

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

This report represents a preliminary summary of data and information collected and compiled for discussion purposes in the public hearings. The information contained in this report does not necessarily represent the opinions of the Commission and may be subject to change, based on further information, in the final report.

"CHIEF WEIGHT"/"CHIEF VALUE" BASIS OF CLASSIFYING TEXTILE IMPORTS

Staff Prehearing Report to the Commission on
Investigation No. 332-82 Under Section 332
of the Tariff Act of 1930



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UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20436

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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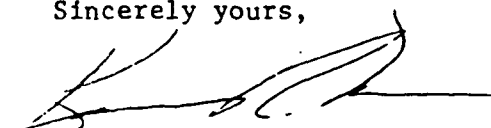
To whom it may concern:

In the interest of providing more productive hearings in the investigation of the probable domestic impact of changing from the current "chief value" method of classifying textile imports to a "chief weight" method for classifying such imports (inv. No. 332-82), the United States International Trade Commission is making public its staff prehearing report to the Commission on the investigation. The staff prehearing report should provide interested parties with information that will, in the event they choose to appear at the Commission's hearings or to submit briefs to the Commission, provide a better basis for information to be presented in the testimony or briefs. In view of this newly available information you are invited to appear at any of the Commission's hearings or to submit briefs to the Commission on this subject.

The public hearings in connection with the investigation will be held in Charlotte, N.C., on April 26, 1977, New York, N.Y., on May 10, 1977, Los Angeles, Calif., on May 24, 1977, and Washington, D.C., on June 7, 1977. Requests to appear at the public hearings should be addressed to the Secretary, United States International Trade Commission, 701 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20436, and should be received not later than noon of the fifth calendar day preceding the hearing at which an appearance is requested.

The staff prehearing report submitted herewith has not been reviewed by the Commission and, where positions are taken, it does not necessarily represent the views of the Commission. It is essentially a briefing paper prepared by the Commission's staff on this investigation, to prepare the Commissioners for the hearing. In many of the statistical tables, only partial statistical data were available for this report, but trends and generalities can be deduced from the data. Full data will be presented to the Commission by the staff in its final report. The Commission will then prepare its report to the President based on the final staff report and information obtained from the public hearings, briefs filed by interested parties, and other sources.

Sincerely yours,



Kenneth R. Mason
Secretary

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PREFACE

In response to a request dated January 5, 1977, by the President of the United States, the United States International Trade Commission instituted an investigation on January 7, 1977, under section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1332(g)), to determine the probable domestic impact of changing from the current "chief value" method of classifying textile imports to a method by which textiles would be classified according to the fiber that constituted their "chief weight." Public hearings in connection with the investigation will be held in Charlotte, N.C., on April 26, 1977, New York, N.Y., on May 10, 1977, Los Angeles, Calif., on May 24, 1977, and Washington, D.C., on June 7, 1977. The full text of the President's request is as follows:

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Most textile imports composed of two or more fibers currently are classified for tariff purposes according to the value of the component fibers. For example, a cotton-polyester blended shirt is classified as a cotton shirt if the cotton component has a greater value than the polyester component. This practice is consistent with the current General Headnotes of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS).

The "chief value" method of classifying textile articles has been criticized on the grounds that it is unstable and unduly difficult to administer. It is argued that these problems would not exist if textile articles were classified on the basis of the weight of the component fibers, rather than on the basis of their value.

In order to assist the Executive Branch in deciding whether to recommend a change in the basis for classifying blended textile imports, I hereby request the USITC, pursuant to section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1332(g)), to undertake a study of the probable domestic impact of changing from the current "chief value" method of classifying textile imports to a method by which textiles would be classified according to the fiber that constituted their chief weight. This study should

include a consideration of the probable impact of such a change on United States customs procedures, on rates of duty, on reliability of trade data, and on U.S. production, consumption, and marketing of textiles and apparel, as well as any other domestic effects of such a change that the USITC considers relevant.

It is understood that much of the basic data that the USITC will require for this study will have to be developed by the Customs Service in connection with the processing of import entries. I am, therefore, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to ensure that the USITC has the assistance and cooperation of the Customs Service in the conduct of this study.

I further request that this study be completed as quickly as possible, and that the results be reported to the Chairman of the Textile Trade Policy Group, the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, for receipt on the President's behalf. Following receipt of this report, the interagency Textile Trade Policy Group will review the legal and policy effects of changing to a "chief weight" method of classification, including the potential international effects of such a change upon U.S. obligations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, under the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles, and under U.S. bilateral international textile agreements.

Sincerely,

Gerald R. Ford

INTRODUCTION

Background of this investigation

At the present time, textile articles made of textile and nontextile materials and textile articles composed of 2 or more textile fibers are generally classified in the applicable provision of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA) for duty, quota, statistical purposes on the basis of the component material of chief value.

On September 22, 1976, Senator Herman E. Talmadge introduced an amendment to H.R. 2177 on behalf of several textile trade organizations which, in effect, would have changed the method of classifying imports of certain articles of cotton and man-made fiber blends from the current method based on chief value to one based upon weight. 1/ It is our understanding that the proposed amendment was prompted primarily by changes which had occurred in the price relationship between cotton and polyester fibers in the period of time since the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) became effective in 1963. At that time the price of polyester staple fiber was significantly higher than the price of cotton. An article consisting

1/ The Talmadge amendment to H.R. 2177 provided--

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purposes of the tariff schedules an article to which this schedule applies, 90 percent or more of the total fiber content of which consists, by weight, of cotton and man-made fibers--

(a) Shall be treated as if it were in chief value of cotton if 65 percent or more of the total fiber content of the article consists, by weight, of cotton (whether the article is in chief value of cotton or not), and

(b) Shall be treated as if it were in chief value of man-made fiber if less than 65 percent of the total fiber content of the article consists, by weight, of cotton (whether the article is in chief value of man-made fiber or not).

of a blend of the two fibers would, therefore, have had to contain only a relatively small amount of polyester to make the article dutiable under the man-made fiber provisions of the TSUS which generally carry much higher duty rates than the corresponding provisions for articles of cotton. This situation has changed in recent years as a result of increasing cotton prices and decreasing polyester fiber prices, to the point where a significantly greater amount of polyester can be used in cotton/polyester blends without affecting a change in classification from the duty provisions for cotton articles to the provisions for articles of man-made fiber. Further, the textile trade organizations which supported this amendment claim that many cotton/polyester blends (e.g., 50% cotton, 50% polyester) which had previously been classified in chief value of man-made fibers are now classified in chief value of cotton and are being entered under the relatively lower duty rates applicable to articles of cotton. A memorandum prepared by such textile trade organizations expresses the view that the foregoing classification results are contrary to the intent of Congress in enacting the textile provisions of the TSUS.

It is our understanding that the Honorable Frederick B. Dent, the then Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, advised the Senate Finance Committee of his concern that the amendment to H.R. 2177 by Senator Talmadge could-

- (1) involve technical implementation problems and result in violation of most U.S. bilateral textile agreements, all of which depend for their implementation on the tariff classification of textile imports; and

- (2) violate the rights under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of foreign suppliers of textiles to the United States. 1/

In response to these objections, Senator Talmadge, in a letter of September 29, 1976, to Ambassador Dent, stated that he had withdrawn his amendment to H.R. 2177, in order to permit the government to study and evaluate his proposed legislation and to report back to the Senate Finance Committee at the earliest practicable date.

In January of 1977, the Office of Textiles, U.S. Department of Commerce, submitted a study evaluating Senator Talmadge's proposed legislation to the Senate Finance Committee. That study was prepared under the direction of the Textile Trade Policy Group, chaired by Ambassador Dent. The principal findings of the study were:

- (1) An analysis of the various fiber prices and the types of blends being imported indicate that the changes in fiber prices up to the present time have had little effect on Customs' classification of blends for duty purposes.
- (2) Based on discussions with fiber economists and such studies as are available, it does not appear that cotton can command in the market place for any extended period the premium prices over man-made fiber which would require large-scale change in classification practices for blends.
- (3) Senator Talmadge's amendment, by changing the classification of a substantial number of cotton and man-made fiber blended textile products, would not only increase duties on these products but would also result in some trade now classified in cotton categories of the bilateral textile agreements being classified instead into man-made fiber categories. This skewing of the trade into man-made fiber categories could be considered as violating many of the bilateral agreements. It could lead to legitimate requests by the bilateral partners to raise the restraint levels of man-made fiber categories and groups.

1/ Tariff Treatment of Cotton/Manmade Fiber Textile Blends, An Evaluation of a Proposal to Alter the Chief Value Classification System, a study prepared for the Senate Finance Committee by the Office of Textiles, U.S. Department of Commerce, under the direction of the Textile Trade Policy Group. Ambassador Frederick B. Dent, Chairman. pp. 2.

- (4) Although, on a theoretical basis, this problem could be handled administratively, as a practical matter for textile import restraint agreement purposes incorrect classifications and statistics could not be avoided.
- (5) A large number of textile duty rates were bound in the Kennedy Round and changes in classification practices which changed some of these duty rates would probably be construed as a nullification or impairment of benefits derived from GATT Trade Agreements. The United States would probably have to negotiate compensation or face retaliatory action under GATT.
- (6) The study found that many of the problems inherent in the classification system which would be established by the amendment would be eliminated if a chief-weight system were applied for all textiles and apparel, that is, the blend would be classified simply on the basis of which fiber component was greatest by weight. The study also indicated that such a system might also have a substantial number of other accompanying benefits. 1/

In addition, the study recommended that any major changes in the present classification system for textiles and apparel should be postponed until interested governmental agencies could review a detailed study which it was recommended should be undertaken by the U.S. International Trade Commission, on the potential consequences of a complete change to a chief weight classification system for textile articles. 2/

As a result of this recommendation the President on January 5, 1977, requested the Commission to investigate the probable domestic impact of changing from the current chief value method of classifying textile imports to a method by which textiles would be classified according to the fiber that constituted their chief weight. The Commission instituted its investigation (No. 332-82) on January 7, 1977.

1/ Id., pp.4-6.

2/ Id., pg. 6.

Chief weight method of classification

With limited exceptions, the chief weight method is not currently used in determining the classification of textile articles in the TSUS. Therefore, in order to provide the requisite basis for assessing the probable domestic impact of changing to a chief-weight method of classifying imports of textile articles, it is necessary to establish appropriate guidelines or rules which, if enacted into the TSUS, would provide for the change to chief weight. Proposed rules, together with an explanation thereof, were issued on February 8, 1977, and published in the Federal Register on February 14, 1977,^{1/} and comments thereon were invited.

As a consequence of the comments received, the proposed rules for determining chief weight were modified and republished on April 11, 1977, (42 F.R.).^{2/} The modified rules are as follows:

For purposes of determining chief weight in the conduct of investigation 332-82, the provisions of the TSUS applicable to imports of textile articles should be treated as if they had been amended as follows:

(a) by deleting headnote 7 to schedule 3 and substituting in lieu thereof the following new headnote:

"7. For the purposes of the tariff schedules--

(a) the term 'of' when used between the description of an article and

- (i) the term 'textile materials,' or
- (ii) a class of textile materials, or
- (iii) a named textile material within any such class, or
- (iv) any of the foregoing and specified non-textile materials

means that the article is, in its imported condition, wholly or in chief weight thereof;

N.B. For purposes of this headnote where the present TSUS combines two or more classes of textile materials (e.g., vegetable fibers) the TSUS provision should be read as if it were subdivided into the applicable textile classes enumerated in paragraph (b) below.

^{1/} 42 F.R. 9062, February 14, 1977, see app. B.

^{2/} See app. C.

(b) the classes of textile materials referred to in paragraph (a)(ii) are:

- (i) cotton,
- (ii) vegetable fibers (except cotton),
- (iii) wool and related animal hair,
- (iv) silk,
- (v) man-made fibers, and
- (vi) other textile materials,

and an article is in chief weight of one of these classes if the weight of the materials of such class is greater than the weight of the materials of each other class in the article;

(c) an article is in chief weight of a named textile material within a class specified in paragraph (b), if the weight of such named textile material is greater than the weight of each other material in its class and is also greater than the weight of the material of each other class in the article;

(d) an article is in chief weight of a textile material and specified nontextile material as set forth in paragraph (a)(iv) if the aggregate weight of the textile and nontextile materials is greater than the weight of each other single material in the article;

(e) an article is in chief weight of textile materials if the aggregate weight of all such materials in the article is greater than the weight of each separate nontextile component material in the article (other than a nontextile material that, as provided for elsewhere in the schedules, is to be disregarded in making the chief weight determination), whether or not in chief value of such nontextile component material;

(f) an article which is in chief weight of textile materials as provided for in paragraph (e) is to be classified as being in chief weight of the named class of textile materials or of the named textile material in such class as provided for in paragraphs (b) and (c), respectively, regardless of the weight of the respective nontextile component materials in the article;

(g) a textile article in which two or more textile fibers are of equal weight and no other textile fiber predominates by weight shall be subject to duty under the tariff description applicable to that textile fiber of equal weight for which the original statutory rate is highest, and, should the highest original statutory rate be applicable to two or more of such descriptions, the article shall be subject to duty under that one of such descriptions which first appears in the schedules:

(b) by substituting the term "chief weight" for the term "chief value" wherever it appears in the article descriptions of schedule 3 and in the following schedule and subpart headnotes in schedule 3 of the TSUS:

(1) schedule 3 headnotes 3(c) and 4(b);

(2) schedule 3, part 1, subpart F headnote 1(a); and

(3) schedule 3, part 5, subpart A headnote 3 and subpart B headnote 2; and

(c) by adding the term "or chief weight" immediately after the term "chief value" in headnote 2 to subpart C and headnote 3 to subpart D of part 1 to schedule 7.

U.S. CUSTOMS TREATMENT

Application of the chief value concept to the textile provisions of the TSUS

Most of the provisions for articles of textile materials appear in schedule 3 of the TSUS which is entitled "Textile Fibers and Textile Products." Schedule 3 is divided into seven parts covering--

- (1) textile fibers and wastes; yarns and threads
- (2) cordage;
- (3) woven fabrics;
- (4) fabrics of special construction or for special purposes; articles of wadding or felt; fish nets; machine clothing;
- (5) textile furnishings;
- (6) wearing apparel and accessories; and
- (7) miscellaneous textile products; rags and scrap cordage.

Provisions for other articles of textile materials appear in other schedules of the TSUS, most notably in part 1 of schedule 7 which provides for--

footwear; headwear and hat braids; gloves; luggage, handbags, billfolds, and other flat goods.

For purposes of the tariff schedules the term "textile materials" is defined in schedule 3, headnote 2 to mean--

- (i) the fibers (cotton, other vegetable fibers, wool and hair, silk, and man-made fibers) provided for in part 1 of this schedule,
- (ii) the yarn intermediates and the yarns provided for in part 1 and part 4 (elastic yarns) of this schedule,
- (iii) the cordage provided for in part 2 and part 4 (elastic cordage) of this schedule,
- (iv) the fabrics provided for in part 3 and part 4 of this schedule,
- (v) braids, as defined in headnote 2(f), infra, and
- (vi) except as provided by headnote 5, articles produced from any of the foregoing products.

Many of the provisions for articles of textile materials provided for throughout the schedules reflect different duty treatment depending upon the class or type of fiber of which the article is composed. The TSUS recognizes six basic classes of textile fibers, viz., cotton, vegetable fibers except cotton, wool and related animal hair, silk, man-made fibers, and miscellaneous textile materials. In many instances different duty rate treatment has been accorded to individual fibers falling within one of these classes (e.g., jute) or to a combination of classes (e.g., vegetable fibers). Except as provided for in headnote 7 of schedule 3 in regard to fabrics of wool ^{1/} the duty provisions applicable to textile articles "of" a specified textile material are governed by general headnote 9(f)(i) of the TSUS which defines the term "of" when used between the description of an article and a material to mean "that the article is wholly or in chief value of the named material." General Interpretative Rule 10(f) provides that "an article is in chief value of a material if such material exceeds in value each other single component material of the article."

The chief value concept is used not only in determining the classification of textile articles containing two or more textile fibers but also in determining whether an article which contains both textile and nontextile component materials is classified as a textile article.

^{1/} Headnote 7 to schedule 3 of the TSUS provides as follows:

7. With respect to fabrics provided for in part 3 (other than fabrics valued over \$2 per pound provided for in item 337.50) and in part 4 of this schedule, provisions for fabrics in chief value of wool shall also apply to fabrics in chief weight of wool (whether or not in chief value of wool). For the purposes of the preceding sentence, a fabric is in chief weight of wool if the weight of the wool component is greater than the weight of each other textile component (i.e., cotton, vegetable fibers except cotton, silk, man-made fibers, or other textile materials) of the fabric.

Since the Tariff Schedules are used as the basis not only for duty but also for the collection of import statistics and for the administration of the textile restraint programs, the chief value concept derivatively affects the administration of these latter programs.

Legislative background

In the tariff provisions which existed prior to the enactment of the TSUS, rate descriptions depending on component material were stated in a number of ways. In a few instances the weight of the particular component material determined the tariff status of the article, in other instances it was required that the article be "wholly of" or "in part of" the specified material; but in the vast majority of instances the tariff status of the article depended on whether it was "in chief value of" the specified material.

In preparing the TSUS, the Commission recognized certain problems inherent in the chief value concept and attempted to minimize these difficulties through the standardization of language, the reduction in the incidence of descriptions based on chief value, the shift from chief value to weight as the basis for classifying metal alloys and composite articles of two or more base metals, and through the creation of many new provisions which do not make reference to an article's component materials. However, with respect to textile articles the chief value concept was retained. In this connection the Commission's Tariff Classification Study, Submitting Report, of November 15, 1960 stated:

One notable exception to this attempt to avoid the "chief value" concept in the proposed classification study should be mentioned. The increased importance of blended textile fibers raises a serious problem of product description, a matter which was touched on briefly in the testimony adduced at the public hearing in connection with proposed schedule 3. From the point of view of practical customs administration and industry practice, it would be most desirable if descriptions based on component material of chief value with its confusion and uncertainties could be abandoned in favor of descriptions based on the relative quantities by weight of the various textile fibers used in textile products. However, this change has not been incorporated generally in the textile provisions of the proposed schedules, both because the implications thereof would be so far reaching in view of the great range and diversity of rates involved and because of the total absence of data showing the probable effect thereof. It is believed that conversion to a weight basis can be better made at some future date after the proposed revisions have been in effect for a while, since the systematic provision for textile fibers and textile products in proposed schedule 3 will furnish a much better statistical base regarding imports for conducting such a study than now exists.

The only other major legislation since the passage of the TSUS which sought to deal with the chief value concept came in 1968 with the enactment of Public Law 90-638 (82 Stat. 1360, effective date Dec. 24, 1968). That law amended the TSUS by adding headnote 7 to schedule 3 which provides that provisions for certain fabrics in chief value of wool also apply to fabrics in chief weight of wool (whether or not in chief value of wool). Headnote 7 was designed to correct tariff avoidance problems involving--

- (1) the combination of low-value reused or reprocessed wool and high-value silk in such a way that although the resultant fabric was preponderantly wool by weight it was in chief value of silk, and

- (2) the laminating of a fabric in chief weight of wool but in chief value of flax or of rabbit hair with another fabric such as scrim or synthetic tricot. 1/

The amendment grew out of a study made by the Commission at the request of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, and was intended to assure that any fabric which for practical purposes is a woolen fabric would be made subject to the duties which are applicable to woolen fabrics.

Nontariff textile import restraints

Imports of most textile and apparel items are currently subject to quantitative restraints under the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles (also known as the Multifiber Arrangement (MFA)), which will expire at the end of 1977 unless extended. Such goods are entered under the appropriated cotton, wool, or manmade-fiber categories (or grouping) used by the United States in monitoring textile imports and in administering its textile trade agreement programs.

^{1/} Senate Report (Finance Committee) No. 1496, August 1, 1968. S. Rep. No. 1496, 90th Cong., 2d Sess. , reprinted in [1968] U.S. Code Cong. & Ad. News, 4587, 4588.

Current customs practice

The procedure generally followed by the Customs Service in determining the component material of chief value for classification purposes involves a series of steps. First, the customs officer, during the initial review of the customs entry, determines whether a classification question exists and whether a sample of the imported merchandise will be necessary. He then may obtain a sample for submission to the customs laboratory for a weight analysis. At the same time, a request is made of the importer to supply a detailed manufacturer's cost breakdown showing the actual unit cost of each of the component materials just prior to their incorporation into the finished article. When the customs officer is satisfied with the accuracy of the manufacturer's cost breakdown he then applies the unit costs supplied by the manufacturer to the weight breakdown supplied by the customs laboratory to determine the component material of chief value.

It should be noted that rather than following the above procedure many customs officers often rely on their experience with respect to previous importations, their knowledge of current market prices of the component materials and the weight breakdown generally supplied with the customs entry to make the chief value determination.

In determining the component material of chief value in an article composed of two or more component materials, it is a well-established principle of customs law that the value of each of the component materials must be taken as of the time each one is ready to be united

with the other materials in the manufacture of the article, that is, at the time when nothing further remains to be done to it as a material. Costs which enter into the uniting of the materials to make the finished article are not considered in the determination of component material of chief value.

"Value," when used in this connection, does not relate to the dutiable value of the component materials, but to the actual cost of such components to the manufacturer of the imported article.

The determinations must be made on a shipment-by-shipment basis and a determination that an article in one importation was in chief value of a particular component does not establish that a like article in another importation is in chief value of the same component.

Problems of administration

The classification of composite articles according to their component of chief value is a product nomenclature technique that invariably presents administrative burdens.

As previously indicated, the procedure for determining the chief value of an article is a complex one which involves several steps and usually results in the delay of the final liquidation of textile entries. It has been pointed out to the Commission staff that it often takes months for the customs officer to obtain the manufacturer's cost breakdown. Because of a lack of communication or understanding between the importer and the foreign manufacturer, the cost breakdown supplied is frequently rejected as inadequate because the data does not indicate

the individual unit cost of each component fiber just prior to its incorporation into the finished article. It then becomes necessary to make additional requests of the importer to obtain amended cost breakdowns from the manufacturer.

Another problem is that the Customs Service cannot ordinarily verify the cost information provided by the importer. Not only does such verification require a costly and lengthy investigation in the country of manufacture, but very often the required information is not available from the manufacturer but must be sought from the manufacturer's suppliers and perhaps even from the suppliers' suppliers. We have been informed that past investigations by the U.S. Customs Service of suspected fraudulent misstatements in the manufacturer's cost breakdown have proved futile and have demonstrated the extreme difficulty of verifying such information.

A further complexity involves the determination of the actual point in the manufacturing process to value the respective materials. For instance, fabric woven from a yarn composed of linen, nylon, and wool was held to be properly classified as woven fabric of wool in C.D. 3759, on the ground that the spinning costs must be added in determining the component material of chief value and that such costs were to be allocated on the basis of weight.

Perhaps the biggest problem with the chief value classification method, however, is lack of predictability and stability of classification. Because the classification of textile articles is based on

the relative cost of the component fibers in a particular article, it is possible for the classification of such articles to vary with fluctuations in the price of the individual component fibers in the articles. This problem is magnified by the fact that for purposes of determining "chief value" it is necessary to look to the actual costs (and not value) of the individual component materials. Thus, it is conceivable that two virtually identical textile articles which were imported on the same day at the same port would be classified under different provisions of the TSUS because of a variance in the cost of the component fibers.

This lack of predictability and stability prevents customs officers from being able to process entries expeditiously and economically. Although we are not able to quantify the costs of administering the chief value system of classification, it is apparent that the administration of such a system is costly since a chief value determination (which, as previously explained, is a lengthy and difficult procedure) must be made on a shipment-by-shipment basis. Also, it seems apparent that a chief-value system of classification is more costly to administer than would be a chief-weight system. Both systems require an analysis of component material weights. But the chief-value system, in addition to the weight data, requires a detailed cost analysis.

ANALYSIS OF THE ONE-PERCENT SAMPLE

Introduction

Official documents together with copies of the regular commercial papers relating to imported textiles and textile products were examined to identify and measure the impact of changing the basis for classifying imports from the component material of chief value to the component material of chief weight. These documents were provided by the United States Customs Service as part of an ongoing program and account for approximately 1 percent of total entries.

Analysis of the 1-percent sample involved customs entries liquidated for Customs purposes during 1974, 1975, and the first 9-10 months of 1976. Because of delays in completing certain entries the data include a relatively small number of imports that actually entered the United States during 1972 and 1973. Entries during the closing months of 1976 will be added to the analysis as the appropriate documents are made available to the United States International Trade Commission. In total, this analysis provided about 14,500 observations of imports.

Products for which data were collected in the 1-percent sample included all items believed to be potentially impacted by a chief-weight basis of classification. All items of schedule 3 of the tariff schedules were analyzed, except those known to contain only one material, i.e., wool, woven fabrics wholly of cotton, and certain other known 1-material items. Also, schedule 7 items containing textile materials were observed.

Restrictions on imports under quota provisions of the Multifiber Agreement may have effected certain data of this analysis. An evaluation of how textile imports restraints impacted these data has not been made.

Data thus far derived from this analysis are considered preliminary, should not be construed in any manner as being final, and should be interpreted with caution.

Product AnalysisWoven fabrics

Imports of broadwoven fabrics of cotton observed in the 1-percent sample included only those known to contain other fibers such as wool, manmade fibers, and silk. Fabrics wholly of cotton, TSUS items 319.01 through 325.98, which accounted for 94 percent of the total value of 1975 cotton fabric imports, were not included in the analysis or in the data shown in table 1. Fabrics of cotton, containing manmade fibers or silk, or both, but not containing other fibers, TSUS items 326.01 through 331.98, were observed 33 times in the 1-percent sample analysis. Such imports were valued at about \$98,000, of which 7.8 percent were in chief weight of either manmade fibers or silk. Other fabrics in chief value of cotton, which contain wool, vegetable fibers (except cotton), manmade fibers, or certain other fibers, TSUS items 332.10 and 332.40, appeared 27 times in the analysis and were valued at \$199,000, of which 42.4 percent were in chief weight of fibers other than cotton, except wool. Although the relative quantities of cotton blends, in chief weight of other fibers, is substantial, imports of cotton blends account for only 6 percent of total imports and fabrics wholly of cotton, 94 percent.

Thus, fabrics in chief value of cotton and in chief weight of another material may account for only 1.6 percent of the value of total imports of all types of cotton fabric provided for in subpart A, part 3 of schedule 3.

Fabrics in chief value of vegetable fibers, except cotton, were observed 90 times in the analysis of the 1-percent sample. Such imports, which may have contained other materials, TSUS items 335.55 through 335.95, were valued at \$546,000. Fiber blends accounted for 53 percent of the imports. However, there was only one entry of negligible value in chief weight of another material.

There were 200 entries of fabrics in chief value of wool, TSUS items 336.10 through 336.60, valued at \$589,000, in this study. Fiber blends accounted for about 16 percent of the total value of imports while items in chief weight of another material accounted for 3.9 percent of total imports.

Fabrics in chief value of silk, but not wholly of silk, TSUSA items 337.5010 through 337.9035, were observed 78 times in the 1-percent sample analysis. Such imports were valued at \$126,000, of which 81.5 percent were in chief weight of another material. Total imports of silk blends, however, accounted for only 16 percent of total silk fabric imports in 1975 and fabrics, wholly of silk, 84 percent. Thus, fabrics in chief value of silk and in chief weight of another material may account for about 12.9 percent of total imports of silk fabrics, including fiber blends.

The 1-percent sample provided 122 observations of woven fabrics in chief value of manmade fibers that may be in chief weight of other materials, TSUSA items 338.3062 through 338.3098. Such imports were valued at \$283,000, of which only 0.1 percent were in chief value of manmade fibers and in chief weight of another material.

Table 1 also provides data from the 1-percent sample on imports of certain woven tapestry fabrics and woven upholstery fabrics, except bed-ticking fabrics and pile fabrics, TSUS items 357.05 through 357.15. These tariff provisions cover jacquard-figured fabrics of vegetable fibers and fabrics of wool. There were 33 entries of cotton fabrics, valued at \$42,000, of which 2.5 percent were in chief weight of another material. Only two entries of vegetable fibers, except cotton, appeared in the sample, neither of which were in chief weight of other materials. Fabrics of wool were observed 48 times in the sample. The value of such imports was \$110,000, of which 7.1 percent were in chief weight of another material.

Knit fabrics

About 5 percent of the imported knit fabrics of cotton, valued at \$29,000, involved fiber blends, represented by one entry, and this entry was in chief weight of another material. There were no entries of vegetable fibers, except cotton, and only one entry of silk fabric. Imports of knit fabric of wool and knit fabric of manmade fibers involved

fiber blends, 16 percent and 2 percent, respectively. There were no entries in chief weight of other materials (table 2). Knit fabrics are provided for in the tariff schedules in items 354.10 through 345.60.

Pile fabrics

Imports of corduroy and velveteen fabric of cotton were observed 8 times in the 1-percent sample, all of which were 100-percent cotton. About 90 percent of other pile fabrics of cotton, involving \$40,000 of imports, were of blend materials. About 29 percent of total imports were in chief weight of another material. Pile fabrics of vegetable fibers, except cotton, of wool, of silk, or of manmade fibers were largely of fiber blends--84 to 100 percent. However, only about 4 percent of these vegetable fiber and wool goods were in chief weight of other materials. None of the silk fabrics and 1 percent of the manmade fiber fabrics were in chief weight of other materials (table 3). Pile fabrics are provided for in items 346.05 through 346.65 of the tariff schedules.

Certain narrow fabrics

There were 14 entries in the 1-percent sample, valued at \$66,000, of narrow fabrics of cotton, except pile ribbons, seamless tubings, wicking, typewriter and machine ribbons, and zipper tapes (TSUSA item 347.3380). About 2 percent of the total value of these imports involved blends. There were no entries in chief weight of another material. Imports of narrow fabrics of manmade fibers, except ribbons and seamless tubings, TSUSA item 347.7000, total \$5,000 in the 1-percent sample, a

third of which were in blend materials and in chief weight of another material (table 4).

Certain lace

Lace in the piece or in motifs, whether or not ornamented, made on a leavers (including go-through) machine, 12 points or finer were observed in the 1-percent sample. Entries of manmade fibers totaled \$9,000, of which 15 percent was of blend materials. There were no entries in chief weight of another material. Imports of lace of cotton totaled \$16,000, all of it was of fiber blends, and 15 percent of the total was in chief weight of another material. There were only two entries of lace in chief value of silk, both were in blend materials, but were in chief weight of silk. There were no entries of lace of vegetable fibers (except cotton), or of wool. Such lace is provided for in TSUS items 351.30 and 351.40 of the tariff schedules (table 5).

Webs, wadding, batting, and nonwoven fabrics

Webs, wadding, batting, and nonwoven fabrics are provided for in the tariff schedules in items 355.02 through 355.25. Such products of cotton, valued at \$3,000, involved fiber blends--49 percent of total imports. However, all of the imports were in chief weight of cotton. The \$22,000 of imports of products of vegetable fibers, except cotton, were wholly of the specified material. Imports of such products of wool totaled about \$4,000, of which 81 percent were of fiber blends. All of the blend entries were in chief weight of another material. All of the manmade-fiber product imports were in chief weight of the same material, although 56 percent of total imports involved blend materials (table 6).

Certain bedding

Imports of bedding (except lace or net bedding, whether or not ornamented, and other bedding, ornamented) reported from the 1-percent sample entries were all in chief weight and chief value of the same specified material. About 6 percent of the bedding of wool and 26 percent of the bedding of manmade fibers involved fiber blends, however. All entries in chief value of vegetable fibers or in chief value of silk were of one material (table 7). Bedding products covered here are provided for in the tariff schedules in items 363.30 through 363.90.

Certain tapestries

Tapestries reported in the 1-percent sample of imports were in each case in chief value and in chief weight of the named textile material (table 8). These TSUS items, 364.07 through 364.35, do involve fiber blends, however. Items classified as cotton were 66 percent of the blend materials. The one item entered of vegetable fibers, except cotton, was a fiber blend, and 19 percent of the tapestries of wool were of blend materials. There was one entry of tapestries of manmade fibers which was wholly of manmade fibers.

Certain furnishings

Imports of furnishings, not ornamented, including curtains and drapes, towels, and tablecloths and napkins were primarily of cotton. There were 82 entries of such products of cotton, valued at \$417,000, of which only 1 percent was of fiber blends. Products of vegetable fibers, except cotton, amounted to 45 entries totaling \$94,000. About

3 percent of the total value was of blend materials and only a negligible amount was in chief weight of another material. Products of wool were all of one material. Half of the products in chief value of manmade fibers were of blend material, although all such imports were also in chief weight of manmade fibers (table 9).

Certain handkerchiefs

Imports of handkerchiefs, not ornamented, when classified as of cotton, of vegetable fibers (except cotton), or of manmade fibers are almost entirely of the named material (table 10). However, about 10 percent of handkerchiefs of silk were of fiber blends and all were in chief weight of another material. Handkerchiefs, not ornamented are provided for in TSUS items 370.24 through 370.92.

Mufflers, scarves, shawls, and veils

Nearly all of the entries of mufflers, scarves, shawls, and veils, TSUS items 372.04 through 372.80, involved one material (table 11). However, about 4 percent of total imports were of two or more materials, and 3.8 percent were in chief value of one material and in chief weight of another material. Such items in chief value of cotton or in chief value of wool were of 5-6 percent blend material and 3-4 percent in chief weight of another material. Fiber blends accounted for 19 percent of total imports of silk products and these blends were in chief weight of another material. Products of manmade fiber were almost entirely of the named material. Mufflers, scarves, shawls, and veils were observed 271 times in the 1-percent sample analysis with a total value of \$673,000. Most of the trade is in items of manmade fiber and of silk.

Certain underwear

Underwear, not ornamented, knit, of cotton or of manmade fibers are believed to be representative of the significant import trade in underwear. Items involved in the 1-percent sample included 15 entries of cotton underwear, valued at \$6,000, of which 18 percent was of blend materials and 2 percent was in chief weight of another fiber. There were eight entries of underwear of manmade fibers, valued at \$27,000. These entries were of one material (table 12).

Wearing apparel, not specially provided for

Wearing apparel, not specially provided for, as covered here involves all TSUSA items of subpart F of part 6 of schedule 3. Over 6,700 entries from the 1-percent sample have been summarized. Such entries are valued at \$32.2 million. About 81 percent of the total value of trade is of items of one material, and 19 percent of the total value of imports is of items of two or more materials. Entries in chief value of one material and in chief weight of another material accounted for 4.1 percent of the total value of imports (table 13).

Imports of apparel of cotton are 80 percent of one material and 20 percent of two or more materials. For items of wool, the distribution of imports between products of one material and products of two or more materials is approximately even--53 percent and 47 percent, respectively. Import items of manmade fiber were 88 percent of one material and 12 percent of two or more materials. Imported products of other fibers, primarily vegetable fibers (except cotton) and silk, were 64 percent of one material and 36 percent of two or more materials.

Products of the vegetable fibers, except cotton, were approximately 17 percent of one material and 83 percent of two or more materials. Silk apparel was largely of one material, 92 percent of total imports. Apparel of silk containing other materials accounted for 8 percent of total imports.

Entries in chief value of one material and in chief weight of another material are concentrated in items of wool and in items of vegetable fibers, except cotton. In wool products, these entries accounted for 23 percent of the total value of imports, and in products of vegetable fibers, except cotton, they accounted for about 74 percent of the total value of imports. Entries in chief value of cotton and in chief weight of another material accounted for 2.4 percent of the total value of imports classified in the various cotton provisions. Imports in chief value of manmade fibers and in chief weight of another material were nil.

Imports of men's and boys' wear and women's, girls', and infants' wear were structured about the same way with respect to blend levels with all fibers combined. Entries of two or more materials accounted for 22.5 and 18.0 percent of total imports, respectively. Entries in chief value of one material and in chief weight of another material, as a share of total imports, were 3.8 percent and 4.3 percent.

Imports of apparel of two or more materials were about the same for ornamented apparel as for nonornamented apparel, 18.7 percent and 19.5 percent, respectively. However, entries in chief value of one material and in chief weight of another material accounted for only 1.0 percent

of the total value of ornamented apparel, but 4.4 percent in nonornamented apparel.

Certain headwear

About 21 percent of imported headwear of textile materials, TSUS items 702.06 through 702.14 and 702.54 through 703.15, were of two or more materials. The ratio for items of cotton is 5 percent, of wool, about 39 percent, of manmade fibers, 26 percent, and of silk, nil. Entries in chief value of one material and in chief weight of another material accounted for 5.1 percent of total textile headwear imports. The ratio is nil for items of manmade fibers, 3.7 percent in headwear of cotton, and nearly 21 percent in items of wool (table 14).

Certain gloves

Gloves discussed here, excluding gloves wholly of horsehide or cowhide, are provided for in the tariff schedules in items 704.05 through 704.95, 705.3550 through 705.7800, 705.84 through 705.86, and 705.90. Although imports of gloves of two or more materials accounted for 38 percent of total imports and were substantial in the various types of gloves, entries in chief value of one material and chief weight of another material were nil (table 15).

Certain wearing apparel of leather

Wearing apparel of leather, except reptile leather, TSUS item 791.75, includes entries of two or more materials which accounted for about 15

percent of total imports. Entries in chief value of one material and in chief weight of another material were 0.5 percent of total imports (table 16).

Textile articles not specially provided
for, and certain articles of rubber
or plastic

Textile articles not specially provided for, TSUS items 386.04 through 389.70, were included in the analysis of the 1-percent sample. Available evidence suggests that there may be substantial import entries of two or more materials. Some entries involve basic articles of textiles, such as tents and tarpaulins, while other entries are of toys, ornaments, and a multiplicity of various other articles. Rubber and plastics, wood, and some metal together with textile materials are utilized in constructing some of these articles. Because of the differences in products and lack of data regarding the weights of the various component materials, further study is needed of these articles. Also, officials of the United States Customs Service have urged the investigations staff to study this provision of schedule 3 along with a companion provision of schedule 7, TSUSA item 774.6040, certain articles not specially provided for, of rubber or plastic.

Other products included in the
1-percent sample analysis

There are numerous products containing textile materials that have not been previously mentioned and which may contain two or more materials. Such products include waste fibers, fibers processed but not spun, yarns

and cordage, floor coverings, belts and belting, shoes, luggage, and numerous other items. These items have not been highlighted as imports have been nil or relatively small, preliminary results of the 1-percent sample analysis indicate the presence of few, if any, fiber blends in imports, or other evidence suggesting that the proposed rules regarding chief weight, if enacted, would not impact the classification of the items in question. It is envisioned that these items are not to receive further study.

SUMMARY OF DATA RECEIVED BY THE COMMISSION IN RESPONSE TO ITS QUESTIONNAIRES BY CERTAIN PRODUCERS AND IMPORTERS OF TEXTILE AND APPAREL PRODUCTS

This section summarizes certain fiber data the Commission obtained in response to its questionnaires on shipments of domestic and imported textile and apparel products in 1976. Approximately 600 domestic manufacturers of textiles and/or apparel received questionnaires for both producers and importers and another 300 firms received only the importers' questionnaire. With about 20 percent of the total questionnaires for producers and for importers returned to the Commission, the data were aggregated into three broad groups: (1) Wearing apparel and accessories, (2) apparel fabrics, and (3) certain textile home furnishings.

Wearing apparel and accessories

Shipments of apparel and accessories reported thus far in the sample totaled 30.8 million dozen, of which 28.4 million dozen were domestic and 2.3 million dozen, imported, as shown in table 17.

Shipments of such articles reported to be 100 percent of one fiber or to be of more than one fiber are as follows (in thousands of dozens):

Principal fiber	Total shipments	100 percent of one fiber	Fiber blends
Cotton-----	<u>1/</u> 15,918.4	8,583.9	<u>1/</u> 7,334.5
Manmade fibers-----	<u>1/</u> 14,475.6	11,154.2	<u>1/</u> 3,321.4
Wool-----	274.2	266.2	8.0
Other-----	98.4	98.3	.1
Total-----	30,766.6	20,102.6	10,664.0

1/ Blends of 50-percent cotton/50-percent manmade fibers are included as cotton.

About two-thirds of the total shipments reported thus far for 1976 were articles made wholly of one fiber, reflecting the relative importance of items made of cotton and of manmade fibers. The most important fiber blend, in terms of volume, was reported to be the 50-percent cotton/50-percent manmade-fiber blends, the only 50/50 blend reported thus far. This 50/50 blend totaled 6.4 million dozen, or about 21 percent of total shipments. Several of the more important apparel items made of such blended fabrics include (in thousands of dozens):

Men's woven work clothing-----	270.2
Women's knit shirts and tops-----	177.7
Women's apparel (not specified)-----	150.0
Woven pajamas-----	110.0
Men's woven slacks-----	102.0
Men's woven jeans-----	64.0

The only other significant blend reported for apparel was the 65-percent manmade fiber/35-percent cotton blend. Total shipments of this blend amounted to 2.5 million dozen, or about 8 percent of total shipments. Garments made of such blended fabrics include men's and boys' shirts, women's blouses and slacks, and robes and gowns.

Apparel fabrics

Shipments of domestic and imported apparel fabrics reported thus far for 1976 totaled 189.1 million square yards, of which 74 percent were domestic and 26 percent, imported. Shipments of nonapparel fabrics reported thus far are small. About three-fourths of the shipments of fabric were reported to be wholly of one fiber, with manmade fibers and cotton accounting for much of the total, as follows (in millions of square yards):

Principal fiber	Total shipments	100 percent of one fiber	Fiber blends
Cotton-----	1/ 56.4	43.2	1/ 13.2
Manmade fibers-----	1/ 122.2	95.8	1/ 26.4
Wool-----	10.5	4.7	5.8
Total-----	189.1	143.7	45.4

1/ Blends of 50-percent cotton/50-percent manmade fibers are included as cotton.

The principal fiber blend reported in the sample on shipments of apparel fabrics was the 65-percent manmade fiber/35-percent cotton blend, which is used extensively in the manufacture of shirts and blouses. Shipments of this blended fabric totaled 25.1 million square yards, or slightly more than half of the shipments of blended apparel fabrics. Other significant blends included the wool/manmade-fiber blend, containing at least 70 percent and not more than 79 percent of wool by weight, and the 50-percent cotton/50-percent manmade-fiber blend.(table 18).

Data published by the U.S. Department of Commerce on U.S. production of fabrics show for broadwoven fabrics, the principal fibers on a chief weight basis, as shown in table 19. For knit fabrics, data by fiber content are not available.

Certain textile home furnishings

Shipments of domestic and imported rugs and carpeting from the sample totaled 61.5 million square yards in 1976, nearly all of which were wholly of manmade fibers, as shown in table 20. Similarly, shipments of blankets totaled 510,000 dozen, with more than 90 percent of

the total made 100 percent of manmade fibers. Shipments of towels totaled 1.6 million dozen, all of which contained 80 percent or more of cotton by weight.

DATA PUBLISHED BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE SHOWING CERTAIN
TEXTILE PRODUCTS WHOLLY OF ONE FIBER AND OF TWO OR MORE FIBERS

The only data available on textile and apparel products which make a distinction between articles wholly of one fiber and those of two or more fibers are the statistics published by the U.S. Department of Commerce on U.S. production of spun yarn.

Spun yarn is the raw material used in the manufacture of fabric and certain knitted articles that are made directly from yarn. Spun yarn is made of short fibers, or staple, with the fibers being natural, manmade, or blends of the two. The other type of yarn, filament yarn, may be made only from manmade fibers or silk (the latter being insignificant in terms of output). Filament yarn has indefinite length; such yarn made of manmade fibers may be miles long. Table 21 shows the production of filament yarn by types of manmade fibers.

U.S. production of spun yarn is shown in table 22. A summary of this table showing the relative importance of spun yarns wholly of one fiber and those of two or more fibers for 1971-75 are as follows (in percent):

<u>Type of yarn</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>
Wholly of one fiber-----	72	70	67	65	64
Of two or more fibers-----	28	30	33	35	36

APPENDIX A

Statistical Tables

Table 1.7-Certain woven fabrics containing, or which may contain, 2 or more materials: Preliminary summary, based on a 1-percent sample, of imports during 1974-76, total entries, entries of 1 material, entries of 2 or more materials, and entries in chief value of 1 material and in chief weight of another material

TSUSA item No.	Brief description	Total entries		Entries of 1 material			Entries of 2 or more materials			Entries in chief value of 1 material and in chief weight of another material		
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Share of total entries by value	Number	Value	Share of total entries by value	Number	Value	Share of total entries by value
			Dollars		Dollars	Percent		Dollars	Percent		Dollars	Percent
	Woven tapestry fabrics and woven upholstery fabrics (except bed-ticking fabrics and pile fabrics):											
	Jacquard-figured:											
	Of vegetable fibers:											
357.0512 thru 357.0518 357.0530	Of cotton-----	33	42,107	11	13,111	31.1	22	28,996	68.9	3	1,089	2.5
	Of vegetable fibers except cotton-----	2	319	-	-	-	2	319	100.0	-	-	-
357.1000 thru 357.1500	Of wool-----	48	109,622	19	50,063	45.7	29	59,559	54.3	7	7,732	7.1
	Certain other woven fabrics:											
	Of cotton:											
	Containing silk or manmade fibers, or both, but not containing other fibers-----	33	98,474	-	-	-	33	98,474	100.0	2	7,728	7.8
326.0101 thru 331.9894	Other-----	27	199,009	-	-	-	27	199,009	100.0	15	84,456	42.4
332.1020 thru 332.4040	Of vegetable fibers (except cotton)-----	90	546,070	28	256,636	47.0	62	289,434	53.0	1	13	1/
335.6000 thru 335.9500	Of wool-----	200	589,362	129	495,820	84.1	71	93,542	15.9	16	23,072	3.9
336.1000 thru 336.6076	Of silk-----	76	120,814	-	-	-	76	120,814	100.0	52	102,408	84.8
337.5020 thru 337.9035	Of manmade fibers-----	122	282,833	58	193,851	68.5	64	88,982	31.5	2	172	0.1
338.3062 thru 338.3098												

1/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 2.--Certain knit fabrics containing, or which may contain, 2 or more materials: Preliminary summary, based on a 1-percent sample, of imports during 1974-76, total entries, entries of 1 material, entries of 2 more materials, and entries in chief value of 1 material and in chief weight of another material

TSUSA item No.	Brief description	Total entries		Entries of 1 material			Entries of 2 or more materials			Entries in chief value of 1 material and in chief weight of another material		
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Share of total entries by value	Number	Value	Share of total entries by value	Number	Value	Share of total entries by value
			Dollars		Dollars	Percent		Dollars	Percent		Dollars	Percent
	Certain knit fabrics:											
	Of vegetable fibers:											
345.1020 thru 345.1040	Of cotton-----	7	28,996	6	27,621	95.3	1	1,375	4.7	1	1,375	4.7
345.1065 thru 345.1095	Other-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
345.3000	Of wool-----	14	22,828	9	19,104	83.7	5	3,724	16.3	-	-	-
345.5061 thru 345.5090	Of manmade fibers-----	46	177,573	39	173,344	97.6	7	4,229	2.4	-	-	-

Table 3.—Certain pile fabrics containing, or which may contain, 2 or more materials: Preliminary summary, based on a 1-percent sample, of imports during 1974-76, total entries, entries of 1 material, entries of 2 or more materials, and entries in chief value of 1 material and in chief weight of another material.

TSUSA item No.	Brief description	Total entries		Entries of 1 material			Entries of 2 or more materials			Entries in chief value of 1 material and in chief weight of another material		
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Share of total entries by value	Number	Value	Share of total entries by value	Number	Value	Share of total entries by value
			Dollars		Dollars	Percent		Dollars	Percent		Dollars	Percent
	Pile fabrics, in which											
	the pile was inserted:											
	or knotted during the:											
	weaving or knitting,											
	etc.:											
	Of cotton:											
346.0500 thru	Corduroys and vel-											
346.2400-	veteens-----	8	33,093	8	33,093	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
346.3020 thru	Other-----	34	39,905	11	4,114	10.3	23	35,791	89.7	2	11,557	29.0
346.4560												
346.5005 thru	Of vegetable fibers,											
346.5035	except cotton-----	17	41,674	2	2,681	6.4	15	38,993	93.6	1	1,461	3.5
346.5200	Of wool-----	6	11,735	1	8	1/	5	11,727	100.0	2	430	3.7
346.5605 thru												
346.5635	Of silk-----	6	5,117	3	794	15.5	3	4,323	84.5	-	-	-
346.6045 thru												
346.6060	Of manmade fibers-----	109	413,151	17	23,275	5.6	92	389,876	94.4	2	3,047	0.7-
346.6500	Other-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 4.--Certain narrow fabrics containing, or which may contain, 2 or more materials: Preliminary summary, based on a 1-percent sample, of imports during 1974-76, total entries, entries of 1 material, entries of 2 or more materials, and entries in chief value of 1 material and in chief weight of another material.

TSUSA item No.	Brief description	Total entries		Entries of 1 material			Entries of 2 or more materials			Entries in chief value of 1 material and in chief weight of another material		
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Share of total entries by value	Number	Value	Share of total entries by value	Number	Value	Share of total entries by value
			Dollars		Dollars	Percent		Dollars	Percent		Dollars	Percent
347.3380	Certain narrow fabrics: Of cotton, except pile ribbons, seamless tubings, wicking, typewriter and ma- chine ribbons, and zipper tapes-----	14	66,423	10	64,863	97.7	4	1,560	2.3	-	-	-
347.7000	Of manmade fibers except ribbons and seamless tubings----	6	4,841	5	3,192	65.9	1	1,649	34.1	1	1,649	34.1

Table 5.—Certain lace containing, or which may contain, 2 or more materials: Preliminary summary, based on a 1-percent sample, of imports during 1974-76, total entries, entries of 1 material, entries of 2 or more materials, and entries in chief value of 1 material and in chief weight of another material.

TSUSA item No.	Brief description	Total entries		Entries of 1 material			Entries of 2 or more materials			Entries in chief value of 1 material and in chief weight of another material		
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Share of total entries by value	Number	Value	Share of total entries by value	Number	Value	Share of total entries by value
			Dollars		Dollars	Percent		Dollars	Percent		Dollars	Percent
	Certain lace, in the											
	piece or in motifs,											
	whether or not orna-											
	mented; made on a											
	leavers (including											
	go-through) machine,											
	12 points or finer:											
351.3000-----	Of man-made fibers----	6	9,494	4	8,091	85.2	2	1,403	14.8	-	-	-
	Other:											
351.4010-----	Of cotton-----	10	16,565	-	-	-	10	16,565	100.0	3	2,515	15.2
351.4030-----	Of vegetable fibers,											
	except, cotton-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
351.4040-----	Of wool-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
351.4050-----	Of silk-----	2	708	-	-	-	2	708	100.0	-	-	-
351.4090-----	Other-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6.--Certain webs, wadding, batting, and nonwoven fabrics containing, or which may contain, 2 or more materials: Preliminary summary, based on a 1-percent sample of imports during 1974-76, total entries, entries of 1 material, entries of 2 or more materials, and entries in chief value of 1 material and in chief weight of another material

TSUSA item No.	Brief description	Total entries		Entries of 1 material			Entries of 2 or more materials			Entries in chief value of 1 material and in chief weight of another material		
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Share of total entries by value	Number	Value	Share of total entries by value	Number	Value	Share of total entries by value
			Dollars		Dollars	Percent		Dollars	Percent		Dollars	Percent
	Webbs, wadding, batting, and nonwoven fabrics, including felts and bonded fabrics, and articles not specially provided for of any one or combination of these products, all the foregoing, of textile materials, whether or not coated or filled:											
	Of vegetable fibers:											
355.0200	Of cotton-----	5	2,949	2	1,494	50.7	3	1,455	49.3	-	-	-
355.0400	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton-----	4	22,058	4	22,058	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
355.1520 thru 355.1800	Of wool-----	5	3,555	3	686	19.3	2	2,869	80.7	2	2,869	80.7
355.2000	Of silk-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
355.2500	Of man-made fibers-----	20	455,227	10	202,728	44.5	10	252,499	55.5	-	-	-

Table 7.—Certain bedding containing, or which may contain, 2 or more materials: Preliminary summary, based on a 1-percent sample, of imports during 1974-76, total entries, entries of 1 material, entries of 2 or more materials, and entries in chief value of 1 material and in chief weight of another material.

TSUSA item No.	Brief description	Total entries		Entries of 1 material			Entries of 2 or more materials			Entries in chief value of 1 material and in chief weight of another material		
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Share of total entries by value	Number	Value	Share of total entries by value	Number	Value	Share of total entries by value
			Dollars		Dollars	Percent		Dollars	Percent		Dollars	Percent
	Bedding, except lace or net bedding, whether or not ornamented, and other bedding, orna- mented:											
	Of vegetable fibers:											
363.3005 thru 363.6060 (pt)	Of cotton-----	23	200,306	23	200,306	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
363.3005 thru 363.6060 (pt)	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton-----	1	251	1	251	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
363.6520 thru 363.7500	Of wool-----	16	18,298	14	17,247	94.3	2	1,051	5.7	-	-	-
363.8000	Of silk-----	1	24	1	24	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
363.8510 thru 363.8560	Of man-made fibers--	10	16,862	7	12,507	74.2	3	4,355	25.8	-	-	-
363.9000	Other-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 8.--Certain tapestries, linens, and other furnishings containing, or which may contain, 2 or more materials: Preliminary summary, based on a 1-percent sample, of imports during 1974-76, total entries, entries of 1 material, entries of 2 or more materials, and entries in chief value of 1 material and in chief weight of another material

[illegible]

Table 9.—Certain furnishings containing, or which may contain, 2 or more materials: Preliminary summary, based on a 1-percent sample, of imports during 1974-76, total entries, entries of 1 material, entries of 2 or more materials, and entries in chief value of 1 material and in chief weight of another material

TSUSA item No.	Brief description	Total entries		Entries of 1 material			Entries of 2 or more materials			Entries in chief value of 1 material and in chief weight of another material		
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Share of total entries by value	Number	Value	Share of total entries by value	Number	Value	Share of total entries by value
			Dollars		Dollars	Percent		Dollars	Percent		Dollars	Percent
	Furnishings, not orna- mented											
	Of vegetable fibers:											
366.0300 thru 366.8400 (pt):	Of cotton-----	82	416,872	74	412,340	98.9	8	4,532	1.1	2	248	0.1
366.0300 thru 366.8400 (pt):	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton-----	45	94,157	41	91,444	97.1	4	2,713	2.9	1	273	0.3
367.0500 thru 367.3030	Of wool-----	4	5,919	4	5,919	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
367.3500 thru 367.4500	Of silk-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
367.5000 thru 367.6030	Of manmade fiber----	16	52,748	11	26,522	50.3	5	26,226	49.7	-	-	-
367.6500	Other-----	1	51	1	51	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 10.—Certain handkerchiefs containing, or which may contain, 2 or more materials: Preliminary summary, based on a 1-percent sample of imports during 1974-76, total entries, entries of 1 material, entries of 2 or more materials, and entries in chief value of 1 material and in chief weight of another material

TSUSA item No.	Brief description	Total entries		Entries of 1 material			Entries of 2 or more materials			Entries in chief value of 1 material and in chief weight of another material		
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Share of total entries by value	Number	Value	Share of total entries by value	Number	Value	Share of total entries by value
			Dollars		Dollars	Percent		Dollars	Percent		Dollars	Percent
	Handkerchiefs, not ornamented:											
370.2400 thru 370.6840	Of cotton-----	19	50,194	18	50,023	99.7	1	171	0.3	-	-	-
370.7200 thru 370.8000	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton-----	1	1,470	1	1,470	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
370.8420 and 370.8440	Of silk-----	9	14,192	7	12,746	89.8	2	1,446	10.2	2	1,446	10.2
370.8820 and 370.8840	Of man-made fibers-----	16	44,317	16	44,317	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
370.9200	Other-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 11.--Certain mufflers, scarves, shawls, and veils containing, or which may contain, 2 or more materials: Preliminary summary, based on a 1-percent sample of imports during 1974-76, total entries, entries of 1 material, entries of 2 or more materials, and entries in chief value of 1 material and in chief weight of another material

TSUSA item No.	Brief description	Total entries		Entries of 1 material			Entries of 2 or more materials			Entries in chief value of 1 material and in chief weight of another material		
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Share of total entries	Number	Value	Share of total entries	Number	Value	Share of total entries
			Dollars		Dollars	by value Percent		Dollars	by value Percent		Dollars	by value Percent
	Mufflers, scarves, shawls, and veils, all the foregoing of textile materials:											
372.0400,-.1010, -.1040, and -.1520 thru 372.1560	Of cotton-----	67	33,594	54	31,794	94.6	13	1,800	5.4	4	1,237	3.7
372.0820,-.1015, -.1045, and 372.2000	Of vegetable fibers except cotton-----	1	17	-	-	-	1	17	100.0	-	-	-
372.0840,-.1020, -.1050, and -.2500 thru 372.4500	Of wool-----	24	16,013	17	15,003	93.7	7	1,010	6.3	2	441	2.8
372.0860,-.1025, -.1055, and -.5000 thru 372.6540	Of silk-----	66	124,135	56	100,543	81.0	10	23,592	19.0	10	23,592	19.0
372.0600,-.1030, -.1060, and -.7000 thru 372.7540	Of manmade fibers-----	111	498,021	108	497,734	99.9	3	287	0.1	-	-	-
372.0880,-.1035, -.1065, and -.8000	Other-----	2	1,247	2	1,247	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Summary-----	271	673,027	237	646,321	96.0	34	26,706	4.0	16	25,270	3.8

Table 12.—Certain underwear containing, or which may contain, 2 or more materials: Preliminary summary, based on a 1-percent sample, of imports during 1974-76, total entries, entries of 1 material, entries of 2 or more materials, and entries in chief value of 1 material and in chief weight of another material.

TSUSA item No.	Brief description	Total entries		Entries of 1 material			Entries of 2 or more materials			Entries in chief value of 1 material and in chief weight of another material		
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Share of total entries by value	Number	Value	Share of total entries by value	Number	Value	Share of total entries by value
			Dollars		Dollars	Percent		Dollars	Percent		Dollars	Percent
	Certain underwear, not ornamented:											
	Knit:											
378.1512 thru 378.1539	Of cotton, valued over \$4 per pound--	15	5,969	8	4,923	82.5	7	1,046	17.5	1	109	1.8
378.6010 thru 378.6030	Of man-made fibers--	8	26,611	8	26,611	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 13.—Certain wearing apparel containing, or which may contain, 2 or more materials: Preliminary summary, based on a 1-percent sample, of imports during 1974-76, total entries, entries of 1 material, entries of 2 or more materials, and entries in chief value of 1 material and in chief weight of another material

TSUSA item No.	Brief description	Total entries		Entries of 1 material		Entries of 2 or more materials		Entries in chief value of 1 material and in chief weight of another material					
		Num- ber	Value	Num- ber	Value	Share of total entries by value	Num- ber	Value	Share of total entries by value	Num- ber	Value	Share of total entries by value	
			Dollars		Dollars	Percent		Dollars	Percent		Dollars	Percent	
	Wearing apparel, not specially provided for:												
	Of cotton:												
	Men's and boys' wear:												
380.0001 thru 380.0080	Ornamented 1/----	80	336,194	79	312,983	93.1	1	23,211	6.9	-	-	-	-
380.0605 thru 380.3984	Not ornamented----	610	3,729,594	475	3,160,039	84.7	135	569,555	15.3	40	89,652	2.4	2.4
	Women's, girls', and infants' wear:												
382.0001 thru 382.0096	Ornamented 1/----	344	1,055,974	318	972,333	92.1	26	83,641	7.9	4	699	.1	.1
382.0605 thru 382.3391	Not ornamented----	1,378	5,734,526	1,055	4,257,936	74.3	323	1,476,590	25.7	87	167,293	2.9	2.9
	Summary-----	2,412	10,856,288	1,927	8,703,291	80.2	485	2,152,997	19.8	131	257,644	2.4	2.4
	Of wool:												
	Men's and boys' wear:												
380.0203 thru 380.0270	Ornamented 1/----	19	49,049	16	35,806	73.0	3	13,243	27.0	2	7,310	14.9	14.9
380.5710 thru 380.6690	Not ornamented----	452	1,424,600	306	842,954	59.2	146	581,646	40.8	52	228,982	16.1	16.1
	Women's, girls', and infants' wear:												
382.0202 thru 382.0270	Ornamented 1/----	29	52,561	16	18,452	35.1	13	34,109	64.9	4	7,251	13.8	13.8
382.4800 thru 382.6390	Not ornamented----	942	2,543,382	503	1,254,645	49.3	439	1,288,737	50.7	167	693,964	27.3	27.3
	Summary-----	1,442	4,069,592	841	2,151,857	52.9	601	1,917,735	47.1	225	937,507	23.0	23.0

1/ Includes lace or net wearing apparel, whether or not ornamented.

Table 13.--Certain wearing apparel containing, or which may contain, 2 or more materials: Preliminary summary, based on a 1-percent sample, of imports during 1974-76, total entries, entries of 1 material, entries of 2 or more materials, and entries in chief value of 1 material and in chief weight of another material--Continued

TSUSA item No.	Brief description	Total entries		Entries of 1 material		Entries of 2 or more materials		Entries in chief value of 1 material and in chief weight of another material	
		Num- ber	Value	Num- ber	Value	Share of total entries by value	Num- ber	Value	Share of total entries by value
			Dollars		Dollars	Percent		Dollars	Percent
	Wearing apparel, not specially provided for--continued:								
	Of manmade fibers:								
	Men's and boys' wear:								
380.0401 thru 380.0475	Ornamented 1/-----	52	489,618	33	315,547	64.4	19	174,071	35.6
380.8101 thru 380.8486	Not ornamented----	545	4,426,327	424	3,471,441	78.4	121	954,886	21.6
	Women's, girls' and infants' wear:								
382.0401 thru 382.0488	Ornamented 1/-----	293	1,098,463	240	849,960	77.4	53	248,503	22.6
382.7801 thru 382.8156	Not ornamented----	1,802	10,884,640	1,565	10,203,259	93.7	237	681,381	6.3
	Summary-----	2,692	16,899,048	2,262	14,840,207	87.8	430	2,058,841	12.2
	Of vegetable fibers (except cotton) of silk, or of other fibers, except cotton, wool, and manmade fibers:								
	Men's and boys' wear:								
380.0501 thru 380.0566	Ornamented 2/-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
380.4505 thru 380.5192	Not ornamented: Of vegetable fibers, except cotton----	13	50,589	3	1,762	3.5	10	48,827	96.5

1/ Includes lace or net wearing apparel, whether or not ornamented. 2/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 13.--Certain wearing apparel containing, or which may contain, 2 or more materials: Preliminary summary, based on a 1-percent sample, of imports during 1974-76, total entries, entries of 1 material, entries of 2 or more materials, and entries in chief value of 1 material and in chief weight of another material--Continued

TSUSA item No.:	Brief description	Total entries		Entries of 1 material		Entries of 2 or more materials:		Entries in chief value of 1 material and in chief weight of another material	
		Num-ber	Value	Num-ber	Value	Share of total entries: by value	Num-ber	Value	Share of total entries: by value
			Dollars		Dollars	Percent		Dollars	Percent
	Wearing apparel, not specially provided for--continued:								
	Of vegetable fibers etc--continued								
	Men's and boys' wear--con.:								
	Not ornamented--con.:								
380.7205 thru 380.7535	Of silk-----	19	28,185	15	23,213	82.4	4	4,972	17.6
380.9005 thru 380.9035	Other-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Women's, girl's and infants' wear:								
382.0509 thru 382.0581	Ornamented 1/-----	9	5,049	9	5,049	100.0	-	-	-
	Not ornamented:								
382.3904 thru 382.4295	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton---	21	81,939	4	20,367	24.9	17	61,572	75.1
382.6904 thru 382.7282	Of silk-----	134	185,424	112	172,638	93.1	22	12,786	6.9
382.8705 thru 382.8735	Other-----	2	4,411	2	4,411	100.0	-	-	-
	Summary:								
	Ornamented 1/-----	9	5,049	9	5,049	100.0	-	-	-
	Not ornamented:								
	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton---	34	132,528	7	22,129	16.7	27	110,399	83.3
	Of silk-----	153	213,609	127	195,851	91.7	26	17,758	8.3
	Other-----	2	4,411	2	4,411	100.0	-	-	-
	Subtotal-----	189	350,548	136	222,391	63.4	53	128,157	36.6
	Total-----	198	355,597	145	227,440	64.0	53	128,157	36.0

1/ Includes lace or net wearing apparel, whether or not ornamented.

Table 13.--Certain wearing apparel containing, or which may contain, 2 or more materials: Preliminary summary, based on a 1-percent sample, of imports during 1974-76, total entries, entries of 1 material, entries of 2 or more materials, and entries in chief value of 1 material and in chief weight of another material

TSUSA item No.	Brief description	Total entries		Entries of 1 material		Entries of 2 or more materials		Entries in chief value of 1 material and in chief weight of another material					
		Num- ber	Value	Num- ber	Value	Share of total entries by value	Num- ber	Value	Share of total entries by value	Num- ber	Value	Share of total entries by value	
			Dollars		Dollars	Percent		Dollars	Percent		Dollars	Percent	
	Wearing apparel not specially provided for:												
	Summary:												
	By type of apparel:												
	Men's and boys' wear-----	1,790	10,534,156	1,351	8,163,745	77.5	439	2,370,411	22.5	114	396,125	3.8	
	Women's, girls' and infants' wear-----	4,954	21,646,369	3,824	17,759,050	82.0	1,130	3,887,319	18.0	291	927,830	4.3	15
	By fabrication:												
	Ornamented 1/-----	826	3,086,908	711	2,510,130	81.3	115	576,778	18.7	17	31,736	1.0	
	Not ornamented-----	5,918	29,093,617	4,464	23,412,665	80.5	1,454	5,680,952	19.5	388	1,292,219	4.4	
	By fiber:												
	Of cotton-----	2,412	10,856,288	1,927	8,703,291	80.2	485	2,152,997	19.8	131	257,644	2.4	
	Of wool-----	1,442	4,069,592	841	2,151,857	52.9	601	1,917,735	47.1	225	937,507	23.0	
	Of manmade fiber--	2,692	16,899,048	2,262	14,840,207	87.8	430	2,058,841	12.2	12	19,159	.1	
	Other-----	198	355,597	145	227,440	64.0	53	128,157	36.0	37	109,645	30.8	
	Total-----	6,744	32,180,525	5,175	25,922,795	80.6	1,569	6,257,730	19.4	405	1,323,955	4.1	

1/ Includes lace or net wearing apparel, whether or not ornamented.

Table 14.--Certain headwear containing, or which may contain, 2 or more materials: Preliminary summary, based on a 1-percent sample, of imports during 1974-76, total entries, entries of 1 material, entries of 2 or more materials, and entries in chief value of 1 material and in chief weight of another material

TSUSA item No.	Brief description	Total entries		Entries of 1 material			Entries of 2 or more materials			Entries in chief value of 1 material and in chief weight of another material		
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Share of total entries by value	Number	Value	Share of total entries by value	Number	Value	Share of total entries by value
			Dollars		Dollars	Percent		Dollars	Percent		Dollars	Percent
	Certain headwear:											
702.0600 thru	Of cotton, flax, or											
702.1400	both-----	41	127,349	38	120,989	95.0	3	6,360	5.0	2	4,704	3.7
702.5400 thru	Of wool-----	56	72,643	38	44,284	61.0	18	28,359	39.0	4	14,943	20.6
702.8000												
702.8500 thru	Of silk-----	4	2,412	4	2,412	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
702.9500												
703.0500 thru	Of manmade fibers-----	58	181,484	50	133,908	73.8	8	47,576	26.2	-	-	-
703.1500												
	Summary-----	159	383,888	130	301,593	78.6	29	82,295	21.4	6	19,647	5.1

ble 15.--Certain gloves containing, or which may contain, 2 or more materials: Preliminary summary, based on a 1-percent sample, of imports during 1974-76, total entries, entries of 1 material, entries of 2 or more materials, and entries in chief value of 1 material and in chief weight of another material

TSUSA item No.	Brief description	Total entries		Entries of 1 material			Entries of 2 or more materials			Entries in chief value of material and in chief weight of another material		
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Share of total entries by value	Number	Value	Share of total entries by value	Number	Value	Share of total entries by value
			Dollars		Dollars	Percent		Dollars	Percent		Dollars	Percent
	Gloves and glove linings, of textile materials, lace or net gloves; whether or not ornamented, and other gloves, ornamented:											
0.0520 thru 704.3000	Of vegetable fibers or of wool-----	1	25	1	25	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.3220 and 704.3240	Of manmade fibers-----	26	193,294	23	154,993	80.2	3	38,301	19.8	-	-	-
0.3400	Other-----	3	38,392	2	18,055	47.0	1	20,337	53.0	-	-	-
	Gloves, not ornamented:											
0.4010 thru 0.4025,--0.4502	Of cotton-----	22	99,298	19	79,024	79.6	3	20,274	20.4	-	-	-
0.4025,--0.4502 thru 704.4526 and 704.5015												
0.4055 thru 704.4085,	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.4555 thru 704.4585 and 0.5055 thru 704.5085												
0.5500 thru 704.7000	Of wool-----	12	7,628	7	5,550	72.8	5	2,078	27.2	-	-	-
0.7500 thru 704.8000	Of silk-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.8500 thru 704.9000	Of manmade fibers-----	31	251,236	26	204,943	81.6	5	46,293	18.4	-	-	-
0.9500	Other-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.3550 thru 05.7800	Gloves of leather, except gloves wholly of horsehide or cowhide-----	81	453,338	36	147,609	32.6	45	305,729	67.4	-	-	-
0.8410 thru 05.8600	Gloves of rubber or plastics-----	42	470,708	30	328,832	69.9	12	141,876	30.1	1	796	0.2
0.9000	Other gloves and glove linings, except gloves wholly of horsehide or cowhide-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Summary-----	218	1,513,919	144	939,031	62.0	74	574,888	38.0	1	796	1/

/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 16.--Certain wearing apparel of leather containing, or which may contain, 2 or more materials: Preliminary summary, based on a 1-percent sample of imports during 1974-76, total entries, entries of 1 material, entries of 2 or more materials, and entries in chief value of 1 material and in chief weight of another material

TSUSA item No.	Brief description	Total entries		Entries of 1 material			Entries of 2 or more materials			Entries in chief value of 1 material and in chief weight of another material		
		Number	Value	Number	Value	Share of total entries by value	Number	Value	Share of total entries by value	Number	Value	Share of total entries by value
			<u>Dollars</u>		<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>		<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>		<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
791.7500	Certain wearing apparel not specially provided for, of leather, except: reptile leather-----	91	308,120	77	261,239	84.8	14	46,881	15.2	3	1,457	0.5

Table 17.—Wearing apparel and accessories: U.S. shipments of domestically made articles and imports by percent of principal fiber, based on chief weight, 1976

(Thousands of dozens)										
Apparel and accessories by fiber in chief weight	Total shipments	Shipments by percent of principal fiber								Less than 50 percent
		100 percent	90-99 percent	80-89 percent	70-79 percent	60-69 percent		50-59 percent		
						65 percent 1/	Other	50 percent 2/	Other	
Total, all materials-----	30,766.6	20,102.6	804.1	715.5	151.4	2,496.8	9.3	6,435.4	51.5	3/
Domestic-----	28,433.3	18,528.2	803.7	707.1	135.7	1,980.4	5.4	6,272.5	.3	-
Imported-----	2,333.3	1,574.4	.4	8.4	15.7	516.4	3.9	162.9	51.2	3/
Cotton, total-----	15,918.4	8,583.9	452.3	.9	142.0	245.4	8.4	6,435.4	50.1	-
Cotton and cotton/manmade-fiber blends, chiefly cotton-----	15,916.9	8,583.9	452.3	3/	142.0	245.4	7.8	2/ 6,435.4	50.1	-
Domestic-----	15,182.7	8,083.9	452.3	-	132.2	237.0	4.8	2/ 6,272.5	-	-
Imported-----	734.2	500.0	-	3/	9.8	8.4	3.0	2/ 162.9	50.1	-
Other blends, chiefly cotton-----	1.5	4/	-	.9	-	-	.6	-	-	-
Wool, total-----	274.2	266.2	.4	3.2	3.3	3/	.1	-	1.0	-
Wool and wool/manmade-fiber blends, chiefly wool-----	274.2	266.2	.4	3.2	3.3	-	.1	-	1.0	-
Domestic-----	258.1	254.6	-	.2	3.3	-	-	-	-	-
Imported-----	16.1	11.6	.4	3.0	3/	-	.1	-	1.0	-
Other blends, chiefly wool-----	3/	4/	-	-	-	3/	3/	-	3/	-
Manmade fibers, total-----	14,475.6	11,154.2	351.4	711.4	6.1	2,251.4	.7	(See below)	.4	-
Manmade fibers and manmade fiber/cotton blends, chiefly manmade fibers-----	14,438.1	11,154.2	351.4	706.9	.2	2,225.3	.1	(Included)	3/	-
Domestic-----	12,886.2	10,110.2	351.4	706.9	.2	1,717.4	.1	(with)	-	-
Imported-----	1,551.9	1,044.0	-	-	3/	507.9	-	(cotton)	3/	-
Manmade fiber/wool blends, chiefly manmade fibers-----	22.3	4/	3/	1.0	5.9	14.7	.6	-	.1	-
Domestic-----	15.0	4/	-	-	-	14.6	.4	-	-	-
Imported-----	7.3	4/	3/	1.0	5.9	.1	.2	-	.1	-
Other blends, chiefly manmade fibers-----	15.2	4/	-	3.5	-	11.4	-	-	.3	-
Domestic-----	11.7	4/	-	3/	-	11.4	-	-	.3	-
Imported-----	3.5	4/	-	3.5	-	3/	-	-	-	-
Other, total-----	98.4	98.3	-	-	3/	-	.1	-	-	3/
Domestic-----	79.6	79.5	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-
Imported-----	18.8	18.8	-	-	3/	-	3/	-	-	3/

1/ Includes blends 65 percent of 1 fiber and 35 percent of a second fiber. 2/ Includes all blends of 50-percent cotton and 50-percent manmade fibers.
3/ Less than 50 dozen. 4/ Not applicable.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Note.—Table includes data from questionnaires received by the U.S. International Trade Commission through Apr. 1, 1977.

Table 18.—Apparel fabrics: U.S. shipments of domestically made articles and imports by percent of principal fiber, based on chief weight, 1976

(Thousands of square yards)											
Fabric by fiber in chief weight	Total shipments	Shipments by percent of principal fiber								Less than 50 percent	
		100 percent	90-99	80-89	70-79	60-69 percent		50-59 percent			
			per- cent	percent	percent	65 per- cent 1/	Other	50 per- cent 2/	Other		
Total, all fibers-----	189,129.9	143,790.3	71.0	1,213.8	3,892.8	25,093.4	11,094.0	2,800.2	1,171.4	3.0	
Domestic-----	140,126.2	110,742.5	-	1,188.0	3,491.4	24,704.1	-	.2	-	-	
Imported-----	49,003.7	33,047.8	71.0	25.8	401.4	389.3	11,094.0	2,800.0	1,171.4	3.0	
Cotton and cotton/manmade-fiber blends, chiefly cotton-----	56,389.1	43,247.6	-	-	-	.1	10,088.0	2/ 2,750.2	303.2	-	
Domestic-----	23,937.3	23,937.0	-	-	-	.1	-	2/ .2	-	-	
Imported-----	32,451.8	19,310.6	-	-	-	-	10,088.0	2/ 2,750.0	303.2	-	
Wool, total-----	10,535.1	4,697.2	2.6	1,188.0	3,745.4	-	-	50.0	851.9	-	
Wool and wool/manmade-fiber blends, chiefly wool-----	10,480.6	4,697.2	-	1,188.0	3,745.4	-	-	-	850.0	-	
Domestic-----	5,614.7	935.3	-	1,188.0	3,491.4	-	-	-	-	-	
Imported-----	4,865.9	3,761.9	-	-	254.0	-	-	-	850.0	-	
Other blends, chiefly wool-----	54.5	3/	2.6	-	-	-	-	50.0	1.9	-	
Domestic-----	-	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Imported-----	54.5	3/	2.6	-	-	-	-	50.0	1.9	-	
Manmade fibers, total-----	122,202.7	95,845.5	68.4	25.8	147.4	25,093.3	1,006.0	(See below)	16.3	- 95	
Manmade fibers and manmade fiber/cotton blends, chiefly manmade fibers-----	121,152.8	95,845.5	-	25.0	37.8	25,087.0	157.5	(Included)	-	-	
Domestic-----	110,574.2	85,870.2	-	-	-	24,704.0	-	(with)	-	-	
Imported-----	10,578.6	9,975.3	-	25.0	37.8	383.0	157.5	(cotton)	-	-	
Manmade fiber/wool blends, chiefly manmade fibers-----	962.3	3/	-	.8	109.6	6.3	829.3	-	16.3	-	
Domestic-----	-	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Imported-----	962.3	3/	-	.8	109.6	6.3	829.3	-	16.3	-	
Other blends, chiefly manmade fibers-----	87.6	3/	68.4	-	-	-	19.2	-	-	-	
Domestic-----	-	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Imported-----	87.6	3/	68.4	-	-	-	19.2	-	-	-	
Other fibers, total-----	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	
Domestic-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Imported-----	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	

1/ Includes all blends 65 percent of 1 fiber and 35 percent of a second fiber. 2/ Includes all blends of 50-percent cotton and 50-percent manmade fibers.

3/ Not applicable.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Note.—Table includes data from questionnaires received by the U.S. International Trade Commission through Apr. 1, 1977.

Table 19--Broadwoven fabrics: U.S. production by fibers
in chief weight, 1971-75 ^{1/}

(Millions of linear yards)					
Type of fabric by fiber	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Total, all fibers-----	11,147.0	11,298.6	11,300.3	10,717.9	9,451.9
Cotton-----	6,148.8	5,665.9	5,085.6	4,713.6	4,094.7
Wool-----	112.6	101.8	106.0	81.0	78.9
Apparel fabric-----	108.2	95.8	99.7	72.7	69.5
Men's and boys' clothing--	47.5	33.5	36.3	27.5	26.7
Women's and children's clothing-----	60.7	62.3	63.4	45.1	42.8
All wool-----	15.6	17.3	13.7	6.9	8.0
Blends, chiefly wool-----	26.3	24.4	30.9	22.5	18.7
Not specified-----	17.8	20.6	18.8	15.7	16.1
Nonapparel fabric-----	4.4	6.0	6.3	8.4	9.4
Manmade fibers and silk-----	4,885.6	5,530.9	6,108.7	5,923.3	5,278.3
Fabric, total-----	4,657.4	5,301.0	5,896.6	5,601.3	4,981.5
All-filament yarn fabric--	1,433.1	1,723.0	1,895.0	1,962.7	1,688.0
Of cellulosic fibers-----	521.1	506.2	473.0	431.5	325.3
100 percent of 1 fiber-----	408.2	389.1	352.3	339.5	275.3
Blends-----	112.9	117.1	120.7	92.0	50.0
Of noncellulosic fi- bers-----	912.0	1,216.8	1,422.0	1,531.2	1,362.7
Glass fibers-----	272.2	317.1	332.5	342.8	260.1
Other-----	639.8	899.7	1,089.5	1,188.4	1,102.6
100 percent of 1 fiber-----	616.3	862.0	1,035.0	1,088.4	1,036.0
Blends-----	23.5	37.7	54.5	100.0	66.6
All-spun yarn fabric ^{2/} ----	2,773.8	3,062.6	3,526.8	3,308.8	3,036.5
Of cellulosic fibers-----	381.7	428.1	435.4	294.5	172.4
All cellulosic-----	210.1	274.8	248.5	162.4	78.6
Blends-----	171.6	153.3	186.9	132.1	93.8
Of noncellulosic fi- bers-----	2,392.0	2,634.4	3,091.4	3,014.2	2,864.1
100 percent of 1 fiber-----	33.8	62.6	118.4	126.2	152.5
Blends-----	2,358.2	2,571.8	2,973.0	2,888.0	2,711.6
Polyester with cotton-----	1,998.5	2,190.1	2,513.9	2,381.2	2,339.5
Polyester with wool-----	16.8	16.2	12.1	3/	3/
Other-----	342.9	365.5	447.0	506.8	352.1
Combinations and mixtures of filament and spun yarn fabrics-----	450.5	515.4	474.8	329.8	257.0
Silk-----	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.0	4/
100 percent silk-----	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.4	4/
Blends-----	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.6	4/
Blanketing, paper, and other specialty fabrics-----	222.3	223.7	205.9	316.0	296.8

^{1/} Data for 1976 are not available. ^{2/} Excludes blanketing. ^{3/} Included with "other" blends. ^{4/} Included with "blanketing, paper, and other specialty fabrics."

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

Table 20.—Certain textile home furnishings: U.S. shipments of domestically made articles and imports by percent of principal fiber, based on chief weight, 1976

Product type by fiber in chief weight	Total ship- ments	Shipments by percent of principal fiber								Less than 50 per- cent
		100 percent	90-99 percent	80-89 percent	70-79 percent	60-69	50-59	per- cent	per- cent	
						percent	percent			
						65 per- cent	50 per- cent			
(Thousands of square yards)										
Rugs and carpeting	61,522.8	61,193.0	-	-	-	-	6.2	-	121.8	201.8
Chiefly of wool	322.0	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	121.8	198.8
Domestic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imported	322.0	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	121.8	198.8
Chiefly of manmade fibers	61,199.0	61,189.8	-	-	-	-	6.2	-	-	3.0
Domestic	61,169.8	61,169.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imported	29.2	20.0	-	-	-	-	6.2	-	-	3.0
Of other materials, imported	1.8	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Thousands of dozens)										
Blankets	509.7	491.4	0.1	-	7.8	-	10.4	-	-	-
Chiefly of wool	45.6	27.3	.1	-	7.8	-	10.4	-	-	-
Domestic	45.6	27.3	.1	-	7.8	-	10.4	-	-	-
Imported	1/	1/	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chiefly of manmade fibers	464.1	464.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic	464.1	464.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imported	1/	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Towels, chiefly of cotton	1,611.9	142.0	424.6	1,045.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic	1,469.9	-	424.6	1,045.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imported	142.0	142.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other miscellaneous products	657.4	634.2	-	-	3.2	-	-	-	20.0	-
Chiefly of cotton	120.2	100.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.0	-
Domestic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imported	120.2	100.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.0	-
Chiefly of manmade fibers	536.1	534.0	-	-	2.1	1/	-	-	-	-
Domestic	534.0	534.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imported	2.1	1/	-	-	2.1	1/	-	-	-	-
Other	1.1	1/	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imported	1.1	1/	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Less than 50 dozen.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Note.—Table includes data from questionnaires received by the U.S. International Trade Commission through April 1, 1977.

Table 21.--Filament yarns: U.S. production by types of manmade fibers, 1971-76

(Millions of pounds)								
Year	Rayon	Acetate	Nylon	Olefin	Polyester	Textile glass	Other	<u>1/</u>
1971----	303.4	449.3	1,237.9	261.8	<u>2/</u>	468.2		688.2
1972----	251.7	401.4	1,463.9	346.5	951.7	571.6		11.2
1973----	198.1	437.2	1,582.8	423.8	1,319.8	688.0		13.2
1974----	171.8	361.6	1,560.0	463.1	1,408.0	682.9		11.9
1975----	64.8	301.3	1,295.4	442.9	1,458.9	546.5		11.7
1976----	74.8	286.9	1,372.5	509.3	1,404.7	676.0		12.0

1/ Primarily saran and spandex.2/ Included in "other."

Source: Compiled from published data of the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc.

Table 22.--Spun yarns: U.S. production by fibers
in chief weight, 1971-75 1/

(Millions of pounds)					
Spun yarn in chief weight of--	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971
Total-----	5,185.9	5,691.8	6,297.3	6,225.6	6,073.2
Cotton-----	2,517.1	2,780.2	3,059.0	3,344.7	3,453.5
All cotton-----	2,284.0	2,505.4	2,751.7	3,049.1	3,181.5
Blends-----	233.1	274.8	307.3	295.6	272.0
Wool-----	118.2	141.8	195.2	256.6	255.5
All wool-----	64.6	73.1	111.2	171.1	177.0
Blends-----	53.6	68.7	84.0	85.5	78.5
Man-made fibers-----	2,476.7	2,676.2	2,940.6	2,526.5	2,267.0
Cellulosic fibers <u>2/</u> -----	234.4	365.9	471.8	479.9	487.0
100 percent of one fiber-----	132.0	231.7	271.0	284.7	286.6
Blends-----	102.4	134.2	200.8	195.1	200.4
Noncellulosic fibers <u>3/</u> -----	2,242.3	2,310.3	2,468.8	2,046.6	1,780.0
100 percent of one fiber-----	831.5	896.5	1,059.4	866.4	754.7
Blends-----	1,410.8	1,413.8	1,409.4	1,180.2	1,025.3
Polyester with cotton-----	1,169.0	1,082.9	1,109.7	962.2	817.8
Other-----	241.8	330.9	299.7	218.0	207.5
Other natural fibers----	73.9	93.6	102.5	97.8	97.2

1/ Data for 1976 are not available.

2/ Includes acetate and rayon.

3/ Includes such fibers as acrylic, nylon, and polyester.

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

APPENDIX B

PROPOSED RULES FOR DETERMINING
"CHIEF WEIGHT"

APPENDIX B

62

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C.

[332-82]

PROBABLE DOMESTIC IMPACT OF CHANGING FROM
THE CURRENT "CHIEF VALUE" METHOD OF
CLASSIFYING TEXTILE IMPORTS TO A "CHIEF
WEIGHT" METHOD FOR CLASSIFYING SUCH
IMPORTS

Proposed Rules for Determining "Chief Weight"

On January 7, 1977, in response to a request of the President, the Commission instituted an investigation under section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930, and ordered public hearings to be held in connection therewith, to determine the probable domestic impact of changing from the current "chief-value" method of classifying imports of textile articles to a "chief-weight" method of classifying such imports (42 F.R. 5432).

At the present time, articles made of blends of fibers are generally classified in the textile provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) (19 U.S.C. 1202) and in the TSUS Annotated (TSUSA) for duty and statistical purposes on the basis of the component material of chief value. In addition, the quantitative restraints on imports of textiles, imposed pursuant to the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles, are administered in accordance with the 7-digit statistical classes of the TSUSA and, thus, such restraints are also governed by the "chief-value" method.

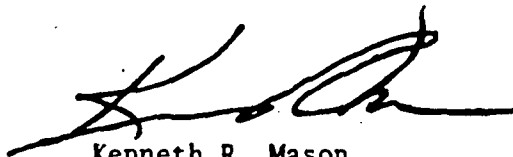
In order to provide the requisite basis for assessing the probable domestic impact of changing to a chief-weight method of classifying imports of textile articles in the TSUSA, it is necessary to establish

appropriate guidelines or rules which, if enacted into the TSUS, would provide for the change to chief weight. A draft of proposed TSUS rules for determining chief weight, together with an explanation thereof, is herewith published ^{1/} and comments thereon are invited.

All comments should be submitted on or before Friday, March 11, 1977, in order that any necessary or desirable changes in the proposed rules or in the explanation thereof may be published on or before March 31, 1977, to assist interested parties in the preparation of their written statements or testimony regarding the domestic impact of the substitution of a chief weight-method for the chief-value method of classifying imports of textile articles under the TSUSA.

Comments should be submitted to the Secretary, United States International Trade Commission, 701 E Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20436.

By order of the Commission:



Kenneth R. Mason
Secretary

Issued: February 8, 1977

^{1/} The draft rules herewith published were previously published as Annex A to a study of January, 1977, entitled *Tariff Treatment of Cotton/Man-Made Fiber Textile Blends, An Evaluation of a Proposal to Alter the Chief-Value Classification System*, which was prepared by the Office of Textiles, U.S. Department of Commerce under the direction of the Textile Trade Policy Group, Ambassador Frederick B. Dent, Chairman.

PROPOSED RULES

FOR CHANGING THE BASIS FOR THE TARIFF CLASSIFICATION OF ARTICLES
COMPOSED OF BLENDS OF TEXTILE MATERIALS FROM CHIEF VALUE
TO CHIEF WEIGHT.

For purposes of determining chief weight in the conduct of investigation 332-82, the provisions of the TSUS applicable to imports of textile articles should be treated as if they had been amended as follows:

(a) by deleting headnote 7 to schedule 3 and substituting in lieu thereof the following new headnote:

"7. For the purposes of the tariff schedules--

(a) the term 'of' when used between the description of an article and

(i) the term 'textile materials', or

(ii) a class of textile materials, or

(iii) a named textile material within any

such class, or

(iv) any of the foregoing and specified

nontextile materials

means that the article is wholly or in chief weight thereof;

(b) the classes of textile materials referred to in paragraph (a)(ii) are:

(i) cotton,

(ii) vegetable fibers (except cotton),

(iii) wool and related animal hair,

(iv) silk,

(v) man-made fibers, and

(vi) other textile materials,

and an article is in chief weight of one of these classes if the weight of the materials of such class is greater than the weight of the materials of each other class in the article;

(c) an article is in chief weight of a named textile material within a class specified in paragraph (b), if the weight of such named textile material is greater than the weight of each other material in its class and is also greater than the weight of the material of each other class in the article;

(d) an article is in chief weight of textile materials if the aggregate weight of all such materials in the article is greater than the weight of each separate nontextile component material in the article (other than a nontextile material that, as provided for elsewhere in the schedules, is to be disregarded in making the chief weight determination), whether or not in chief value of such nontextile component material; and

(e) an article which is in chief weight of textile materials as provided for in paragraph (d) is to be classified as being in chief weight of the named class of textile materials or of the named textile material in such article as provided for in paragraphs (b) and (c), respectively, regardless of the weight of the respective nontextile component materials in the article"; and

(b) by substituting the term "chief weight" for the term "chief value" wherever it appears in the article descriptions of schedule 3 and in the following schedule and subpart headnotes in schedules 3 and 7 of the TSUS:

- (1) schedule 3 headnotes 3(c) and 4(b);
- (2) schedule 3, part 1, subpart F headnote 1(a);
- (3) schedule 3, part 5, subpart A headnote 3 and subpart B headnote 2; and
- (4) schedule 7, part 1, subpart C headnote 2 and subpart D headnote 3.

EXPLANATION OF PROPOSED RULES

Purpose

The proposed rules provide for an across-the-board substitution of *chief weight* for *chief value* as the basis for classifying for duty, statistical, and quota purposes imports of textile articles made of two or more classes of textile materials or of textile and nontextile materials.

Current Customs Treatment
of Textile Articles

Textile articles imported into the United States are currently subject to duty in schedule 3 and parts of schedule 7 of the TSUS. Except as provided for in headnote 7 to schedule 3 in regard to fabrics of wool, 1/ the rate of duty provisions applicable to textile articles are governed by general headnote 9(f)(i) of the TSUS which defines the term *of* when used between the description of an article and a material to mean that the article is *wholly or in chief value* of the named material. The term *chief value*, in turn, is defined in general headnote 10(f) to mean that an article is in *chief value* of a material if such material *exceeds in value* each other single component of the article.

The TSUS format and concepts, including the *chief value* concept, also govern the collection of import statistics and the administration of the quantitative restraints on imports.

1/ Headnote 7 to schedule 3 of the TSUS provides as follows:

7. With respect to fabrics provided for in part 3 (other than fabrics valued over \$2 per pound provided for in item 337.50) and in part 4 of this schedule, provisions for fabrics in chief value of wool shall also apply to fabrics in chief weight of wool (whether or not in chief value of wool). For the purposes of the preceding sentence, a fabric is in chief weight of wool if the weight of the wool component is greater than the weight of each other textile component (i.e., cotton, vegetable fibers except cotton, silk, manmade fibers, or other textile materials) of the fabric.

Proposed Changes

Section (a) of the proposed rules would establish *chief weight* as the basis for determining the applicable classifications and rates of duty for all composite textile articles. These provisions not only would take precedence over the *chief value* concept of general headnote 9(f), but would also outline systematically and in detail the requirements for making the necessary weight comparisons of the respective component materials in imported textile articles.

In general, the weight comparisons of the respective component materials in an article would be made on the same basis as is currently used in the administration of *chief value*. Some variations, however, would be introduced to insure that the administration of *chief weight* would be certain and predictable and would produce uniform classification results.

The new headnote provisions would make no change in the customs treatment of textile articles which are made *wholly* of a single class of textile materials. Nor would there be any change in the customs treatment of composite textile articles in those instances where *chief weight* and *chief value* produce the same classification results. There is little doubt, however, that the adoption of the headnote would cause some changes in the duty and quota treatment of some of the imports of composite textile articles and also possibly in the character of specifications of such imports.

Section (b) of the proposed rules makes conforming changes in various headnotes and article descriptions in schedules 3 and 7 of the TSUS by substituting the term "chief weight" for the term "chief value" wherever that term appears in those schedules.

In the following pages, theoretical examples are provided to illustrate the classification technique which would be used under the *chief weight* classification system provided for by these rules. For the sake of comparison, these examples also illustrate the classification technique which is currently used under the *chief value* classification system provided for in the TSUS. To simplify the comparisons, the percentages of each component material shown in each example are assumed to be identical for weight and value. Needless to say, it is unlikely the percentages of each component material would be identical by weight and value in actual practice. Also, in the following pages is a discussion of the classification of textiles under the CCCN 1/ and a comparison with the present practice under the TSUS and under the proposed rules.

Proposed headnote 7 is divided into five paragraphs--(a) through (e)--each one of which is explained separately below.

Paragraph (a) of proposed headnote 7

In schedule 3 and certain parts of schedule 7 of the TSUS, provision is made for various articles of textile materials, a class of textile materials, a named textile material within any such class, or any of the foregoing and specified nontextile materials. The term *of*, so used, currently means--in accordance with general headnote 9(f)(i)--that such articles are *wholly or in chief value* of the designated material or materials. Paragraph (a) of proposed headnote 7 would render general headnote 9(f)(i) inapplicable by changing the definition of the term *of* when used in such circumstances to mean *wholly or in chief weight*.

1/ Customs Cooperation Council Nomenclature, formerly known as the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature or BTN.

The term "textile materials" is defined in headnote 2(a) of schedule 3. The first two elements of this definition, which generally reflect the structure of the textile rate provisions of the TSUS, also undergird the proposed rules.

Paragraph (b) of proposed headnote 7

Paragraph (b) would specifically identify the classes of textile materials referred to in paragraph (a)(ii) as being six in number, viz., cotton, vegetable fibers (except cotton), wool and related animal hair, silk, man-made fibers, and other textile materials provided for in the respective subparts of part 1 of schedule 3. Paragraph (b) also would provide that an article is in chief weight of one of these classes--

if the weight of the materials of such class is greater than the weight of the materials of each other class in the article.

Thus, for the purpose of determining chief weight--when materials from two or more of the six classes are contained in an article that is dutiable under one of two or more TSUS rate provisions--comparisons would be made only between those individual classes actually involved, even when two or more classes are combined in a single TSUS rate provision.

Example 1

Pile fabrics
Of cotton
Of vegetable fibers (except cotton)
Of wool
Of silk
Of man-made fibers
Other

Pile fabric, consisting of 30% cotton, 30% jute, and 40% man-made fibers by weight would be classified under the provision for pile fabric of man-made fibers in part 4A of schedule 3 under the proposed rules. Similarly, knit fabric also consisting of 30% cotton, 30% jute, and 40% man-made fibers by weight, which is provided for under the following provision in part 4A of schedule 3 of the TSUS:

Knit fabrics
Of vegetable fibers
Of wool
Of silk
Of man-made fibers
Other

would be classified under the provision for knit fabric of man-made fibers under the proposed classification scheme.

In the foregoing example, assuming identical percentages by value for the specified components, no classification change would be involved for pile fabrics, but under current practice knit fabrics so described would be regarded as being in chief value of vegetable fibers rather than of man-made fibers.

Example 2

The tariff structure of the cordage provisions in part 2 of schedule 3 combines two of the classes provided for in paragraph (b) (i.e., cotton and vegetable fibers (except cotton)). The principal rate classes are set forth below--

- Cordage
 - Of vegetable fibers
 - Of cotton
 - Of hard (leaf) fibers
 - Of coir
 - Of jute
 - Other
 - Of wool
 - Of silk
 - Of man-made fibers
 - Other

Cordage consisting of 30% cotton, 30% jute, and 40% man-made fibers *by weight* would be classified under the provision for cordage of man-made fibers under the proposed classification system. Under current classification practice, cordage consisting of 30% cotton, 30% jute, and 40% man-made fibers *by value* would be classified under the provision for cordage of vegetable fibers, other. Under the proposed rules, three classes were competing--cotton (30%), vegetable fibers (except cotton) (30%), and man-made fibers (40%)--with man-made fibers predominating by weight, while under current practice there were only two competing classes--vegetable fibers (consisting of cotton (30%) and jute (30%)) and man-made fibers (40%)--with vegetable fibers predominating by value (but with no individual vegetable fiber predominating by value).

Example 3

Floor coverings not specially provided for, of textile materials:

* * *

Other:

"Hit-and-miss" rag of cotton
Of coir
Of jute
Other

"Hit-and-miss" rag floor coverings, consisting of 40% cotton, 30% coir and 30% jute *by weight* would be classified under the provision for floor coverings not specially provided for, of textile materials, other, of part 5A of schedule 3 under the classification scheme proposed in this notice since coir and jute are textile materials of the same class (vegetable fibers (except cotton)). Under current classification practices floor coverings would be classified under the provision for "Hit-and-miss" cotton if the above percentages remained the same by value.

Paragraph (c) of proposed headnote 7

Paragraph (c) is a corollary provision to paragraph (b). It would establish the rule for determining whether an article is in chief weight of a named material within a class of textile materials specified in paragraph (b). Under this rule, which is consistent in principle with paragraph (b), an article would be in chief weight of a named material--

if the weight of such named textile material is greater than the weight of each other material in its class and is also greater than the weight of the material of each other class in the article.

Example 4

Cordage
 Of vegetable fibers
 Of cotton
 Of hard (leaf) fibers
 Of coir
 Of jute
 Other
 Of wool
 Of silk
 Of man-made fibers
 Other

Cordage, provided for in part 2 of schedule 3 consisting of 30% coir, 40% jute, and 30% man-made fiber by weight would be classified under the provision for cordage of jute under the proposed classification system since jute predominates by weight over the other component material in its class (coir) and the other class of textile materials in the article (man-made fibers). The same classification would result under current practice if the percentages were the same by value.

Paragraph (d) of proposed headnote 7

Paragraph (d) sets forth the rule of comparison by weight of composite articles, i.e., articles in part of textile materials and in part of nontextile materials. Under this rule, an article would be in chief weight of textile materials--

If the aggregate weight of all such materials in the article is greater than the weight of each separate nontextile component material in the article (other than a nontextile material that, as provided for elsewhere in the schedules, is to be disregarded in making the chief weight determination), whether or not in chief value of such nontextile component material.

This provision is necessary in order to provide for the systematic classification of articles which are in chief value of one material and in chief weight of another. This is not currently a problem in the TSUS since, at the present time, articles made of blends of fibers are generally classified in the textile provisions of the TSUS on the basis of the component fiber of chief value.

Example 5

A garment which is trimmed with leather or fur may be in chief value of leather or fur; however, if the textile materials of the garment outweigh each separate nontextile component material of the garment (i.e., leather or fur), the garment would be classifiable under the apparel provisions of schedule 3 under the proposed classification scheme, whether or not the garment was in chief value of leather or of fur.

Paragraph (e) of proposed headnote 7

Paragraph (e) is a corollary provision to paragraph (d). It would establish the rule for determining the classification of an article which is in chief weight of textile materials as provided for in paragraph (d). Under this rule, which is consistent in principle with paragraph (d), an article in chief weight of textile materials--

is to be classified as being in chief weight of the named class of textile materials or of the named textile material in such article as provided for in paragraphs (b) and (c), respectively, regardless of the weight of the respective nontextile component materials in the article.

This rule would make clear that a rate provision in the textile schedule would apply even if a nontextile component material in the article

exceeded by weight each relevant textile component in the article but did not exceed the aggregate weight of such textile component materials.

Example 6

Textile fabrics, including laminated fabrics, not specially provided for:

- Of cotton
- Of vegetable fibers, except cotton
- Of wool
- Of silk
- Of man-made fibers
- Other

Such a fabric, provided for under part 4C of schedule 3, which is 35% cotton, 25% man-made fibers, and 40% leather by weight would be classified as a textile fabric of cotton under the proposed rules. Under present classification principles, this fabric would be classified under the provision for "textile fabrics, . . . other," if these percentages represented value rather than weight.

Classification of textiles under the CCCN

Section note 2 to section XI of the CCCN provides in pertinent part as follows:

- 2.--(A) Goods classifiable in any heading in Chapters 50 to 57 and of a mixture of two or more different textile materials are to be classified according to the following rules:

* * *

(b) All other goods are to be classified as if consisting wholly of that one textile material which predominates in weight over any other single textile material.

- (B) For the purposes of the above rules:

(a) Metallised yarn shall be treated as a single textile material and its weight shall be taken as the aggregate of the weight of the textile and metal components, and, for the classification of woven fabrics, metal thread is to be regarded as a textile material;

(b) Where a heading in question refers to goods of different textile materials (for example, silk and waste silk or carded sheep's or lamb's wool and combed sheep's or lambs' wool), all those materials shall be treated as being one and the same;

(c) Except as provided in (B)(a), the weight of constituents other than textile materials is not to be included in the weight of the goods.

In determining which textile material predominates by weight under section note 2(A)(b) a comparison is made of the various headings in chapters 50 to 57 ^{1/} since the term "textile materials," as used in that note, is not defined. This is similar in approach to the present practice under the TSUS (with respect to the determination of chief value) but differs from the approach suggested by the proposed rules which require a comparison between the six classes enumerated in paragraph (b) of the proposed rules. It is believed desirable to limit the comparison to these six classes in order to achieve uniformity of classification.

The Customs Cooperation Council is currently involved in the drafting of the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System, a detailed commodity classification system adaptable for modernized customs tariff nomenclature purposes and for recording, handling, and reporting of transactions in international trade. The Harmonized System

^{1/} Chapters 50 to 57 each deal with one or more textiles, alone or in mixture, at their various stages of manufacture, up to and including their conversion into woven fabrics. They cover, in most cases, the raw material, recovered waste, carded or combed fibers in the form of slivers, rovings, etc., yarns and woven fabrics. All other textile articles are classified on a product basis and not on the basis of composition.

may eventually replace the CCCN. Classification principles with respect to textile articles consisting of two or more textile materials under the Harmonized System have not yet been formulated.

The provisions for the classification of composite textile products of chapters 50 to 57 apply to mixed products composed of textile and nontextile materials only if their *essential character* is that of textile products of chapters 50 to 57. Paragraph (d) of the proposed rules contains a similar provision which seeks to distinguish between textile and nontextile articles on the basis of chief weight.

Section note 2(B)(c) provides that in determining which textile material predominates by weight, the weight of constituents other than textile materials is not included in the weight of the product. This provision is identical in scope to paragraph (e) of the proposed rules.

APPENDIX C

MODIFIED PROPOSED RULES FOR DETERMINING "CHIEF WEIGHT"
AND NOTICE OF TIME AND PLACE OF PUBLIC HEARING

APPENDIX C

80

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION
Washington, D. C.

[332-82]

PROBABLE DOMESTIC IMPACT OF CHANGING FROM THE CURRENT
"CHIEF VALUE" METHOD OF CLASSIFYING TEXTILE IMPORTS
TO A "CHIEF WEIGHT" METHOD FOR CLASSIFYING SUCH
IMPORTS

Modified Proposed Rules for Determining "Chief Weight" and
Notice of Time and Place of Public Hearing

On January 7, 1977, in response to a request of the President, the Commission instituted an investigation under section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930 to determine the probable domestic impact of changing from the current "chief value" method of classifying imports of textile articles to a "chief weight" method of classifying such imports (42 F.R. 5432).

In order to provide the requisite basis for assessing the probable domestic impact of changing to a chief-weight method of classifying imports of textile articles in the TSUSA the Commission on February 8, 1977, issued proposed rules for determining "chief weight" (42 F.R. 9062).

Based on comments received from interested parties, the Commission has modified those proposed rules. A draft of the modified rules together with an explanation of the changes made therein is published herewith in order to assist interested parties in the preparation of their written statements or testimony regarding this investigation.

Hearings

The first in a series of public hearings to be held in connection with this investigation will be held at 10:00 a.m., April 26, 1977, at

the Briefing Center, Commerce Center, corner of Trade and Church Streets, Charlotte, North Carolina 28233.

All interested persons will be given an opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard at the hearing. Requests to appear at the public hearing should be addressed to the Secretary, United States International Trade Commission, 701 E Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20436, and should be received not later than noon of the fifth calendar day preceding the hearing at which an appearance is requested.

Written submissions

In lieu of or in addition to appearances at the public hearings, interested persons may submit written statements. Any business information which a submitter desires the Commission to treat as confidential shall be submitted on separate sheets, each clearly marked at the top "Confidential Business Data." All written submissions, except for confidential business data, will be made available for inspection by interested persons. To be assured of consideration by the Commission, written statements should be submitted at the earliest practicable date but not later than June 17, 1977. All submissions should be addressed to the Secretary at the Commission's office in Washington, D.C.

By order of the Commission:

Kenneth R. Mason
Secretary

PROPOSED RULES

FOR CHANGING THE BASIS FOR THE TARIFF CLASSIFICATION OF
ARTICLES COMPOSED OF BLENDS OF TEXTILE MATERIALS
FROM CHIEF VALUE TO CHIEF WEIGHT.

For purposes of determining chief weight in the conduct of investigation 332-82, the provisions of the TSUS applicable to imports of textile articles should be treated as if they had been amended as follows:

(a) by deleting headnote 7 to schedule 3 and substituting in lieu thereof the following new headnote:

"7. For the purposes of the tariff schedules--

(a) the term 'of' when used between the description of an article and

- (i) the term 'textile materials,' or
- (ii) a class of textile materials, or
- (iii) a named textile material within any such class, or
- (iv) any of the foregoing and specified nontextile materials

means that the article is, *in its imported condition*, wholly or in chief weight thereof;

N.B. For purposes of this headnote where the present TSUS combines two or more classes of textile materials (e.g., vegetable fibers) the TSUS provision should be read as if it were subdivided into the applicable textile classes enumerated in paragraph (b) below.

(b) the classes of textile materials referred to in paragraph (a)(ii) are:

- (i) cotton,
- (ii) vegetable fibers (except cotton),
- (iii) wool and related animal hair,
- (iv) silk,
- (v) man-made fibers, and
- (vi) other textile materials,

and an article is in chief weight of one of these classes if the weight of the materials of such class is greater than the weight of the materials of each other class in the article;

(c) an article is in chief weight of a named textile material within a class specified in paragraph (b), if the weight of such named textile material is greater than the weight of each other material in its class and is also greater than the weight of the material of each other class in the article;

(d) an article is in chief weight of a textile material and specified nontextile material as set forth in paragraph (a)(iv) if the aggregate weight of the textile and nontextile materials is greater than the weight of each other single material in the article;

(e) an article is in chief weight of textile materials if the aggregate weight of all such materials in the article is greater than the weight of each separate nontextile component material in the article (other than a nontextile material that, as provided for elsewhere in the schedules, is to be disregarded in making the chief weight determination), whether or not in chief value of such nontextile component material;

(f) an article which is in chief weight of textile materials as provided for in paragraph (e) is to be classified as being in chief weight of the named class of textile materials or of the named textile material in such class as provided for in paragraphs (b) and (c), respectively, regardless of the weight of the respective nontextile component materials in the article;

(g) a textile article in which two or more textile fibers are of equal weight and no other textile fiber predominates by weight shall be subject to duty under the tariff description applicable to that textile fiber of equal weight for which the original statutory rate is highest, and, should the highest original statutory rate be applicable to two or more of such descriptions, the article shall be subject to duty under that one of such descriptions which first appears in the schedules;

(h) in determining the classification of an article not in chief weight of textile materials, the value of any textile material in such article shall be disregarded.

(b) by substituting the term "chief weight" for the term "chief value" wherever it appears in the article descriptions of schedule 3 and in the following schedule and subpart headnotes in schedule 3 of the TSUS:

(1) schedule 3 headnotes 3(c) and 4(b);

(2) schedule 3, part 1, subpart F headnote 1(a); and

(3) schedule 3, part 5; subpart A headnote 3
and subpart B headnote 2; and

*(c) by adding the term "or chief weight" immediately after the
term "chief value" in headnote 2 to subpart C and headnote 3 to
subpart D of part 1 to schedule 7.*

EXPLANATION OF CHANGES IN THE PROPOSED RULES

The proposed rules issued on February 8, 1977, have been modified to make necessary or desirable changes based on comments received from the public and interested governmental agencies. Changes in the proposed rules are indicated by the italicized language.

Paragraph (a) was modified as follows--

Headnote 7(a)

The phrase "in its imported condition" was added to this headnote in order to clarify when the proposed weight comparisons are to be made.

The note was added to the headnote to reinforce the principles set forth in the explanation to the previously issued rules which provide that, in determining the component textile class in chief weight, comparisons are to be made only among the six classes of textile materials referred to in the headnote, notwithstanding the fact that a tariff provision may combine 2 or more of such classes (e.g., vegetable fibers).

Headnote 7(d)

New headnote 7(d) was added to clearly specify the procedure for determining when an article is in chief weight of textile materials and specified non-textile materials as provided for in paragraph (a)(iv) of this headnote.

Headnote 7(g)

New headnote 7(g), which is based on general headnote 10(d), was added to provide a rule in the case where a textile article contains two or more textile fibers of equal weight and no other textile fiber predominates by weight. In the absence of a rule governing this situation, such articles would be classified in residual textile provisions of the TSUS.

Headnote 7(h)

New headnote 7(h) was drafted to cover the situation where an article is in chief value of textile materials but in chief weight of non-textile materials. Under the headnote when an article is determined to be not in chief weight of textile materials the textile component materials of the article are disregarded in determining the classification of the article.

The proposed rules previously published inadvertently substituted the term chief weight for chief value in headnote 2 to subpart C and headnote 3 to subpart D of part 1 to schedule 7. It was not intended to substitute the chief weight method for the chief value method of classification with respect to the non-textile articles covered by those headnotes. Paragraph (c) was added to the proposed rules in order to rectify this situation.

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