about 39 percent.

The rate on plied yarns of the types produced by the petitioner was originally 5 percent above the rate on singles grey yarns; it became 4.75 percent above in 1956 and 4.5 percent above in 1957. On January 1, 1972, the rate became 3.25 percent above that for singles grey yarns, representing a total rate reduction of about 38 percent since 1930.

Shipments of cotton yarns to the United States have been limited to some degree since 1956. During 1957-61 Japan voluntarily limited exports of cotton products to this country. Since October 1961, imports of cotton products (including yarns and fabrics) from most countries have been subject to restraint under the short-term agreement (October 1961-September 1962) and the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA) (October 1962 to the present). Imports of cotton yarn are specifically limited in LTA categories 1 through 4.

Cotton fabrics

The U.S. rates of duty on cotton fabrics of the types produced by Lone Star Textiles, Inc., and Red River Cotton Mills, Inc., were essentially unchanged from 1930 until the granting of concessions, originally negotiated with Japan under the GATT, effective September 10, 1955 (table 2). The rates applicable before the reductions ranged from 10.35 to 16.65 percent ad valorem (yarn Nos. 1 to 19) on most unbleached coarse cotton fabrics. The lower rates resulting from the Japanese trade agreement in 1955 represented an average

reduction of just over 25 percent, with a resulting rate range of 7.75 to 12.25 percent ad valorem. The rates of duty were further reduced in the Kennedy Round, to become effective in five annual stages beginning January 1, 1968. With the implementation of the final stage on January 1, 1972, the present rates are about 43 percent less than the 1930 rates, ranging from 5.9 to 9.32 percent ad valorem on unbleached fabric, yarn Nos. 1 to 19.

Shipments to the United States of cotton duck currently have specific limits in LTA category 26--other woven fabrics, not elsewhere specified, carded--pursuant to bilateral agreements under the LTA. There are also specific limits on imports of osnaburg and coarse sheeting under LTA category 9--carded sheeting--and on drills and twills under LTA category 22--twill and sateen, carded.

U.S. Consumption

Cotton yarns

Apparent U.S. consumption of carded cotton yarns for sale, Nos. 1 to 19, in 1961 was 427 million pounds; it increased irregularly to 569 million pounds in 1966 and then declined steadily to 397 million pounds in 1970 and 1971 (table 3).

Cotton fabrics

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

U.S. consumption of the unbleached coarse cotton fabrics herein considered increased from 1.9 billion square yards in 1964 to about 2.2 billion square yards in 1966 and 1967, then declined to 1.6 billion square yards in 1970 and 1971 (table 4). Coarse carded-cotton fabrics, such as duck, osnaburg, and sheeting, find their greatest use in household and industrial markets and are usually little influenced by the dress and casual-apparel markets. However, in the household and industrial markets there are a myriad of end uses for coarse cotton fabrics. Consumption in most of these end-use categories has been greatly influenced not only by changing market requirements but also by competition from substitute materials, such as manmade-fiber fabrics, plastics, paper, and nonwoven fabrics. While increased consumption of tents, automobiles, canvas shoes, and bag materials, to mention a few products, has expanded potential markets for coarse cotton fabrics, displacement by competing materials has had a somewhat negating effect. Examples of such displacement include coated nylon, which competes in tents, tarpaulins, and other uses; plastics, in industrial hose, luggage, and shoes; nonwoven fabrics, in carpet backing, industrial clothing, and filter fabrics; and polypropylene and paper, in grain and feed bagging. In addition, shipping in bulk has lessened the demand for bag fabrics such as osnaburg and coarse sheeting. The estimated consumption of cotton fabrics in some of these major end uses is shown in table 5.

Duck.--Annual U.S. consumption of unbleached duck increased from 329 million square yards in 1964 to 450 million square yards in 1966 and then declined--almost without interruption--to 320

million square yards in 1971 (table 6). Requirements for the Vietnam buildup accounted for a substantial part of the peak consumption in 1966 and 1967, with military requirements accounting for as much as 11 percent of total duck consumption. Cotton duck consumption by the military peaked in 1967 at 49 million square yards, then dropped to 5 million square yards in 1970 and to about 3 million square yards in 1971 (table 7). Cotton duck is used by the military principally for tents, tarpaulins, and special covers for machinery and equipment; it is also used in certain clothing items, cots, and target cloth. Similarly, major civilian markets include tents, awnings, and tarpaulins, as well as numerous industrial uses.

Osnaburg.--Annual U.S. consumption of unbleached cotton osnaburg rose, also because of the Vietnam buildup, from 313 million square yards in 1964 to 527 million square yards in 1967. Consumption subsequently declined to 324 million square yards in 1970 but rose to 332 million square yards in 1971 (table 8). Military use of osnaburg in 1967 accounted for 46 percent (244 million square yards) of total domestic consumption. By far the major use of osnaburg in 1966 and 1967 was in making sandbags. However, the consumption of cotton osnaburg in sandbags declined sharply in 1968 (table 7) and was nil in 1969-71 because the Department of Defense had switched from using cotton osnaburg to using polypropylene and acrylic materials (table 6). End items utilizing osnaburg fabrics in the civilian market include upholstery, feed bags, furniture fabrics, and mattress covers to mention but a few.

Coarse sheeting.--U.S. consumption of unbleached coarse cotton sheeting followed a pattern similar to that of duck and osnaburg, rising from 415 million square yards in 1964 to 466 million square yards in 1967 and then declining to 362 million square yards in 1971--representing a 22-percent decline from 1967 (table 8). Military uses accounted for only 9 percent of apparent consumption in the peak year, 1967. The major markets for coarse cotton sheeting include flour, feed and grain bagging, linings, and numerous industrial uses.

Drills and twills.--U.S. consumption of unbleached cotton drills and twills peaked at almost 900 million square yards in 1966, when it was 5 percent larger than in 1964 (856 million square yards (table 6)).

U.S. Production

Cotton yarn for sale

Estimated U.S. production of coarse carded cotton yarn for sale (Nos. 1 to 19) increased from 421 million pounds in 1961 to a high of 536 million pounds in 1966 and then declined to 399 million pounds in 1971, representing a drop of 26 percent (table 3).

Cotton fabrics

U.S. production of cotton fabrics of the types produced by the applicant amounted to 1.8 billion square yards in 1964, increased slightly in 1965 and 1966, but decreased to 1.3 billion square yards in 1971 (table 4).

Duck.--U.S. production of unbleached duck, including the types produced by the petitioner, increased from 294 million square yards in 1964 to a peak in 1966, during the Vietnam buildup, of 370 million square yards (table 6). Because of the military importance of duck fabrics, domestic producers have at times been unable to meet both civilian and military demand during wartime. This situation arose in 1964 and 1967, and domestic production was supplemented to a large extent by increased imports in those years. From the peak in 1966, production decreased to an estimated 244 million square yards in 1971, 34 percent less than in 1966.

Osnaburg.--U.S. production of unbleached osnaburg followed a somewhat similar pattern to that of duck, increasing from 305 million square yards in 1964 to a peak of 504 million square yards in 1967 (table 8). Again, this was the result of the Vietnam buildup and the subsequent increase in demand for sandbags. Production declined to 309 million square yards in 1971.

Coarse sheeting.--In the period 1964-71, U.S. production of unbleached coarse cotton sheeting of yarn Nos. 1 to 19 peaked in 1964 at 399 million square yards and, while nearly matching this total in 1965 and 1966, consistently declined thereafter to a low of 229 million square yards in 1971 (table 8). Hence, there was a decrease of about 43 percent over the period. The petitioner, as well as some others dealing in coarse sheeting, contended that such a decline stems predominantly from the dramatic increase in import penetration--from 8 percent to 38 percent of domestic consumption between 1964 and 1971--and the increased use of substitute materials, mainly fabrics of man-made fibers.

Drills and twills.--U.S. production of unbleached drill and twill fabrics increased from 844 million square yards in 1964 to 863 million square yards in 1965. After 1965, however, production decreased sharply to a low of 489 million square yards in 1971, about 42 percent less than in 1965 (table 6).

U.S. Imports

Raw cotton

As pointed out in the section on U.S. tariff treatment, raw cotton of the type merchandised by Otto Goedecke is subject to quota. This quota has consistently been less than 1 percent of U.S. consumption.

Cotton yarns

U.S. imports of carded cotton yarns of Nos. 1 to 19 increased sharply during the mid-1960's, when there was a critical shortage of yarns resulting from the Vietnam buildup (table 9). Imports of 34.5 million pounds in 1966 represented three times the total of 11.5 million pounds in 1965; imports subsequently decreased to 7.2 million pounds in 1971. In the latter year they were nearly 80 percent lower than in 1966.

Eighty percent of imports or more in each year of the 1964-71 period were singles, of grey yarn, although imports of plied yarns in 1966 were about nine times as large as those in 1964 (table 9). Imports of plied yarns have since declined below the level in 1966, but they have remained well above that in 1965.

Mexico, Portugal, Brazil, Colombia, and the United Arab Republic have been the principal suppliers of coarse carded cotton yarns in recent years, with imports from Mexico, Portugal, and Brazil (particularly Mexico) showing large increases in 1966 (table 10). Although the imports from each of these countries declined after 1966, they were the principal suppliers in 1971, together accounting for 87 percent of total imports in that year.

Imports of yarn from Mexico were not controlled under the LTA during 1966. They have since been restricted, however, under the terms of a bilateral agreement negotiated under the provisions of the LTA. Imports from the other principal suppliers of coarse cotton yarns were under restrictions during 1966, but, because of critical shortages of such yarns, several countries (Brazil, Portugal, Israel, Colombia, and Spain) were granted special one-time allowances above their control levels. These special allowances have not been repeated since 1966. Imports of yarn (both carded and combed of all numbers) from all these countries except Israel are currently restricted under the provisions of the LTA.

Cotton fabrics

U.S. imports of coarse cotton fabrics herein considered increased from 103 million square yards in 1964 to 297 million square yards in 1971 (table 4).

Duck.--Annual U.S. imports of unbleached cotton duck increased sharply from 37 million square yards in 1964 to over 82 million square yards in 1967 and have since fluctuated, averaging about 74 million square yards in the period 1968-71. The rapid rise in imports during the mid-60's resulted from a shift of domestic production from civilian to military uses in the Vietnam buildup. The ratio of imports to domestic consumption followed an upward trend, increasing from 11 percent in 1964 to 24 percent in 1971 (table 6).

Hong Kong has been by far the leading supplier of duck in recent years, accounting for about 45 percent (35.6 million square yards) of 1971 imports. Other important suppliers have been the Republic of Korea, Pakistan, India, Mexico, and, more recently, Brazil (table 11). All of these suppliers of duck have specific limitations on their exports of this fabric to the United States, pursuant to bilateral agreements under article 4 of the LTA.

Coarse sheeting. 1/--Annual U.S. imports of unbleached coarse cotton sheeting have increased substantially in recent years, from 31.6 million square yards in 1964 to 136.4 million square yards in 1971. The ratio of imports to domestic consumption increased from 8 percent to 38 percent over this period (table 8). The principal suppliers have been Pakistan and Hong Kong, with India, Egypt, Taiwan, and Brazil as suppliers of lesser importance (table 12).

1/ Unbleached, classes A and B, of yarn Nos. 1 to 19.

Osnaburg.--U.S. imports of unbleached cotton osnaburgs increased sharply during the mid-1960's because of a critical shortage of domestic fabric for military sandbags caused by the Vietnam buildup. During 1964-67, annual imports nearly tripled (increasing from 8 million square yards to 23 million square yards), while the ratio of imports to consumption rose from 3 to only 4 percent as domestic production also increased. Imports declined in 1968, but thereafter regained the 1967 level by 1971. In the latter year, imports supplied 7 percent of consumption as domestic production declined to about what it was in 1964 (table 8).

Hong Kong was by far the principal supplier during the period, accounting for 70 percent (16.4 million square yards) of the total in 1971. Other leading suppliers were Egypt, Mexico, and Spain (table 13).

U.S. imports of cotton shop towels made of osnaburg increased from 4.4 million pounds in 1964 to 7.7 million pounds in 1969.

No specific limitation on exports of osnaburgs to the United States are currently in effect under the LTA with respect to the leading suppliers of such fabrics. Although some of these countries have limitations on exports of sheetings (LTA category 9), which includes osnaburgs, these limitations are several times as large as their exports of osnaburgs.

Drills and twills.--Annual U.S. imports of drills and twills (of yarn Nos. 1 to 19), including the types listed by the petitioner as being highly competitive, more than doubled in 1964-71; they

increased from 25 million square yards in 1964 to 50 million square yards in 1967, then dropped to 39 million square yards in 1968 and increased irregularly to 59 million square yards in 1971 (table 6). The ratio of imports to consumption rose steadily from 3 to 11 percent over this period. The major supplier of drills and twills in 1971 was Hong Kong, supplying 43 percent of total imports, with India and Brazil together accounting for 24 percent (see quantity figures in table 14).

U.S. Exports

Annual U.S. exports of carded cotton yarn of Nos. 1 to 19 were estimated to range between 1.2 million and 2.1 million pounds during the 8-year period 1961-68 (table 3). Exports increased sharply from 1.7 million pounds in 1968 to 17.8 million pounds in 1969. They amounted to 8.8 million pounds in 1970 and to 8.6 million pounds in 1971.

The huge increase in 1969 was caused by exports to Indonesia on purchase orders issued pursuant to the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (Public Law 480, 83d Cong., 2d sess.). Large shipments were made to Ghana in 1970 and to Indonesia in 1971, also under Public Law 480. Under the Public Law 480 program, the sales are made for foreign currencies, and the exporter is reimbursed by the U.S. Government in dollars. The foreign currencies are deposited in the foreign countries to the credit of

the U.S. Treasury and used in accordance with agreements negotiated by the United States and the individual foreign countries. Exports of cotton yarn exceeded imports in 1969-71 as a result of the shipments under Public Law 480.

Exports of the coarse carded fabrics under consideration were comparatively small throughout the period 1964-71 (tables 6 and 8). Exports of duck, twill, drill, and sheeting amounted to 0.7 percent of production in the 4-year period 1968-71 and were equivalent to 3.4 percent of imports. In 1964, exports of unbleached cotton drills and twills and unbleached cotton sheeting were higher than in any subsequent year.

Prices of Cotton Fabrics

U.S. importers' selling prices of coarse cotton fabrics are and have been generally below domestic producers' prices of such fabrics. Prices vary by constructions of a given fabric type (duck, osnaburg, sheeting, and so forth). To give a comparison of selling prices of various coarse cotton fabrics produced by Otto Goedecke, Inc., with those of similar imported fabrics, data were collected by questionnaire from Otto Goedecke, Inc., and from importers. The fabric constructions selected were based on those sold in largest volume by Otto Goedecke, Inc., during 1965-69. The prices are based on an average of selling prices on January 1 and July 1 of 1969, since that was the last full year of operation and sales by Otto Goedecke, Inc.

Actual selling prices and calculated selling prices of importers, (assuming they paid the 1930 rate of duty) and selling prices of Otto Goedecke, Inc., on selected constructions of duck, osnaburg, sheeting, and drills and twills in 1969 are * * *

Otto Goedecke, Inc.

Organization and status

As indicated previously, Otto Goedecke, Inc., was started as a proprietorship in 1932 in Hallettsville, Tex., merchandising raw cotton. Subsequently, Goedecke became one of the 10 largest raw cotton merchants in the United States. 1/ The firm was incorporated in 1946.

In 1960 Otto Goedecke, Inc., launched a program of expansion into textile production by purchasing the Mexia (Tex.) Textile Mills, which had been operating since 1925. In 1961 the Guadalupe Valley Cotton Mills in Cuero, Tex., which had been in operation since 1902, was acquired and, with the Mexia plant, incorporated under the name Lone Star Textiles, Inc. A year later the Bonham Cotton Mill, organized in 1905 in Bonham, Tex., was acquired and incorporated as Red River Cotton Mills, Inc. Red River Textile Mills, Inc., was established as a nonproducing holding company. All three plants, which produced primarily coarse plainwoven cotton cloth in the grey and yarn for sale and captive use, required considerable updating

1/ As a result of the bankruptcy of certain of its textile mills, Goedecke cannot conduct its cotton-merchandising business at present.

of equipment following purchase by Otto Goedecke, Inc. Substantial expenditures were made to rebuild old machinery and to purchase new machinery, particularly machinery for making yarn.

Of the two Lone Star plants, the one at Cuero, Tex. (Guadalupe Division), produced mainly duck and osnaburg fabrics and yarn used in these fabrics and for sale, while the Mexia Division was mainly a yarn operation, producing singles yarns in the range of Nos. 4 to 20, as well as some plied yarns. When the military demand for duck and osnaburg fabrics (and indirectly yarn) declined sharply after 1967,

* * *

* * * * *

Statistical

Appendix

Table 1.--Carded yarn, wholly of cotton, Nos. 1 to 19: Changes in U.S. rates of duty and U.S. imports for consumption, specified years 1930 to 1972

Year	:Not bleached, mercerized, : colored, or plied <u>1/</u>		: Bleached, mercerized, : colored or plied <u>2/</u>		: Total : imports
	: Range in : rate of duty	: Imports	: Range in : rate of duty	: Imports	
	: Percent : ad valorem	: 1,000 : pounds	: Percent : ad valorem	: 1,000 : pounds	: 1,000 : pounds
1930-----	5.3 -10.7	3/	10.03-15.7	3/	3/
1948-----	5.25- 9.75	3/	10.25-14.75	3/	3/
1956-----	4.99- 9.26	3/	9.74-14.01	3/	3/
1957-----	4.73- 8.78	3/	9.23-13.28	3/	3/
1960-----		3,440		4/ 437	4/ 3,877
1961-----		5,264		4/ 305	4/ 5,569
1962-----		8,138		4/ 763	4/ 8,901
1963-----		5/ 7,893		4/ 718	4/ 8,611
1964-----		8,771		1,010	9,781
1965-----		10,302		1,207	11,509
1966-----		29,102		5,366	34,468
1967-----		15,264		2,605	17,869
1968-----	4.46- 8.27	16,323	8.66-12.47	2,674	18,897
1969-----	4.19- 7.77	9,677	8.39-11.77	1,601	11,278
1970-----	3.93- 7.27	6,662	7.82-10.97	1,721	8,383
1971-----	3.66- 6.77	5,364	7.16-10.27	1,813	7,177
1972-----	3.4 - 6.28	6/	6.65- 9.53	6/	6/

1/ TSUSA Nos. 301.01 to 301.19.

2/ TSUSA Nos. 302.0120 to 302.1920; 302.0122 to 302.1922; and 302.0124 to 302.1924.

3/ Data not available but believed to be relatively small.

4/ Includes all yarn numbers.

5/ Partly estimated.

6/ Not available.

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

Note.--The lower limit of the range in duty rate applies to yarn No. 1; the upper limit applies to yarn No. 19.

Table C.--Certain unbleached coarse cotton fabrics, yarn Nos. 1 to 19: 1/ Changes in U.S. rates of duty and U.S. imports for consumption, specified years 1930 to 1972

Year	Rate of duty	(Imports in thousands of pounds)				
		Total ^{2/}	Duck	Osnaburg	Sheeting	Twills
1930	10.35-16.65	92				
1939		97				
1948		352				
1949		^{3/}				
1950		1,447				
1951		5,685				
1952		193				
1953		1,606				
1954		713	^{2/}	^{2/}		^{2/}
1955		3,099				
1956	7.75-12.25	3,682				
1957		5,547				
1958		8,106				
1959		24,555				
1960		66,307				
1961		47,456				
1962		43,439				
1963		48,313				
1964		43,267	20,183	2,779	9,726	10,579
1965		60,462	26,731	3,658	16,753	13,320
1966		86,053	42,126	6,443	19,437	16,047
1967		100,124	44,239	7,721	27,342	20,822
1968	7.38-11.66	81,520	33,471	5,143	26,487	16,419
1969	7.01-11.07	98,981	42,701	7,000	29,917	19,363
1970	6.64-10.49	101,584	41,541	6,592	34,201	19,250
1971	6.27- 9.9	114,256	41,927	7,952	39,378	24,999
1972	5.9 - 9.32	^{3/}	^{3/}	^{3/}	^{3/}	^{3/}

^{1/} Cotton fabrics, not fancy or figured, not bleached, and not colored (TSUSA Nos. 320.01 to 320.19).

^{2/} Data by specific fabric type are not available for the years 1930-63. Annual totals for the specified years 1930 to 1963 include imports of unbleached coarse cotton fabrics of yarn Nos. 1 to 20.

^{3/} Not available.

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

Table 3. Unbleached carded cotton yarns for sale, Nos. 1 to 19: 1/ U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-71

Year	Production ^{2/}	Imports	Exports ^{2/}	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	1000 pounds	1000 pounds	1000 pounds	1000 pounds	Percent
1961	421,193	2/ 8,000	1,764	427,429	2
1962	420,340	2/ 14,000	1,617	432,723	3
1963	412,999	2/ 13,000	1,589	424,410	3
1964	465,996	9,781	1,171	474,606	2
1965	495,772	11,509	1,450	505,831	2
1966	536,071	34,468	1,715	568,824	6
1967	458,149	17,869	2,073	473,945	4
1968	415,834	18,897	1,657	433,074	4
1969	417,566	11,278	17,812	411,032	3
1970	397,321	8,383	8,752	396,952	2
1971	398,910	7,187	8,621	397,476	2

1/ The yarn number range sold by Lone Star Textiles, Inc. and Red River Cotton Mills, Inc.

2/ Estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission.

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

Table 4.--Unbleached coarse cotton duck, drills, twills, osnaburg, and sheeting (classes A and B): 1/ U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1964-71

Year	Production <u>2/</u>	Imports	Exports <u>3/</u>	Apparent consumption <u>3/</u>	Ratio of imports to consumption
	Million sq. yd.	Million sq. yd.	Million sq. yd.	Million sq. yd.	Percent
1964	4/ 1,837	103	30	1,910	5.4
1965	4/ 1,932	148	10	2,070	7.1
1966	2,054	209	8	2,255	9.3
1967	2,011	243	8	2,246	10.8
1968	1,689	206	9	1,886	10.9
1969	1,539	247	8	1,778	13.9
1970	1,343	253	10	1,586	16.0
1971	5/ 1,270	297	7	1,560	19.0

1/ Yarn Nos. 1 to 19, the yarn number range made by Otto Goedecke, Inc.

2/ Converted from linear yards to square yards by the use of factors derived from data in U.S. Department of Commerce publication Current Industrial Reports, MQ-22F.1(68)-1 supp.

3/ Exports of osnaburg, believed to have been less than 1 percent of production, are not separately reported and have not been included in deriving apparent consumption.

4/ Data on drills and twills partly withheld.

5/ Preliminary.

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

Table 5.—U.S. consumption of certain coarse cotton fabrics, by specified end use, specified years 1960 to 1970

Item	1960	1964	1967	1969	1970 1/
Drapery and upholstery	417,743	345,361	389,754	374,604	350,751
Carpet backings	38,711	64,164	78,350	68,820	53,396
Auto uses	124,237	145,218	139,303	126,822	116,030
Awnings	24,700	21,948	11,477	11,064	9,838
Machinery belts	14,679	29,175	29,349	33,305	29,937
Wiping cloths	34,839	35,808	46,926	43,803	41,613
Luggage	37,289	42,378	42,070	43,320	39,996
Saturated asphalt fabrics	13,095	15,524	16,297	16,808	12,377
Shoes	100,096	159,435	147,054	136,077	132,900
Tarpaulins	32,103	31,026	38,287	34,580	30,201
Tents	35,640	46,805	85,175	66,516	75,447
Mail bags	3,577	3,559	4,226	5,477	3,033
Book bindings	38,042	58,668	68,735	60,289	56,530

1/ Preliminary.

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

Table 6. Unbleached cotton duck, drills, twills: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1964-71

Type of fabric, and year	Production 1/	Imports 2/	Exports	Apparent consumption 2/	Ratio of imports to consumption
	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.	Perc
Duck, unbleached:					
1964	294,482	37,014	2,075	329,421	11
1965	317,253	49,278	2,329	364,202	14
1966	370,119	81,558	1,460	450,217	18
1967	366,762	82,258	2,255	446,765	18
1968	357,653	63,398	2,369	418,682	15
1969	365,168	82,599	1,939	445,828	19
1970	275,966	73,210	2,002	347,174	21
1971	244,094	78,709	1,651	320,287	24
Drills and twills, unbleached:					
1964	843,955	24,968	12,599	856,324	3
1965	862,935	31,755	4,472	890,218	4
1966	859,082	43,982	3,233	899,831	5
1967	760,203	49,553	3,727	806,029	6
1968	596,519	39,402	4,654	631,267	6
1969	522,095	42,331	4,906	561,333	8
1970	499,591	43,361	6,472	536,480	8
1971	488,644	58,996	2,006	545,634	11

1/ Converted from linear yards to square yards by the use of factors derived from data in U.S. Department of Commerce publication Current Industrial Reports, MQ-22T.1(68)-1 suppl.

2/ Import data for drills and twills are for such fabrics of yarn Nos. 1 to 19 only, the yarn number range made by Red River Cotton Mills, Inc.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Figures partly withheld.

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

Table 7. Cotton duck, osnaburg, drills, twills, and sheeting: Estimated consumption by U.S. military forces, 1965-71

Type of fabric	(In thousands of square yards)						
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Duck	2,457	26,663	48,656	16,342	10,064	4,995	2,700
Osnaburg:							
For sandbags <u>1/</u>	25,502	107,089	242,420	65,284	-	-	-
Other	1,384	727	1,810	2,291	2,104	1,253	600
Total osnaburg	26,886	107,816	244,230	67,575	2,104	1,253	600
Drills	831	2,919	3,274	4,599	35	-	-
Twills	2,052	15,638	15,013	1,854	1,524	434	396
Sheeting	21,061	30,858	43,229	31,814	5,444	12,905	3,704
Total	53,287	183,894	354,402	122,184	19,171	19,587	7,400

1/ Data are for fiscal years ending June 30.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Cotton Situation.

Table 8.--Unbleached coarse cotton sheeting and osnaburg: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1964-71

Type of fabric and year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.	1,000 sq. yd.	Percent
Osnaburg, unbleached:					
1964	304,680	8,412	2/	2/ 313,092	3
1965	357,601	11,864	2/	2/ 369,465	3
1966	426,246	19,761	2/	2/ 446,007	4
1967	504,000	23,429	2/	2/ 527,429	4
1968	376,658	16,319	2/	2/ 392,977	4
1969	344,417	21,337	2/	2/ 365,808	6
1970	303,174	20,378	2/	2/ 323,552	6
1971	3/ 308,859	23,508	2/	2/ 332,367	7
Sheeting, unbleached: <u>4/</u>					
1964	398,908	31,641	15,170	415,379	8
1965	394,201	55,491	3,509	446,183	12
1966	398,681	63,641	2,989	459,333	14
1967	380,268	87,823	1,604	466,487	19
1968	358,587	87,314	1,670	444,231	20
1969	307,345	99,216	1,022	405,539	25
1970	264,185	116,052	1,418	378,819	31
1971	3/ 228,570	136,425	3,067	361,928	38

1/ Converted from linear yards to square yards by the use of factors derived from data in U.S. Department of Commerce publication Current Industrial Reports, MQ-22T.1(68)-1 supp.
2/ Exports of osnaburg, believed to have been less than 1 percent of production, are not separately reported and have not been deducted in deriving apparent consumption.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ Includes only coarse sheeting (classes A and B) of yarn Nos. 1 to 19.

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

Table 9.---Carded yarn, wholly of cotton, Nos. 1 to 19: U.S. imports for consumption, by type, 1964-71

Type	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)							
Singles:								
Grey	8,771	10,302	29,102	15,264	16,323	9,677	6,662	5,364
Mercerized	64	19	80	1	-	8	10	-
Bleached or colored	471	593	1,021	722	644	280	221	312
Plied	475	595	4,265	1,882	1,930	1,313	1,490	1,501
Total	9,781	11,509	34,468	17,869	18,897	11,278	8,383	7,177
	Value (1,000 dollars)							
Singles:								
Grey	3,494	4,110	12,033	5,942	6,493	3,994	2,663	2,302
Mercerized	29	9	38	1/	-	5	4	-
Bleached or colored	284	347	610	389	338	156	108	153
Plied	217	278	1,856	817	899	611	729	739
Total	4,024	4,744	14,537	7,149	7,730	4,766	3,504	3,194

1/ Less than \$500.

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

Table 10.---Carded yarn, wholly of cotton, Nos. 1 to 19: U.S. imports for consumption, by sources, 1964-71

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)							
Portugal	4,254	3,516	6,789	2,901	4,569	2,851	2,407	2,940
Mexico	557	844	14,171	5,959	3,247	3,059	2,355	1,968
Brazil	1,121	3,169	7,051	4,168	1,861	2,245	2,178	1,300
Colombia	2,028	2,550	2,936	1,627	3,852	1,110	469	652
United Arab Republic	-	-	14	2,225	2,197	1,592	932	192
Italy	-	11	98	102	90	52	70	32
United Kingdom	1	-	9	-	-	2	56	-
Spain	934	941	1,716	394	2,437	291	-	5
Israel	337	200	729	210	366	63	-	5
All other	549	278	955	283	278	3	26	75
Total	9,781	11,509	34,458	17,869	18,897	11,278	8,383	7,177

Value (1,000 dollars)

Portugal	1,840	1,580	5,078	1,300	1,289	1,325	1,076	1,389
Mexico	211	364	5,962	2,369	1,422	1,354	1,021	918
Brazil	385	1,139	2,687	1,444	665	772	723	463
Colombia	873	1,073	1,268	725	1,169	477	209	275
United Arab Republic	-	-	7	906	894	651	380	80
Italy	-	8	48	42	43	23	36	15
United Kingdom	1	-	3	-	-	1	24	-
Spain	361	378	694	152	979	131	-	2
Israel	145	88	333	89	149	29	-	2
All other	208	114	457	122	120	3	35	50
Total	4,024	4,744	14,537	7,149	7,730	4,766	3,504	3,194

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

Table 11.--Cotton duck, unbleached, yarn Nos. 1 to 19: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1969-71

Source	1969	1970	1971
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)		
Hong Kong-----	19,428	19,579	20,113
Republic of Korea-----	6,718	6,249	6,715
Pakistan-----	2,789	3,000	4,244
India-----	3,911	3,270	3,290
Brazil-----	930	2,566	2,281
Mexico-----	2,475	2,768	2,032
All other-----	6,450	4,110	3,594
Total-----	42,701	41,541	42,269
	Quantity (1,000 square yards)		
Hong Kong-----	36,486	31,648	31,562
Republic of Korea-----	14,368	13,361	13,808
Pakistan-----	5,933	6,347	9,182
India-----	6,642	4,935	5,935
Brazil-----	967	3,005	2,912
Mexico-----	5,770	6,464	4,660
All other-----	12,432	7,450	6,650
Total-----	82,599	73,210	73,709
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Hong Kong-----	7,822	7,950	8,498
Republic of Korea-----	2,779	2,737	2,939
Pakistan-----	1,035	1,126	1,732
India-----	1,641	1,358	1,559
Brazil-----	360	994	944
Mexico-----	1,024	1,158	869
All other-----	3,053	2,002	1,800
Total-----	17,715	17,325	18,341

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 12.--Cotton sheeting, unbleached, yarn Nos. 1 to 19: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1969-71

Source	1969	1970	1971
Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Pakistan-----	4,321	5,667	9,521
Hong Kong-----	6,761	8,746	7,709
India-----	6,269	4,304	5,557
Egypt-----	3,150	3,605	4,446
Taiwan-----	2,848	3,702	3,160
Brazil-----	195	3,366	2,264
All other-----	6,373	4,811	6,721
Total-----	29,917	34,201	39,378
Quantity (1,000 square yards)			
Pakistan-----	16,332	23,362	38,216
Hong Kong-----	21,079	26,908	25,169
India-----	20,040	14,247	18,874
Egypt-----	10,195	12,343	15,385
Taiwan-----	9,727	12,714	10,885
Brazil-----	698	11,931	7,921
All other-----	21,145	14,547	19,975
Total-----	99,216	116,052	136,425
Value (1,000 dollars)			
Pakistan-----	1,857	2,555	4,524
Hong Kong-----	3,280	4,359	4,118
India-----	2,732	2,001	2,766
Egypt-----	1,310	1,574	1,941
Taiwan-----	1,294	1,766	1,641
Brazil-----	84	1,390	1,046
All other-----	3,104	2,375	3,304
Total-----	13,661	16,020	19,341

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

Table 13.--Cotton osnaburg, unbleached, yarn Nos. 1 to 19: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1969-71

Source	1969	1970	1971
Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Hong Kong-----	4,223	4,139	5,741
Egypt-----	530	337	621
Mexico-----	965	522	503
Spain-----	621	401	353
India-----	107	107	263
Pakistan-----	428	244	203
All other-----	126	842	269
Total-----	7,000	6,592	7,952
Quantity (1,000 square yards)			
Hong Kong-----	11,927	12,173	16,432
Egypt-----	1,543	964	1,799
Mexico-----	2,984	1,583	1,490
Spain-----	2,178	1,415	1,204
India-----	399	410	771
Pakistan-----	1,904	928	780
All other-----	402	2,905	1,033
Total-----	21,337	20,378	23,508
Value (1,000 dollars)			
Hong Kong-----	1,577	1,622	2,307
Egypt-----	190	124	233
Mexico-----	407	222	232
Spain-----	241	160	140
India-----	39	45	87
Pakistan-----	167	99	83
All other-----	40	310	114
Total-----	2,661	2,582	3,197

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

Note: Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 14.--Cotton twills, unbleached, yarn Nos. 1 to 19: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1969-71

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

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

