

approximation made of the amount of dyes imported as part of finished textile goods. This latter represents the indirect importation of dyes.

The data pertinent to a determination of the share of the U.S. consumption of dyes accounted for by imported dyes are summarized as follows:

TABLE 5.—RATIO OF IMPORTED DYES TO DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION

(In millions of pounds, and percent)

	1957	1961	1965	1967	Percent change, 1957-67
Domestic consumption of dyes:					
Total.....	120.9	153.9	182.0	200.8	+66.1
In textiles:					
Direct.....	80.5	102.5	121.2	133.9	
Indirect.....	2.6	2.4	4.4	5.8	
Total.....	83.1	104.9	125.6	139.7	+68.1
Imports of dyes:					
Total as dyes, all uses.....	3.6	6.0	10.8	11.8	+227.8
Of which, for textiles.....	2.4	4.0	7.2	7.9	+229.2
Indirect, in dyed for printed textiles.....	2.6	2.4	4.4	5.8	+123.1
Total, for textiles.....	5.0	6.4	11.6	13.7	+174.0
Ratio, imports to domestic consumption (percent):					
Total direct.....	3.0	3.9	5.9	5.9	
For textile use.....	6.0	6.1	9.2	9.8	

Source: Trade Relations Council of the United States, Inc., as compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Tariff Commission and the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Total imports of dyes have doubled their share of total U.S. consumption of dyes for all uses, rising from 3% to nearly 6%. In the dye industry's major market, textiles, imported dyes increased their share of the market by 1967 from 6% to nearly 10%. On a fiber equivalent basis, imports of textiles in all forms accounted for about 5% of consumption in 1957, and increased their share of the U.S. market to nearly 10% in 1967.⁵

Thus, the dye industry has suffered the same degree of import penetration in its principal market as textiles. But unlike the proper, though as yet inadequate, concern manifested by the Government for the textile industry, in view of the import problem (as suggested by the Long-Term Cotton Textile Arrangement, the small reductions in duty on most categories of textile mill products and apparel in the Kennedy Round, and the bills pending before this Committee with the distinguished sponsorship of the Chairman and 200 other members of Congress), the dye industry has become the victim of a concerted attack by the Executive Branch of the Government. To the full 50% cut in duties in the Kennedy Round, your Committee is asked to add further serious injury in the form of a repeal of ASP and a further reduction in rates of duty below the average level of the 50% cut already sustained.

It is clear that the ASP system of import duties for dyes permits imports to enter the American market in a rising volume which, in the directly related field of textiles, has been found to be market-disruptive. Does the American industry have comparable access to the markets of its foreign competitors?

⁵ The data are as follows:

(In millions of pounds of fiber)

	1957	1967
Domestic consumption.....	6,031.7	9,333.7
Imports.....	281.4	894.2

Source: Trade Relations Council of the United States, Inc.