

TABLE 1.—U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF KNITTED OUTERWEAR OF WOOL, MAN-MADE FIBERS, AND COTTON
[In thousands of pounds]

Year	Quantity			
	Wool	Man-made	Cotton	Total
1956-----	2,535	70	(1)	(1)
1957-----	2,690	59	(1)	(1)
1958-----	3,135	85	2 3,174	6,394
1959-----	4,838	85	4,170	9,093
1960-----	6,532	308	4,518	11,358
1961-----	7,399	387	4,550	12,336
1962-----	11,486	3 1,581	6,671	19,738
1963-----	16,918	3 2,383	6,003	25,304
1964-----	19,275	4,583	6,152	30,010
1965-----	26,673	10,519	9,801	46,993
1966-----	24,954	16,131	14,381	55,466
1967-----	23,757	27,373	13,296	64,426
(Index 1958=100)				
1956-----	80.9	82.4	(1)	(1)
1957-----	85.8	69.4	(1)	(1)
1958-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1959-----	154.3	100.0	131.4	142.2
1960-----	208.4	362.4	142.3	177.6
1961-----	236.0	455.3	143.3	192.9
1962-----	366.4	1,860.0	210.2	308.7
1963-----	539.6	2,804.7	189.1	395.7
1964-----	614.8	5,392.9	193.8	469.3
1965-----	850.8	12,387.1	308.8	735.0
1966-----	796.0	18,978.8	453.1	867.5
1967-----	757.8	32,203.5	418.9	1,007.6

¹ Not available.

² Includes other vegetable fibers.

³ Estimated.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Imports of Merchandise for Consumption, reports FT-110, FT-125, FT-246, and IM-146.

To appreciate further what this import total means, an attempt may be made to relate it to the total domestic production. But in doing so it should be noted at the outset that we have included in domestic production not only the output of knitted outerwear mills, which is to say integrated producers who begin with yarns and do their own knitting, but we have also included the products of knitted outerwear fabrics sold to apparel cutters; and, in order to allay any possible question, we have assumed that such types of knitted fabric sold in the piece have *all* wound up in knitted outerwear end products. We know at the outset that this is not the case—that not all did go into domestic knitted outerwear, and we know that the figure used to measure the domestic output should be somewhat less because certain types of knitted fabric, such as overcoating, though thus included in the production of knitted outerwear in the United States, actually went into products not included in knitted outerwear imports. We have chosen thus to proceed in order to avoid too many estimated premises for our conclusions.

The details of the study have been set forth in detail in Appendices A-E, so that your Committee may be fully informed of the procedures we have followed.

The point to be emphasized here is that on this basis the ratios of imports to domestic production and to domestic consumption resulting from this study are understated.

But even on this basis imports are found to represent 21.4% of domestic production or 17.7% of consumption of knitted outerwear of all fibers. Moreover, imports have been rising at such a rate as to occupy an ever-greater portion of our total market, as the following figures indicate: