

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

**Prepared in Terms of the Tariff Schedules
of the United States (TSUS)**

Schedule 3

**Textile Fibers and Textile Products
(In 6 volumes)**

VOLUME 4

**Felts, Batting, Nonwoven Fabrics, Fish
Nets, Machinery Belts and
Clothing, Hose, Coated
Fabrics, and Other
Fabrics for
Special Purposes**



**TC Publication 285
Washington, D. C.
1969**

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

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The Summaries series will consist of 62 volumes. The titles of the volumes previously released are listed inside the back cover of this volume.

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- 4 - Felts, Batting, Nonwoven Fabrics, Fish Nets, Machinery
Belts and Clothing, Hose, Coated Fabrics, and
Other Fabrics for Special Purposes
- 5 - Textile Furnishings and Apparel
- 6 - Cordage, Braids, Elastic Yarns and Fabrics, Lace,
Ornamented Fabrics, Trimmings, Packing, Polishing
Cloths, Sacks, Labels, Lacings, Rags, and Other
Miscellaneous Textile Products

FOREWORD

In an address delivered in Boston on May 18, 1917, Frank W. Taussig, distinguished first chairman of the Tariff Commission, delineated the responsibility of the newly established Commission to operate as a source of objective, factual information on tariffs and trade. He stated that the Commission was already preparing a catalog of tariff information--

designed to have on hand, in compact and simple form, all available data on the growth, development and location of industries affected by the tariff, on the extent of domestic production, on the extent of imports, on the conditions of competition between domestic and foreign products.

The first such report was issued in 1920. Subsequently three series of summaries of tariff information on commodities were published--in 1921, 1929, and 1948-50. The current series, entitled Summaries of Trade and Tariff Information, presents the information in terms of the tariff items provided for in the eight tariff schedules of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (abbreviated to TSUS in these volumes), which on August 31, 1963, replaced the 16 schedules of the Tariff Act of 1930.

Through its professional staff of commodity specialists, economists, lawyers, statisticians, and accountants, the Commission follows the movement of thousands of articles in international commodity trade, and during the years of its existence, has built up a reservoir of knowledge and understanding, not only with respect to imports but also regarding products and their uses, techniques of manufacturing and processing, commercial practices, and markets. Accordingly, the Commission believes that, when completed, the current series of summaries will be the most comprehensive publication of its kind and will present benchmark information that will serve many interests. This project, although encyclopedic, attempts to conform with Chairman Taussig's admonition to be "exhaustive in inquiry, and at the same time brief and discriminating in statement."

This series is being published in 62 volumes of summaries, each volume to be issued as soon as completed. Although the order of publication may not follow the numerical sequence of the items in the TSUS, all items are to be covered. As far as practicable, each volume reflects the most recent developments affecting U.S. foreign trade in the commodities included.

SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

SCHEDULE 3

Volume 4

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INTRODUCTION

This volume, identified as volume 3:4, is the third to be published of a series of six volumes on textile fibers and textile products classified under schedule 3 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). The 14 summaries in this volume cover most of the special purpose fabrics in part 4, subpart C, of TSUS schedule 3.

The U.S. Bureau of the Census classifies textile manufacturing in the United States under two general headings: Textile mill products (major group 22) and apparel and related products (major group 23). 1/ Total value of shipments during 1966 of firms classified under major group 22 amounted to \$19.6 billion; that of shipments of firms classified under major group 23 amounted to \$20.0 billion. For those industries in group 22 which manufactured products covered or partially covered in this volume, the total value of shipments of all products during 1966 amounted to \$3.1 billion, or 16 percent of the total shipments by this major group. For those industries in group 23 which manufactured products covered or partially covered in this volume, the total value of shipments of all products during 1966 amounted to \$0.5 billion, or 2.5 percent of the total shipments by this major group. Fabrics, belts, machine clothing, and hose made of rubber and textile materials constitute about one-fourth of the products shipped by industry 3069. In general, the merchandise in this volume covers all or part of the products of specific industry numbers, shown with the value of total shipments of all products for each industry during 1966, as follows:

<u>Industry number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Value of shipments (million dollars)</u>
2261	Finishers of broadwoven fabrics of cotton-----	854
2262	Finishers of broadwoven fabrics of manmade fiber and silk-----	550
2291	Felt goods, except woven felts and hats--	145
2293	Paddings and upholstery filling-----	205
2295	Artificial leather, oilcloth, and other impregnated and coated fabrics, except rubberized-----	595
2296	Tire cord and fabric-----	505
2299	Textile goods not elsewhere classified---	236
2399	Fabricated textile products not else- where classified-----	477
3069	Fabricated rubber products not elsewhere classified-----	3,139

1/ The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1967) lists major group 23 as "Apparel and Other Finished Products Made From Fabrics and Similar Materials."

The merchandise covered in the summaries in this volume is quite diversified; hence there is no basis for citing statistics common to groups of summaries.

The various segments of the U.S. textile industry are dependent on domestically grown raw cotton for about 99 percent of their total consumption of this fiber. Imports of raw cotton are limited by absolute quotas to about 60 million pounds a year. Only harsh or rough Asiatic cotton under three-fourths of an inch in length, used primarily for stuffing and padding, can be imported without restriction. Certain types of spinnable cotton waste are also subject to quantitative import restrictions. There are no quantitative import controls on other textile fibers. The domestic textile industry is dependent on imports for about half of the quantity of wool consumed. With respect to other natural fibers (e.g., silk, flax, and jute), the domestic industry is almost totally dependent on imports for its raw material requirements. The domestic producers of manmade fibers, however, have consistently supplied the domestic textile industry with more than 90 percent of its raw material requirements for these fibers since the end of World War II.

Imports of cotton manufactures have been subject to restraint during the 1960's under the provisions of the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA) (see appendix C). Although there have been efforts through international negotiations to apply similar restraints to textiles of other fibers, no agreement had been concluded as of May 1969.

Data on imports for 1968 were not available in time to be included in the preparation of the individual summaries in this volume. Import data for 1968 on each 5-digit TSUS item, however, are included in appendix B together with such data for 1967.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
<p>Webs, wadding, batting, and nonwoven fabrics, including felts and bonded fiber fabrics, and articles not specially provided for of these products, all the foregoing, of textile materials, whether or not coated or filled-----</p>	<p>355.02, -.04, -.15, -.16, -.18, -.20, -.25, -.27</p>

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

Production in 1967 of the products covered herein had an estimated value of more than \$300 million. Imports were small, equivalent to less than 1 percent of the production. Exports were also small, but are believed to have exceeded imports.

Description and uses

This summary covers webs, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics (including pressed felt, needle-punched felt, 1/ bonded fiber fabrics, and stitch bonded fabrics), and articles made therefrom, of textile fibers (including cotton linters and waste). The articles made from webs, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, or a combination thereof, are articles which are in chief value of such products and which are not more specifically provided for elsewhere in the tariff schedules. Coated or filled fabrics are included here, but in determining the component fibers of chief value, the coating or filling is disregarded.

Closely related items not covered herein but covered in other summaries are floor covering underlays (items 361.80 to 361.85), wool felt hats and hat bodies (items 702.60 to 702.70), hair felts and articles thereof (item 790.23), curled hair (whether or not coated with rubber or plastic) suitable for use in mattresses or padding (item 186.40), needle-punched machine clothing (items 358.26 to 358.60), and blankets and other furnishings (schedule 3, part 5).

1/ Variouslly termed needle-loomed, fiber-locked, or needle-felted.

4 WEBS, WADDING, BATTING, FELT, NONWOVENS, AND ARTICLES MADE THEREFROM

Among other articles also not included here are wearing apparel (schedule 3, part 6) and footwear, gloves, handbags, pillows, and mattresses (schedule 7).

Webs, wadding, batting, and nonwoven fabrics are made of matted textile fibers not in the form of yarns. Webs, wadding (except wool), and batting are sheets, laps, or batts of matted fibers made on web-forming machines such as cards, garnetts, and web formers. Wool wadding and the various nonwoven fabrics are produced from webs or batting by mechanical interlocking of the fibers: wool wadding, by hardening, and nonwovens, by felting or needle-punching. Nonwovens are also made from webs and batts generally by immersion or spraying with bonding agents and drying or curing, by fusion-bonding thermoplastic fibers contained therein, or by stitch-bonding. Some nonwoven fabrics are reinforced with scrim.

The subject products are used for many purposes, among them the following: Stuffing, packing, cushioning, padding, and filling for upholstery, pillows, quilts, mattresses, mattress pads, and stuffed birds and other animals; piano and organ felts, felt for grinding and polishing metal, glass, and stone, roofing felt, automotive padding, insulation, and backing for artificial leather and other coated fabrics; and for making drapes, surgical bandages, disposable and other apparel, washers, gaskets, wickings, grease and oil seals, banners, pennants, wiping cloths, apparel linings, footwear, bedspreads, blankets, and bed sheets.

In the past decade the increasing use of foam rubber and plastics has displaced much of the wadding and batting formerly used.

WEBS, WADDING, BATTING, FELT, NONWOVENS, AND ARTICLES MADE THEREFROM 5

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) are as follows (in percent ad valorem and cents per pound):

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	Rate pursuant to U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference (Kennedy Round) Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Webbs, wadding, batting, and non-woven 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:			
	Vegetable fibers:			
1/ 355.02	Cotton-----	20%	18%	15%
<u>1/</u> 355.04	Vegetable fibers, except cotton.	20%	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
	Wool:			
	Felts and articles of felt:			
355.15	Valued not over \$1.50 per pound.	22.5¢ + 20%	22.5¢ + 16%	22.5¢ + 10%
355.16	Valued over \$1.50 per pound.	30¢ + 20%	30¢ + 16%	30¢ + 10%
355.18	Other-----	32%	25.5%	16%
355.20	Silk-----	27.5%	22%	13.5%
355.25	Manmade fibers----	25¢ + 30%	20¢ + 24%	12¢ + 15%

See footnotes at end of table.

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3:4

6 WEBS, WADDING, BATTING, FELT, NONWOVENS, AND ARTICLES MADE THEREFROM

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	Rate pursuant to U.S. conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference (Kennedy Round)	
			Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
355.27	Any article de- scribed in the foregoing provi- sions, if a Cana- dian article and original motor- vehicle equipment (see TSUS schedule 6, part 6B, head- note 2).	Free	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>

1/ TSUS 355.05 was replaced by two TSUS item numbers, 355.02 and 355.04, effective Jan. 1, 1968.

2/ Prior rate not affected by the trade conference.

The rates effective January 1, 1972, represent the final stages of reductions resulting from concessions granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade concluded on June 30, 1967. The second of five annual stages of the reductions became operative January 1, 1969. Rates of duty for the individual stages are given in the TSUSA-1969, an excerpt from which is reproduced as appendix A to this volume.

The prior rates shown in the preceding tabulation for items 355.02 to 355.25 had remained unchanged under the TSUS from August 31, 1963, through 1967. Item 355.27 was added by the Automotive Products Trade Act (Public Law 89-283) which became effective retroactively from January 18, 1965.

In the Kennedy Round no concession was granted on the duty applicable to the pertinent products of "vegetable fiber except cotton" (item 355.04). The rate applicable to cotton (item 355.02) was reduced 25 percent. For the other dutiable products, the ad valorem rates were reduced 50 percent, but the specific part of the compound rates for wool felts (items 355.15 and 355.16) was not reduced; for pertinent products of manmade fibers (item 355.25), the specific part, like its ad valorem part, was reduced about 50 percent.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and those of the final stage (1972), based on dutiable imports in 1967, are as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Rate prior to</u> <u>Jan. 1, 1968</u>	<u>Final step of</u> <u>Kennedy Round</u> <u>Jan. 1, 1972</u>
355.15-----	41.1%	31.1%
355.16-----	30.4%	20.4%
355.25-----	45.1%	22.2%

Imports of webs, wadding, batting, nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof, of cotton are subject to restraint under the provisions of the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (see appendix C to this volume).

U.S. producers

Webs, wadding, batting, felts, and nonwoven fabrics are products of some members of three U.S. industry groups. In 1963, webs, wadding, and batting were processed by 183 establishments in the Padding and Upholstery Filling industry (SIC 2293), felts by 36 establishments in the Felt Goods, Except Woven Felts and Hats industry (SIC 2291), and nonwoven fabrics by about 40 establishments in the Textile Goods industry (SIC 2299). These plants are situated throughout the United States, but mostly in the eastern section, and are predominantly small or of medium size. The number of plants has decreased in the past decade, except for the plants producing nonwovens, which plants are estimated to have increased to about 67 in 1967. The increase in such plants is due, at least in part, to the entry of the paper industry into the field.

U.S. production, exports, and imports

U.S. production data for all the products included herein are not separately reported. Available data on selected classes of products pertinent to this summary are shown in tables 1 and 2. Production of the products included herein is estimated to be large; shipments in 1966 were valued at about \$350 million.

U.S. export data are not separately reported for all the products covered here. Exports of merchandise in selected related classes are reported in tables 2 and 3. In 1967 the principal destination for these products was Canada.

8 WEBS, WADDING, BATTING, FELT, NONWOVENS, AND ARTICLES MADE THEREFROM

U.S. imports of the products covered herein were not separately reported prior to 1964. The magnitude of imports of the various products, by classes, is shown in table 4. Sisal pads from Mexico comprised about 90 percent of the quantity and value reported for item 355.04.

Table 1.--Webs, wadding, batting, felt, and nonwoven fabrics: U.S. production of selected classes of merchandise, 1963-67

(In thousands of pounds)						
Class description	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	
Punched or needled felts:						
other than carpet or:						
rug cushions:						
Hair and jute						
felts 1/-----	70,730	68,041	75,928	65,972	64,970	
Wool felts 2/ and						
manmade fiber felts-	4,065	6,951	6,775	16,261	18,113	
Padding and upholstery						
filling-----	593,099	3/	3/	3/	3/	
Bonded fiber fabrics						
(nonwoven) 4/-----	95,475	110,194	128,916	133,613	142,218	

1/ Part of this class is probably hair felt, which is not included in this summary.

2/ Does not include pressed wool felts; see table 2.

3/ Not available.

4/ Excludes nonwoven fabrics used for blanketing.

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

10 WEBS, WADDING, BATTING, FELT, NONWOVENS, AND ARTICLES MADE THEREFROM

Table 2.--Pressed felt, of wool: U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, and imports for consumption, 1958 and 1962-67

Year	Production	Exports		Imports	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
1958-----	17,579	133	263	617	761
1962-----	1/	91	353	315	488
1963-----	18,641	101	360	291	458
1964-----	18,893	168	563	174	328
1965-----	20,414	1/	1/	265	517
1966-----	1/	1/	1/	239	476
1967-----	1/	1/	1/	294	504

1/ Not available.

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

Table 3.--Webs, wadding, batting, felt, nonwoven fabrics, and articles thereof: U.S. exports of selected related classes of domestic merchandise, 1965-67

Class description	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)		
Tar-impregnated textile felts-----	97	21	12
Felts, and articles, cotton-----	327	465	170
Felts, and articles, noncotton <u>1</u> /-----	2,556	2,132	2,986
Bonded fiber fabrics, cotton-----	795	1,158	1,619
Bonded fiber fabrics, noncotton-----	2,012	3,415	2,997
Wadding and articles, flock, dust, and mill neps, cotton <u>1</u> /-----	3,038	2,029	2,063
Wadding and articles, flock, dust, and mill neps, noncotton <u>1</u> /-----	257	433	189
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Tar-impregnated textile felts-----	58	38	7
Felts, and articles, cotton-----	341	449	166
Felts, and articles, noncotton <u>1</u> /-----	3,330	3,051	3,871
Bonded fiber fabrics, cotton-----	935	1,275	1,790
Bonded fiber fabrics, noncotton-----	3,775	5,260	4,800
Wadding and articles, flock, dust, and mill neps, cotton <u>1</u> /-----	1,312	1,255	1,293
Wadding and articles, flock, dust, and mill neps, noncotton <u>1</u> /-----	185	342	208

1/ Includes products not covered by this summary.

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

12 WEBS, WADDING, BATTING, FELT, NONWOVENS, AND ARTICLES MADE THEREFROM

Table 4.--Webs, wadding, batting, and nonwoven fabrics, including felts and bonded fabrics, and articles not specially provided for, of any one or a combination of these products: U.S. imports for consumption, by types, 1964-67

Type	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Cotton-----	63	151	262	500
Other vegetable fibers-----	5,671	7,584	8,509	8,547
Wool:				
Felts and articles of felt:				
Valued not over \$1.50 per pound-----	95	163	139	188
Roll-----	27	26	78	107
Sheet-----	4	32	31	20
Piano-hammer-----	5	3	-	2
Other-----	59	102	30	59
Valued over \$1.50 per pound--	79	102	99	105
Roll-----	13	18	9	14
Sheet-----	7	40	36	40
Piano-hammer-----	4	22	29	32
Other-----	55	22	25	19
Other-----	1/	1	1/	1
Silk-----	1	-	-	10
Manmade fibers-----	56	69	155	148
Original motor-vehicle equipment :				
the product of Canada-----	2/	3/ 116	671	3,514
Total-----	5,965	8,186	9,835	13,013

See footnotes at end of table.

WEBS, WADDING, BATTING, FELT, NONWOVENS, AND ARTICLES MADE THEREFROM 13

Table 4.--Webs, wadding, batting, and nonwoven fabrics, including felts and bonded fabrics, and articles not specially provided for, of any one or a combination of these products: U.S. imports for consumption, by types, 1964-67--Continued

Type	1964	1965	1966	1967
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Cotton-----	77	282	372	505
Other vegetable fibers-----	694	820	798	778
Wool:				
Felts and articles of felt:				
Valued not over \$1.50 per pound-----	129	228	186	201
Roll-----	32	34	97	114
Sheet-----	5	44	46	28
Piano-hammer-----	7	5	-	1
Other-----	85	145	43	58
Valued over \$1.50 per pound--	199	289	290	303
Roll-----	29	33	20	38
Sheet-----	19	98	87	85
Piano-hammer-----	19	81	112	127
Other-----	132	77	71	53
Other-----	4/	2	2	5
Silk-----	1	-	-	10
Manmade fibers-----	97	112	161	245
Original motor-vehicle equipment				
the product of Canadas-----	2/	3/ 8	148	854
Total-----	1,197	1,740	1,957	2,901

1/ Less than 500 pounds.

2/ Not established until 1965.

3/ Statistical classification established Dec. 21, 1965. Duty-free treatment retroactive to Jan. 18, 1965. Import data believed incomplete.

4/ Less than \$500.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Fish netting and fishing nets of textile materials--	355.35,
	-.40, -.42, -.45

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

Imports of fish netting and fishing nets, once very substantial, now have a smaller percentage of the market than formerly. The change in the share supplied by imports has accompanied a change in fishing methods and a shift from nets of vegetable fiber to nets of manmade fiber.

Description and uses

Machine-made fish netting may be either knotted (made on a net machine) or knotless (made on a knitting machine). Most fishing nets are made from fish netting, but some are made by hand directly from yarn and cord. The articles included herein range from small crab, minnow, and shrimp nets, often valued at less than \$1 apiece, to large trawl nets and seines weighing several tons and valued at thousands of dollars apiece. Trawl nets are cone-shaped bags which trap bottom-dwelling fish in the apex of the cone as the net is towed, mouth open, across the ocean floor. Purse seines are encompassing nets used to surround schools of fish. When the school is encompassed by the net, the bottom is closed or "pursed" so that the fish cannot escape. Gill and trammel nets, which entangle the fish, and trap nets, which direct them into an enclosure, are used in lakes and shallow coastal waters and are handled from small boats.

Not included in this summary are fish landing nets (item 731.50), monofilament fish nets used for fish sampling (item 870.20), and nets and netting (other than fishing) of knotted construction, usually of cotton, used in advertising displays or as a decoration or knickknack holder in recreation rooms (items 359.10, 386.04, and 386.50).

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) are as follows (in percent ad valorem and cents per pound):

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	Rate pursuant to U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference (Kennedy Round)	Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Fish netting and fish-				
	ing nets (includ-				
	ing sections				
	thereof) of tex-				
	tile materials:				
	Of vegetable fibers:				
355.35:	Of cotton-----	25%	22%	17.5%	
355.40:	Of abaca, for use	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	
	in otter-trawl				
	fishing.				
355.42:	Other-----	22.5%	18%	11%	
355.45:	Other-----	25¢ +	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	
		32.5%			

1/ Duty-free status not affected by the trade conference.

2/ Prior rate not affected by the trade conference.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) concluded on June 30, 1967. Only the second and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1969 for the intermediate staged rates).

The prior rates shown in the preceding tabulation had remained unchanged under the TSUS from August 31, 1963, through 1967. Fish netting and fishing nets of abaca (item 355.40) for use in otter-trawl fishing, were originally free of duty under paragraph 1725 of the Tariff Act of 1930. The duty-free treatment accorded such articles is bound in the GATT. Fish netting and fishing nets of textile fibers other than vegetable fibers (item 355.45) were not considered in the Kennedy Round trade conference. Concessions were granted by the United States amounting to about 30 percent of the

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duty on fish netting and fishing nets of cotton (item 355.35) and to about 50 percent of the duty on fish netting and fishing nets of other vegetable fibers (item 355.42).

The average ad valorem equivalent of the compound rate of duty on item 355.45, based on the value of dutiable imports during 1967, was 50.1 percent.

Imports of cotton fish netting and fishing nets are subject to restraint under the provisions of the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (see appendix C).

U.S. consumption

Since the late 1950's, there has been a shift from fishing nets of vegetable fiber to those of manmade fiber; a shift from line fishing to purse seining in the tuna fisheries; and a shifting trend in other fisheries from gill and other kinds of smaller nets to large trawl nets and various kinds of long seines.

The apparent consumption of fish netting and fishing nets declined from about 8.7 million pounds in the immediate postwar period (1947) to a low of about 2.6 million pounds in 1964 but increased to about 3.5 million pounds in 1966. Vegetable fiber (chiefly cotton) accounted for two-thirds to three-fourths of total consumption in 1956; it accounted for less than half of that after 1960 and in 1967 amounted to about one-sixth. The shift from vegetable fiber to manmade fiber and the increase in total use are greater than is indicated by the consumption in pounds, since manmade-fiber netting is lighter than the netting of vegetable fiber and several times as durable.

U.S. producers, production, and exports

Fish netting and fishing nets are manufactured by two large diversified firms and by about 15 smaller firms at widely scattered locations, usually near commercial fishing centers. Fish netting and fishing nets are the major products of the small producers, but not of the two large firms. Production decreased from about 3.7 million pounds in 1958 to about 2.2 million in 1964, but increased to about 2.6 million in 1966 (table 1). However, because of the lighter weight of the manmade fiber yarns now generally used in comparison with the vegetable fiber yarns formerly used, the decline in weight since 1958 is probably accompanied by an actual increase in the yardage produced.

Prior to 1950, all fish netting was of vegetable fiber, chiefly cotton. Cotton netting is estimated to have amounted to 60 percent of the total production in 1958 and to 5 percent in 1967. Fairly substantial quantities of cotton fish netting are now used decorative and other purposes instead of fishing. Unknown quantities of nets are also made from imported netting. Exports are not separately recorded, but are believed to be negligible.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports declined from about 1.3 million pounds in 1958, when they amounted to about 26 percent of the consumption, to 425,000 pounds in 1964, when they amounted to about 16.5 percent, then increased to 876,000 pounds in 1967 (table 1).

One-fourth of the total imports in 1958 consisted of nets of abaca for otter-trawl fishing, which are free of duty. In 1967 such nets constituted about one-tenth of the imports. Nets of this description, which are not produced in the United States, once accounted for a large part of the consumption of all nets and netting in this country, but they have been displaced in recent years by lighter nets of manmade fiber (table 2).

Cotton fish netting and fishing nets, which accounted for one-half of the imports in 1958, accounted for about one-eighth of those in 1967. Imports in this category in recent years consisted largely of small crab, shrimp, minnow, and dip nets, valued at a few cents to \$1 apiece. Imports of fishing nets and fish netting of vegetable fiber except cotton and abaca, once large, have been negligible since 1958. Fish netting and fishing nets of these materials (generally of flax) have been displaced by those of manmade fiber.

Imports of nets and netting of manmade fiber and other textile fibers not enumerated increased from 1958 to 1960, fluctuated at a lower level during 1961-64, and increased steadily during 1965-67. They accounted for about 78 percent of the total quantity and about 86 percent of the total value of imports in 1967 and consisted chiefly of netting and large nets and seines.

In 1967 nearly all imports of nets of abaca for otter-trawl fishing came from the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, and nearly all of those of cotton and other textile fibers came from Japan and the Republic of Korea.

Table 1.--Fish netting and fishing nets: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1958 and 1964-67

Year	Produc- tion ^{1/}	Imports		Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
		Quantity	Value		
	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1958-----	3,660	1,281	1,234	4,941	25.9
1964-----	2,153	425	482	2,578	16.5
1965-----	2,511	491	574	3,002	16.4
1966-----	2,605	644	792	3,249	19.8
1967-----	2,371	876	1,103	3,247	27.0

^{1/} Compiled from data published by the National Cotton Council of America.

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

Note.--U.S. exports are not separately reported, but are believed to be negligible.

Table 2.--Fish netting and fishing nets: U.S. imports for consumption, by kinds, 1958 and 1964-67

Kind	1958	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (pounds)					
Cotton-----	686,415	133,494	109,299	95,151	107,238
Otter-trawl					
nets, abaca-	306,500	137,430	120,182	130,722	87,496
Other vege-					
table fiber-	45,246	-	1,718	-	-
Manmade fiber-	243,040	153,019	258,699	415,876	640,044
Other fiber---	-	590	1,442	2,718	41,046
Total-----	1,281,201	424,533	491,340	644,467	875,824
Value					
Cotton-----	\$546,161	\$111,384	\$66,628	\$81,979	\$94,211
Otter-trawl					
nets, abaca-	149,968	87,183	80,662	94,480	65,250
Other vege-					
table fiber-	62,976	-	2,817	-	-
Manmade fiber-	475,018	282,979	422,107	613,436	903,749
Other fiber---	-	953	1,961	2,361	39,861
Total-----	1,234,123	482,499	574,175	792,256	1,103,071

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Artists' canvas-----	355.50, -.55, -.60

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969). (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

U.S. production of artists' canvas is believed to be many times larger than imports. Exports are negligible.

Description and uses

Artists' canvas is generally woven fabric which has been stretched and filled with a sizing coat to give it a surface suitable for artists' use. The best grade of artists' canvas is made of linen; other grades are generally of cotton or manmade fibers. Uncoated fabrics from which artists' canvas is made are provided for elsewhere in the TSUS and are not included in this summary.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) are as follows (in percent ad valorem and cents per pound):

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	Rate pursuant to U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference (Kennedy Round)	
			Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Woven or knit fabrics,			
	in the piece or			
	in units, coated,			
	filled or other-			
	wise prepared for			
	use as artists'			
	canvas:			
355.50:	Of cotton-----	10%	9%	7.5%
355.55:	Of vegetable fibers,	11%	8.5%	5.5%
	except cotton.			
355.60:	Of manmade fibers---	25¢ +	20¢ + 24%	12.5¢ + 15%
		30%		

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade concluded on June 30, 1967. Only the second and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1969 for the intermediate staged rates).

The prior rates shown in the preceding tabulation had remained unchanged under the TSUS from August 31, 1963, through 1967. In the Kennedy Round, concessions were granted by the United States amounting to 25 percent of the duty on artists' canvas of cotton and 50 percent of the duties on the other two items.

The average ad valorem equivalent of the compound rate of duty applicable to item 355.60, based on the value of dutiable imports during 1967, is 51.9 percent based on the rate prior to January 1, 1968 and 26.0 percent based on the rate in the final step of the Kennedy Round, effective January 1, 1972.

U.S. imports of artists' canvas of cotton are subject to restraint under the provisions of the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (see appendix C of this volume).

Comment

Data on U.S. production and exports are not available. Artists' canvas of linen is produced chiefly from imported fabrics, whereas artists' canvas of cotton and manmade fibers is produced mostly from domestic fabrics. Artists' canvas is produced by a few art supply companies, most of them situated in New York and vicinity. Sales of canvas represent only a small part of their total sales of art supplies. U.S. production is not separately recorded but is believed to be much larger than imports. In recent years a substantial number of amateurs have adopted art as a hobby, with a resultant increase in consumption of the lower grades of artists' canvas.

Imports of artists' canvas are chiefly of vegetable fibers except cotton (predominantly linen). Imports, by fiber, for 1964-67 are shown in the following tabulation, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce:

Year	Cotton	Vegetable fiber except cotton	Manmade fibers	Total
Quantity (1,000 square yards)				
1964-----	5	43	-	48
1965-----	10	15	<u>1</u> /	25
1966-----	12	18	1	31
1967-----	5	25	1	31
Value (1,000 dollars)				
1964-----	4	46	-	50
1965-----	5	24	1	30
1966-----	9	28	1	38
1967-----	5	34	1	40

1/ Less than 500 square yards.

The principal source of artists' canvas is Belgium, which accounts for 50 to 55 percent of the value of all imports. The United Kingdom, France, and Japan are also suppliers.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Woven or knit fabrics (except pile or tufted fabrics), coated or filled with rubber or plastics material, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics-----	355.65, -.70, -.75, -.81, -.82, -.85

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

The value of U.S. production of the fabrics covered in this summary was estimated to exceed \$500 million in 1966. In 1967, exports were valued at about \$22 million and imports at about \$3.5 million.

Description and uses

Fabrics included herein consist of woven or knit fabrics (except pile and tufted fabrics), of textile materials that are coated or filled (including impregnated) with rubber or plastics or are laminated with sheet rubber or plastics (including sponge and foam). The ratio of the weight of the fibers in the fabrics to the weight of rubber or plastics is not material where the product weighs not over 44 ounces per square yard; if it weighs more per square yard, the product must contain more than 50 percent, by weight, of textile fibers, to be covered by this summary. The fabrics discussed here are considered coated or filled when one or both surfaces are coated or filled with rubber or plastics materials so as to visibly and significantly affect the surface or surfaces thereof otherwise than by change of color, whether or not the color has been changed thereby. The fabrics are laminated when rubber or plastics are applied in the form of preexisting sheets of such material. Any woven or knit fabric may be used for coating, filling, or laminating, but such base fabric (substrate) is usually of cotton or of manmade fiber. The most common plastic used is vinyl resin. For some purposes, applications may be made to both surfaces of the cloth, but for most uses, the coating, filling, or lamination is applied to one surface only. These fabrics, made to many specifications, include a broad range of flexible, waterproof materials possessing good wearing qualities and having many diverse uses. Articles made from these fabrics include shoes, luggage, handbags, rainwear, sportswear, sporting goods, dress shields, baby pants, gloves, belts,

protective work clothing, mattress covers, drapes, window shades, wall covering, tablecloths, furniture upholstery, tarpaulins, awnings, automobile roofing fabrics and inside trim, inflatable buildings, life rafts, life preservers, liquid storage tanks, rubber pontoons, stadium field covers, swimming pools and liners, irrigation ditch liners, instant air fields, patio covers, inflatable dams, swimming pool covers, and many other articles for indoor and outdoor use.

Not included in this summary are nonwoven fabrics coated, filled, or laminated with rubber or plastics materials; woven or knit fabrics coated, filled, or laminated with rubber or plastics, weighing over 44 ounces per square yard and containing 50 percent or more, by weight, of coating, filling, or laminating materials (see TSUS schedule 3, part 4C, headnote 2(c)); reinforced or laminated rigid plastics in schedule 7, part 12; pressure sensitive tape; and fabrics covered with gums, starches, pastes, clays, flock or other nonrubber and nonplastics materials. Fabric-to-fabric laminates (bonded fabrics) are included in the summary covering items 359.10 to 359.60).

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) are as follows (in percent ad valorem and cents per pound):

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	Rate pursuant to U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference (Kennedy Round) Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Woven or knit fabrics: (except pile or tufted fabrics), of textile mate- rials, coated or filled with rub- ber or plastics material, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics:			
355.65	Vegetable fibers---	11%	10%	8.5%
355.70	Wool-----	32%	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
355.75	Silk-----	27.5%	22%	13.5%
	Manmade fibers:			
<u>2/</u> 355.81	Over 70 percent by weight of rubber or plastics.	12.5%	10%	6%
<u>2/</u> 355.82	Other-----	25¢ + 30%	20¢ + 24%	12.5¢ + 15%
355.85	Other-----	17.5%	14%	8.5%

1/ Prior rate not affected by trade conference. Effective Dec. 24, 1968, the rate was increased to 37.5¢ per pound + 32% ad valorem when the provision became applicable to fabrics in chief weight of wool (whether or not in chief value of wool) by virtue of the addition of headnote 7 to schedule 3 of the TSUS (Public Law 90-638).

2/ TSUS item 355.80 was replaced by two TSUS items, 355.81 and 355.82, effective Dec. 7, 1965.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs

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and Trade concluded on June 30, 1967. Only the second and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1969 for the intermediate staged rates).

Several tariff changes pertinent to the items covered here occurred pursuant to the Technical Amendments Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-241), effective December 7, 1965. Item 355.80 covering fabrics of manmade fibers was repealed, and two new items were substituted therefor. New item 355.81 covering fabrics over 70 percent by weight of rubber or plastics was created, and the rate of duty of 12.5 percent ad valorem was made applicable thereto, thereby restoring the rate formerly applicable to this type of merchandise under paragraph 1537(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. The fabrics of manmade fibers (new item 355.82) remained dutiable at 25¢ per pound plus 30 percent ad valorem, the rate that had been applicable to former item 355.80. The deletion of language from the superior heading which excluded foam or sponge sheet from the covering material included under items 355.65 to 355.85, brought within the scope of the modified group of TSUS items certain laminated fabrics formerly classified in items 359.10 to 359.60. The transition entailed reductions in rates of duty on merchandise transferred to items 355.65 and 355.81; transfers to the other classes were essentially without a rate change. Certain heavily coated or filled fabrics weighing over 44 ounces per square yard, however, were specifically excluded from items 355.65 to 355.85 pursuant to the provisions of new headnote 2(c) to TSUS schedule 3, part 4C. (See historical notes relating to items 355.65 to 355.85 under Other Amendments and Modifications and Statistical Notes at the end of TSUS schedule 3, part 4, reproduced in appendix A to this volume.)

Item 355.70, coated fabrics of wool, was the only item covered in this summary that was not considered in the 1964-67 trade conference. Concessions were granted in the Kennedy Round by the United States amounting to about 23 percent of the duty on coated fabrics of vegetable fibers (item 355.65), 1/ and to about 50 percent of the duties on all other items (355.75, 355.81, 355.82, and 355.85).

The average ad valorem equivalent of the compound rate of duty, based on the value of dutiable imports during 1967, was 38.9 percent based on the rate prior to January 1, 1968 and 19.4 percent based on the final step of the Kennedy Round effective January 1, 1972.

Imports of coated, filled, or laminated fabrics of cotton are subject to restraint under the provisions of the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (see appendix C to this volume).

1/ Reduced in three stages over the 5-year period.

U.S. consumption

U.S. consumption of coated, filled, and laminated fabrics covered herein increased very fast in the years 1963-67, and domestic production supplied nearly all the requirements. The increase in consumption was the result of the development, after extensive research, of improved coating materials with better adhesion and tear strength qualities. The technical advances increased the demand for coated fabrics for use in articles already being produced and led to the development of new articles. Many of these articles made of the subject fabrics have displaced articles formerly made of other materials, including leather, oilcloth, uncoated cloth, and fabrics coated with other materials.

U.S. producers

The number of U.S. producers of the coated, filled, and laminated fabrics covered herein is not available. These fabrics are produced by several industries, the most important being Coated fabric, not rubberized (SIC 2295). In 1963, coated, filled, and laminated fabrics, not rubberized, were the principal products of 161 establishments, including 44 principally applying resins and 13 principally applying pyroxylin. In that year the industry employed 13,230 people, it had a payroll of \$86 million, and the value of its shipments of all merchandise was \$419 million. By 1966 the number of employees had risen to 17,686; the payroll, to \$121 million; and the value of shipments, to \$595 million.

The industry producing the rubberized fabrics covered herein is Fabricated rubber products, not elsewhere classified (SIC 3069). Data on the establishments making rubberized fabrics are not separately reported, and it is believed that these fabrics are not the principal product of any plant. Most rubberized fabrics are made by large rubber companies, and substantial quantities are made into finished articles in the same plants.

Other industries producing significant quantities of coated, filled, and laminated fabrics are Plastics products (SIC 3079), Finishers of broadwoven fabrics of cotton (SIC 2261), and Finishers of broadwoven fabrics of manmade fiber and silk (SIC 2262).

U.S. production

Annual U.S. production of the fabrics covered here more than doubled from 1958 to 1966, with resin-coated fabrics being the most prevalent type. Production data are not available for all the fabrics covered herein. Production in 1958 and 1963-66 as reflected by

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shipments of selected classes of merchandise specifically designated as rubber- or plastic-covered fabrics and believed to comprise most such fabrics produced in those years, is presented in the following tabulation, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted:

Kind of fabric	1958	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (million square yards) <u>1/</u>				
Pyroxylin-coated-----	94	102	105	104	105
Resin-coated-----	136	235	265	318	375
Laminated with sheet plastic-----	42	86	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
	Value (million dollars)				
Pyroxylin-coated-----	38	39	40	41	54
Resin-coated-----	118	228	<u>2/</u> 248	<u>2/</u> 286	<u>2/</u> 318
Laminated with sheet plastic-----	26	53	<u>2/</u> 56	<u>2/</u> 60	<u>2/</u> 64
Rubberized-----	39	55	<u>2/</u> 55	<u>2/</u> 58	<u>2/</u> 64
Total-----	221	375	<u>2/</u> 399	<u>2/</u> 445	<u>2/</u> 500

1/ Reported in linear yards and converted on basis of estimated 1.5 square yards per linear yard.

Quantity data are not available for rubberized fabrics or for the totals of the rubberized and other fabrics covered in this tabulation.

2/ Partly estimated.

U.S. exports

The value of U.S. exports of the fabrics covered here was 37 percent larger in 1966 than in 1963 but declined in 1967 (see table). Exports in 1966 amounted to about 5 percent of domestic production. In recent years about 78 to 80 percent of the exports have consisted of plastic-coated fabrics, and the principal markets have been Canada and the United Kingdom, followed by France, the Republic of South Africa, and Australia.

U.S. imports

Meaningful data on U.S. imports for the years prior to 1966 are not available for the products included in the TSUS line items covered by this summary because of the establishment of new provisions and changes in the scope of other provisions by legislative enactment (see preceding section on U.S. tariff treatment). Imports in 1966 and 1967, by value, accounted for less than 1 percent of consumption. The imports were about 80 percent cotton. The principal sources of imports were Canada, West Germany, and Japan.

FABRICS COATED WITH RUBBER OR PLASTICS

Woven or knit fabrics (except pile or tufted), coated, filled, or laminated with rubber or plastics: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and exports of domestic merchandise, 1963-67

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports	Exports
	Quantity (1,000 square yards)		
1963-----	2/	2/	20,335
1964-----	2/	2/	23,720
1965-----	2/	2/	28,669
1966-----	2/	4,135	31,449
1967-----	2/	4,683	25,517
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
1963-----	375,000	2/	18,475
1964-----	399,000	2/	20,143
1965-----	445,000	2/	22,924
1966-----	500,000	3,256	25,221
1967-----	2/	3,525	21,870

1/ Production data reflect partly estimated shipments believed to include most of the merchandise covered by the caption; see text.

2/ Not available.

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

FABRICS COATED OR FILLED WITH MATERIALS OTHER THAN RUBBER OR PLASTICS 33

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Woven or knit fabrics (except pile or tufted fabrics), coated or filled, not specially provided for-----	356.05, -.10, -.15, -.20, -.25, -.30, -.35, -.40, -.45

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

In 1966 U.S. shipments of the fabrics covered in this summary were large, amounting to more than \$100 million. Compared with 1966 shipments, exports of these fabrics in 1967 were small, having a value of about \$3.3 million, but much larger than the imports, which were valued at \$346,000.

Description and uses

Fabrics covered by this summary are woven or knit fabrics (except pile or tufted fabrics) of textile materials, coated or filled (whether or not impregnated) with gums, starches, pastes, clays, varnish, wax, flock, or other substances except rubber or plastics. A fabric is considered to be coated or filled when the surface or surfaces are visibly and significantly affected otherwise than by change in color, whether or not the color has been changed thereby.

Oiled silk is a sheer silk fabric in the gum state treated with linseed oil, at a high temperature. When dry, it is a waterproof, pliable, translucent fabric used for rainwear, shower curtains, and other purposes.

Oilcloth is fabric treated with vegetable oil varnishes so that it has a waterproof surface. The fabric is usually of cotton or rayon and may be unbleached, colored, printed, or embossed. It is used for table and shelf covers, seat pads, wall covering, book bags, belts, pencil cases and other containers, medical supplies, bags, shoes, luggage, and many other articles.

Tracing cloth is a smooth semitransparent fabric usually made from plainwoven, fine-yarn cloth, generally of cotton, by filling and coating; it is glazed on one side but dull-finished on the other to take ink without blurring. It is used by draftsmen, architects,

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and engineers in duplicating drawings. Tracing paper, similarly used, is not as durable for longtime records or for numerous reproductions.

"Window hollands" is another name for shade cloth used in making roller shades for windows and doors. This fabric is usually plain-woven cotton sheeting or print cloth that is given a glazed or unglazed finish with some softener (oil) and filler material treatments, and calendered to make it opaque or semiopaque. Common filler materials for window hollands include starch, china clay, chalk, plaster of paris, white lead, and glauher salt.

Flock-coated fabrics are made by the application of flock (short fibers) to the surface of a fabric to which it is held by means of an adhesive. The flock may be contained in the adhesive or it may be dusted thereon or applied by means of an electrostatic method to hold fibers erect. Flock-coated fabrics may have the surface partly covered with dots or figures, or the entire surface may be covered to give a suede, pile, fur, or other effect. The most common adhesives used in flocking are self-reacting acrylic emulsions. Flock-coated fabrics are used for apparel, draperies, bedspreads, blankets, hats, shoes, upholstery fabrics, linings, toys, and many other products.

Other fabrics covered herein include those that have had a substance added in the finishing process to fill the spaces between the yarns, thereby improving the appearance and adding other qualities. The fabrics may be glazed, unglazed, or embossed, depending on the use. They are used for clothing, tags, signs, book covering, interlinings, draperies, and other articles.

Not included in this summary are fabrics coated or filled with rubber or plastics materials; artists' canvas; floor covering; non-woven fabrics; pressure sensitive tape; cloth-lined or reinforced paper; and cloths coated with abrasives.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) are as follows (in percent ad valorem and cents per pound):

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	Rate pursuant to U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference (Kennedy Round)	Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Woven or knit fabrics (except pile or tufted fabrics), of textile mate- rials, coated or filled, not spe- cially provided for:				
	Oilcloths:				
356.05:	Silk-----	27.5%	22%		13.5%
356.10:	Other-----	10%	8%		5%
356.15:	Tracing cloth-----	18%	15.5%		12.5%
356.20:	Window hollandes of cotton.	10%	8.5%		7%
	Other:				
356.25:	Vegetable fibers---	10%	8.5%		7%
356.30:	Wool-----	32%	<u>1/</u>		<u>1/</u>
356.35:	Silk-----	27.5%	22%		13.5%
356.40:	Manmade fibers-----	25¢ + 30%	20¢ + 24%		12¢ + 15%
356.45:	Other-----	17.5%	14%		8.5%

1/ Prior rate not affected by trade conference. On Dec. 24, 1968, the rate was increased to 37.5¢ per lb. plus 32% ad valorem, and the provision also became applicable to fabrics in chief weight of wool (whether or not in chief value of wool) by virtue of the addition of headnote 7 to schedule 3 of the TSUS (Public Law 90-638).

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade concluded on June 30, 1967. Only the second and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1969 for the intermediate staged rates).

36 FABRICS COATED OR FILLED WITH MATERIALS OTHER THAN RUBBER OR PLASTICS

The prior rates shown in the preceding tabulation had remained unchanged under the TSUS from August 31, 1963, through 1967. Coated or filled fabrics of wool (item 356.30) was the only item covered in this summary that was not considered in the trade conference. In the Kennedy Round the United States granted concessions amounting to about 30 percent of the duty on tracing cloth, window hollands, and other coated and filled fabrics of vegetable fibers (items 356.15, 356.20, and 356.25) and about 50 percent of the duties on all other items (356.05, 356.10, 356.35, 356.40, and 356.45).

The average ad valorem equivalent of the compound rate of duty, based on the value of dutiable imports during 1967, was 37.7 percent based on the rate prior to January 1, 1968 and 18.8 percent based on the final step of the Kennedy Round effective January 1, 1972.

Imports of the fabrics of cotton covered here are subject to restraint under the provisions of the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (see appendix C to this volume).

U.S. consumption

No data are available on the total U.S. consumption of coated and filled fabrics covered herein. The value of consumption of such coated and filled fabrics, excluding flock-coated fabrics, increased from about \$82 million in 1964 to about \$93 million in 1966 (see table). Consumption of these fabrics has had a limited growth because of the popularity of plastic-coated fabrics. The demand for flock-coated fabrics has increased greatly in recent years because of improved quality. Extensive research in flocking processes resulted in the development and improvement of electrostatic flocking machines that control the action of the flock during the flocking process, as well as the development of durable, colorless, aqueous adhesives. The resultant products are durable flock-coated fabrics that are flexible, washfast, and odorless, that will not stiffen with age, will withstand dry cleaning, and have good draping, hand, and abrasion-resistant qualities, and that are not stained by the adhesives.

U.S. producers

No separate data on U.S. producers of the coated and filled fabrics covered herein are available. These fabrics are produced by several industries including Coated fabric, not rubberized (SIC 2295), Finishers of broadwoven fabrics of cotton (SIC 2261), Finishers of broadwoven fabrics of manmade fiber and silk (SIC 2262),

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Paper coating and glazing (SIC 2641), and Venetian blinds and shades (SIC 2591). Most woven or knit fabrics have some type of finishing material added during processing, but only those fabrics that are coated or filled so that the surface or surfaces are visibly and significantly affected are included here. Several hundred plants situated throughout the United States are engaged in finishing fabrics, but it is believed that the fabrics covered by this summary are the principal products of only a few of the establishments engaged in their production and that substantial quantities are made into finished articles in the same plants. A renewed interest in flock coating, arising in 1956-60, brought several major textile concerns into the flocking industry.

U.S. production, exports, and imports

U.S. production data are not available for all the coated and filled fabrics covered here. The value of shipments of these fabrics--other than flock-coated fabrics--increased from about \$85 million in 1964 to about \$96 million in 1966 (see table). Flock coating increased sharply between 1956 and 1967.

U.S. exports were valued at \$3.3 million in 1967 (see table) and are estimated to have been approximately 3 percent of domestic production. The principal markets were Canada, Italy, and France.

U.S. imports were less than 1 percent of consumption in 1964-67 and had a value of only \$346,000 in 1967 (see table). Tracing cloth accounted for more than half of the imports in 1964-67. The principal source of tracing cloth was the United Kingdom and that of the other coated fabrics was Canada.

38 FABRICS COATED OR FILLED WITH MATERIALS OTHER THAN RUBBER OR PLASTICS

Fabrics coated or filled with materials other than rubber or plastics:
U.S. shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1964-67

Year	Ship- ments ^{1/}	Imports		Exports		Apparent consump- tion
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>sq. yd.</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>sq. yd.</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
1964-----	85,000	676	504	6,278	3,064	82,440
1965-----	90,000	648	449	5,434	3,648	86,801
1966-----	96,000	922	485	4,932	3,238	93,247
1967-----	<u>2/</u>	496	346	4,984	3,284	<u>2/</u>

^{1/} Shipments partly estimated.

^{2/} Not available.

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

Note.--Flock-coated fabrics are believed to be excluded from the product categories used in compiling the data on domestic shipments but are included in the import and export data.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Woven fabrics of vegetable fibers, suitable for covering cotton bales----	356.50, -.51

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

Little, if any, cotton-bale covering fabric principally of jute is produced in the United States.

Description and uses

Bagging covered by this summary is woven fabric of vegetable fibers suitable for covering bales of raw cotton to protect the cotton from damage during shipment and in storage. Jute bagging, the most common fabric used for covering cotton bales, is a loosely woven, open-mesh material made from very coarse yarns. Most U.S. cotton is sold on a gross-weight basis with a fixed allowance for tare. At the compresses, patches of heavier bagging are added to make up the difference between the actual and the allowable tare. These "compress labels" are made of extra heavy bagging weighing from 2.5 to 4 pounds (averaging about 3.4 pounds) per square yard. The regular bagging weighs about 2 pounds per linear yard 45 inches wide (1.6 pounds per square yard) and is usually sold on a linear-yard basis while heavier bagging is sold by weight. Generally, a bale of cotton requires 6 linear yards of regular weight bagging. This practice has encouraged the use of heavier bagging (and ties) than might normally be necessary in order to utilize the tare allowances of about 21 pounds for a 500-pound bale. Jute has always been ideally suited to meet both the economic and physical requirements for cotton-bale covering.

As part of its efforts to improve the appearance of U.S. cotton bales, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has required, beginning with 1967, that jute covering for bales of cotton tendered to the Commodity Credit Corporation under the price-support program meet certain prescribed specifications. 1/ New jute bagging must be

1/ Provision was made to allow ginners to exhaust inventories of nonspecification bagging on hand on Dec. 1, 1966, for use in covering the 1967 crop (32 F.R. 3231); authority for use of such bagging was extended for the 1968 crop (33 F.R. 4529).

manufactured specifically for cotton-bale covering and must be about 8 feet in length for each bale (depending on the type of bale), weigh about 2 pounds per linear yard, and range between 47-1/2 inches and 50 inches in width. There are also certain requirements on sizes of yarns and closeness of weave.

Fabrics reclaimed from used bags and sacks are also used for covering cotton bales. These secondhand materials are usually much more closely woven than the regular bagging material. USDA requirements for length and weight of such bagging are similar to those specified for regular bagging, but the width of secondhand bagging may range from 48 to 56 inches.

A small quantity of woven cotton fabric is used as cotton-bale covering. Manmade fiber fabrics and paper-cotton blends have been introduced for use as cotton-bale covering but are not in common use. Bale covering of manmade fiber, which is not separately provided for in the TSUS, is included in another summary.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	Rate pursuant to U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference (Kennedy Round)	
			Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Woven fabrics of vegetable fibers, suitable for covering cotton bales:			
356.50	Recovered from used bags and sacks.	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
356.51	Other fabrics, in the piece or in units, containing not over 16 yarns per square inch (counting warp and filling) and weighing 15 or more ounces per square yard.	0.3¢ per sq. yd.	0.1¢ per sq. yd.	Free <u>2/</u>

1/ Duty-free status not affected by the trade conference.

2/ The final rate for this item will become effective Jan. 1, 1971, at the fourth stage.

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The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of a concession granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) concluded on June 30, 1967. Only the second and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1969 for the intermediate staged rates).

Under the provisions of Public Law 89-241, effective December 7, 1965, original item number 356.50 was deleted and two new items were established--item number 356.50, with a duty-free provision, and item number 356.51, with the duty that formerly applied to deleted item number 356.50. (See historical notes relating to items 356.50 and 356.51 under Other Amendments and Modifications and Statistical Notes at the end of TSUS schedule 3, part 4, reproduced in appendix A to this volume.) The duty-free status of the fabrics covered by item 356.50 is bound in the GATT. The fabrics covered by item 356.51 will become free of duty on January 1, 1971, as a result of a concession granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations.

The average ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968 for item 356.51, based on the value of dutiable imports during 1967, was 2.2 percent.

Comment

There is no domestic production of cotton-bale covering comparable to the imported bagging; domestic production and exports of other types of bale covering are negligible.

Virtually the entire consumption of cotton-bale covering is imported, and consists chiefly of open-weave jute bagging. The amount of imports each year depends on the size of the U.S. cotton crop, which normally is large (14 to 15 million bales). However, in the 1966 and 1967 crop years the production of cotton declined, and in 1967 it was about 50 percent of normal, thereby causing a decline in the imports of bale-covering fabrics. Production during the 1968 crop year is estimated at about 11 million bales, still somewhat below normal but larger than the previous two crops. In 1965, imports of new bale-covering fabrics amounted to about 114 million square yards, valued at \$18.5 million, and in 1967, to only about 47 million square yards, valued at \$6.3 million. Because of the statutory change in December 1965 in the classification of imports of bale covering to include fabrics recovered from used bags and sacks, the statistics for 1966 and 1967 include two types of bale fabric rather than the one included in the statistics prior to 1966.

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BAGGING FOR COVERING COTTON BALES

Imports for consumption of bagging for covering cotton bales in 1966 and 1967, the first 2 years under the new TSUS classifications, are shown in the following tabulation compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce:

TSUS : item :	Commodity	:	1966	:	1967
:	:	:	Quantity		
356.50:	Fabrics recovered from used bags and	:	:	:	:
:	sacks-----1,000 pounds--	:	32,385	:	15,801
356.51:	Other fabrics-----1,000 square yards--	:	64,866	:	47,159
:	:	:	Value		
:	:	:	(1,000 dollars)		
356.50:	Fabrics recovered from used bags and	:	:	:	:
:	sacks-----	:	2,737	:	779
356.51:	Other fabrics-----	:	11,730	:	6,317
:	Total-----	:	14,467	:	7,096
:	:	:	:	:	:

The principal sources for open-weave bagging (item 356.51) were India and Pakistan. In 1967 India supplied 74 percent and Pakistan 24 percent of the imports, by value.

The principal source for fabrics recovered from used bags and sacks (item 356.50), by value, in both 1966 and 1967 was Japan. The next largest sources in 1966 were the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, and in 1967, India and the United Kingdom. However, in 1967 India supplied more by quantity (pounds) than Japan.

WOVEN PADDING OR INTERLINING FABRICS OF VEGETABLE
FIBER EXCEPT COTTON

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Commodity

TSUS
item

Woven fabrics of vegetable fibers, except cotton,
chiefly used for paddings or interlinings in
wearing apparel----- 356.80

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of
the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969) (pertinent sections thereof
are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

The fabrics covered in this summary are not produced commer-
cially in the United States. Virtually the entire U.S. consumption
is supplied by imports.

Description and uses

Woven fabrics chiefly used for paddings and interlinings in
wearing apparel and covered by this summary are wholly or in chief
value of vegetable fibers other than cotton, contain over 30 yarns
per square inch, and weigh not over 12 ounces per square yard.
They may be made of any vegetable fibers other than cotton but are
generally of a mixture of jute and cotton (chief value of jute), or
of flax (linen), and are finished to make them stiff and moisture
repellent. The wearing apparel in which these fabrics are used is
principally coats. The fabrics are first cut to the required measure-
ments and then sewn in place between the outer fabric and the lining
of the garment to improve the garment's appearance and to retain its
shape. Domestic fabrics generally used for paddings or interlinings
are bonded nonwoven fabrics, cotton fabrics, or mixtures of cotton
and coarse wool, hair, or manmade fibers and are covered in other
summaries.

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WOVEN PADDING OR INTERLINING FABRICS OF VEGETABLE
FIBER EXCEPT COTTON

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) are as follows (in percent ad valorem):

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	Rate pursuant to U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference (Kennedy Round)	
			Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
356.80	Woven fabrics, in the piece or in units, of vegetable fibers, except cotton, containing over 30 yarns to the square inch (counting the warp and filling) and weighing not over 12 ounces per square yard, chiefly used for padding or interlinings in wearing apparel.	10%	8%	5%

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rate of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of a concession granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade concluded on June 30, 1967. Only the second and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1969 for the intermediate staged rates).

The prior rate shown in the preceding tabulation had remained unchanged under the TSUS from August 31, 1963, through 1967. A concession was granted in the Kennedy Round by the United States on this commodity amounting to 50 percent of the duty.

WOVEN PADDING OR INTERLINING FABRICS OF VEGETABLE
FIBER EXCEPT COTTON

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Comment

U.S. production of the woven fabrics covered herein is negligible. However, there is a large domestic production of fabrics of other constructions and fibers that are used for paddings or interlinings; they are covered in other summaries.

U.S. imports of padding or interlining fabrics of vegetable fibers other than cotton have been declining for several years. Imports of such fabrics in 1967 were approximately half as large as those in 1965, as shown in the following tabulation, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
	<u>(1,000 pounds)</u>	<u>(1,000 dollars)</u>
1964-----	455	398
1965-----	485	426
1966-----	302	317
1967-----	235	229

Most of the imports are believed to be a mixture of jute and cotton, in chief value of jute. In 1967 about 67 percent of the imports (by value) came from the United Kingdom, and about 28 percent, from Belgium.

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Woven tapestry and upholstery fabrics (except bed-ticking and pile fabrics):	
Vegetable fibers, jacquard-figures-----	357.05
Wool-----	357.10, -.15

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

It is believed that U.S. production has been declining since 1963 and that declining exports and imports have been about equal in value since 1963.

Description and uses

This summary covers woven nonpile jacquard-figured upholstery and tapestry fabrics of vegetable fibers, and woven nonpile upholstery and tapestry fabrics of wool, whether plain or figured.

The jacquard-figured vegetable fiber fabrics, principally of cotton, usually consist of heavy furniture coverings such as tapestries, brocades, brocatelles, and damasks, but some are also as light in weight as curtain madras. Such fabrics usually have patterns of much larger size and more elaborate character than those in jacquard-woven fabrics for use in wearing apparel. Tapestry fabrics, the most distinctive of the heavy fabrics, are yarn-dyed cloths woven with intricate designs on automatic looms with two or three warps and fillings.

Woven wool tapestry and upholstery fabrics include a wide variety of fabrics, plain or figured, of light to heavy weights, suitable for such articles as curtains, draperies, tapestries, and table covers, or for covering furniture, including automobile, bus, and railway-car seats.

Other upholstery and tapestry goods, such as woven vegetable-fiber fabrics without a jacquard-figured design, silk fabrics, man-made-fiber fabrics, knitted fabrics, pile fabrics, and bed ticking are included in other summaries.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) are as follows (in percent ad valorem and cents per pound):

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	Rate pursuant to U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference (Kennedy Round)		
			Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972	
	Woven tapestry and upholstery fabrics (except bed-ticking and pile fabrics):				
357.05:	Jacquard-figured, of vegetable fibers.	27.5%	25%		22.5%
	Of wool:				
357.10:	Valued not over \$2 per pound.	37.5¢ + 18%	37.5¢ + 14%		37.5¢ + 9%
357.15:	Valued over \$2 per pound.	37.5¢ + 14%	37.5¢ + 11%		37.5¢ + 7%

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade concluded on June 30, 1967. Only the second and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1969 for the intermediate staged rates).

The prior rates shown in the preceding tabulation had remained unchanged under the TSUS from August 31, 1963, through 1967. Concessions amounting to about 18 percent of the duties were granted by the United States on jacquard-figured fabrics of vegetable fibers (item 357.05) and 50 percent of the ad valorem portions of the duties on wool tapestry and upholstery fabrics (items 357.10, -.15). The concessions are being put into effect in five annual stages.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty in effect at two selected periods, based on the value of dutiable imports during 1967, are as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968</u>	<u>Final step of Kennedy Round, Jan. 1, 1972</u>
357.10-----	39.3%	30.3%
357.15-----	24.1%	17.1%

Imports of cotton tapestry and upholstery fabrics are subject to restraint under the provisions of the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (see appendix C to this volume).

U.S. consumption

The trend of consumption of the cotton and wool upholstery and tapestry fabrics covered here is believed to be downward. In recent years, woven nonpile jacquard-figured fabrics of vegetable fibers and woven nonpile wool upholstery and tapestry goods have been displaced by such fabrics as manmade-fiber fabrics, and various fabrics with printed designs. About 30 percent of the subject cotton fabrics consumed in 1966 were believed to have been supplied by imports. The ratio of imports to consumption of wool upholstery and tapestry fabrics is estimated to be much smaller.

U.S. producers

There are about 30 principal (some of them large) and numerous smaller U.S. producers engaged in the manufacture of the upholstery and tapestry fabrics covered here. Most of the producers are situated along the Atlantic seaboard. The concerns usually produce products other than those discussed here.

The weaving of jacquard-figured fabrics, with their elaborate, intricate designs, involves a high proportion of labor cost. Moreover, the manufacturing process, although improved, does not readily lend itself to mass production and the utilization of the many new improved methods that have been developed in recent years in the production of other less complicated woven fabrics. Most establishments purchase rather than produce the yarns used in jacquard-figured upholstery and tapestry fabrics because of the wide range of colors and types required.

U.S. production

No U.S. production data for the woven upholstery and tapestry fabrics discussed here are available. However, 1967 production of jacquard-figured upholstery and tapestry fabrics of cotton (including some not covered here) is reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce as 11,195,000 linear yards (equivalent to 14,889,000 square yards based on 1.33 square yards per linear yard).

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of the upholstery and tapestry fabrics covered here are not separately reported. Those of vegetable fibers (except cotton) and those of wool are believed to be negligible. Exports of all woven drapery, upholstery, and tapestry fabrics of cotton, reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce, have declined sharply since 1962, as shown below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Quantity</u> <u>(1,000 sq. yd.)</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>(1,000 dollars)</u>
1962-----	11,682	6,914
1963-----	9,084	5,438
1964-----	8,019	5,129
1965-----	6,666	4,951
1966-----	7,332	5,458
1967-----	6,445	4,811

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of the fabrics covered in this summary, which have come principally from Italy and Belgium in recent years, increased from about 2.9 million square yards, valued at \$2.9 million, in 1958 to 7.6 million square yards, valued at \$7.3 million, in 1962. They began to decline in 1963, and by 1967 amounted to 3.8 million square yards, valued at \$4.8 million. The decline reflected a drop in the imports of cotton fabrics (see table).

Woven nonpile jacquard-figured upholstery and tapestry fabrics of vegetable fibers, and woven nonpile upholstery and tapestry fabrics of wool (except bed ticking): U.S. imports for consumption, 1958 and 1961-67

Year	Vegetable fibers		Wool		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	<u>1,000</u> <u>sq. yd.</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>sq. yd.</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>sq. yd.</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
1958 1/-----	2,813	2,677	63	220	2,876	2,897
1961 I/-----	6,188	5,409	293	912	6,481	6,321
1962 I/-----	7,241	6,274	318	1,067	7,559	7,341
1963 I/-----	4,336	3,970	452	1,113	4,788	5,083
1964-----	4,313	4,185	417	1,008	4,730	5,193
1965-----	3,372	3,532	431	1,125	3,802	4,657
1966-----	3,904	3,951	417	1,167	4,322	5,119
1967-----	3,367	3,460	464	1,378	3,831	4,838
	:	:	:	:	:	:

1/ Data partly estimated.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Bolting cloths-----	357.25, -.30, -.35
Stencil fabrics-----	357.40, -.45

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

It is believed that U.S. imports of bolting cloths far exceed domestic production, and that domestic production of stencil fabrics is much larger than imports; exports of both fabrics are negligible.

Description and uses

This summary covers woven fabrics known in commerce as bolting cloths, including woven fabrics chiefly used for stenciling purposes in screen-process printing, wholly of silk, wholly of manmade fibers, or wholly of silk and manmade fibers. For tariff purposes, cloths chiefly used for stenciling purposes in screen-process printing are provided for separately.

The fabrics used for both bolting cloths and stencil fabrics are strong, fine, leno- or plain-woven gauze fabrics, made of the best quality silk and manmade fiber yarns specially thrown to insure uniform size. The weaving is done, on both hand and power looms, with the utmost care so as to produce a fabric with the meshes identical in size; this fabric ranges from No. 0000, with 18 meshes to the inch, to No. 25, with 200 meshes to the inch. The standard width is 40 inches, but the fabric is also made in other widths ranging from 24 to 58 inches for special purposes. Silk bolting cloth is used mainly for dry milling (especially of flour), is generally leno-woven, and is of two types--regular and grit gauze. Each type is made in several weights and in a wide range of mesh counts. The regular type of silk bolting cloth is not finished but is sold in the greige gummed condition as it comes off the loom. The grit gauze type of bolting cloth is more open woven, stiffer, and heavier in weight than regular bolting cloth, is not made in the high count meshes--No. 19 (168) to No. 25 (200), and is generally given a sizing treatment. Bolting cloths of manmade fiber, usually of nylon and plainwoven, are heat set after weaving and generally used in wet sifting operations such as in starch manufacture.

Bolting cloths are necessary for flour milling and many other industrial sieving operations, particularly for abrasives and chemicals, and for drugs, pigments, salt, sugar, spices, metal powders, explosives, and other pulverized materials. These fabrics are also used for other purposes, such as in the fabrication of wigs and toupees.

Stencil fabrics, usually plainwoven, are used principally in the screen printing of textiles and signs and other ornamental displays. Screen printing is a development of ordinary hand stenciling. The stencil fabric is stretched on frames, and a separate screen is required for each color in the pattern to be produced. The screen is coated with film, and the design areas are cut out of the film. The screen is laid on the fabric and the properly thickened dye is then poured on the screen and forced through the open spaces in the screen by means of a rubber squeegee. Stencil fabric screens are also being used in electronics to print circuits with conductive inks, in the manufacture of electronic equipment for airplanes and missiles, in the lettering of dial panels and instruments on airplanes and naval military equipment, in the manufacture of color television tubes and radio and communication instruments, in making maps, and for other purposes.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) are as follows (in percent ad valorem and cents per pound):

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	Rate pursuant to U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference (Kennedy Round) Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	:Bolting cloths:	:	:	:
	: Of silk:	:	:	:
357.25:	Wholly of silk and marked for mill- ing purposes.	Free	1/	1/
357.30:	Other-----	30%	24%	15%
357.35:	Of manmade fiber----	25¢ + 22.5%	20¢ + 18%	12¢ + 11%
	:Stencil fabrics:	:	:	:
357.40:	Of silk-----	30%	24%	15%
357.45:	Of manmade fiber----	25¢ + 22.5%	20¢ + 18%	12.5¢ + 11%

1/ Duty-free status not affected by the trade conference.

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The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) concluded on June 30, 1967. Only the second and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1969 for the intermediate staged rates).

The prior rates shown in the preceding tabulation had remained unchanged under the TSUS from August 31, 1963, through 1967. Silk bolting cloths marked so they are usable only for milling purposes (item 357.25) continue to be duty-free, as originally provided for in the Tariff Act of 1930; this duty-free treatment is bound in the GATT. In the trade conference, concessions amounting to reductions of about 50 percent of the duties were granted by the United States on the other items.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty in effect at two selected periods, based on the value of dutiable imports during 1967, were as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968</u>	<u>Final step of Kennedy Round, Jan. 1, 1972</u>
357.35-----	24.4%	11.9%
357.45-----	23.7%	11.6%

U.S. producers, production, consumption, and exports

No data concerning the number of U.S. producers, U.S. production of the items covered here, and the exports thereof are available. Domestic production of leno-woven silk bolting cloths is small. Such cloths are of the grit-gauze type, and are woven by only one producer. This manufacturer also weaves plainwoven silk and manmade fiber bolting cloths and stencil fabrics. Several other producers of broad-woven fabrics of silk and manmade fibers also produce stencil fabrics and some bolting cloths of manmade fiber. It is believed that most of the consumption of stencil fabrics is supplied by domestic production. Imports of silk bolting cloths are a good indication of the domestic consumption of these silk fabrics. Bolting cloths and stencil fabrics are the principal products of no more than one mill. Exports of bolting cloth and stencil fabrics are not separately reported, but are believed to be negligible.

U.S. imports

No data on U.S. imports of manmade-fiber bolting cloths and stencil fabrics are available for periods prior to September 1963. During the years 1964-66, the total quantity and value of both bolting cloth and stencil fabric imports declined, but in 1967 the total quantity of both increased but were less than in 1964, and the total values of both fabrics increased, amounting to more than in 1964 (tables 1 and 2). Switzerland and France were the principal sources for bolting cloths, and Japan and Switzerland, for stencil fabrics. In 1967 Switzerland accounted for 48 percent, and Japan, for 37.5 percent, of the combined value of these two fabrics.

Table 1.--Bolting cloths wholly of silk and/or manmade fibers:
U.S. imports for consumption, by kinds, 1964-67

Year	Silk		Manmade fiber	Total
	Milling <u>1/</u>	Other		
	Quantity (pounds)			
1964-----	7,208	1,152	12,122	20,482
1965-----	7,313	449	3,161	10,923
1966-----	7,020	286	2,286	9,592
1967-----	6,357	707	7,402	14,466
Value				
1964-----	\$329,397	\$20,385	\$63,918	\$413,700
1965-----	344,593	16,981	50,281	411,855
1966-----	330,389	11,844	52,982	395,215
1967-----	318,203	21,189	99,300	438,692
Unit value per pound				
1964-----	\$45.70	\$17.70	\$5.27	\$20.20
1965-----	47.12	37.82	15.91	37.71
1966-----	47.06	41.41	23.18	41.20
1967-----	50.06	29.97	13.42	30.33

1/ Woven bolting cloths, wholly of silk, imported for use in milling purposes, and so marked as to be fit only for such purposes.

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

BOLTING CLOTHS AND STENCIL FABRICS

Table 2.--Stencil fabrics wholly of silk and/or manmade fibers:
U.S. imports for consumption, by kinds, 1964-67

Year	Silk	Manmade fibers	Total
Quantity (pounds)			
1964-----	38,465	62,387	100,852
1965-----	34,593	90,072	124,665
1966-----	30,686	8,362	39,048
1967-----	29,599	16,325	45,924
Value			
1964-----	\$879,107	\$232,901	\$1,112,008
1965-----	828,404	214,082	1,042,486
1966-----	818,515	149,944	968,459
1967-----	826,367	343,899	1,170,266
Unit value per pound			
1964-----	\$22.85	\$3.73	\$11.03
1965-----	23.95	2.38	8.36
1966-----	26.67	17.93	24.80
1967-----	27.92	21.07	25.48

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

CommodityTSUS
item

Textile fabrics for pneumatic tires----- 357.80

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

U.S. production of textile fabrics for pneumatic tires supplies nearly all the U.S. consumption; exports are small compared with production but are much larger than imports.

Description and uses

This summary covers specially constructed fabrics used in the manufacture of pneumatic tires. The fabrics are usually made to the specifications of the various tire manufacturers. The principal type is tire cord fabric, which is loosely woven and contains heavy cords in the warp and only two or three light filling yarns per inch. Tires are usually labeled with the number of layers (ply) and the type of tire cord fabric used in the construction. Also used in the tire construction are chafer and breaker fabrics, heavy sheeting, and osnaburg fabrics of cotton, or fabrics of filament rayon or monofilament nylon. After being dipped in an adhesive and rubberized, the fabrics are used to build and reinforce the tire and give it strength, flexibility, and other properties. The fabrics are usually marketed before being rubberized, the rubberizing ordinarily being done in the tire producers' plants. Cotton fabric was used originally for the carcass of pneumatic tires, first a duck type of fabric, then a cord fabric made of high-twist, plied yarns. In recent years, cotton cord fabrics have been used only in bicycle, baby-carriage, and similar tires, and even in these applications manmade-fiber tire fabrics are displacing the cotton fabrics. Because of its superior performance, high-tenacity rayon tire fabric superseded cotton some years ago. Rayon has encountered keen competition from nylon and polyester fabrics because they have properties claimed to be superior to those of rayon. A small quantity of tires are being made that utilize glass as well as metal fabrics. Not included in this summary are unwoven tire cords or the yarns used to produce them.

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U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) are as follows (in percent ad valorem):

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	Rate pursuant to U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference (Kennedy Round)	
			Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
357.80	Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires.	25%	20%	12.5%

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rate of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of a concession granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade concluded on June 30, 1967. Only the second and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1969 for the intermediate staged rates).

The prior rate shown in the preceding tabulation had remained unchanged under the TSUS from August 31, 1963, through 1967. The concession granted in the Kennedy Round amounted to a 50-percent reduction of the duty.

Imports of cotton fabrics for use in pneumatic tires are subject to restraint under the provisions of the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (see appendix C to this volume).

U.S. producers

In 1963 there were 12 U.S. companies--operating 20 plants and employing 9,163 persons--engaged in the manufacture of fabrics specially constructed for use in the fabrication of pneumatic tires. All plants but one employ more than 100 people: nine employ 100 to 249, and 10 employ 250 to 2,500. Fourteen of the plants are situated in the Southeast--seven of them in Georgia. Several of the producers are divisions of tire-manufacturing companies; others are units of large manufacturers of manmade fibers; and some are independent textile spinners and weavers. Continuous research and development is

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mandatory to supplying safe, durable tires both for motor vehicles and airplanes that are operating at ever higher speeds and for changing military needs. Some producers have branches or affiliates in foreign countries.

U.S. production

U.S. production data on the fabrics covered here are not fully comparable with U.S. import data because the production data include an unknown quantity of tire cord that is used to weave tire cord fabrics. The cord is not included in this summary. Also, since 1966, production of cotton chafer fabric has not been included in the statistics.

Production of tire fabrics and tire cord increased 36 percent from 1958 to 1966, then declined in 1967 (see table). The decline in 1967 accompanied a decline in the production of passenger cars from 8,598,000 in 1966 to 7,407,000 in 1967. During the period 1958-67 the use of cotton was practically eliminated, the use of manmade fibers increased markedly, and rayon was displaced by nylon and polyester, as shown by the approximate percentages in the following tabulation:

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1967</u>
Cotton-----	10%	1%
Rayon-----	65%	27%
Nylon and polyester-----	25%	69%

The use of rayon is expected to continue to decline, as indicated by the following projected percentages of fibers expected to be used in 1975: 1/

Cotton-----	0
Rayon-----	10
Nylon-----	50
Polyester-----	20
Wire-----	5
Glass-----	15

U.S. exports

U.S. export data on fabrics for use in pneumatic tires are not comparable with the import data because the export data include--in

1/ From industry surveys as reported in "What Fibers . . . What Tires?", Modern Textiles, September 1968.

addition to tire fabrics--fuel cell fabric and tire cord, which are not included in this summary. Exports of tire fabrics, tire cord, and fuel cell fabrics in 1965-67 are shown in the following tabulation, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce:

Year	Quantity	Value
	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars
1965-----	28,421	31,597
1966-----	29,105	30,922
1967-----	18,415	19,521

The exports consisted chiefly of articles of manmade fibers; Canada, Venezuela, and Colombia were the principal markets.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of tire fabrics reached a peak of about 5.3 million pounds, valued at about \$3.4 million, in 1959 then declined to a low of 13,000 pounds, valued at \$14,000, in 1963. By 1966 they had increased to about 1.7 million pounds, valued at about \$1.8 million, then dropped to about 1 million pounds, valued at about \$1.1 million, in 1967, as shown in the following tabulation, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce:

Year	Quantity	Value
	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars
1959-----	5,285	3,419
1963-----	13	14
1964-----	101	76
1965-----	560	480
1966-----	<u>1/</u> 1,717	<u>1/</u> 1,775
1967-----	1,040	1,086

1/ Most of these fabrics are believed to have been imported under bond for processing and reexport.

There have been no imports of cotton tire fabrics for many years, virtually all imports being of manmade fiber. In recent years imports have come mainly from Canada.

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Tire fabrics and tire cord: U.S. production, 1958-67

(In thousands of pounds) <u>1/</u>							
Year	Total, all fibers <u>2/</u>	Cotton	Manmade fibers				
			Total <u>2/</u>	Tire cord and tire cord fabrics of--		Other tire fabrics of manmade fiber	
				Rayon	Nylon and poly- ester <u>2/</u>		
1958----	387,065	37,520	349,545	248,291	95,576	5,678	
1959----	469,634	39,633	430,001	296,892	124,142	8,967	
1960----	417,404	29,957	387,447	239,609	139,082	8,756	
1961----	391,343	18,736	372,607	213,396	148,815	10,396	
1962----	426,823	18,756	408,067	208,300	187,121	12,646	
1963----	424,181	12,892	411,289	196,127	204,237	10,925	
1964----	469,572	10,683	458,889	210,067	236,233	12,589	
1965----	495,786	9,218	486,568	212,984	260,168	13,416	
1966----	<u>3/</u> 526,239	<u>3/</u> 7,722	518,517	186,873	315,153	16,491	
1967----	<u>3/</u> 471,200	<u>3/</u> 4,500	466,700	125,200	332,400	9,100	

1/ Only the undipped weight is reported for fabrics dipped in adhesive.

2/ Polyester added to statistics beginning in 1963.

3/ Cotton chafer dropped from statistics beginning in 1966.

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

Note.--The value of domestic shipments of tire fabrics and tire cord in 1963-66, as reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce, were as follows: \$349,188,000 in 1963; \$405,485,000 in 1964; \$429,169,000 in 1965; and \$451,379,000 in 1966.

CommodityTSUS
item

Hose suitable for conducting gases or liquids,
with or without fittings, of textile
materials----- 357.90, -.91, -.95, -.96

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

U.S. production of hose suitable for conducting gases or liquids (chiefly of manmade fiber and/or cotton) supplies nearly all of the U.S. consumption; imports (chiefly of linen), valued at \$157,000 in 1967, are believed to be larger than exports.

Description and uses

This summary covers various types of unlined and lined hose, in chief value of textile materials, suitable for conducting gases or liquids. In ascertaining whether the hose is in chief value of vegetable fibers or of other textile materials, the value of the fittings is excluded. Hose is generally made by three methods: (a) By braiding yarn around rubber tubing, (b) by wrapping rubberized fabric around a mandrel and vulcanizing the hose, or (c) by weaving a tubular fabric, which may be lined by inserting a rubber tube liner and curing. Such hoses are used for many purposes--among others, by municipal fire and other departments, by such industries as chemicals, fuels, creamery, brewery, mining, and railroad, and for dredging. They are used for conducting air, steam, water, chemicals, gas, fuel oil, and other products, and for suction and discharge purposes on dredges, agricultural machinery, and such articles as household vacuum cleaners. Unlined linen fire hose is especially suited for use in fighting certain types of forest fires and for emergency fire equipment in office buildings, factories, hotels, ships, hospitals, schools, and other buildings.

Hoses of other materials are covered elsewhere in the TSUS; those in chief value of rubber or plastics are covered in items 772.65 and 772.66, and those of flexible metal or tubing, in items 652.09 and 652.10.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) are as follows (in percent ad valorem and cents per pound):

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	Rate pursuant to U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference (Kennedy Round)	
			Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Hose suitable for con-			
	ducting gases or			
	liquids, with or			
	without attached			
	fittings:			
357.90:	Of vegetable fibers	19.5¢	15¢ + 12%	9.7¢ + 7.5%
	(exclusive of	+ 15%:		
	fittings).			
357.91:	If Canadian	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
	article and			
	original motor-			
	vehicle equip-			
	ment.			
357.95:	Of other textile	25¢ +	20¢ + 18%	12.5¢ + 11%
	materials (exclu-	22.5%:		
	sive of fittings).			
357.96:	If Canadian	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
	article and			
	original motor-			
	vehicle equip-			
	ment.			

1/ Duty-free status not affected by the trade conference.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade concluded on June 30, 1967. Only the second and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1969 for the intermediate staged rates).

The prior rates for items 357.90 and 357.95 shown in the tabulation above had remained unchanged under the TSUS from August 31, 1963, through 1967. Items 357.91 and 357.96 were added by the Automotive

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Products Trade Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-283), which became retroactively effective from January 18, 1965 (see the historical notes relating to items 357.91 and 357.96 under Other Amendments and Modifications and Statistical Notes at the end of schedule 3, part 4 of the TSUS, reproduced in appendix A to this volume). These two items were not considered in the Kennedy Round trade conference. Concessions were granted by the United States, amounting to reductions of about 50 percent of the duties on items 357.90 and 357.95.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty in effect at two selected periods, based on the value of dutiable imports during 1967, are as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968</u>	<u>Final step of Kennedy Round, Jan. 1, 1972</u>
357.90-----	32.4%	16.2%
357.95-----	34.8%	17.1%

U.S. consumption

U.S. consumption of hose in chief value of textile materials has had a limited growth for more than a decade as the textile content has gradually shifted from vegetable fiber to lighter weight, longer lasting, manmade fiber construction. Other reasons for the slow growth include changes in fire regulations so that the installation of fire hose is not required in new buildings, as well as the displacement of textile hose in many uses by plastic and other hose, and by other products. Nearly all textile hose consumed in the United States is domestically produced.

U.S. producers, production, and exports

Most of the hose covered herein is believed to be produced by a group of establishments in the comprehensive industrial classification 3069 Fabricated Rubber Products. In 1963 the subgroup comprising 52 establishments principally producing merchandise in the category of Rubber hose and tubing (whether or not of the type covered herein) had 12,667 employees and their shipments of all products were valued at \$279 million.

The hose discussed here is believed to be produced by about 30 establishments situated throughout the United States. Most of the hose is of manmade fiber and/or cotton and is a small part of the total production of the large integrated producers that make most

of it. Unlined linen hose, the type with which imports chiefly compete, is a minor part of domestic production of the textile hoses covered herein, but is the principal product of two of the three producers that make it.

No U.S. production data are available for the hose covered by this summary. The value of shipments of rubber hose and tubing (whether or not in chief value of textile materials, as are the hose and tubing covered by this summary) is reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce for 1958 and 1963-66 as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u> (<u>1,000 dollars</u>)
1958-----	180,655
1963-----	297,365
1964-----	323,743
1965-----	355,061
1966-----	400,210

Circular woven fire hose accounted for shipments valued at \$15,187,000 in 1958 and \$18,348,000 in 1963. Annual U.S. production of linen hose is estimated to have been about 500,000 pounds in recent years, the demand for this type of hose having remained fairly constant. With the demand for hose of manmade fibers growing each year, such hose has supplied an increasing share of the market.

The fabrics and yarns used in 1956-67 in manufacturing hose (whether or not the hose is in chief value of textiles materials as is the hose covered by this summary) are reported by the National Cotton Council of America as follows:

Year	All hose		Fire hose	
	Total textile	Cotton portion	Total textile	Cotton portion
	content	of textile	content	of textile
	1,000 pounds	Percent	1,000 pounds	Percent
1956-----	39,136	50	8,311	80
1957-----	37,351	50	7,836	89
1958-----	30,653	48	7,632	79
1959-----	35,016	45	8,518	78
1960-----	31,364	44	8,162	77
1961-----	31,847	42	8,588	76
1962-----	33,040	40	8,723	75
1963-----	30,243	39	8,005	74
1964-----	29,967	38	8,205	72
1965-----	29,759	35	8,335	70
1966-----	32,899	30	8,782	60
1967-----	33,666	26	8,343	55

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U.S. exports are not separately reported but are believed to be smaller than the meager imports. Exports of linen hose are probably nil.

U.S. imports

No U.S. import data for the hose covered herein are available for full years prior to 1964. In 1960, imports of unlined linen hose reached a peak of about 319,000 pounds, valued at about \$370,000. In 1967, imports of hose covered herein amounted to only 136,000 pounds, valued at \$157,000 and supplied an insignificant portion of the market. Imports of the hose considered here are chiefly unlined linen hose, and the principal sources since 1964 have been France, the United Kingdom, and Canada. The following tabulation shows the total imports for consumption of hose of textile materials in 1964-67:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Quantity</u> <u>(1,000</u> <u>pounds)</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>(1,000</u> <u>dollars)</u>
1964-----	249	291
1965-----	297	357
1966-----	113	174
1967-----	136	157

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Belting and belts, for machinery, of textile fibers or of such fibers and rubber or plastics-----	358.02, -.03, -.05, -.06, -.08, -.09, -.11, -.14, -.16

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

U.S. production of the belting and belts covered in this summary supplies nearly all of the U.S. consumption; exports are small in relation to production, but are larger than imports.

Description and uses

This summary covers belting and belts, for machinery, in chief value of textile fibers or in chief value of such fibers and rubber or plastics. Belts are made from lengths of belting and may be flat or of the V-type or link type. All such belts have uses in power transmission, and flat belts are also used for conveying materials from one place to another. Textile yarns and fabrics are used to provide strength and body to rubber or plastic belting to enable it to perform satisfactorily. Belting fabrics are designed with most of their strength in the warp direction. Most flat belting is made from various weights of specially constructed cotton belting duck which is rubberized and built up in plies or layers to meet the load-carrying requirements of the belt. For special purposes other fabrics are used, such as fabrics similar to tire cord and breaker (leno-woven) fabrics, and osnaburgs, as well as ducks of rayon, nylon, polyester, or various combinations of cotton, glass and other man-made fibers, and metal yarns. V-belts (V-shaped) are generally made of rubber reinforced with textile yarns or layers of fabric or both. Stitched textile belting is flat and generally made of two or more layers of a duck type of fabric stitched together. It may be treated for improved resistance to such things as abrasion, oil, and chemicals. Link belting is made by cutting laminated fabric--usually several layers of rubberized cotton duck--into links of special shape and attaching the links together.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) are as follows (in percent ad valorem and cents per pound):

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	Rate pursuant to U.S. conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference (Kennedy Round)	
			Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Belting and belts, for			
	machinery, of tex-			
	tile fibers or of			
	such fibers and			
	rubber or plas-			
	tics:			
358.02:	V-belts-----	12%	10%	8%
358.03:	If Canadian arti-	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
	cle and original			
	motor-vehicle			
	equipment.			
	Other belts:			
	Of vegetable			
	fibers:			
358.05:	Not in part of	12%	10%	8%
	rubber or			
	plastics.			
358.06:	In part of rub-	16%	12.5%	8%
	ber or plas-			
	tics.			
	Of wool:			
358.08:	Woven-----	37.5¢ + 15%	30¢ + 12%	18.7¢ + 7.5%
358.09:	Other-----	32%	25.5%	16%
358.11:	Of silk-----	27.5%	22%	13.5%
358.14:	Of manmade fibers--	25¢ + 30%	20¢ + 24%	12.5¢ + 15%
358.16:	Other-----	12.5%	10%	6%

1/ Duty-free status not affected by the trade conference.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade concluded on June 30, 1967. Only the second and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1969 for the intermediate staged rates).

All the TSUS items in the preceding tabulation were established in 1965. V-belts of Canadian origin, if original motor-vehicle equipment (item 358.03), became duty free pursuant to the provisions of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-283), which became retroactively effective from January 18, 1965. The other items were established pursuant to the provisions of the Technical Amendments Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-241), effective December 7, 1965. (See the historical notes relating to items 358.02 to 358.16 under Other Amendments and Modifications at the end of TSUS schedule 3, part 4, reproduced in appendix A to this volume. The derivations of the items are shown in the historical Statistical Notes.) The prior rates shown in the preceding tabulation had remained unchanged under the TSUS from December 7, 1965, through 1967. From August 31, 1963, the effective date of the TSUS, through December 6, 1965, the applicable provisions for "belting and belts, for machinery" were broken down into but two categories as follows: (1) item 358.05, which provided for those in chief value of vegetable fibers, not in part of rubber or plastics (the same coverage as present item 358.05), and (2) item 358.10 (deleted), which provided only for those in chief value of vegetable fibers and rubber or plastics (there was no reference to belts of other materials, such as wool, silk, or manmade fibers) at the rate of 16 percent ad valorem. V-belts of Canadian origin, if original motor-vehicle equipment (item 358.03), continue to be duty free.

Concessions amounting to a reduction of 33.3 percent of the duties were granted by the United States on V-belts (item 358.02) and on other vegetable fiber belts not in part of rubber or plastics (item 358.05), and a reduction of 50 percent of the duties, on items 358.06 to 358.16.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty in effect at two selected periods, based on the value of dutiable imports during 1967, are as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968</u>	<u>Final step of Kennedy Round, Jan. 1, 1972</u>
358.08-----	24.0%	12.0%
358.14-----	42.9%	21.5%

Imports of cotton belting and belts are subject to restraint under the provisions of the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (see appendix C to this volume).

U.S. producers and production

U.S. production data for the belting and belts covered herein are not separately reported but are believed to be large. Most of such belting and belts are of rubber reinforced with textile fabrics or yarn and are produced by the Rubber Products n.e.c. industry (SIC 3069); those made entirely of fabric are produced chiefly by the Narrow Fabrics industry (SIC 2241). Data on the value of shipments of rubber belting and belts (including a small amount that do not contain any textile fiber, which are covered in another summary)--the category accounting for the major portion of the belting and belts produced domestically--indicate that the production is large and has been increasing, as shown in the following tabulation for 1958 and 1964-66, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value of shipments</u> <u>(1,000 dollars)</u>
1958-----	137,930
1964-----	200,541
1965-----	215,284
1966-----	242,824

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of the class of merchandise covered herein are believed to be considerably larger than imports, although data on such exports are not available. Exports in 1965-67 of classes somewhat more comprehensive than the subject merchandise are shown in the following tabulation, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce:

Commodity	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)		
Rubber belting and belts <u>1</u> /-----	5,085	5,725	5,769
Textile belting and belts and hose <u>2</u> /-----	685	861	928
Total-----	5,770	6,586	6,697
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Rubber belting and belts <u>1</u> /-----	8,509	9,967	9,582
Textile belting and belts and hose <u>2</u> /-----	1,951	1,836	2,344
Total-----	10,460	11,803	11,926

1/ Probably includes some belting and belts that do not contain any textile fiber and therefore are not within the scope of this summary; exports of such belting and belts are believed to be small.

2/ Includes various types of textile hose for conducting gases or liquids, which are not covered by this summary; exports of such hose are believed to be small.

In 1966 and 1967 the exports in the tabulation above consisted chiefly of V-belts, which amounted to about 43 percent of the value. The principal market was Canada, followed by Mexico and Venezuela.

U.S. imports

Data on U.S. imports of the belting and belts covered herein are not available for full years prior to 1966 (see the section on U.S. tariff treatment). Such imports increased 32 percent in value from 1966 to 1967; they were valued at about \$4 million in the latter year (see table). 1/ The predominant textile fiber used in imported belting and belts in 1966 and 1967 was cotton, but the use of cotton declined, both actually and relatively, from 1966 to 1967. In 1967 most woven wool belts (item 358.08) were imported free of duty under bond for further processing and return to Canada pursuant to the provisions of TSUS item 864.05. Most of the merchandise imported under

1/ In addition to imports of the subject belts containing textile fibers, in 1967 there were imports of belting and belts of rubber or plastics (item 773.35) valued at \$473,000, and imports of belting leather (item 791.30) valued at \$571,000.

item 358.16 (of material other than that in chief value of vegetable, wool, silk, or manmade fibers) was in chief value of rubber or plastics.

The principal sources of imported belting and belts in 1966 and 1967 were Canada, Japan, West Germany, and the United Kingdom.

Belting and belts, for machinery, of textile fibers or of such fibers and rubber or plastics: U.S. imports for consumption, 1966 and 1967

Description	1966		1967	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Pounds		Pounds	
V-belts:				
Cotton-----	346,837	\$389,738	235,817	\$328,876
Other 1/-----	79,936	140,843	222,673	367,655
If Canadian article				
and original motor-				
vehicle equipment----	142,457	314,096	77,689	135,326
Other:				
Vegetable fibers:				
Not in part of rub-				
ber or plastics:				
Cotton-----	163,607	244,943	112,591	209,393
Other-----	5,899	33,461	18,402	54,017
In part of rubber				
or plastics:				
Cotton-----	1,614,849	952,837	1,522,773	1,147,739
Other-----	172,849	159,505	221,137	245,244
Wool:				
Woven-----	-	-	952	5,871
Other-----	5,258	1,273	830	3,128
Silk-----	2	320	-	-
Manmade fibers-----	103,557	342,821	253,552	494,100
Other-----	217,601	441,479	770,974	1,002,063
Total-----	2,852,852	3,021,316	3,437,390	3,993,412

1/ V-belts other than cotton are believed to be mainly of manmade fibers.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Clothing for papermaking, printing, and other machines, not specially provided for, of textile materials-----	358.24, -.26, -.30, -.35, -.40, -.50, -.60

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

U.S. production of the machine clothing covered in this summary is large, probably exceeding \$100 million a year. Exports and imports are small, probably equivalent to less than 1 percent of consumption.

Description and uses

This summary includes machine clothing for papermaking, printing, and other machines where such clothing is in chief value of textile materials and is not specially provided for elsewhere in the tariff schedules. Machine clothing consists of fabrics in the piece or in units, and includes replaceable blankets, roller covers, aprons, so-called felts, and similar articles used with various machines for processing paper and textile products, for printing and laundering, and for many other industrial operations. The principal items of machine clothing are papermakers' felts and printers' rubberized blankets.

Papermakers' felts are long, wide, endless belts, generally made of woven fabrics of wool and usually mixed with manmade fibers for added strength. Papermakers' felts, however, are also made to some extent of needled felt fabrics wholly of manmade fibers and of wool mixed with manmade fiber. Woven felts are shrunk (fulled) to give them dimensional stability, napped, and chemically treated to increase wearability. The felts are manufactured to the exact requirements of the machine on which they are to be used. The felts carry thin layers of wet pulp from the wet end of the paper machine through one or more pairs of press rolls to remove most of the water and then feed the compacted pulp to the drying end of the paper machine. Because of their strength, porosity, and ability to recover from compression, these felts are especially suited for the production of paper.

Printers' rubberized blankets are rubberized fabrics used to transfer ink from an etched cylinder to paper on lithographic offset presses, and as a buffer or cushion on rotary printing machines. The blankets are generally made of one or more layers of rubberized, wet-stretched, combed cotton fabrics which are laminated together. In recent years, blankets have sometimes also been made of manmade fiber fabrics instead of cotton. Important requirements of printers' rubberized blankets are dimensional stability, stretch resistance, uniformity of gage, and smooth blanket surfaces.

Many other fabrics are used by other industries for the machine clothing for processing their particular products.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) are as follows (in percent ad valorem and cents per pound):

TSUS item :	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	Rate pursuant to U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference (Kennedy Round) Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage effective Jan. 1, 1972
:	Clothing for paper-	:	:	:
:	making, printing,	:	:	:
:	and other machines,	:	:	:
:	in the piece or as	:	:	:
:	units, not spe-	:	:	:
:	cially provided	:	:	:
:	for, of textile	:	:	:
:	materials:	:	:	:
:	Of vegetable fibers:	:	:	:
358.24:	Printers' rubber-	16%	13.5%	10%
:	ized blankets.	:	:	:
358.26:	Other-----	20%	17.5%	14%
:	Of wool:	:	:	:
358.30:	Woven-----	37.5¢	37.5¢ + 12%	37.5¢ + 7.5%
:		+ 15%	:	:
358.35:	Other-----	32%	25.5%	16%
358.40:	Of silk-----	27.5%	22%	13.5%
358.50:	Of manmade fibers----	25¢ +	20¢ + 24%	12¢ + 15%
:		30%	:	:
358.60:	Other-----	20%	16%	10%
:		:	:	:

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The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect under the TSUS prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade concluded on June 30, 1967. Only the second and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1969 for the intermediate staged rates).

The prior rates shown in the preceding tabulation had remained unchanged under the TSUS from August 31, 1963, through 1967. However, effective December 7, 1965, certain belting and belts for machinery, of textile materials except vegetable fibers, which were formerly dutiable under items 358.30 to 358.60, became dutiable under the new provisions for belting and belts created by the Technical Amendments Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-241) (see historical notes relating to items 358.02 to 358.16 under Other Amendments and Modifications and under Statistical Notes at the end of TSUSA schedule 3, part 4, reproduced in appendix A to this volume). Concessions were granted in the Kennedy Round by the United States on printers' rubberized blankets of vegetable fibers (item 358.24) amounting to 37.5 percent of the duty, on other machine clothing of vegetable fibers (item 358.26) amounting to 30 percent of the duty, on woven wool machine clothing (item 358.30) amounting to 50 percent of the ad valorem portion of the duty, and on the other items (items 358.35 to 358.60) amounting to about 50 percent of the duties.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty in effect at two selected periods, based on the value of dutiable imports during 1967, were as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Rate prior to</u> <u>Jan. 1, 1968</u>	<u>Final step of</u> <u>Kennedy Round,</u> <u>Jan. 1, 1972</u>
358.30-----	23.9%	16.4%
358.50-----	33.0%	16.5%

Imports of machine clothing of cotton are subject to restraint under the provisions of the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (see appendix C to this volume).

U.S. producers

No data on all the U.S. producers of machine clothing covered herein are available. However, it is known that there are seven producers of printers' rubberized blanketing, two of them situated in the East and the other five in Ohio and Illinois. Most of the

producers are large manufacturers of rubber goods in the comprehensive industry classification Fabricated rubber products, n.e.c., and all of them are engaged in the manufacture of printers' rollers, molded rubber goods, and other rubber products for printers or for other industrial use. Most of the woven wool fabrics for papermakers' felts and other wool machine clothing are produced in 16 plants by 12 companies in the classification Broadwoven fabric mills, wool (SIC 2231). These plants are small or of medium size, and only two are believed to employ more than 1,000 persons. Eleven are in the Northeast, three in the Midwest, and two in the South. Although some of them produce other textile products, wool felts for machine clothing account for most of their output. New developments in the industry include the blending of manmade fibers with wool to increase the durability of the felts, development of suitable needle-punched felts, and chemical treatments to extend the life of the felts.

U.S. production

Data on U.S. production of the machine clothing covered by this summary are not separately reported. Such production, however, is known to be large, in value probably exceeding \$100 million a year for only printers' rubberized blankets and woven wool felts. Production statistics are available only for woven wool felts that are used in the manufacture of wool machine clothing; these data for 1961-66, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, are shown in the following tabulation (in thousands of pounds):

Year	: Total produc- : tion of woven: : wool felts :	Papermakers' felts	: : All other :
1961-----	8,691 :	7,272 :	1,419
1962-----	9,232 :	7,525 :	1,707
1963 <u>1</u> /-----	8,562 :	7,017 :	1,545
1964-----	7,918 :	6,312 :	1,606
1965-----	7,821 :	6,013 :	1,790
1966-----	10,892 :	8,654 :	2,238
	:	:	:

1/ Shipments amounted to 8.7 million pounds, valued at \$56 million.

U.S. exports

Data on U.S. exports of the machine clothing covered herein are not separately reported. However, most of the products listed under export item "textile fabrics and articles of a kind commonly used in machinery or plant, wholly or in chief weight of wool" are products covered by this summary. Export statistics for this one class indicate that exports of the articles covered herein are small in relation to production and are probably equivalent to less than 1 percent of consumption. Export data for this one class are shown in the following tabulation, ^{1/} compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Quantity</u> <u>(1,000 pounds)</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>(1,000 dollars)</u>
1965-----	760	959
1966-----	518	1,076
1967-----	433	1,010

In 1966-67 the principal markets for the exported products in the tabulation above were Canada and India.

U.S. imports

A decrease in coverage, effective December 7, 1965, occurred in all the subject TSUS classes except those of vegetable fibers. The amounts shown for these items for 1964 and 1965 in the accompanying table may therefore be overstated in relation to the merchandise covered by this summary. Printers' rubberized blankets of vegetable fibers are by far the most important import item. The principal sources for imported machine clothing in 1966 and 1967 were the United Kingdom, Japan, and Canada.

^{1/} Includes some articles of pressed felt, buffing and polishing wheels, and other articles not included in this summary.

Clothing for papermaking, printing, or other machines, in the piece or in units, not specially provided for, of textile materials:
U.S. imports for consumption, by types, 1964-67

Type	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Printers' rubberized blankets of :	:	:	:	:
vegetable fibers-----:	243 :	281 :	384 :	349
Of cotton-----:	(238):	(280):	(382):	(347)
Other machine clothing of vege- :	:	:	:	:
table fibers-----:	21 :	8 :	10 :	11
Of cotton-----:	(20):	(7):	(10):	(11)
Woven machine clothing of wool---:	1/ 20 :	1/ 32 :	13 :	15
Other machine clothing of wool---:	1/ 1 :	1/ 13 :	8 :	6
Machine clothing of silk-----:	1/ 1 :	1/ 2/ :	2/ :	2/
Machine clothing of manmade :	:	:	:	:
fibers-----:	1/ 8 :	1/ 21 :	45 :	43
Machine clothing of other :	:	:	:	:
fibers-----:	1/ 5 :	1/ 2 :	16 :	4
Total-----:	1/ 299 :	1/ 357 :	476 :	428
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Printers' rubberized blankets of :	:	:	:	:
vegetable fibers-----:	544 :	627 :	873 :	793
Of cotton-----:	(532):	(624):	(871):	(791)
Other machine clothing of vege- :	:	:	:	:
table fibers-----:	29 :	19 :	24 :	32
Of cotton-----:	(28):	(15):	(23):	(32)
Woven machine clothing of wool---:	1/ 95 :	1/ 65 :	59 :	64
Other machine clothing of wool---:	1/ 6 :	1/ 59 :	50 :	36
Machine clothing of silk-----:	1/ 2 :	1/ 1 :	1 :	1
Machine clothing of manmade :	:	:	:	:
fibers-----:	1/ 48 :	1/ 123 :	278 :	348
Machine clothing of other :	:	:	:	:
fibers-----:	1/ 11 :	1/ 6 :	33 :	11
Total-----:	1/ 735 :	1/ 890 :	1,318 :	1,285

1/ Includes an unknown amount of belting and belts not covered by this summary.

2/ Less than 500 pounds.

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

Note.--Data in parenthesis are included in the figures immediately preceding such data.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Textile fabrics not specially provided for---	359.10, -.20, -.30, -.40, -.50, -.60

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume.)

U.S. trade position

U.S. imports of the fabrics covered in this summary, amounting to about \$3.5 million in 1967, are believed to be small compared with production, even smaller than exports.

Description and uses

Textile fabrics not specially provided for elsewhere in the TSUS consist of a variety of fabrics. Fabrics known to have entered under these provisions include cotton netting of knotted construction, of the type used for display purposes; coated, filled, or laminated pile fabrics; coated, filled, or laminated tufted fabrics; patchwork cloth; nonwoven fabrics laminated with rubber or plastics; bonded fabrics (two or more fabrics bonded or laminated together with adhesive material); quilted fabrics; woven or knit fabrics coated, filled, or laminated with rubber or plastics, weighting over 44 ounces per square yard and containing 50 percent or less, by weight, of textile fibers (see TSUS schedule 3, part 4C, headnote 2(c); and the relatively new "Malimo" fabric, named for the machine on which it is made, consisting of noninterlacing warp and filling yarns sewn together with a third set of stitching thread by a process known as "stitch-bonding", "stitch-knitting", or "sewing-knitting". It will be noted that in determining the component fibers of chief value in coated, filled, or laminated fabrics, the coating, filling, or non-textile laminating substances are disregarded (see headnote 4(b) to schedule 3 of the TSUS).

This summary does not include cloth-lined or reinforced paper (see part 4B of schedule 2) or laminated or reinforced plastics (see part 12 of schedule 7).

The fabrics included here are used in the manufacture of wearing apparel and household and commercial articles, and for other purposes.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) are as follows (in percent ad valorem and cents per pound):

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	Rate pursuant to U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference (Kennedy Round)	
			Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Textile fabrics, including laminated fabrics, not specially provided for:			
359.10:	Of cotton-----	20%	18%	15%
359.20:	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.	13.5%	10.5%	6.5%
359.30:	Of wool-----	32%	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
359.40:	Of silk-----	27.5%	22%	13.5%
359.50:	Of manmade fibers----	25¢ + 30%	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
359.60:	Other-----	17.5%	14%	8.5%

1/ Prior rate not affected by the trade conference.

2/ On Dec. 24, 1968, the rate was increased to 37.5¢ per lb. + 32% ad valorem and the provision became applicable to fabrics in chief weight of wool (whether or not in chief value of wool) by virtue of the addition of headnote 7 to schedule 3 of the TSUS (Public Law 90-638).

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations concluded on June 30, 1967, under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the second and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1969 for the intermediate staged rates).

No concessions were granted by the United States on the wool or manmade fiber fabrics discussed herein (items 359.30 and 359.50) since they were not considered in the trade conference. The United States granted concessions amounting to a reduction of 25 percent of the duty on cotton fabrics (item 359.10) and about 50 percent of the duties on the other items (items 359.20, 359.40, and 359.60). The

ad valorem equivalent of the compound rate of duty for item 359.50, based on dutiable imports in 1967, was 38.5 percent.

The prior rates for the item numbers shown in the preceding tabulation had remained unchanged under the TSUS from August 31, 1963, through 1967. However, certain changes appear to have occurred in the coverage of the TSUS items pursuant to the addition of headnote 2(c) to part 4C of TSUS schedule 3 by the Technical Amendments Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-241), effective December 7, 1965. Certain heavily coated or filled fabrics which are presently classifiable under the items covered by this summary were specifically excluded from items 355.65 to 355.85 by the addition of headnote 2(c). Conversely, fabrics laminated with rubber or plastic foam or sponge sheet were transferred by the Technical Amendments Act from the item numbers covered herein (items 359.10 to 359.60) to items 355.65 to 355.85 (see historical notes relating to items 355.65 to 355.85 under Other Amendments and Modifications and Statistical Notes at the end of schedule 3, part 4, reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

Imports of cotton fabrics are subject to restraint under the provisions of the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (see appendix C to this volume).

U.S. production and exports

No data on U.S. production of the fabrics covered by this summary are available, but such production is believed to be large. In 1967 an industry estimate of the production of one type of fabric included herein, bonded fabrics, amounted to about 400 million yards. Other fabrics covered herein that are also believed to be produced in fairly sizable quantities are coated or filled pile and tufted fabrics, quilted fabrics, and woven or knit fabrics, coated, filled, or laminated with rubber or plastics, weighing over 44 ounces per square yard and containing 50 percent or less, by weight, of textile fibers. Installation of the first Malimo machine in the United States took place in 1963, and substantial progress has been made in the production and marketing of Malimo fabrics. Industry sources predict unlimited potential for these fabrics because of their extremely high production rate.

Data on U.S. exports are likewise unavailable, but exports are believed to be small compared with production though larger than imports.

U.S. imports

No U.S. import data on the fabrics covered herein are available for full years prior to 1964, and the data for the years 1966-67 are not comparable with those for former years because of the changes in the coverage of the tariff provisions which became effective December 7, 1965 (see section on U.S. tariff treatment). Data compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce show that imports of the various fabrics in the years 1964-67 were as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Quantity</u> <u>(1,000 pounds)</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>(1,000 dollars)</u>
1964-----	725	1,329
1965-----	692	1,573
1966-----	658	923
1967-----	2,911	3,489

In the period 1966-67 about 67 percent of the imports, based on value, were fabrics of vegetable fibers, with 44 percent of total imports being of vegetable fibers other than cotton. Fabrics of manmade fibers accounted for 14.5 percent of the value. Italy was the principal source, followed by the United Kingdom, West Germany, and France.

A P P E N D I X A

Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1969):
General headnotes and rules of interpretation, and
excerpts relating to the items included in this
volume.

NOTE: The shaded areas in this appendix cover headnotes
and TSUS items not included in the summaries in this
volume.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

GENERAL HEADNOTES AND RULES OF INTERPRETATION

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1. Tariff Treatment of Imported Articles. All articles imported into the customs territory of the United States from outside thereof are subject to duty or exempt therefrom as prescribed in general headnote 3.

2. Customs Territory of the United States. The term "customs territory of the United States", as used in the schedules, includes only the States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

3. Rates of Duty. The rates of duty in the "Rates of Duty" columns numbered 1 and 2 of the schedules apply to articles imported into the customs territory of the United States as hereinafter provided in this headnote:

(a) Products of Insular Possessions.

(i) Except as provided in headnote 6 of schedule 7, part 2, subpart E, [and] except as provided in headnote 4 of schedule 7, part 7, subpart A, articles imported from insular possessions of the United States which are outside the customs territory of the United States are subject to the rates of duty set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules, except that all such articles the growth or product of any such possession, or manufactured or produced in any such possession from materials the growth, product, or manufacture of any such possession or of the customs territory of the United States, or of both, which do not contain foreign materials to the value of more than 50 percent of their total value, coming to the customs territory of the United States directly from any such possession, and all articles previously imported into the customs territory of the United States with payment of all applicable duties and taxes imposed upon or by reason of importation which were shipped from the United States, without remission, refund, or drawback of such duties or taxes, directly to the possession from which they are being returned by direct shipment, are exempt from duty.

(ii) In determining whether an article produced or manufactured in any such insular possession contains foreign materials to the value of more than 50 percent, no material shall be considered foreign which, at the time such article is entered, may be imported into the customs territory from a foreign country, other than Cuba or the Philippine Republic, and entered free of duty.

(b) Products of Cuba. Products of Cuba imported into the customs territory of the United States, whether imported directly or indirectly, are subject to the rates of duty set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules. Preferential rates of duty for such products apply only as shown in the said column 1. 1/

(c) Products of the Philippine Republic.

(i) Products of the Philippine Republic imported into the customs territory of the United States, whether imported directly or indirectly, are subject to the rates of duty which are set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules or to fractional parts of the rates in the said column 1, as hereinafter prescribed in subdivisions (c)(ii) and (c)(iii) of this headnote.

(ii) Except as otherwise prescribed in the schedules, a Philippine article, as defined in subdivision (c)(iv) of this headnote, imported into the customs

1/ By virtue of section 401 of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962, the application to products of Cuba of either a preferential or other reduced rate of duty in column 1 is suspended. See general headnote 3(e), *infra*. The provisions for preferential Cuban rates continue to be reflected in the schedules because, under section 401, the rates therefor in column 1 still form the bases for determining the rates of duty applicable to certain products, including "Philippine articles".

territory of the United States and entered on or before July 3, 1974, is subject to that rate which results from the application of the following percentages to the most favorable rate of duty (i.e., including a preferential rate prescribed for any product of Cuba) set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules:

(A) 20 percent, during calendar years

1963 through 1964,

(B) 40 percent, during calendar years

1965 through 1967,

(C) 60 percent, during calendar years

1968 through 1970,

(D) 80 percent, during calendar years

1971 through 1973,

(E) 100 percent, during the period from

January 1, 1974, through July 3, 1974.

(iii) Except as otherwise prescribed in the schedules, products of the Philippine Republic, other than Philippine articles, are subject to the rates of duty (except any preferential rates prescribed for products of Cuba) set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules.

(iv) The term "Philippine article", as used in the schedules, means an article which is the product of the Philippines, but does not include any article produced with the use of materials imported into the Philippines which are products of any foreign country (except materials produced within the customs territory of the United States) if the aggregate value of such imported materials when landed at the Philippine port of entry, exclusive of any landing cost and Philippine duty, was more than 20 percent of the appraised customs value of the article imported into the customs territory of the United States.

(d) Products of Canada.

(i) Products of Canada imported into the customs territory of the United States, whether imported directly or indirectly, are subject to the rates of duty set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules. The rates of duty for a Canadian article, as defined in subdivision (d)(ii) of this headnote, apply only as shown in the said column numbered 1.

(ii) The term "Canadian article", as used in the schedules, means an article which is the product of Canada, but does not include any article produced with the use of materials imported into Canada which are products of any foreign country (except materials produced within the customs territory of the United States), if the aggregate value of such imported materials when landed at the Canadian port of entry (that is, the actual purchase price, or if not purchased, the export value, of such materials, plus, if not included therein, the cost of transporting such materials to Canada but exclusive of any landing cost and Canadian duty) was --

(A) with regard to any motor vehicle or automobile truck tractor entered on or before December 31, 1967, more than 60 percent of the appraised value of the article imported into the customs territory of the United States; and

(B) with regard to any other article (including any motor vehicle or automobile truck tractor entered after December 31, 1967), more than 50 percent of the appraised value of the article imported into the customs territory of the United States.

(e) Products of Communist Countries. Notwithstanding any of the foregoing provisions of this headnote, the rates of duty shown in column numbered 2 shall apply to products, whether imported directly or indirectly, of the following countries and areas pursuant to section 401 of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962, to section 231 or 257(e) (2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, or to

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

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action taken by the President thereunder:

Albania
Bulgaria
China (any part of which may be under Communist domination or control)
Cuba 1/
Czechoslovakia
Estonia
Germany (the Soviet zone and the Soviet sector of Berlin)
Hungary
Indochina (any part of Cambodia, Laos, or Vietnam which may be under Communist domination or control)
Korea (any part of which may be under Communist domination or control)
Kurile Islands
Latvia
Lithuania
Outer Mongolia
Rumania
Southern Sakhalin
Tanna Tuva
Tibet
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the area in East Prussia under the provisional administration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(f) Products of All Other Countries. Products of all countries not previously mentioned in this headnote imported into the customs territory of the United States are subject to the rates of duty set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules.

(g) Effective Date; Exceptions - Staged Rates of Duty. 2/ Except as specified below or as may be specified elsewhere, pursuant to section 501(a) of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962 (P.L. 87-456, approved May 24, 1962), the rates of duty in columns numbered 1 and 2 become effective with respect to articles entered on or after the 10th day following the date of the President's proclamation provided for in section 102 of the said Act. If, in column numbered 1, any rate of duty or part thereof is set forth in parenthesis, the effective date shall be governed as follows:

(i) If the rate in column numbered 1 has only one part (i.e., 8¢ (10¢) per lb.), the parenthetical rate (viz., 10¢ per lb.) shall be effective as to articles entered before July 1, 1964, and the other rate (viz., 8¢ per lb.) shall be effective as to articles entered on or after July 1, 1964.

(ii) If the rate in column numbered 1 has two or more parts (i.e., 5¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.) and has a parenthetical rate for either or both parts, each part of the rate shall be governed as if it were a one-part rate. For example, if a rate is expressed as "4¢ (4.5¢) per lb. + 8% (9%) ad val.", the rate applicable to articles entered before July 1, 1964, would be "4.5¢ per lb. + 9% ad val."; the rate applicable to articles entered on or after July 1, 1964, would be "4¢ per lb. + 8% ad val."

(iii) If the rate in column numbered 1 is marked with an asterisk (*), the foregoing provisions of (i) and (ii) shall apply except that "January 1, 1964" shall be substituted for "July 1, 1964", wherever this latter date appears.

1/ In Proclamation 3447, dated February 3, 1962, the President, acting under authority of section 620(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 445), as amended, prohibited the importation into the United States of all goods of Cuban origin and all goods imported from or through Cuba, subject to such exceptions as the Secretary of the Treasury determines to be consistent with the effective operation of the embargo.

2/ The purpose of headnote 3(g) was to provide for an effective date for the rates of duty initially contained in the Tariff Schedules of the United States. By Presidential Proclamation 3548 of August 21, 1963, these rates of duty, except as noted in subparagraphs (i), (ii), and (iii) of headnote 3(g), became effective on August 31, 1963.

4. Modification or Amendment of Rates of Duty. Except as otherwise provided in the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules --

(a) a statutory rate of duty supersedes and terminates the existing rates of duty in both column numbered 1 and column numbered 2 unless otherwise specified in the amending statute;

(b) a rate of duty proclaimed pursuant to a concession granted in a trade agreement shall be reflected in column numbered 1 and, if higher than the then existing rate in column numbered 2, also in the latter column, and shall supersede but not terminate the then existing rate (or rates) in such column (or columns);

(c) a rate of duty proclaimed pursuant to section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930 shall be reflected in both column numbered 1 and column numbered 2 and shall supersede but not terminate the then existing rates in such columns; and

(d) whenever a proclaimed rate is terminated or suspended, the rate shall revert, unless otherwise provided, to the next intervening proclaimed rate previously superseded but not terminated or, if none, to the statutory rate.

5. Intangibles. For the purposes of headnote 1 --

(a) corpses, together with their coffins and accompanying flowers,

(b) currency (metal or paper) in current circulation in any country and imported for monetary purposes,

(c) electricity,

(d) securities and similar evidences of value, and

(e) vessels which are not "yachts or pleasure boats" within the purview of subpart D, part 6, of schedule 6,

are not articles subject to the provisions of these schedules.

6. Containers or Holders for Imported Merchandise.

For the purposes of the tariff schedules, containers or holders are subject to tariff treatment as follows:

(a) Imported Empty: Containers or holders if imported empty are subject to tariff treatment as imported articles and as such are subject to duty unless they are within the purview of a provision which specifically exempts them from duty.

(b) Not Imported Empty: Containers or holders if imported containing or holding articles are subject to tariff treatment as follows:

(i) The usual or ordinary types of shipping or transportation containers or holders, if not designed for, or capable of, reuse, and containers of usual types ordinarily sold at retail with their contents, are not subject to treatment as imported articles. Their cost, however, is, under section 402 or section 402a of the tariff act, a part of the value of their contents and if their contents are subject to an ad valorem rate of duty such containers or holders are, in effect, dutiable at the same rate as their contents, except that their cost is deductible from dutiable value upon submission of satisfactory proof that they are products of the United States which are being returned without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any means while abroad.

(ii) The usual or ordinary types of shipping or transportation containers or holders, if designed for, or capable of, reuse, are subject to treatment as imported articles separate and distinct from their contents. Such holders or containers are not part of the dutiable value of their contents and are separately subject to duty upon each and every importation into the customs territory of the United States unless within the scope of a provision specifically exempting them from duty.

(iii) In the absence of context which requires otherwise, all other containers or holders are subject to the same treatment as specified in (ii) above for usual or ordinary types of shipping or transportation containers or holders designed for, or capable of, reuse.

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7. Commingling of Articles. (a) Whenever articles subject to different rates of duty are so packed together or mingled that the quantity or value of each class of articles cannot be readily ascertained by customs officers (without physical segregation of the shipment or the contents of any entire package thereof), by one or more of the following means:

(i) sampling,
(ii) verification of packing lists or other documents filed at the time of entry, or
(iii) evidence showing performance of commercial settlement tests generally accepted in the trade and filed in such time and manner as may be prescribed by regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury,
the commingled articles shall be subject to the highest rate of duty applicable to any part thereof unless the consignee or his agent segregates the articles pursuant to subdivision (b) hereof.

(b) Every segregation of articles made pursuant to this headnote shall be accomplished by the consignee or his agent at the risk and expense of the consignee within 30 days (unless the Secretary authorizes in writing a longer time) after the date of personal delivery or mailing, by such employee as the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate, of written notice to the consignee that the articles are commingled and that the quantity or value of each class of articles cannot be readily ascertained by customs officers. Every such segregation shall be accomplished under customs supervision, and the compensation and expenses of the supervising customs officers shall be reimbursed to the Government by the consignee under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

(c) The foregoing provisions of this headnote do not apply with respect to any part of a shipment if the consignee or his agent furnishes, in such time and manner as may be prescribed by regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, satisfactory proof --

(i) that such part (A) is commercially negligible,
(B) is not capable of segregation without excessive cost, and (C) will not be segregated prior to its use in a manufacturing process or otherwise, and

(ii) that the commingling was not intended to avoid the payment of lawful duties.
Any article with respect to which such proof is furnished shall be considered for all customs purposes as a part of the article, subject to the next lower rate of duty; with which it is commingled.

(d) The foregoing provisions of this headnote do not apply with respect to any shipment if the consignee or his agent shall furnish, in such time and manner as may be prescribed by regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, satisfactory proof --

(i) that the value of the commingled articles is less than the aggregate value would be if the shipment were segregated;
(ii) that the shipment is not capable of segregation without excessive cost and will not be segregated prior to its use in a manufacturing process or otherwise; and

(iii) that the commingling was not intended to avoid the payment of lawful duties.
Any merchandise with respect to which such proof is furnished shall be considered for all customs purposes to be dutiable at the rate applicable to the material present in greater quantity than any other material.

(e) The provisions of this headnote shall apply only in cases where the schedules do not expressly provide a particular tariff treatment for commingled articles.

8. Abbreviations. In the schedules the following symbols and abbreviations are used with the meanings respectively indicated below:

\$	-	dollars
c	-	cents
%	-	percent
+	-	plus
ad val.	-	ad valorem
bu.	-	bushel
cu.	-	cubic
doz.	-	dozen
ft.	-	feet
gal.	-	gallon
in.	-	inches
lb.	-	pounds
oz.	-	ounces
sq.	-	square
wt.	-	weight
yd.	-	yard
pcs.	-	pieces
prs.	-	pairs
lin.	-	linear
I.R.C.	-	Internal Revenue Code

9. Definitions. For the purposes of the schedules, unless the context otherwise requires --

(a) the term "entered" means entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption in the customs territory of the United States;

(b) the term "entered for consumption" does not include withdrawals from warehouse for consumption;

(c) the term "withdrawn for consumption" means withdrawn from warehouse for consumption and does not include articles entered for consumption;

(d) the term "rate of duty" includes a free rate of duty; rates of duty proclaimed by the President shall be referred to as "proclaimed" rates of duty; rates of duty enacted by the Congress shall be referred to as "statutory" rates of duty; and the rates of duty in column numbered 2 at the time the schedules become effective shall be referred to as "original statutory" rates of duty;

(e) the term "ton" means 2,240 pounds, and the term "short ton" means 2,000 pounds;

(f) the terms "of", "wholly of", "almost wholly of", "in part of" and "containing", when used between the description of an article and a material (e.g., "furniture of wood", "woven fabrics, wholly of cotton", etc.), have the following meanings:

(i) "of" means that the article is wholly or in chief value of the named material;

(ii) "wholly of" means that the article is, except for negligible or insignificant quantities of some other material or materials, composed completely of the named material;

(iii) "almost wholly of" means that the essential character of the article is imparted by the named material, notwithstanding the fact that significant quantities of some other material or materials may be present; and

(iv) "in part of" or "containing" mean that the article contains a significant quantity of the named material.

With regard to the application of the quantitative concepts specified in subparagraphs (ii) and (iv) above, it is intended that the de minimis rule apply.

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10. General Interpretative Rules. For the purposes of these schedules --

(a) the general, schedule, part, and subpart headnotes, and the provisions describing the classes of imported articles and specifying the rates of duty or other import restrictions to be imposed thereon are subject to the rules of interpretation set forth herein and to such other rules of statutory interpretation, not inconsistent therewith, as have been or may be developed under administrative or judicial rulings;

(b) the titles of the various schedules, parts, and subparts and the footnotes therein are intended for convenience in reference only and have no legal or interpretative significance;

(c) an imported article which is described in two or more provisions of the schedules is classifiable in the provision which most specifically describes it; but, in applying this rule of interpretation, the following considerations shall govern:

(i) a superior heading cannot be enlarged by inferior headings indented under it but can be limited thereby;

(ii) comparisons are to be made only between provisions of coordinate or equal status, i.e., between the primary or main superior headings of the schedules or between coordinate inferior headings which are subordinate to the same superior heading;

(d) if two or more tariff descriptions are equally applicable to an article, such article shall be subject to duty under the description 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;

(e) in the absence of special language or context which otherwise requires --

(i) a tariff classification controlled by use (other than actual use) is to be determined in accordance with the use in the United States at, or immediately prior to, the date of importation, of articles of that class or kind to which the imported articles belong, and the controlling use is the chief use, i.e., the use which exceeds all other uses (if any) combined;

(ii) a tariff classification controlled by the actual use to which an imported article is put in the United States is satisfied only if such use is intended at the time of importation, the article is so used, and proof thereof is furnished within 3 years after the date the article is entered;

(f) an article is in chief value of a material if such material exceeds in value each other single component material of the article;

(g) a headnote provision which enumerates articles not included in a schedule, part, or subpart is not necessarily exhaustive, and the absence of a particular article from such headnote provision shall not be given weight in determining the relative specificity of competing provisions which describe such article;

(h) unless the context requires otherwise, a tariff description for an article covers such article, whether assembled or not assembled, and whether finished or not finished;

(i) a provision for "parts" of an article covers a product solely or chiefly used as a part of such article, but does not prevail over a specific provision for such part.

11. Issuance of Rules and Regulations. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue rules and regulations governing the admission of articles under the provisions of the schedules. The allowance of an importer's claim for classification, under any of the provisions of the schedules which provide for total or partial relief from duty or other import restrictions on the basis of facts which are not determinable from an examination of the article itself in its condition as imported, is dependent upon his complying with any rules or regulations which may be issued pursuant to this headnote.

12. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to prescribe methods of analyzing, testing, sampling, weighing, gauging, measuring, or other methods of ascertainment whenever he finds that such methods are necessary to determine the physical, chemical, or other properties or characteristics of articles for purposes of any law administered by the Customs Service.

General statistical headnotes:

1. Statistical Requirements for Imported Articles. Persons making customs entry or withdrawal of articles imported into the customs territory of the United States shall complete the entry or withdrawal forms, as provided herein and in regulations issued pursuant to law, to provide for statistical purposes information as follows:

(a) the number of the Customs district and of the port where the articles are being entered for consumption or warehouse, as shown in Statistical Annex A of these schedules;

(b) the name of the carrier or the means of transportation by which the articles were transported to the first port of unloading in the United States;

(c) the foreign port of lading;

(d) the United States port of unloading;

(e) the date of importation;

(f) the country of origin of the articles expressed in terms of the designation therefor in Statistical Annex B of these schedules;

(g) a description of the articles in sufficient detail to permit the classification thereof under the proper statistical reporting number in these schedules;

(h) the statistical reporting number under which the articles are classifiable;

(i) gross weight in pounds for the articles covered by each reporting number when imported in vessels or aircraft;

(k) the net quantity in the units specified herein for the classification involved;

(l) the U.S. dollar value in accordance with the definition in Section 402 or 402a of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, for all merchandise including that free of duty or dutiable at specific rates; and

(m) such other information with respect to the imported articles as is provided for elsewhere in these schedules.

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2. *Statistical Annotations.* (a) The statistical annotations to the Tariff Schedules of the United States consist of --

- (i) the 2-digit statistical suffices,
- (ii) the indicated units of quantity,
- (iii) the statistical headnotes and annexes, and
- (iv) the italicized article descriptions.

(b) The legal text of the Tariff Schedules of the United States consists of the remaining text as more specifically identified in headnote 10(a) of the general headnotes and rules of interpretation.

(c) The statistical annotations are subordinate to the provisions of the legal text and cannot change their scope.

3. *Statistical Reporting Number.* (a) *General Rule:* Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this headnote, and in the absence of specific instructions to the contrary elsewhere, the statistical reporting number for an article consists of the 7-digit number formed by combining the 5-digit item number with the appropriate 2-digit statistical suffix. Thus, the statistical reporting number for live monkeys dutiable under item 100.95 is "100.9520".

(b) Wherever in the tariff schedules an article is classifiable under a provision which derives its rate of duty from a different provision, the statistical reporting number is, in the absence of specific instructions to the contrary elsewhere, the 7-digit number for the basic provision followed by the item number of the provision from which the rate is derived. Thus, the statistical reporting number of mixed apple and grape juices, not containing over 1.0 percent of ethyl alcohol by volume, is "165.6500-165.40".

4. *Abbreviations.* (a) The following symbols and abbreviations are used with the meanings respectively indicated below:

s. ton	-	short ton
C.	-	one hundred
Cwt.	-	100 lbs.
mg.	-	milligram
M.	-	1,000
bd. ft.	-	board feet
M. bd. ft.	-	1,000 board feet
mc.	-	millicurie
cord	-	128 cubic feet
square	-	amount to cover 100 square feet of surface
sq. ft.	-	superficial foot
oz.	-	ounces avoirdupois
fl. oz.	-	fluid ounce
oz. troy	-	troy ounce
pf. gal.	-	proof gallon

(b) An "X" appearing in the column for units of quantity means that no quantity (other than gross weight) is to be reported.

(c) Whenever two separate units of quantity are shown for the same article, the "v" following one of such units means that the value of the article is to be reported with that quantity.

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HISTORICAL NOTES

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Amendments and ModificationsPROVISIONS

Gen Hdnte--Language "Except as provided in headnote 6 of 3(a)(i) schedule 7, part 2, subpart E," added; language "except that all articles" deleted and language "except that all such articles" inserted in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-805, Secs. 1(a), (c), Nov. 10, 1966, 80 Stat. 1521, 1522, effective date Jan. 1, 1967.
Language "Except as provided in headnote 4 of schedule 7, part 7, subpart A," added. Pub. L. 89-806, Secs. 2(b), (c), Nov. 10, 1966, 80 Stat. 1523, effective date March 11, 1967.

PROVISIONS

Gen Hdnte--Headnotes 3(d), (e), and (f) redesignated as 3(d), (e), headnotes 3(e), (f), and (g), respectively, (f) and (g) and new headnote 3(d) added. Pub. L. 89-283, Secs. 401(a), 403, Oct. 21, 1965, 79 Stat. 1021, 1022; entered into force Oct. 22, 1965, by Pres. Proc. 3682, Oct. 21, 1965, 3 CFR, 1965 Supp., p. 68.
Gen Hdnte--Language "and containers of usual types ordinarily sold at retail with their contents," added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 4, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 934, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

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<p>Part 1 - Textile Fibers and Wastes; Yarns and Threads</p> <p>A. Cotton</p> <p>B. Vegetable Fibers, Except Cotton</p> <p>C. Wool and Related Animal Hair</p> <p>D. Silk</p> <p>E. Man-Made Fibers</p> <p>F. Miscellaneous Textile Materials</p> <p>Part 2 - Cordage</p> <p>Part 3 - Woven Fabrics</p> <p>A. Woven Fabrics, of Cotton</p> <p>B. Woven Fabrics, of Vegetable Fibers (Except Cotton)</p> <p>C. Woven Fabrics, of Wool</p> <p>D. Woven Fabrics, of Silk</p> <p>E. Woven Fabrics, of Man-Made Fibers</p> <p>F. Woven Fabrics, of Other Textile Materials</p> <p>Part 4 - Fabrics of Special Construction or for Special Purposes; Articles of Wadding or Felt; Fish Nets; Machine Clothing</p> <p>A. Knit, Pile, Tufted, and Narrow Fabrics; Braids and Elastic Fabrics</p> <p>B. Lace, Netting, and Ornamented Fabrics</p> <p>C. Wadding, Felts, and Articles Thereof; Fish Netting and Nets; Artists' Canvas; Coated or Filled Fabrics; Hose; Machine Clothing; Other Special Fabrics</p> <p>Part 5 - Textile Furnishings</p> <p>A. Textile Floor Coverings</p> <p>B. Bedding</p> <p>C. Tapestries, Linens, and Other Furnishings</p> <p>Part 6 - Wearing Apparel and Accessories</p> <p>A. Handkerchiefs</p> <p>B. Mufflers, Scarves, Shawls, and Veils; Men's and Boys' Neckties</p> <p>C. Hosiery</p> <p>D. Coats and Suspenders; Body-Supporting Garments; Rainwear</p> <p>E. Underwear</p> <p>F. Other Wearing Apparel</p> <p>Part 7 - Miscellaneous Textile Products; Rags and Scrap Cordage</p> <p>A. Miscellaneous Textile Products</p> <p>B. Textile Articles Not Specially Provided For</p> <p>C. Rags and Scrap Cordage</p>	<p><u>Schedule 3 headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. This schedule does not cover --</p> <p>(i) articles of unspun fibrous vegetable materials (see part 2B of schedule 2);</p> <p>(ii) asbestos fibers, or yarns, fabrics, or other articles containing asbestos in significant amounts, i.e., articles in which asbestos is used in sufficient amounts to impart its peculiar characteristics or properties to the article (see part 1F of schedule 5);</p> <p>(iii) wire, or wire cordage, screen, fencing, or other wire products (see parts 2 and 3B of schedule 6); or</p> <p>(iv) footwear, headwear, gloves, handbags, pillows, mattresses, and other articles of textile materials provided for in schedule 7.</p> <p>2. For the purposes of the tariff schedules --</p> <p>(a) the term "textile materials" means --</p> <p>(i) the fibers (cotton, other vegetable fibers, wool and hair, silk, and man-made fibers) provided for in part 1 of this schedule,</p> <p>(ii) the yarn intermediates and the yarns provided for in part 1 and part 4 (elastic yarns) of this schedule,</p> <p>(iii) the cordage provided for in part 2 and part 4 (elastic cordage) of this schedule,</p> <p>(iv) the fabrics provided for in part 3 and part 4 of this schedule,</p> <p>(v) braids, as defined in headnote 2(f), <i>infra</i>, and</p> <p>(vi) except as provided by headnote 5, articles produced from any of the foregoing products;</p> <p>(b) the term "colored", as used in connection with textile materials or textile articles, means that they have been subjected to a process such as, but not limited to, dyeing, staining, painting, printing, or stenciling, in which color is imparted at any stage of manufacture to all or part of the fiber, yarn, fabric, or other textile article, except identification yarns and except marking in or on selvages;</p> <p>(c) the term "wool", except as used in part 1C of this schedule, means wool or hair of the types covered by the said part 1C of this schedule, or any combinations thereof;</p> <p>(d) the term "knit" means knit or crocheted;</p> <p>(e) the term "yarns" includes threads, but does not include elastic yarns or any braids;</p> <p>(f) the term "braids", as used in connection with textile materials or textile articles, includes all braids in the piece, whether of flat, tubular, or other construction, with or without cords, and whether braided from fibers, filaments (including finel wire and tinsel), yarns, cordage, textile fabrics, or any combination thereof;</p> <p>(g) the term "burnt-out lace" means embroidery in which the base or ground (whether fabric, paper, or other material), having been removed chemically or by other means, is not visible; and</p> <p>(h) a "lace" article or a "net" article is an article which (exclusive of any added ornamentation) is wholly or almost wholly of lace, including burnt-out lace, or wholly or almost wholly of net, whether the lace or net pre-existed or was formed in the process of producing the article.</p> <p>3. For the purposes of the tariff schedules --</p> <p>(a) the term "ornamented", as used with reference to textile fabrics and other articles of textile materials, means fabric and other articles of textile materials which are ornamented with --</p> <p>(i) fibers, filaments (including finel wire and tinsel), yarns, or cordage, any of the foregoing introduced as needlework or otherwise, including --</p> <p>(A) embroidery, and pile or tufting, whether wholly cut, partly cut, or not cut; and</p> <p>(B) other types of ornamentation, but not including functional stitching or one row of straight hemstitching adjoining a hem;</p>
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TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

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Schedule 3 headnotes (con.):

(iii) burnt-out lace,
 (iii) lamm, netting, braid, fringe, edging, tuckings,
 or trimming, or textile fabrics;
 (iv) applique and repique work, beads, bugles,
 spangles, buttons, or ornaments; or
 (v) any combination of the foregoing types or
 methods of ornamentation;
 (b) ornamentation of the types or methods covered
 hereby consists of ornamenting work done to a pre-existing
 textile fabric, whether the ornamentation was applied to
 such fabric --
 (i) when it was in the piece,
 (ii) after it had been made or cut to a size for
 particular furnishings, wearing apparel, or other article,
 or
 (iii) after it had actually been incorporated into
 another article;
 and if such textile fabric remains visible, at least in sig-
 nificant part, after ornamentation. Provided, That lace,
 netting, braid, fringe, edging, tuckings, trimming or ornament
 shall not be required to have had a separate existence from
 the fabric or other article on which it appears in order to
 constitute ornamentation for the purposes of this headnote;
 and
 (c) applique work, beads, bugles, spangles, buttons,
 and other forms of nontextile ornamentation applied to a tex-
 tile fabric or other article of textile materials shall be
 disregarded in determining the component material of chief
 value of such fabric or other article.

4. For the purposes of the tariff schedules --

(a) Except as specifically provided otherwise, in
 determining the yarn count of fabrics, the warp and filling
 yarns, whether plied or not, shall be counted as they occur
 in the fabric.

(b) In determining the component fibers of chief
 value in coated or filled, or laminated, fabrics and arti-
 cles wholly or in part thereof, the coating or filling, or
 the nontextile laminating substances, shall be disregarded
 in the absence of context to the contrary.

5. For the purposes of parts 3, 6, and 7 of this schedule
 and parts 1 (except subpart A), 4, and 12 of schedule 7, in
 determining the classification of any article which is wholly
 or in part of a fabric coated or filled, or laminated, with
 nontransparent rubber or plastics (which fabric is provided
 for in part 4C of this schedule), the fabric shall be re-
 garded not as a textile material but as being wholly of
 rubber or plastics to the extent that is used in the arti-
 cle; the nontransparent rubber or plastics forms either the
 outer surface of such article or the only exposed surface of
 such fabric.

6. (a) If the rate of duty in column numbered 1 appli-
 cable to wool provided for in item 306.31 is at any time
 increased or decreased, the specific part of the compound
 rate of duty in column 1 (hereinafter referred to as the
 compensatory part thereof) applicable to articles provided
 for in each item listed in paragraph (e) of this note, and
 so much of each specific rate in column 1 applicable to
 articles provided for in each item listed in paragraph (f)
 of this note as is therein designated as the compensatory
 part thereof, shall, subject to the provisions of paragraphs
 (b) through (d) of this note, be increased or decreased in
 the same proportion as such rate applicable to wool provided
 for in item 306.31 is increased or decreased.

(b) The maximum and minimum levels to which the com-
 pensatory part of a rate may be increased or decreased pur-
 suant to paragraph (a) of this note shall be 50 percent above
 such compensatory part "existing on July 1, 1934", or 50 per-
 cent below such part "existing on July 1, 1962", respectively,
 as such terms are applied for purposes of section 201(b) of
 the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. (1964) 1821).

(c) Any specific part of a compound rate or any spe-
 cific rate modified pursuant to paragraph (a) of this note may
 be rounded, by not exceeding 0.5 cent, to a whole number of
 cents.

(d) A rate increase or decrease pursuant to this note
 shall be proclaimed by the President effective on the day on
 which the modified rate becomes applicable to the wool pro-
 vided for in item 306.31 or, with or without staging, as soon
 thereafter as the President determines to be practicable under
 United States law, but in no event later than 4 years after
 such modified rate becomes applicable, and shall remain in
 effect thereafter so long as such modified rate is applicable.

(e) The items containing the compound rates referred
 to in paragraph (a) of this note are:

307.50	355.16	372.25	382.48
307.52	357.10	372.30	382.54
307.64	357.15	372.35	382.56
336.10	357.20	372.40	382.58
336.15	358.30	372.45	382.60
336.20	363.10	373.15	382.63
336.25	363.15	374.50	388.10
336.30	363.65	376.08	388.20
336.40	363.70	378.35	388.30
336.50	364.20	378.40	702.54
336.60	364.22	378.45	702.56
345.30	367.05	380.57	702.75
346.52	367.10	380.59	702.80
346.82	367.15	380.61	704.60
347.40	367.20	380.63	704.65
355.15	367.25	380.66	704.70

(f) The items containing the specific rates referred
 to in paragraph (a) of this note and the compensatory parts
 of such rates are:

Item	Compensatory part of rate
336.35	30¢ per lb.
336.55	37.5¢ per lb.

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.

Schedule 3 statistical headnote:

1. The provisions for textile articles include, in
 addition to the regular statistical annotations, numerous
 annotations declared to be essential for the purpose of the
 program of the Interagency Textile Administrative Committee in
 its administration of the international textile arrangements.
 The special annotations also include the statistical headnotes
 to subparts A and C of part 3 of this schedule and the special
 statistical suffix table for items 320.01 through 331.--

APPENDIX A

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1
Schedule 3,
Headnotes

Amendments and ModificationsPROVISION

Hdnte--Reference to headnote 5 added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 2(a) 15(a)(1), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 935, effective date (vi) Dec. 7, 1965.

Hdnte 4--Paragraph (b) and language "For the purposes of the tariff schedules--" added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 15(b), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 936, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

Hdnte 5--Headnote 5 added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 15(a)(2), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 935, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

PROVISION

Hdnte 6--Headnote 6 added. Pres. Proc. 3822 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1967, 32 P.R. 19002, effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

Hdnte 7--Headnote 7 added. Pub. L. 90-638, Secs. 2(a), (c), Oct. 24, 1968, 82 Stat. 1360, effective date Dec. 24, 1968.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS
Part 4. - Fabrics of Special Construction or For Special Purposes;
Articles of Wadding or Felt; Fish Nets; Machine Clothing

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Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		<p>PART 4. - FABRICS OF SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION OR FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES; ARTICLES OF WADDING OR FELT; FISH NETS; MACHINE CLOTHING</p> <p><u>Part 4 headnote:</u></p> <p>1. This part covers certain textile fabrics and, in addition, certain other textile products. The provisions of subpart B of this part and the provisions for "fish netting and fishing nets" in subpart C hereof do not cover gauze and leno-woven fabrics. Woven textile fabrics not specially provided for in this part are provided for in part 3 of this schedule.</p> <p align="center">-----</p> <p>Subpart A. - Knit, Pile, Tufted, and Narrow Fabrics; Braids, and Elastic Fabrics</p> <p><u>Subpart A headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. This subpart provides for the named fabrics, braids, and elastic materials, when in the piece only. Any fabric described in this subpart and also in subpart B or C of this part is classifiable in the said subpart B or C. This subpart does not cover --</p> <p>(i) braids suitable for making or ornamenting headwear (see part 1B of schedule 7); or</p> <p>(ii) rubber or plastics filaments (see part 1E of schedule 3 and part 12B of schedule 7).</p> <p>2. For the purposes of the tariff schedules --</p> <p>(a) the term "narrow fabrics" means</p> <p>(i) woven or knit fabrics, not over 12 inches in width, with fast edges (that is, with both edges made or treated to prevent the fabric from unraveling, by means of selvages, stitching, gumming, fusing, or simple hemming); or</p> <p>(ii) seamless woven or knit tubings which, when flattened, are not over 12 inches in width; or</p> <p>(iii) bias binding consisting of strips, not over 12 inches in width, cut on the bias from woven or knit fabrics and folded and creased on the edges;</p> <p>(b) the term "elastic", as used to describe yarns, cordage, braids, and fabrics, means that such articles possess elasticity which is attributable in whole or in part to rubber.</p> <p>3. Any article described in more than one superior heading of this subpart is classifiable under the last such heading in which it is described.</p>			

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

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355.02 - 355.04SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS
Part 4. - Fabrics of Special Construction or For Special Purposes;
Articles of Wadding or Felt; Fish Nets; Machine Clothing

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		<p>Subpart C. - Wadding, Felts, and Articles Thereof; Fish Netting and Nets; Artists' Canvas; Coated or Filled Fabrics; Hose; Machine Clothing; Other Special Fabrics</p> <p>Subpart C headnotes:</p> <p>1. The provisions of this subpart do not cover --</p> <p>(i) any of the products described in part 5, 6, or 7A of this schedule;</p> <p>(ii) cloth-lined or reinforced paper (see part 4B of schedule 2);</p> <p>(iii) cloths coated with abrasives (see part 1G of schedule 5);</p> <p>(iv) fish landing nets (see part 5B of schedule 7);</p> <p>(v) laminated or reinforced plastics (see part 12 of schedule 7);</p> <p>(vi) hair felt, and articles thereof (see part 13A of schedule 7); or</p> <p>(vii) other articles specially provided for in schedule 7 or elsewhere.</p> <p>2. For the purposes of the tariff schedules --</p> <p>(a) the term "coated or filled", as used with reference to textile fabrics and other textile articles, means that any such fabric or other article has been coated or filled (whether or not impregnated) with gums, starches, pastes, clays, plastics materials, rubber, flock, or other substances, so as to visibly and significantly affect the surface or surfaces thereof otherwise than by change in color, whether or not the color has been changed thereby;</p> <p>(b) the term "nonwoven fabrics" refers to fabrics made of matted textile fibers which are not in the form of yarns, but includes needle-punched felts comprised of fibers punched through a base fabric; and</p> <p>(c) the provisions in this subpart for fabrics, coated or filled with rubber or plastics material, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics (items 355.65-.85), cover products weighing not over 44 ounces per square yard without regard to the relative quantities of the textile fibers and the rubber or plastics material, but do not cover products weighing over 44 ounces per square yard unless they contain more than 50 percent by weight of textile fibers.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Webs, 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:</p> <p>Of vegetable fibers:</p> <p>Of cotton.....</p> <p>Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....</p>			
355.02	00		Lb.....	18% ad val.	40% ad val.
355.04	00		Lb.....	20% ad val.	40% ad val.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS
 Part 4. - Fabrics of Special Construction or For Special Purposes;
 Articles of Wadding or Felt; Fish Nets; Machine Clothing

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355.15 - 355.85

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Weds, wadding, batting, etc. (con.):			
		Of wool:			
355.15		Felts and articles of felt:			
		Valued not over \$1.50 per pound.....	.....	22.5¢ per lb. + 16% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 35% ad val.
	20	Roll felts:			
		Weighing not over 10 ounces			
		per square yard.....	Lb.		
	40	Weighing over 10 ounces			
		per square yard.....	Lb.		
	60	Sheet felts.....	Lb.		
	80	Piano-hammer felts.....	Lb.		
	90	Other.....	Lb.		
355.16		Valued over \$1.50 per pound.....	.....	30¢ per lb. + 16% ad val.	40¢ per lb. + 40% ad val.
	20	Roll felts:			
		Weighing not over 10 ounces			
		per square yard.....	Lb.		
	40	Weighing over 10 ounces			
		per square yard.....	Lb.		
	60	Sheet felts.....	Lb.		
	80	Piano-hammer felts.....	Lb.		
	90	Other.....	Lb.		
355.18	00	Other.....	Lb.....	25.5% ad val.	50% ad val.
355.20	00	Of silk.....	Lb.....	22% ad val.	65% ad val.
355.25	00	Of man-made fibers.....	Lb.....	20¢ per lb. + 24% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.
355.27	00	Any article described in the foregoing provisions of this subpart, if Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment (see headnote 2, part 6B, schedule 6).....	Lb.....	Free	
		Fish netting and fishing nets (including sections thereof), of textile materials:			
355.35	00	Of cotton.....	Lb.....	22% ad val.	40% ad val.
		Of vegetable fibers, except cotton:			
355.40	00	Of abaca, for use in otter-trawl fishing.....	Lb.....	Free	Free
355.42	00	Other.....	Lb.....	18% ad val.	45% ad val.
355.45		Other.....	.....	25¢ per lb. + 32.5% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.
	60	Of man-made fibers.....	Lb.		
	90	Other.....	Lb.		
		Woven or knit fabrics, in the piece or in units, coated, filled, or otherwise prepared for use as artists' canvas:			
355.50	00	Of cotton.....	Sq. yd..	9% ad val.	35% ad val.
355.55	00	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Sq. yd..	8.5% ad val.	45% ad val.
355.60	00	Of man-made fibers.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.	20¢ per lb. + 24% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.
		Woven or knit fabrics (except pile or tufted fabrics), of textile materials, coated or filled with rubber or plastics material, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics:			
355.65		Of vegetable fibers.....	.....	10% ad val.	40% ad val.
	10	Of cotton.....	Sq. yd.		
	30	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Sq. yd.		
355.70	00	Of wool.....	Sq. yd..	37.5¢ per lb. + 32% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.
355.75	00	Of silk.....	Sq. yd..	22% ad val.	65% ad val.
		Of man-made fibers:			
355.81	00	Over 70 percent by weight of rubber or plastics.....	Sq. yd..	10% ad val.	25% ad val.
355.82	00	Other.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.	20¢ per lb. + 24% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.
355.85	00	Other.....	Sq. yd..	14% ad val.	40% ad val.

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356.05 - 357.15

SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS
Part 4. - Fabrics of Special Construction or For Special Purposes;
Articles of Wadding or Felt; Fish Nets; Machine Clothing

Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Woven or knit fabrics (except pile or tufted fabrics), of textile materials, coated or filled, not specially provided for:			
		Oilcloths:			
356.05	00	Of silk.....	Sq. yd..	22% ad val.	65% ad val.
356.10		Other.....		8% ad val.	30% ad val.
	10	Of cotton.....	Sq. yd.		
	30	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Sq. yd.		
	40	Of wool.....	Sq. yd.		
	60	Of man-made fibers.....	Sq. yd.		
	80	Other.....	Sq. yd.		
356.15		Tracing cloth.....		15.5% ad val.	30% ad val.
	10	Of cotton.....	Sq. yd.		
	30	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Sq. yd.		
	40	Of wool.....	Sq. yd.		
	50	Of silk.....	Sq. yd.		
	60	Of man-made fibers.....	Sq. yd.		
	80	Other.....	Sq. yd.		
356.20	00	Window hollandes of cotton.....	Sq. yd..	8.5% ad val.	30% ad val.
		Other:			
356.25		Of vegetable fibers.....		8.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
	10	Of cotton.....	Sq. yd.		
	30	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Sq. yd.		
356.30	00	Of wool.....	Sq. yd..	37.5¢ per lb. + 32% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.
356.35	00	Of silk.....	Sq. yd..	22% ad val.	65% ad val.
356.40	00	Of man-made fibers.....	Sq. yd.v	20¢ per lb. + 24% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.
356.45	00	Other.....	Sq. yd..	14% ad val.	40% ad val.
		Woven fabrics of vegetable fibers, suitable for covering cotton bales:			
356.50	00	Recovered from used bags and sacks.....	Lb.....	Free	Free
356.51	00	Other fabrics, in the piece or in units, containing not over 16 yarns per square inch (counting the warp and filling) and weighing 15 or more ounces per square yard.....	Sq. yd..	0.1¢ per sq. yd.	0.6¢ per sq. yd.
356.70	80	Woven fabrics (except pile or tufted fabrics), of vegetable fibers (except cotton), containing not over 180 yarns per square inch (counting the warp and filling), chiefly used for making towels.....	Lb.....	32% ad val.	55% ad val.
356.80	00	Woven fabrics, in the piece or in units, of vegetable fibers (except cotton), containing over 30 yarns to the square inch (counting the warp and filling) and weighing not over 12 ounces per square yard, chiefly used for paddings or interlinings in wearing apparel.....	Lb.....	8% ad val.	55% ad val.
		Woven tapestry fabrics and woven upholstery fabrics (except bed-ticking fabrics and pile fabrics):			
357.05		Jacquard-figured, of vegetable fibers.....		25% ad val.	55% ad val.
		Of cotton:			
		Tapestry fabrics:			
	12	Not combed.....	Sq. yd.		
	14	Combed.....	Sq. yd.		
		Upholstery fabrics:			
	16	Not combed.....	Sq. yd.		
	18	Combed.....	Sq. yd.		
	30	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Sq. yd.		
		Of wool:			
357.10	00	Valued not over \$2 per pound.....	Sq. yd.v	37.5¢ per lb. + 14% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 55% ad val.
357.15	00	Valued over \$2 per pound.....	Sq. yd.v	37.5¢ per lb. + 11% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 60% ad val.

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS
 Part 4. - Fabrics of Special Construction or For Special Purposes;
 Articles of Wadding or Felt; Fish Nets; Machine Clothing

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357.20 - 357.96

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
357.20	00	Woven billiard cloths, woven, wholly of wool, weighing over 14 but not over 15 ounces per square yard.....	Sq. yd.v. Lb.	57.5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 60% ad val.
357.25	00	Woven bolting cloths, wholly of silk, wholly of man-made fibers, or wholly of silk and man-made fibers: Of silk: Wholly of silk, imported to be used for milling purposes, and marked so as to be fit only for such purposes.....	Sq. yd.v. Lb.	Free	Free
357.30	00	Other.....	Sq. yd.v. Lb.	24% ad val.	55% ad val.
357.35	00	Other.....	Sq. yd.v. Lb.	20¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 60% ad val.
357.40	00	Woven fabrics, wholly of silk, wholly of man-made fibers, or wholly of silk and man-made fibers, chiefly used for stenciling purposes in screen-process printing: Of silk.....	Sq. yd.v. Lb.	24% ad val.	60% ad val.
357.45	00	Other.....	Sq. yd.v. Lb.	20¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 60% ad val.
357.60		Textile fabrics with tucks in parallel rows formed in the weaving or the knitting process or by folding and sewing.....		34% ad val., but not less than the rate which would apply to such fabrics without tucks	50% ad val., but not less than the rate which would apply to such fabrics without tucks
	10	Of cotton.....	Lb.		
	30	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Lb.		
	40	Of wool.....	Lb.		
	50	Of silk.....	Lb.		
	60	Of man-made fibers.....	Lb.		
	80	Other.....	Lb.		
357.70		Edgings, insertings, galloons, fringes, and other trimmings, all the foregoing (except fabrics in the piece described in subpart A or B of this part), whether in the piece or otherwise, of textile materials.....		34% ad val.	60% ad val.
	10	Of cotton.....	Lb.		
	30	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Lb.		
	40	Of wool.....	Lb.		
	50	Of silk.....	Lb.		
	60	Of man-made fibers.....	Lb.		
	80	Other.....	Lb.		
357.80		Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires.....		20% ad val.	25% ad val.
	10	Of cotton.....	Lb.		
	60	Of man-made fibers.....	Lb.		
	90	Other.....	Lb.		
357.90	00	Hose suitable for conducting gases or liquids, with or without attached fittings: Of vegetable fibers (exclusive of fittings).....	Lb.....	15¢ per lb. + 12% ad val.	19.5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
357.91	00	If Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment (see headnote 2, part 6B, schedule 6).....	Lb.....	Free	
357.95		Of other textile materials (exclusive of fittings).....		20¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 70% ad val.
	60	Of man-made fibers.....	Lb.		
	90	Other.....	Lb.		
357.96	00	If Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment (see headnote 2, part 6B, schedule 6).....	Lb.....	Free	

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

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358.02 - 359.60

SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS
Part 4. - Fabrics of Special Construction or For Special Purposes;
Articles of Wadding or Felt; Fish Nets; Machine Clothing

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
358.02		Belting and belts, for machinery, of textile fibers or of such fibers and rubber or plastics:			
		V-belts.....		10% ad val.	30% ad val.
	10	Of cotton.....	Lb.		
	90	Other.....	Lb.		
358.03	00	If Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment (see headnote 2, part 6B, schedule 6).....	Lb.....	Free	
		Other:			
		Of vegetable fibers, or of such fibers and rubber or plastics:			
		Not in part of rubber or plastics.....		10% ad val.	30% ad val.
	10	Of cotton.....	Lb.		
	90	Other.....	Lb.		
358.06		In part of rubber or plastics.....		12.5% ad val.	30% ad val.
	10	Of cotton.....	Lb.		
	90	Other.....	Lb.		
		Of wool:			
358.08	00	Woven.....	Lb.....	30¢ per lb. + 12% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 60% ad val.
358.09	00	Other.....	Lb.....	25.5% ad val.	50% ad val.
358.11	00	Of silk.....	Lb.....	22% ad val.	65% ad val.
358.14	00	Of man-made fibers.....	Lb.....	20¢ per lb. + 24% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.
358.16	00	Other.....	Lb.....	10% ad val.	25% ad val.
		Clothing for paper-making, printing, or other machines, in the piece or as units, not specially provided for, of textile materials:			
		Of vegetable fibers:			
		Printers' rubberized blankets.....		13.5% ad val.	40% ad val.
	10	Of cotton.....	Lb.		
	30	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Lb.		
358.26		Other.....		17.5% ad val.	40% ad val.
	10	Of cotton.....	Lb.		
	30	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Lb.		
		Of wool:			
358.30	00	Woven.....	Lb.....	37.5¢ per lb. + 12% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 60% ad val.
358.35	00	Other.....	Lb.....	25.5% ad val.	50% ad val.
358.40	00	Of silk.....	Lb.....	22% ad val.	65% ad val.
358.50	00	Of man-made fibers.....	Lb.....	20¢ per lb. + 24% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.
358.60	00	Other.....	Lb.....	16% ad val.	40% ad val.
		Textile fabrics, including laminated fabrics, not specially provided for:			
359.10		Of cotton.....		18% ad val.	40% ad val.
	20	Woven.....	Lb.		
	40	Knit.....	Lb.		
	60	Other.....	Lb.		
359.20		Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....		10.5% ad val.	40% ad val.
	20	Woven.....	Lb.		
	40	Knit.....	Lb.		
	60	Other.....	Lb.		
359.30		Of wool.....		37.5¢ per lb. + 32% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.
	20	Woven.....	Lb.		
	40	Knit.....	Lb.		
	60	Other.....	Lb.		
359.40		Of silk.....		22% ad val.	65% ad val.
	20	Woven.....	Lb.		
	40	Knit.....	Lb.		
	60	Other.....	Lb.		
359.50		Of man-made fibers.....		25¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.
	20	Woven.....	Lb.		
	40	Knit.....	Lb.		
	60	Other.....	Lb.		
359.60		Other.....		14% ad val.	40% ad val.
	20	Woven.....	Lb.		
	40	Knit.....	Lb.		
	60	Other.....	Lb.		

APPENDIX A

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TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 2
Schedule 3,
Part 4

Staged Rates

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. 3822 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1967, 32 F.R. 19002 (con.):

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
351.10	50% ad val.	27% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	18% ad val.	15% ad val.
351.20	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	32% ad val.	28% ad val.	24% ad val.	20% ad val.
351.25	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
351.40	28% ad val.	27% ad val.	26.5% ad val.	26% ad val.	25.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
351.44	45% ad val.	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	31% ad val.	27% ad val.	22.5% ad val.
351.46	65% ad val.	61% ad val.	57% ad val.	53% ad val.	49% ad val.	45% ad val.
351.60	33% ad val.	29.5% ad val.	27% ad val.	24.5% ad val.	22% ad val.	20% ad val.
351.70	50% ad val.	45% ad val.	40% ad val.	35% ad val.	30% ad val.	25% ad val.
351.80	50% ad val.	48% ad val.	46% ad val.	44% ad val.	42% ad val.	40% ad val.
351.90	42.5% ad val.	40% ad val.	38% ad val.	36% ad val.	34% ad val.	32% ad val.
352.10	40% ad val.	38% ad val.	36% ad val.	34% ad val.	32% ad val.	30% ad val.
352.20	42.5% ad val.	38% ad val.	34% ad val.	29.5% ad val.	26% ad val.	21% ad val.
352.30	42.5% ad val.	40% ad val.	37% ad val.	33% ad val.	32% ad val.	30% ad val.
352.40	30% ad val.	27% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	18% ad val.	15% ad val.
352.50	40% ad val.	38% ad val.	36% ad val.	34% ad val.	32% ad val.	30% ad val.
352.80	24% ad val.	21.5% ad val.	19% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.
353.10	45% ad val.	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	31% ad val.	27% ad val.	22.5% ad val.
353.50	42.5% ad val., but in the case of ornamented fabrics not less than the rate which would apply to such fabrics if not ornamented	38% ad val., but in the case of ornamented fabrics not less than the rate which would apply to such fabrics if not ornamented	34% ad val., but in the case of ornamented fabrics not less than the rate which would apply to such fabrics if not ornamented	29.5% ad val., but in the case of ornamented fabrics not less than the rate which would apply to such fabrics if not ornamented	25% ad val., but in the case of ornamented fabrics not less than the rate which would apply to such fabrics if not ornamented	21% ad val., but in the case of ornamented fabrics not less than the rate which would apply to such fabrics if not ornamented
355.02	20% ad val.	19% ad val.	18% ad val.	17% ad val.	16% ad val.	15% ad val.
355.15	22.5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.	22.5¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	22.5¢ per lb. + 16% ad val.	22.5¢ per lb. + 14% ad val.	22.5¢ per lb. + 12% ad val.	22.5¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.
355.16	30¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 16% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 14% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 12% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.
355.18	32% ad val.	28.5% ad val.	25.5% ad val.	22% ad val.	19% ad val.	16% ad val.
355.20	27.5% ad val.	24.5% ad val.	22% ad val.	19% ad val.	16% ad val.	13.5% ad val.
355.25	25¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.	22¢ per lb. + 27% ad val.	20¢ per lb. + 24% ad val.	17¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.	15¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	12¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
355.35	25% ad val.	23% ad val.	22% ad val.	20% ad val.	19% ad val.	17.5% ad val.
355.42	22.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.
355.50	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	8% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
355.55	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.
355.60	25¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.	22.5¢ per lb. + 27% ad val.	20¢ per lb. + 24% ad val.	17.5¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.	15¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	12.5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
355.65	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	9% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
355.75	27.5% ad val.	24.5% ad val.	22% ad val.	19% ad val.	16% ad val.	13.5% ad val.
355.81	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
355.82	25¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.	22¢ per lb. + 27% ad val.	20¢ per lb. + 24% ad val.	17¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.	15¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	12.5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
355.85	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
356.05	24.5% ad val.	24.5% ad val.	22% ad val.	19% ad val.	16% ad val.	13.5% ad val.
356.10	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
356.15	18% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14.5% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
356.20	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	7% ad val.
356.25	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	7% ad val.
356.35	27.5% ad val.	24.5% ad val.	22% ad val.	19% ad val.	16% ad val.	13.5% ad val.

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Staged Rates

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. 3822 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1967, 32 F.R. 19002 (con.):

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
356.40	25¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.	22¢ per lb. + 27% ad val.	20¢ per lb. + 24% ad val.	17¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.	15¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	12¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
356.45	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
356.51	0.3¢ per sq. yd.	0.2¢ per sq. yd.	0.1¢ per sq. yd.	0.1¢ per sq. yd.	Free	Free
356.70	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	32% ad val.	28% ad val.	24% ad val.	20% ad val.
356.80	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
357.05	27.5% ad val.	26% ad val.	25% ad val.	24% ad val.	23% ad val.	22.5% ad val.
357.10	37.5¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 16% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 14% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 12.5% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 10.5% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.
357.15	37.5¢ per lb. + 14% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 12.5% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 11% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 9.5% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.
357.30	30% ad val.	27% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	18% ad val.	15% ad val.
357.35	25¢ per lb. + 22.5% ad val.	22¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.	20¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	17¢ per lb. + 15.5% ad val.	15¢ per lb. + 13% ad val.	12¢ per lb. + 11% ad val.
357.40	30% ad val.	27% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	18% ad val.	15% ad val.
357.45	25¢ per lb. + 22.5% ad val.	22¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.	20¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	17¢ per lb. + 15.5% ad val.	15¢ per lb. + 13% ad val.	12.5¢ per lb. + 11% ad val.
357.60	42.5% ad val., but not less than the rate which would apply to such fabrics without tucks	39% ad val., but not less than the rate which would apply to such fabrics without tucks	34% ad val., but not less than the rate which would apply to such fabrics without tucks	29.5% ad val., but not less than the rate which would apply to such fabrics without tucks	25% ad val., but not less than the rate which would apply to such fabrics without tucks	21% ad val., but not less than the rate which would apply to such fabrics without tucks
357.70	42.5% ad val.	38% ad val.	33% ad val.	28.5% ad val.	24% ad val.	20% ad val.
357.80	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	20% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
357.90	19.5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.	17¢ per lb. + 13.5% ad val.	15¢ per lb. + 12% ad val.	13.5¢ per lb. + 10.5% ad val.	11.5¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	9.7¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad val.
357.95	25¢ per lb. + 22.5% ad val.	22.5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.	20¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	17.5¢ per lb. + 15.5% ad val.	15¢ per lb. + 13% ad val.	12.5¢ per lb. + 11% ad val.
358.02	12% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	8% ad val.
358.05	12% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	8% ad val.
358.06	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.
358.08	37.5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.	33.75¢ per lb. + 13% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 12% ad val.	26.25¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	22.5¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	18.7¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad val.
358.09	32% ad val.	28.5% ad val.	25.5% ad val.	22% ad val.	19% ad val.	16% ad val.
358.11	27.5% ad val.	24.5% ad val.	22% ad val.	19% ad val.	16% ad val.	13.5% ad val.
358.14	25¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.	22¢ per lb. + 27% ad val.	20¢ per lb. + 24% ad val.	17¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.	15¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	12.5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
358.16	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
358.24	16% ad val.	14.5% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	12% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.
358.26	20% ad val.	18.5% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	14% ad val.
358.30	37.5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 13% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 12% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad val.
358.35	32% ad val.	28.5% ad val.	25.5% ad val.	22% ad val.	19% ad val.	16% ad val.
358.40	27.5% ad val.	24.5% ad val.	22% ad val.	19% ad val.	16% ad val.	13.5% ad val.
358.50	25¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.	22¢ per lb. + 27% ad val.	20¢ per lb. + 24% ad val.	17¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.	15¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	12¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
358.60	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
359.10	20% ad val.	19% ad val.	18% ad val.	17% ad val.	16% ad val.	15% ad val.
359.20	13.5% ad val.	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	6.5% ad val.
359.40	27.5% ad val.	24.5% ad val.	22% ad val.	19% ad val.	16% ad val.	13.5% ad val.
359.60	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.

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Other Amendments and Modifications

PROVISION

349.15--Item 349.20 (column 1 rate--20% ad val.; column 2 rate--60% ad val.) deleted and items 349.15 and 349.25 and heading immediately preceding item 349.15 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. 3822 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1967, 32 F.R. 19002, effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

351.60--Column 1 rate of duty of 36% ad val. reduced to 22% ad val. on Jan. 1, 1964. General headnote 5(g).

353.50--Language ", but in the case of ornamented fabrics not less than the rate which would apply to such fabrics if not ornamented" added following rate of duty in columns 1 and 2. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 17(a), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 937, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

Subpt C--Paragraph (c) added to headnote 2, and headnote 3 deleted. Hdntes Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 15(c)(1), 15(b), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 936, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

355.02--Item 355.05 (column 1 rate--20% ad val.; column 2 rate--40% ad val.) deleted and items 355.02 and 355.04 and heading immediately preceding item 355.02 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. 3822 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1967, 32 F.R. 19002, effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

355.27--Item 355.27 added. Pub. L. 89-283, Secs. 401(a), 405(c), Oct. 21, 1965, 79 Stat. 1021, 1024; entered into force by Pres. Proc. 3682, Oct. 21, 1965, 3 CFR, 1965 Supp., p. 68; effective with respect to articles entered on and after Jan. 18, 1965.

355.65--Language ", except foam or sponge sheet" following
355.70 "plastics" deleted from heading immediately preceding item
355.75 355.65. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 15(c)(2), Oct. 7,
355.81 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 936, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.
355.82
355.85

355.70--Column 1 and 2 rates of duty increased from 32% ad val. and 50% ad val., respectively, to 37.5¢ per lb. + 32% ad val. and 50¢ per lb. + 50% ad val., respectively. Pub. L. 90-638, Secs. 2(b), (c), Oct. 24, 1968, 82 Stat. 1360, effective date Dec. 24, 1968.

355.80--Item 355.80 (column 1 rate--25¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.;
355.81 column 2 rate--45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.) deleted and
355.82 items 355.81 and 355.82 and heading immediately preceding item 355.81 added in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 15(c)(3), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 936, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

356.30--Column 1 and 2 rates of duty increased from 32% ad val. and 50% ad val., respectively, to 37.5¢ per lb. + 32% ad val. and 50¢ per lb. + 50% ad val., respectively. Pub. L. 90-638, Secs. 2(b), (c), Oct. 24, 1968, 82 Stat. 1360, effective date Dec. 24, 1968.

PROVISION

356.50--Item 356.50 (column 1 rate--0.3¢ per sq. yd.; column
356.51 2 rate--0.6¢ per sq. yd.) deleted and new items 356.50 and 356.51 and heading immediately preceding item 356.50 added in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 18, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 937, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

357.60--Language ", but not less than the rate which would apply to such fabrics without tufts" added following rate of duty in columns 1 and 2. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 17(b), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 937, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

357.91--Item 357.91 added. Pub. L. 89-283, Secs. 401(a), 405(d), Oct. 21, 1965, 79 Stat. 1021, 1025; entered into force by Pres. Proc. 3682, Oct. 21, 1965, 3 CFR, 1965 Supp., p. 68; effective with respect to articles entered on and after Jan. 18, 1965.

357.96--Item 357.96 added. Pub. L. 89-283, Secs. 401(a), 405(d), Oct. 21, 1965, 79 Stat. 1021, 1025; entered into force by Pres. Proc. 3682, Oct. 21, 1965, 3 CFR, 1965 Supp., p. 68; effective with respect to articles entered on and after Jan. 18, 1965.

358.02--Items 358.05 (column 1 rate--12% ad val.; column 2 rate--30% ad val.) and 358.10 (column 1 rate--16% ad val.; column 2 rate--30% ad val.) and headings immediately preceding item 358.05 deleted and items 358.02, 358.05, 358.06, 358.08, 358.09, 358.11, 358.10, 358.14, and 358.16 and headings immediately preceding items 358.02, 358.05, and 358.08 added in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 19(a), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 937, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

358.03--Item 358.03 added. Pub. L. 89-283, Sec. 401(a), 405(d), Oct. 21, 1965, 79 Stat. 1021, 1025; entered into force by Pres. Proc. 3682, Oct. 21, 1965, 3 CFR, 1965 Supp., p. 68; effective with respect to articles entered on and after Jan. 18, 1965.

359.30--Column 1 and 2 rates of duty increased from 32% ad val. and 50% ad val., respectively, to 37.5¢ per lb. + 32% ad val. and 50¢ per lb. + 50% ad val., respectively. Pub. L. 90-638, Secs. 2(b), (c), Oct. 24, 1968, 82 Stat. 1360, effective date Dec. 24, 1968.

Statistical Notes

PROVISION

Effective date

PROVISION

Effective date

349.16--See Other Amendments and Modifications
20--Etab. (transferred from 349.2010)..... Jan. 1, 1968

349.25--See Other Amendments and Modifications

20--Etab. (transferred to 349.2500)..... Jan. 1, 1968

40--Etab. (transferred to 349.2510)..... do

40--Etab. (transferred to 349.2520)..... do

20--Etab. (transferred to 349.2530)..... do

40--Etab. (transferred to 349.2540)..... do

40--Etab. (transferred to 349.2550)..... do

349.25--See Other Amendments and Modifications

10--Etab. (transferred from 349.2030)..... Jan. 1, 1968

20--Etab. (transferred from 349.2040)..... do

40--Etab. (transferred from 349.2050)..... do

40--Etab. (transferred from 349.2060)..... do

20--Etab. (transferred from 349.2070)..... do

40--Etab. (transferred from 349.2080)..... do

40--Etab. (transferred from 349.2090)..... do

40--Etab. (transferred from 349.2100)..... do

40--Etab. (transferred from 349.2110)..... do

40--Etab. (transferred from 349.2120)..... do

40--Etab. (transferred from 349.2130)..... do

40--Etab. (transferred from 349.2140)..... do

40--Etab. (transferred from 349.2150)..... do

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Statistical Notes--(con.)			
PROVISION	Effective date	PROVISION	Effective date
355.50--See Other Amendments and Modifications		356.51--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
355.02--See Other Amendments and Modifications		00--Etab.(transferred from 356.5020 & 40)....Dec. 7, 1965	
00--Etab.(transferred from 355.0510).....Jan. 1, 1968		357.80--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
355.04--See Other Amendments and Modifications		357.91--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
00--Etab.(transferred from 355.0530).....Jan. 1, 1968		00--Etab.(transferred from 357.9000pt).....Dec.20, 1965	
355.05--See Other Amendments and Modifications		357.96--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
10--Disc.(transferred to 355.0200).....Jan. 1, 1968		00--Etab.(transferred from 357.9560pt & 90pt).....Dec.20, 1965	
30--Disc.(transferred to 355.0400).....do		358.02--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
355.25--		10--Etab.(transferred from 358.0510pt & 358.1010pt).....Dec. 7, 1965	
00--Articles subject to Automotive Products Trade Act (APTA) transferred to 355.2700.....Dec.20, 1965		Articles subject to APTA transferred to 358.0300.....Dec.20, 1965	
355.27--See Other Amendments and Modifications		90--Etab.(transferred from 358.0590pt, 358.1090pt & 358.3000pt-358.6000pt).....Dec. 7, 1965	
00--Etab.(transferred from 355.0510pt-355.1560pt; 355.1590pt-355.1660pt; & 355.1690pt-355.2500pt).....Dec.20, 1965		Articles subject to APTA transferred to 358.0300.....Dec.20, 1965	
355.65--See Other Amendments and Modifications		358.03--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
10--Fabrics laminated with foam or sponge sheet transferred from 359.1020pt & 40pt.....Dec. 7, 1965		00--Etab.(transferred from 358.0210pt & 90pt).....Dec.20, 1965	
30--Fabrics laminated with foam or sponge sheet transferred from 359.2020pt & 40pt.....do		358.05--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
355.70--See Other Amendments and Modifications		10--V-belts transferred to 358.0210.....Dec. 7, 1965	
00--Fabrics laminated with foam or sponge sheet transferred from 359.3020pt & 40pt.....Dec. 7, 1965		90--V-belts transferred to 358.0290.....do	
355.75--See Other Amendments and Modifications		358.06--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
00--Fabrics laminated with foam or sponge sheet transferred from 359.4020pt & 40pt.....Dec. 7, 1965		10--Etab.(transferred from 358.1010pt).....Dec. 7, 1965	
355.80--See Other Amendments and Modifications		90--Etab.(transferred from 358.1090pt).....do	
00--Disc.(transferred to 355.8100 & 355.8200).....Dec. 7, 1965		358.08--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
355.81--See Other Amendments and Modifications		00--Etab.(transferred from 358.3000pt).....Dec. 7, 1965	
00--Etab.(transferred from 355.8000pt, 359.5020pt & 40pt).....Dec. 7, 1965		358.09--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
355.82--See Other Amendments and Modifications		00--Etab.(transferred from 358.3500pt).....Dec. 7, 1965	
00--Etab.(transferred from 355.8000pt, 359.5020pt & 40pt).....Dec. 7, 1965		358.10--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
355.85--See Other Amendments and Modifications		10--Disc.(transferred to 358.0210 & 358.0610).....Dec. 7, 1965	
00--Fabrics laminated with foam or sponge sheet transferred from 359.6020pt & 40pt.....Dec. 7, 1965		90--Disc.(transferred to 358.0290 & 358.0690).....do	
356.50--See Other Amendments and Modifications		358.11--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
00--Etab.(transferred from 390.2000pt).....Dec. 7, 1965		00--Etab.(transferred from 358.4000pt).....Dec. 7, 1965	
20--Disc.(transferred to 356.5100).....do		358.14--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
40--Disc.....do		00--Etab.(transferred from 358.5000pt).....Dec. 7, 1965	
		358.16--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
		00--Etab.(transferred from 773.3500pt).....Dec. 7, 1965	

SCHEDULE 8. - SPECIAL CLASSIFICATION PROVISIONS

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SCHEDULE 8. - SPECIAL CLASSIFICATION PROVISIONS

Part 1 - Articles Exported and Returned

- A. Articles not Advanced or Improved Abroad
- B. Articles Advanced or Improved Abroad
- C. Substantial Containers or Holders

Part 2 - Personal Exemptions

- A. Residents and Nonresidents
- B. United States Personnel and Evacuees
- C. Personnel of Foreign Governments and International Organizations; Distinguished Visitors
- D. Other Personal Exemptions

Part 3 - Governmental Importations

- A. United States Government
- B. Foreign Governments and International Organizations

Part 4 - Importations of Religious, Educational, Scientific, and other Institutions**Part 5 - Samples; Articles Admitted Free of Duty Under Bond**

- A. Samples for Soliciting Orders
- B. Articles for Permanent Exhibition Under Bond
- C. Articles Admitted Temporarily Free of Duty Under Bond
- D. Tea Admitted Free of Duty Under Bond

Part 6 - Other Special Classification ProvisionsSchedule 8 headnote:

1. The provisions of this schedule are not subject to the rule of relative specificity in headnote 10(c) of the General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation, and, except as provided in headnote 3 to part 1 of this schedule, any article which is described in any provision in this schedule is classifiable in said provision if the conditions and requirements thereof and of any applicable regulations are met.

Schedule 8 statistical headnote:

1. Statistical data is not to be furnished with respect to articles classified in those items of this schedule for which no statistical suffix is shown.

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SCHEDULE 8. - SPECIAL CLASSIFICATION PROVISIONS
 Part 5. - Samples; Articles Admitted Free of Duty Under Bond

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 860.10 - 860.30

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		PART 5. - SAMPLES; ARTICLES ADMITTED FREE OF DUTY UNDER BOND			
		Subpart A. - Samples for Soliciting Orders			
		<u>Subpart A headnotes:</u>			
		1. Any article exempted under this subpart from the payment of duty shall be exempt also from the payment of any internal-revenue tax imposed upon or by reason of importation and from the labeling requirements of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act and chapter 52 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.			
		2. The provisions of item 860.10 or 860.20 apply to not more than one sample of each beverage product, or of each tobacco product, cigarette paper, or cigarette tube, respectively, admitted during any calendar quarter for the use of each person importing alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, cigarette papers, or cigarette tubes in commercial quantities.			
860.10	1/	Alcoholic beverage samples (each sample containing not more than 4 ounces if a malt beverage, not more than 4 ounces if a wine, and not more than 2 ounces if any other alcoholic beverage) to be used in the United States only for soliciting orders by persons importing alcoholic beverages in commercial quantities.		Free	Free
860.20	1/	Samples of tobacco products, and cigarette papers and tubes (each sample consisting of not more than (a) 3 cigars, (b) 3 cigarettes, (c) 1/8 ounce of tobacco, (d) 1/8 ounce of snuff, (e) 3 cigarette tubes, or (f) 25 cigarette papers) to be used in the United States only for soliciting orders by persons importing tobacco products, cigarette papers, or cigarette tubes in commercial quantities.		Free	Free
860.30	1/	Any sample (except samples covered by item 860.10 or 860.20), valued not over \$1 each, or marked, torn, perforated, or otherwise treated so that it is unsuitable for sale or for use otherwise than as a sample, to be used in the United States only for soliciting orders for products of foreign countries.		Free	Free
		Subpart B. - Articles for Permanent Exhibition Under Bond			
		<u>Subpart B headnotes:</u>			
		1. The provisions of this subpart do not apply to articles intended for sale or for any purpose other than exhibition or erecting a public monument, nor do they apply to any institution or society engaged in or connected with business of a private or commercial character. Articles admitted under item 862.10 may be transferred from an organization specified therein to another such organization, or temporarily to a commercial gallery or other premises, for exhibition and not for sale.			
		1/ See Schedule 8 statistical headnote 1.			

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862.10 - 862.20SCHEDULE 8. - SPECIAL CLASSIFICATION PROVISIONS
Part 5. - Samples; Articles Admitted Free of Duty Under Bond

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		<p>2. Prior to the release of articles under item 862.10 or 862.20, bond shall be given for the payment of import duties which may accrue should any of the articles be sold, transferred, or used contrary to the provisions of this subpart within 5 years after the date of entry hereunder, and such articles shall be subject at any time within such 5-year period to examination and inspection by customs officers. Surety on such bonds may be waived in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.</p>			
862.10	00	Articles imported for exhibition by any institution or society established for the encouragement of agriculture, arts, education, or science, or for such exhibition by any State or for a municipal corporation.....	1.....	Free, under bond, as prescribed in headnote 1	Free, under bond, as prescribed in headnote 2
862.20	00	Articles imported by any institution, society, or State, or for a municipal corporation, for the purpose of creating a public museum.....	1.....	Free, under bond, as prescribed in headnote 1	Free, under bond, as prescribed in headnote 2
<p align="center">Subpart C. - Articles Admitted Temporarily Free of Duty Under Bond</p> <p>Subpart C headnotes:</p> <p>1. The articles described in the provisions of this subpart, when not imported for sale or for sale on approval, may be admitted into the United States without the payment of duty, under bond for their exportation within 1 year from the date of importation, which period, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, may be extended, upon application, for one or more further periods which, when added to the initial 1 year, shall not exceed a total of 3 years, except that articles imported under item 864.75 shall be admitted under bond for their exportation within 6 months from the date of importation and such 6-months period shall not be extended. For purposes of this headnote, an aircraft engine or propeller, or any part or accessory of either, imported under item 864.05, which is removed physically from the United States as part of an aircraft departing from the United States in international traffic shall be treated as exported.</p> <p>2. Merchandise may be admitted into the United States under item 864.05 only on condition that --</p> <p>(a) such merchandise will not be processed into an article manufactured or produced in the United States if such article is --</p> <p>(i) alcohol, distilled spirits, wine, beer, or any dilution or mixture of any or all of the foregoing;</p> <p>(ii) a perfume or other commodity containing ethyl alcohol (whether or not such alcohol is denatured), or</p> <p>(iii) a product of wheat; and</p> <p>(b) if any processing of such merchandise results in an article (other than an article described in (a) of this headnote) manufactured or produced in the United States --</p>					

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

SCHEDULE 8. - SPECIAL CLASSIFICATION PROVISIONS
Part 5. - Samples; Articles Admitted Free of Duty Under Bond

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8 - 5 - C
864.05 - 864.10

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		<p>(I) a complete accounting will be made to the Customs Service for all articles, wastes, and irrecoverable losses resulting from such processing, and</p> <p>(II) all articles and valuable wastes resulting from such processing will be exported or destroyed under customs supervision within the bonded period.</p> <p>3. Upon satisfactory proof that any article admitted under item 864.10 has been destroyed because of its use for any purpose provided for therein, the obligation under the bond to export such article shall be treated as satisfied.</p> <p>4. Collectors of customs may defer the execution of a bond for not to exceed 90 days after the date of importation for vehicles and craft entered under item 864.35 to take part in races or other specific contests for other than money purposes; but unless any such vehicle or craft is exported or the bond is given within the period of such deferment, such vehicle or craft shall be subject to forfeiture.</p> <p>5. Articles may be admitted under item 864.75 only on condition that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have found that the foreign country from which the articles were imported allows, or will allow, substantially reciprocal privileges in respect of similar imports to such country from the United States, and if the Secretary finds that a foreign country has discontinued, or will discontinue, the allowance of such privileges, the privileges of item 864.75 shall not apply hereafter in respect of imports from such foreign country.</p> <p><u>Subpart C statistical headnote:</u></p> <p>1. For any articles entered under item 864.05 to be processed into articles manufactured or produced in the United States, the statistical reporting number shall consist of the 7-digit number provided therefor in this subpart followed by the reporting number for the provision which would have applied if it were not classifiable in this subpart, and the unit of quantity to be reported is the unit shown for such article in such other provision.</p>			
864.05		Articles to be repaired, altered, or processed (including processes which result in articles manufactured or produced in the United States).....	.....	Free, under bond, as prescribed in head-note 1	Free, under bond, as prescribed in head-note 1
	20 1/	Articles to be processed into articles manufactured or produced in the United States.....	1/		
	40	Other.....	X		
864.10	2/	Models of women's wearing apparel imported by manufacturers for use solely as models in their own establishments.....	.....	Free, under bond, as prescribed in head-note 1	Free, under bond, as prescribed in head-note 1
		1/ See Subpart C statistical headnote 1. 2/ See Schedule 8 statistical headnote 1.			

A P P E N D I X B

Value of U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS
items included in the individual summaries
of this volume, total and from the 3 prin-
cipal suppliers, 1967 and 1968

Value of U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS items included in the individual summaries of this volume, total and from the 3 principal suppliers, 1967

(In thousands of dollars. The dollar value of imports shown is defined generally as the market value in the foreign country and therefore excludes U.S. import duties, freight, and transportation insurance)

TSUS item (1967)	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount	Percent						
	in 1967	change from 1966	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
Webs, wadding, batting, and nonwovens, and articles made therefrom (p. 3)								
355.05	1,283	+10	Mexico	681	Hong Kong	199	W. Germany	195
355.15	201	+8	W. Germany	121	Canada	61	Italy	15
355.16	303	+5	W. Germany	132	France	103	Japan	48
355.18	5	+200	Canada	3	Italy	2	-	-
355.20	10	2/	Italy	10	-	-	-	-
355.25	245	+53	W. Germany	149	Canada	70	France	11
355.27	854	+477	Canada	854	-	-	-	-
Fish netting and fishing nets (p. 15)								
355.35	94	+15	Japan	68	Korean Rep.	24	Taiwan	2
355.40	65	-31	Netherlands	50	U.K.	13	Canada	2
355.45	944	+53	Japan	821	Korean Rep.	72	Canada	36
Artists' canvas (p. 21)								
355.50	5	-43	Canada	2	Japan	1	Belgium	1
355.55	34	+22	Belgium	20	U.K.	8	Japan	3
355.60	1	+17	Italy	1	-	-	-	-
Fabrics coated with rubber or plastics (p. 25)								
355.65	2,736	-3	Canada	643	W. Germany	564	Italy	552
355.70	30	+235	Canada	30	-	-	-	-
355.81	649	+102	Canada	327	Japan	270	W. Germany	47
355.82	110	+331	Italy	58	Canada	15	W. Germany	12
355.85	1	-99	Italy	1	W. Germany	1	-	-
Fabrics coated or filled with materials other than rubber or plastics (p. 33)								
356.10	1	+34	U.K.	1	-	-	-	-
356.15	211	-38	U.K.	211	-	-	-	-
356.20	4	-25	U.K.	4	-	-	-	-
356.25	115	+7	Canada	81	U.K.	13	W. Germany	11
356.30	2/	2/	-	-	-	-	-	-
356.35	3/	+18	France	3/	-	-	-	-
356.40	15	+434	Japan	12	Belgium	1	Canada	1
356.45	3/	1/	France	3/	-	-	-	-
Bagging for covering cotton bales (p. 39)								
356.50	779	-72	Japan	221	India	109	U.K.	86
356.51	6,317	-46	India	4,682	Pakistan	1,538	Austria	28
Woven padding or interlining fabrics of vegetable fiber except cotton (p. 43)								
356.80	229	-28	U.K.	153	Belgium	65	Japan	6
Certain tapestry and upholstery fabrics (p. 47)								
357.05	3,460	-12	Italy	2,070	Belgium	799	Japan	380
357.10	40	-24	Denmark	19	Belgium	16	Italy	4
357.15	1,339	+20	Denmark	451	W. Germany	224	U.K.	213
Bolting cloth and stencil fabrics (p. 53)								
357.25	318	-4	Switzerland	316	France	2	-	-
357.30	21	+79	Japan	11	Switzerland	10	India	3/
357.35	99	+87	France	67	Switzerland	15	Japan	10
357.40	826	+1	Japan	549	Switzerland	276	Italy	2
357.45	344	+129	Switzerland	159	W. Germany	108	Japan	34
Fabrics for use in pneumatic tires (p. 59)								
357.80	1,086	-39	Canada	1,062	Mexico	11	Netherlands	7

See footnotes at end of table.

Value of U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS items included in the individual summaries of this volume, total and from the 3 principal suppliers, 1967

(In thousands of dollars. The dollar value of imports shown is defined generally as the market value in the foreign country and therefore excludes U.S. import duties, freight, and transportation insurance)

TSUS item (1967)	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount	Percent	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
	in 1967	change from 1966						
Hose for gases or liquids (p. 65)								
357.90	131	-23	France	62	U.K.	60	Canada	9
357.91	3/	1/	Canada	3/	-	-	-	-
357.95	26	+395	Canada	25	W. Germany	1	-	-
Belting and belts for machinery (p. 71)								
358.02	697	+31	Canada	231	Japan	151	Italy	112
358.03	135	-57	Canada	135	-	-	-	-
358.05	263	-5	U.K.	122	Canada	53	W. Germany	51
358.06	1,393	+25	Japan	374	U.K.	346	Canada	290
358.08	6	1/	Canada	4	W. Germany	1	Belgium	3/
358.09	3	+146	Canada	2	Italy	1	-	-
358.11	2/	2/	-	-	-	-	-	-
358.14	494	+44	Canada	243	Switzerland	114	U.K.	73
358.16	1,002	+127	Switzerland	465	W. Germany	230	Canada	127
Machine clothing (p. 79)								
358.24	793	-9	U.K.	588	Japan	195	W. Germany	8
358.26	32	+37	Netherlands	15	U.K.	9	W. Germany	5
358.30	64	+8	Canada	23	W. Germany	21	Belgium	8
358.35	36	-27	Canada	33	U.K.	2	W. Germany	1
358.40	1	+1	Denmark	1	-	-	-	-
358.50	348	+25	U.K.	131	Sweden	89	Canada	54
358.60	11	-68	France	6	U.K.	4	Italy	1
Fabrics, including laminated, not specially provided for (p. 85)								
359.10	693	+106	W. Germany	342	U.K.	126	Japan	109
359.20	1,796	+1,161	Italy	1,544	U.K.	241	Ireland	9
359.30	103	+14	Italy	100	U.K.	3	Sweden	3/
359.40	1	+34	Japan	1	France	3/	-	-
359.50	309	-6	France	229	W. Germany	33	Colombia	15
359.60	587	+2,401	Italy	556	W. Germany	12	Netherlands	10

See footnotes at end of table.

Value of U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS items included in the individual summaries of this volume, total and from the 3 principal suppliers, 1968

(In thousands of dollars. The dollar value of imports shown is defined generally as the market value in the foreign country and therefore excludes U.S. import duties, freight, and transportation insurance)

Foreign country and therefore excludes U.S. import duties, freight, and transportation insurance								
TSUS item (1968)	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount	Percent	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
	in 1968	change from 1967						
Webs, wadding, batting, and nonwovens, and articles made therefrom (p. 3)								
355.02	579	+15	Japan	209	Hong Kong	160	W. Germany	106
355.04	1,048	+35	Mexico	860	W. Germany	119	U.K.	55
355.15	315	+57	W. Germany	177	Canada	96	Italy	22
355.16	296	-2	W. Germany	146	France	91	Belgium	15
355.18	3	-32	U.K.	2	Italy	1	Japan	1
355.20	4/	4/	-	-	-	-	-	-
355.25	199	-19	Canada	86	W. Germany	72	U.K.	24
355.27	346	-60	Canada	346	-	-	-	-
Fish netting and fishing nets (p. 15)								
355.35	85	-9	Japan	74	Korean Rep.	12	-	-
355.40	34	-48	Netherlands	27	U.K.	7	Canada	3/
355.42	4	2/	Japan	4	-	-	-	-
355.45	929	-2	Japan	810	Korean Rep.	31	W. Germany	30
Artists' canvas (p. 21)								
355.50	5	+9	U.K.	3	France	2	W. Germany	3/
355.55	34	+2	Belgium	13	France	7	U.K.	7
355.60	4/	4/	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fabrics coated with rubber or plastics (p. 25)								
355.65	8,082	+195	Italy	2,625	Canada	1,987	W. Germany	968
355.70	38	+26	Canada	22	Italy	14	W. Germany	1
355.81	1,287	+98	Canada	622	Japan	393	W. Germany	153
355.82	246	+125	Italy	157	W. Germany	29	Canada	26
355.85	23	+1,884	Italy	16	Canada	5	W. Germany	1
Fabrics coated or filled with materials other than rubber or plastics (p. 33)								
356.05	3/	2/	U.K.	3/	-	-	-	-
356.10	1	+161	Canada	1	Poland	3/	-	-
356.15	272	+29	U.K.	271	W. Germany	1	-	-
356.20	5	+38	U.K.	4	Sweden	1	-	-
356.25	128	+11	France	87	W. Germany	20	Canada	10
356.30	3/	2/	U.K.	3/	-	-	-	-
356.35	3/	-36	India	3/	-	-	-	-
356.40	22	+49	Japan	12	W. Germany	7	Belgium	3
356.45	10	+2,681	Brazil	9	W. Germany	3/	-	-
Bagging for covering cotton bales (p. 39)								
356.50	739	-5	Japan	108	Canada	91	Italy	78
356.51	8,172	+29	India	4,969	Pakistan	3,043	Japan	155
Woven padding or interlining fabrics of vegetable fiber except cotton (p. 43)								
356.80	327	+43	U.K.	203	Japan	72	Belgium	42
Certain tapestry and upholstery fabrics (p. 47)								
357.05	3,998	+16	Italy	2,401	Belgium	955	Japan	366
357.10	32	-20	Italy	8	U.K.	7	Denmark	6
357.15	1,415	+6	Denmark	359	W. Germany	355	U.K.	186
Bolting cloth and stencil fabrics (p. 53)								
357.25	324	+2	Switzerland	315	W. Germany	5	France	4
357.30	24	+14	Switzerland	12	Japan	11	Italy	1
357.35	351	+252	Switzerland	261	France	86	W. Germany	3
357.40	667	-19	Japan	421	Switzerland	244	W. Germany	2
357.45	1,190	+246	Switzerland	743	Italy	282	W. Germany	111
Fabrics for use in pneumatic tires (p. 59)								
357.80	5,198	+379	Canada	4,626	Mexico	557	France	10

See footnotes at end of table.

Value of U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS items included in the individual summaries of this volume, total and from the 3 principal suppliers, 1968

(In thousands of dollars. The dollar value of imports shown is defined generally as the market value in the foreign country and therefore excludes U.S. import duties, freight, and transportation insurance)

TSUS item (1968)	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount	Percent	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
	in 1968	change from 1967						
Hose for gases or liquids (p. 65)								
357.90	22	-82	U.K.	10	Canada	6	France	5
357.91	4/	4/	-	-	-	-	-	-
357.95	14	-45	Canada	7	U.K.	5	Japan	1
Belting and belts for machinery (p. 71)								
358.02	1,056	+52	Japan	335	W. Germany	269	Canada	146
358.03	244	+80	Canada	219	Netherlands	25	-	-
358.05	265	+1	U.K.	128	Canada	49	W. Germany	41
358.06	1,333	-4	Japan	452	W. Germany	128	Canada	120
358.08	10	+69	Canada	10	-	-	-	-
358.09	12	+274	Canada	8	France	2	Italy	1
358.11	4/	2/	-	-	-	-	-	-
358.14	289	-42	Canada	147	U.K.	63	Switzerland	32
358.16	1,734	+73	Switzerland	686	U.K.	437	W. Germany	371
Machine clothing (p. 79)								
358.24	1,013	+28	U.K.	647	Japan	310	W. Germany	42
358.26	39	+19	Netherlands	13	W. Germany	13	U.K.	10
358.30	89	+40	Canada	50	W. Germany	19	U.K.	8
358.35	22	-39	Canada	11	France	4	U.K.	4
358.40	1	-20	Denmark	3/	W. Germany	3/	-	-
358.50	305	-12	U.K.	170	Sweden	66	Finland	23
358.60	7	-32	Italy	6	W. Germany	1	Canada	1
Fabrics, including laminated, not specially provided for (p. 85)								
359.10	984	+42	W. Germany	510	U.K.	199	Japan	198
359.20	5,095	+184	Italy	4,812	U.K.	264	Hong Kong	11
359.30	179	+73	Italy	172	U.K.	4	W. Germany	1
359.40	4	+275	Japan	2	Italy	2	-	-
359.50	1,643	+431	W. Germany	1,284	Canada	134	France	121
359.60	1,274	+117	Italy	1,273	India	1	Japan	3/

1/ No imports were reported in 1966.

2/ No imports were reported in 1967.

3/ Less than \$500.

4/ No imports were reported in 1968.

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

APPENDIX C

LONG-TERM ARRANGEMENT REGARDING INTERNATIONAL
TRADE IN COTTON TEXTILES

Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International
Trade in Cotton Textiles

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

The Arrangement was the direct result of promotion by the United States following the President's sixth measure in his 7-measure program of assistance to the United States textile industry as announced on May 2, 1961. The pertinent measure read as follows:

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

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

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

Article 4 of the LTA permits bilateral agreements which regulate cotton textile trade on terms not inconsistent with the basic objectives of the LTA. In recent years there has been a shift on the part of the United States from the use of Article 3 restraint actions to the use of bilateral trade agreements. For example, in the first 12 months of the LTA (Oct. 1, 1962, through Sept. 30, 1963) the United States invoked the Article 3 unilateral restraint provisions 115 times, while only 4 bilateral agreements were in effect. During the second year of the LTA (Oct. 1, 1963, through Sept. 30, 1964), the number of Article 3 restraints decreased to 67, while bilateral agreements effective at the close of the year increased to 13. Since 1964 the number of restrictions implemented under the provisions of Article 3 has been insignificant, whereas on April 1, 1969, bilateral agreements were operative with 22 governments (table 1).

In the STA, cotton textiles were classified under 64 separate categories. U.S. general imports under each of these categories during fiscal year 1961, the STA year, and each LTA year are shown in table 2. Measured in percentages, the largest increases in imports have taken place in categories 1-4 (cotton yarn), category 8 (corduroy), categories 18, 19, and 20 (carded shirting), categories 22 and 23 (twills and sateens), category 34 (carded sheets), category 37 (elastics), and categories 47, 49, and 57 (certain types of wearing apparel). In absolute terms, however, imports under some of these categories were small compared with imports under certain other categories; i.e., category 9 (carded sheeting), category 26 (other carded fabrics), category 31 (towels, other than dish towels) and several of the wearing apparel categories such as 43, 46, 50, 51, 52, 54, and 61.

In terms of the estimated square-yard equivalents shown in table 3, U.S. general imports during the calendar years 1960-64 fluctuated between 0.7 billion (in 1961) and 1.2 billion (in 1962). They were equivalent to 1.3 billion square yards in 1965 and to 1.8 billion in 1966. The marked increase in imports from 1965 to 1966 resulted in part from the critical domestic supply situation prevailing in the period of the Viet-Nam buildup, and the necessity for increased military procurement. 1/ During 1967, imports declined to 1.5 billion square yards, reflecting sharp reductions in imports of cotton yarn, particularly from Mexico, Brazil, and Portugal; in

1/ Portugal was granted a special one-time allowance for the shipment in 1966 of an additional 4.0 million pounds of cotton yarn. Similar exemptions were extended to Colombia and Spain for an additional 1.0 million pounds of yarn each, and to Israel for an additional 1.2 million pounds, and to Brazil for an additional 10 million pounds. Imports of cotton yarn from Mexico during 1966 amounted to 25.5 million pounds and were not controlled at that time under the LTA.

1968, they again increased, amounting to 1.6 billion square yards and reflecting particularly large increases from Spain, Italy, and Hong Kong.

The average of U.S. imports of cotton products during the 1966-68 period was almost 600 million square yards above the level of imports during 1960. Nine countries of the foreign world accounted for 85 percent of this increase--Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, India, Pakistan, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, and Singapore. The average of imports during 1966-68 from each of these countries ranged from 25.5 to 120.1 million square yards above the level of imports from each during 1960. Japan and Hong Kong have been the largest sources of imported cotton products in recent years--together accounting for 46 percent of such imports during the 1966-68 period and one-third of the increase during that period over 1960. However, because these two countries have been consistently large suppliers since 1960, recent imports from them as a percent of the level of each during 1960 was not as great as the comparable percentages for a number of other countries.

Table 1.--Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA): Status of quantitative limitations on U.S. import trade, as of April 1, 1969

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Type of limitation	Country of origin	Product categories involved 1/ (see table 2 for description)	Current limitations on import trade		Limitation controlled by-- 2/
			12-month period beginning	Aggregate quantity: (million equivalent square yards)	
Controls under authority of Article 3 of LTA.	Argentina-----	9	July 19, 1968	.6	United States
Controls under authority of Article 3 of LTA.	Brazil-----	1, 2, 3, 4	Dec. 16, 1968	30.4	United States
Controls under authority of Article 3 of LTA.	Hungary-----	22, 3/ 26	June 9, 1968	4.9	
Controls under authority of Article 3 of LTA.	Malaysia-----	19	Apr. 1, 1969	.5	United States
Controls under authority of Article 3 of LTA.		26 4/	Mar. 25, 1969	.3	
		45	Aug. 30, 1968	1.9	United States
		19, 3/ 26, 5/ 31, 34, 60	Dec. 27, 1968	8.5	
		50	Mar. 21, 1969	.1	United States
		9	Apr. 28, 1968	.4	
		22	May 24, 1968	.2	United States
		43	Sept. 29, 1968	.1	
Controls under authority of Article 3 of LTA.	Rep. of Honduras-----	61	Oct. 31, 1968	.1	United States
Controls under authority of Article 3 of LTA.	Rumania-----	34	Aug. 14, 1968	.9	United States
Controls under authority of Article 3 of LTA.		49	Jan. 9, 1969	.3	
Controls under authority of Article 3 of LTA.	Trinidad and Tobago-----	52	Dec. 24, 1968	.3	United States
		61	Dec. 29, 1968	.3	
Bilateral agreements under authority of Article 4 of LTA: 6/					
1st year of 3-year agmt-----	Colombia-----	All.	July 1, 1968	7/ 30.4	Colombia and United States
3d year of 4-1/3-year agmt-----	Greece-----	All.	Jan. 1, 1969	8/ 8.3	Greece
4th year of 5-year agmt-----	Hong Kong-----	All.	Oct. 1, 1968	389.9	Hong Kong
3d year of 4-year agmt-----	India-----	All. 9/	Oct. 1, 1968	92.6	India
3d year of 4-year agmt-----	Israel-----	All.	Oct. 1, 1968	7/ 24.2	Israel
4th year of 5-year agmt-----	Italy-----	7	Jan. 1, 1969	2.0	Italy
3d year of 4-year agmt-----	Jamaica-----	All.	Oct. 1, 1968	23.6	Jamaica and United States
2d year of 3-year agmt-----	Japan-----	All. 10/	Jan. 1, 1969	391.7	Japan
3d year of 4-year agmt-----	Korea-----	All.	Jan. 1, 1969	36.8	Korea and United States
3d year of 4-year agmt-----	Malta-----	All.	Jan. 1, 1969	14.0	Malta and United States
2d year of 4-year agmt-----	Mexico-----	All.	May 1, 1968	7/ 77.5	United States
2d year of 3-1/4-year agmt-----	Nansei-Nanpo Islands-----	All.	July 1, 1968	11/ 13.3	Nansei-Nanpo Islands
3d year of 4-year agmt-----	Pakistan-----	All.	July 1, 1968	71.7	Pakistan and United States
2d year of 3-year agmt-----	Philippines-----	All.	Jan. 1, 1969	51.0	Philippines and United States
3d year of 3-year agmt-----	Poland-----	All.	Mar. 1, 1969	5.5	Poland and United States
3d year of 4-year agmt-----	Portugal-----	All.	Jan. 1, 1969	114.4	Portugal and United States
3d year of 4-year agmt-----	Rep. of China (Taiwan)-----	All.	Jan. 1, 1969	71.2	Rep. of China (Taiwan)
2d year of 3-year agmt-----	Singapore-----	All.	Jan. 1, 1969	37.8	Singapore
3d year of 4-year agmt-----	Spain-----	All.	Jan. 1, 1969	42.4	Spain
5th year of 6-year agmt-----	Turkey-----	All.	July 1, 1968	3.3	Turkey
Unilateral extension 12/-----	United Arab Republic-----	All.	Oct. 1, 1968	51.0	United Arab Republic and United States
2d year of 3-year agmt-----	Yugoslavia-----	All.	Jan. 1, 1969	19.7	Yugoslavia and United States

1/ Under the provisions of the LTA, all categories from all countries are subject to limitation whenever market disruption exists; categories listed are those on which limitations were actually in force as of Apr. 1, 1969. In those cases where an aggregate limitation applies to all categories from a country, smaller limitations apply to items within each category.

2/ U.S. Bureau of Customs controls imports in some cases, while foreign governments control exports in others.

3/ Duck only.

4/ Not including duck.

5/ Shop towels only.

6/ Many of the bilateral agreements for countries listed superseded numerous restraints under art. 3 of the LTA. Except in the case of the United Arab Republic, the aggregate quantities shown for the current year are generally authorized to be increased by 5 percent in each of the succeeding years during which the agreement is effective.

7/ Limitation reflects a downward adjustment to allow for overshipments during the previous year.

8/ Agreement expires Dec. 31, 1970.

9/ Certain hand-loomed fabrics produced by the Indian Cottage industry are exempted.

10/ Not all items in all 64 categories are under restriction.

11/ Agreement Expires Sept. 30, 1970.

12/ Bilateral agreement expired Sept. 30, 1967; level shown is based on the rate of imports during the final year of the agreement.

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

Table 2.--Cotton Textile Categories used in the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA): U.S. general imports by LTA categories, 1/ July 1, 1960 through June 30, 1961; October 1, 1961 through September 30, 1968

(In thousands of units of quantity)											
LTA category number	Description	Unit of quantity	July 1, 1960 through June 30, 1961	Oct. 1, 1961 through Sept. 30, 1962	Oct. 1, 1962 through Sept. 30, 1963	Oct. 1, 1963 through Sept. 30, 1964	Oct. 1, 1964 through Sept. 30, 1965	Oct. 1, 1965 through Sept. 30, 1966	Oct. 1, 1966 through Sept. 30, 1967	Oct. 1, 1967 through Sept. 30, 1968	
			(STA 2/)	(1st LTA year 3/)	(2d LTA year 3/)	(3d LTA year 3/)	(4th LTA year 3/)	(5th LTA year 3/)	(6th LTA year 3/)		
1	Cotton yarn, carded, singles, not ornamented, etc-----	Lb.	8,700	20,459	18,064	16,652	13,178	50,102	31,998	35,600	
2	Cotton yarn, plied, carded, not ornamented, etc-----	Lb.	1,113	1,680	2,298	1,096	766	7,264	5,856	5,726	
3	Cotton yarn, singles, combed, not ornamented, etc-----	Lb.	2,350	5,200	2,583	1,526	804	17,282	9,622	8,214	
4	Cotton yarn, plied, combed, not ornamented, etc-----	Lb.	216	883	438	429	327	3,770	1,937	1,655	
5	Ginghams, carded yarn-----	Sq. yds.	17,353	31,990	21,348	17,879	35,249	30,697	13,630	25,099	
6	Ginghams, combed yarn-----	Sq. yds.	35,277	42,584	35,606	25,777	28,031	35,389	22,008	18,734	
7	Velveteens-----	Sq. yds.	5,068	5,092	4,463	5,445	4,710	4,923	4,958	4,668	
8	Corduroy-----	Sq. yds.	50	74	188	237	324	446	643	231	
9	Sheeting, carded yarn-----	Sq. yds.	100,668	147,228	170,062	132,551	142,955	153,119	215,409	210,985	
10	Sheeting, combed yarn-----	Sq. yds.	2,309	818	132	-	241	5,285	1,328	536	
11	Lawns, carded yarn-----	Sq. yds.	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	198	105	79	
12	Lawns, combed yarn-----	Sq. yds.	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	1,608	520	344	
13	Voiles, carded yarn-----	Sq. yds.	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	3	517	89	
14	Voiles, combed yarn-----	Sq. yds.	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	6,020	1,755	832	
15	Poplin and broadcloth, carded yarn----	Sq. yds.	12,633	20,199	11,226	9,258	13,553	29,537	18,244	8,035	
16	Poplin and broadcloth, combed yarn----	Sq. yds.	6,136	24,026	12,324	13,873	18,741	19,866	12,530	13,346	
17	Typewriter-ribbon cloth-----	Sq. yds.	2,203	3,248	2,678	1,071	1,186	1,423	1,494	1,418	
18	Print cloth type shirting, 80x80 type, carded yarn-----	Sq. yds.	333	631	2,100	8,873	15,128	12,714	8,708	10,793	
19	Print cloth type shirting, other than 80x80 type, carded yarn-----	Sq. yds.	201	4,259	12,458	13,076	36,292	43,076	18,563	10,009	
20	Shirting, carded yarn-----	Sq. yds.	414	3,241	2,524	738	786	1,134	1,558	2,867	
21	Shirting, combed yarn-----	Sq. yds.	2,672	5,951	4,779	3,097	822	810	1,042	1,778	
22	Twill and sateen, carded yarn-----	Sq. yds.	19,114	27,139	42,605	37,330	57,198	59,562	83,352	69,896	
23	Twill and sateen, combed yarn-----	Sq. yds.	2,367	3,804	3,175	4,714	5,265	14,120	22,838	12,477	
24	Yarn-dyed fabrics, except ginghams, carded yarn-----	Sq. yds.	17,347	14,093	34,220	23,703	49,287	21,156	9,014	13,260	
25	Yarn-dyed fabrics, except ginghams, combed yarn-----	Sq. yds.	7,179	8,551	8,960	7,112	5,829	8,599	3,436	3,634	
26	Fabrics, n.e.s., carded yarn-----	Sq. yds.	89,964	89,325	112,370	90,942	124,966	162,064	194,549	165,600	
27	Fabrics, n.e.s., combed yarn-----	Sq. yds.	15,766	13,325	8,581	11,723	12,122	2,591	20,241	22,695	
28	Pillowcases, plain, carded yarn-----	No.	3,195	8,335	4,812	4,811	8,129	11,277	10,962	9,374	
29	Pillowcases, plain, combed yarn-----	No.	1,205	293	75	355	1,148	1,382	711	785	
30	Dish towels-----	No.	5,667	7,978	4,569	5,143	7,215	7,087	3,235	6,434	
31	Towels, other than dish towels-----	No.	27,103	54,562	40,267	51,994	61,910	74,497	84,015	98,323	
32	Handkerchiefs-----	Doz.	6,374	6,723	6,405	6,440	5,569	6,872	5,770	4,896	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.--Cotton Textile Categories used in the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA): U.S. general imports
by LTA categories, 1/ July 1, 1960 through June 30, 1961; October 1, 1961 through September 30, 1968--Continued

20

(In thousands of units of quantity)											
LTA				Oct. 1, 1961:	Oct. 1, 1962:	Oct. 1, 1963:	Oct. 1, 1964:	Oct. 1, 1965:	Oct. 1, 1966:	Oct. 1, 1967:	
category:	Description	Unit of	July 1, 1960:	through	through	through	through	through	through	through	
number		quantity	June 30, 1961:	Sept. 30, 1962:	Sept. 30, 1963:	Sept. 30, 1964:	Sept. 30, 1965:	Sept. 30, 1966:	Sept. 30, 1967:	Sept. 30, 1968:	
			(STA 2/)	(1st LTA	(2d LTA	(3d LTA	(4th LTA	(5th LTA	(6th LTA		
			year 3/)	year 3/)	year 3/)	year 3/)	year 3/)	year 3/)	year 3/)	year 3/)	
33	Table damasks and manufactures of----	Lb.	4,059	3,741	3,174	2,916	3,405	3,273	2,602	1,688	
34	Sheets, carded yarn-----	No.	550	3,805	2,596	3,249	3,880	6,735	7,978	6,434	
35	Sheets, combed yarn-----	No.	648	181	148	259	348	340	680	276	
36	Bedspreads-----	No.	958	1,028	806	816	706	888	1,266	1,548	
37	Braided and woven elastics-----	Lb.	77	108	143	128	148	283	223	362	
38	Fishing nets-----	Lb.	428	230	259	137	125	89	100	102	
39	Gloves and mittens-----	Doz. pr.	1,134	996	914	762	553	657	688	1,107	
40	Hose and half hose-----	Doz. pr.	106	85	64	40	36	30	21	12	
41	Men's and boys' all white T. shirts, : : knit or crocheted-----	Doz.	345	347	312	435	531	456	481	780	
42	Other T. shirts-----	Doz.	443	291	536	525	549	586	820	771	
43	Knitshirts, other than T. shirts and : : sweatshirts (including infants)-----	Doz.	1,041	1,203	1,384	1,109	1,512	2,290	2,052	1,583	
44	Sweaters and cardigans-----	Doz.	75	64	66	109	182	176	170	210	
45	Men's and boys' shirts, dress, not : : knit or crocheted-----	Doz.	532	784	976	1,176	1,313	1,412	768	926	
46	Men's and boys' shirts, sport, not : : knit or crocheted-----	Doz.	1,528	1,714	2,212	2,110	2,090	2,665	2,090	2,189	
47	Men's and boys' shirts, work, not : : knit or crocheted-----	Doz.	13	36	73	78	43	30	52	101	
48	Raincoats, 3/4 length or over-----	Doz.	92	174	106	84	116	134	144	200	
49	All other coats-----	Doz.	101	103	170	185	194	370	687	886	
50	Men's and boys' trousers, slacks and : : shorts (outer), not knit or : : crocheted-----	Doz.	1,009	1,675	1,571	1,422	1,507	1,569	1,823	2,248	
51	Women's, misses', and children's : : trousers, slacks, shorts (outer) : : not knit or crocheted-----	Doz.	2,000	3,500	3,987	3,680	3,484	3,832	3,212	3,909	
52	Blouses, and blouses combined with : : skirts, trousers, or shorts-----	Doz.	2,617	3,456	3,257	3,571	3,955	3,892	2,259	2,176	
53	Women's, misses', children's, and : : infants' dresses (including nurses' : : and other uniform dresses), not : : knit or crocheted-----	Doz.	239	350	485	551	543	490	608	762	
54	Playsuits, sunsuits, washsuits, : : creepers, rompers, etc. (except : : blouse and shorts; blouse and : : trousers; or blouse, shorts and : : skirt sets)-----	Doz.	1,246	1,105	678	374	415	498	423	630	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.--Cotton Textile Categories used in the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA): U.S. general imports by LTA categories, 1/ July 1, 1960 through June 30, 1961; October 1, 1961 through September 30, 1968--Continued

(In thousands of units of quantity)										
LTA category number	Description	Unit of quantity	July 1, 1960 through June 30, 1961	Oct. 1, 1961 through Sept. 30, 1962	Oct. 1, 1962 through Sept. 30, 1963	Oct. 1, 1963 through Sept. 30, 1964	Oct. 1, 1964 through Sept. 30, 1965	Oct. 1, 1965 through Sept. 30, 1966	Oct. 1, 1966 through Sept. 30, 1967	Oct. 1, 1967 through Sept. 30, 1968
			(STA 2/)	(1st LTA year 3/)	(2d LTA year 3/)	(3d LTA year 3/)	(4th LTA year 3/)	(5th LTA year 3/)	(6th LTA year 3/)	
55	Dressing gowns, including bathrobes and beachrobes, lounging gowns, dusters and housecoats, not knit or crocheted-----	Doz.	127	110	123	143	193	204	282	291
56	Men's and boys' undershirts (not T-shirts)-----	Doz.	10	13	10	5	10	17	25	39
57	Men's and boys' briefs and under-shorts-----	Doz.	72	132	83	194	313	412	303	483
58	Drawers, shorts and briefs (except men's and boys' briefs), knit or crocheted-----	Doz.	24	277	2	2	2	9	8	11
59	All other underwear, not knit or crocheted-----	Doz.	53	21	102	80	63	55	53	51
60	Nightwear and pajamas-----	Doz.	553	626	720	823	888	1,186	1,080	1,086
61	Brassieres and other body supporting garments-----	Doz.	2,490	2,854	2,586	2,690	2,328	2,502	2,160	2,385
62	Other knitted or crocheted clothing--	Lb.	607	1,384	1,232	918	1,042	2,551	3,776	2,184
63	Other clothing, not knit or crocheted-----	Lb.	4,997	3,893	3,141	5,896	10,773	12,271	12,007	13,939
64	All other cotton textile items-----	Lb.	16,708	19,956	19,010	16,717	20,869	25,629	26,021	35,118

1/ Categories used by the United States in administering the LTA.

2/ Short-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (STA), which was in existence for 1 year beginning Oct. 1, 1961.

3/ Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA), which came into existence upon the expiration of the STA.

4/ Statistics included in categories 26 and 27.

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

Table 3.--Textiles, wholly or in chief value of cotton: U.S. general imports, 1/ by country of origin, 1960 through 1968

(In millions of equivalent square yards)									
Country of origin	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
North America									
Canada-----	1.1	2.1	1.6	1.1	2.9	17.2	16.8	8.6	25.3
Mexico-----	3.7	3.8	9.2	5.9	6.7	14.0	152.7	84.6	54.7
Jamaica-----	5.1	8.8	13.5	16.1	15.7	15.3	16.4	16.3	12.4
Other-----	.7	.7	1.5	3.0	3.4	1.3	4.0	1.6	3.3
Total-----	10.6	15.4	25.8	26.1	28.7	47.8	189.9	111.1	95.7
South America									
Colombia-----	-	2.8	14.5	8.7	16.1	26.0	34.3	22.2	39.7
Brazil-----	8.6	.4	.1	3.1	5.8	57.7	95.6	39.6	22.2
Other-----	2/	2/	2/	3.5	7.1	2/	1.0	1.1	2.8
Total-----	8.6	3.2	14.6	15.3	29.0	83.7	130.9	62.9	64.7
Western Europe									
Norway-----	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	1.1	.3	.5
Denmark-----	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.5	1.4	1.0
United Kingdom-----	13.5	10.7	11.7	11.0	11.7	13.0	14.5	14.0	18.7
Netherlands-----	6.2	5.1	5.5	5.6	3.8	4.0	12.6	5.8	4.9
Belgium-----	23.8	18.9	25.2	25.9	27.9	34.5	42.6	34.4	38.1
France-----	38.0	22.3	26.8	7.2	5.0	6.2	7.6	9.3	8.8
West Germany-----	14.7	13.2	15.0	16.4	18.4	17.4	32.1	15.8	15.9
Austria-----	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.3
Switzerland-----	11.7	8.4	9.1	5.9	5.4	8.5	18.4	10.4	7.1
Spain-----	61.2	14.0	18.7	34.1	19.4	24.0	44.4	19.5	63.0
Portugal-----	65.6	51.5	101.5	62.7	48.2	45.0	112.8	47.7	67.5
Malta-----	2/	2/	2/	2/	.2	1.7	10.8	3.8	6.6
Italy-----	19.6	18.5	19.9	14.1	14.3	13.9	19.0	22.4	51.0
Yugoslavia-----	2/	.6	14.6	16.5	15.3	8.9	13.4	13.1	13.1
Greece-----	2/	2/	4.1	7.4	2.7	2.4	18.8	6.2	7.3
Other-----	.8	.5	.4	.5	.4	2.9	2.3	2.6	1.9
Total-----	259.0	167.4	256.4	210.6	175.4	185.5	354.8	208.0	306.7
Asia and Oceania									
Turkey-----	2/	2/	-	2.1	.8	2/	2/	.4	.2
Syria-----	.7	2/	2/	.2	-	2/	2/	.1	-
Iran-----	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	.1	.6	2/	.3
Israel-----	2.1	5.1	12.3	11.7	7.7	6.9	24.8	18.4	17.6
India-----	52.7	11.5	35.5	67.4	46.0	81.7	81.9	74.9	77.7
Pakistan-----	16.1	8.0	15.3	36.1	24.0	40.6	58.7	45.1	55.7
Thailand-----	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	.1	.2	.2	.2
Philippines-----	38.3	40.8	44.3	41.0	38.1	36.8	41.4	34.5	25.1
South Korea-----	13.7	5.0	10.8	34.9	33.5	25.5	24.0	30.0	36.6
Hong Kong-----	289.7	183.0	269.4	257.8	264.2	293.8	354.3	355.0	401.8
Taiwan-----	23.4	22.9	84.8	35.7	46.7	52.3	61.6	68.9	70.8
Japan-----	273.3	243.0	351.2	304.8	323.6	404.2	412.0	376.7	391.6
Nansei Nanpo Islands-----	9.4	4.4	8.7	14.2	8.7	11.0	9.8	10.6	12.0
Malaysia-----	-	-	-	-	1.7	1.6	24.0	22.0	8.1
Singapore-----	-	-	-	-	-	21.5	39.7	26.1	30.5
Other-----	2/	2/	.6	.1	.2	.3	.6	.4	.3
Total-----	719.4	523.7	832.9	806.0	795.2	976.4	1,133.6	1,063.3	1,128.5
Africa									
Nigeria-----	2/	2/	2/	2/	-	-	.3	2/	2/
South Africa-----	-	.2	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
United Arab Republic-----	54.9	9.9	31.6	41.7	26.5	17.8	10.8	30.3	40.5
Other-----	.5	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.5	2.6	.4
Total-----	55.4	10.4	31.9	42.1	26.9	18.1	11.6	32.9	40.9
Other Areas									
-----	.5	.1	3.1	1.0	2.3	1.2	3.5	7.3	11.9
Grand total	1,053.6	720.2	1,164.7	1,101.2	1,057.5	1,312.8	1,824.3	1,485.5	1,648.4

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

2/ Less than 50,000 square yards.

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

OTHER AVAILABLE VOLUMES OF THE SUMMARIES SERIES

<i>Schedule</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Title</i>
1	1	Animals and Meats
1	2	Fish: Fresh, Chilled, Frozen, or Cured
1	3	Fish Products, Shellfish, and Shellfish Products
1	4	Dairy Products and Birds' Eggs
1	5	Live Plants and Seeds
1	6	Cereal Grains, Malts, Starches, and Animal Feeds
1	7	Vegetables and Edible Nuts
1	11	Tobacco and Tobacco Products
1	12	Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils
1	13	Hides, Skins, Leather, Feathers, and Miscellaneous Articles of Animal Origin
2	1	Wood and Related Products I
2	2	Wood and Related Products II
2	3	Paper and Related Products I
3	5	Textile Furnishings and Apparel
3	6	Cordage, Braids, Elastic Yarns and Fabrics, Trimmings, Packing, Polishing Cloths, Sacks, Labels, Lacings, Rags, and Other Miscellaneous Textile Products
4	2	Inorganic Chemicals I
4	3	Inorganic Chemicals II
4	4	Inorganic Chemicals III
4	6	Organic Chemicals II
4	9	Glue, Gelatin, Aromatic Substances, Toilet Preparations, Surface-Active Agents, Soaps, Dyes, and Tannins
4	10	Pigments, Inks, Paints, and Related Products
4	12	Fatty Substances, Waxes, and Miscellaneous Chemical Products

OTHER AVAILABLE VOLUMES OF THE SUMMARIES SERIES

<i>Schedule</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Title</i>
5	2	Gems, Gemstones, Industrial Diamonds, Clays, Fluorspar, Talc, and Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Minerals and Products Thereof
5	4	Pressed and Blown Glassware
6	1	Nonferrous Metals I
6	4	Iron and Steel
6	5	Containers, Wire Products, Foil, Fasteners, and Specified Hardware
6	6	Hand Tools, Cutlery, Forks, and Spoons
6	10	Certain Electrical Appliances, Special- Industry Machinery, Machine Parts, and Electrical Apparatus
7	3	Photographic Equipment and Supplies, Recordings, and Musical Instruments
7	4	Arms and Ammunition; Fishing Tackle; Wheel Goods; Sporting Goods; Toys and Games
7	5	Furniture, Buttons, and other Fastening Devices, Brooms, Brushes, Umbrellas, Canes, and Clothespins
7	6	Jewelry and Related Articles, Decorative Materials, Combs, Smokers' Articles, Pens, Pencils, Works of Art, and Antiques
7	7	Rubber and Plastics Products
7	8	Pyrotechnics and Products Not Elsewhere Enumerated