

**UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION**

**SPRING CLOTHESPINS**

**Report to the President (1961)  
Under Executive Order 10401**



**TC Publication 43**

**Washington  
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**UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION**

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UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

December 11, 1961

Dear Mr. President:

I have the honor to transmit the United States Tariff Commission's third report under paragraph 1 of Executive Order 10401 with regard to developments in the trade in spring clothespins since the withdrawal of the tariff concession on such clothespins granted in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The Commission is of the view that developments in the trade in spring clothespins do not indicate such a change in the competitive situation as to warrant institution at this time of a formal investigation under the provisions of paragraph 2 of Executive Order 10401.

Respectfully,



Ben Dorfman  
Chairman

Enclosure

The President

The White House

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U.S. TARIFF COMMISSION  
Washington 25, D.C.

Spring Clothespins  
(December 1961)

Report to the President Under Paragraph 1 of Executive Order 10401 on  
Developments in the Trade in Spring Clothespins

Introduction

After investigation by the Tariff Commission and report to the President 1/ under section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended (the escape-clause procedure), the President, by Proclamation No. 3211, dated November 9, 1957 (3 CFR, 1957 Supp., p. 50), withdrew the concession on spring clothespins granted in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). 2/ The change in the U.S. customs treatment of spring clothespins resulting from this action became effective on December 10, 1957.

Paragraph 1 of Executive Order 10401 of October 14, 1952 (3 CFR, 1949-1953 Comp., p. 901), requires the Tariff Commission to keep under review developments with regard to any product respecting which a trade-agreement concession has been withdrawn or modified pursuant to

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1/ U.S. Tariff Commission, Spring Clothespins: Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 57 . . ., 1957 (processed).

2/ The U.S. Customs Court in Falcon Sales Co. v. United States, C.D. 2292, decided on Oct. 18, 1961, held this proclamation to be void on the ground that the President had exceeded the authority delegated to him by the Congress with respect to escape-clause action. This decision will become final on Dec. 18, 1961, unless the Government files a notice of appeal prior to that date. As of the date of this report, no such notice had been filed. Until the decision becomes final, the proclamation will continue to be applied by the Bureau of Customs.

action taken under the escape-clause procedure, and to make periodic reports to the President concerning such developments. The first such report in each case must be made not later than 2 years after the escape-clause action was taken, and subsequent reports are required at intervals of 1 year.

If, in the judgment of the Tariff Commission, conditions of competition with respect to the trade in the imported articles and the like or directly competitive domestic products concerned have so changed as to warrant a formal investigation to determine whether the withdrawn or modified trade-agreement concession may be restored in whole or in part without resultant serious injury to the domestic industry, or upon request of the President, such a formal investigation must be instituted by the Tariff Commission under paragraph 2 of the order.

The first report on spring clothespins under Executive Order 10401 was submitted to the President on December 7, 1959, the second on December 9, 1960, and this is, therefore, the third report.

#### U.S. customs treatment

Spring clothespins were originally dutiable under paragraph 412 of the Tariff Act of 1930 at the rate of 20 cents per gross (table 1 in the appendix). Pursuant to a concession granted in the bilateral trade agreement with Sweden the duty was reduced to 15 cents per gross, effective August 5, 1935. It was further reduced to 10 cents per gross, effective January 30, 1943, pursuant to a concession granted in the bilateral trade agreement with Mexico. A concession on spring clothespins,

binding against increase the reduced rate of 10 cents per gross, was included in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (Annex), effective April 30, 1950. The 10-cent rate remained in effect until December 10, 1957, when the Presidential proclamation 1/ cited above resulted in the restoration of the statutory rate of 20 cents per gross.

Description and uses

Spring clothespins, which are designed primarily for holding laundry on a clothesline, consist of two pieces of wood, plastic, bamboo, or metal held together by a steel coil spring or, occasionally, by a bent strip of steel. Bamboo and metal spring clothespins are not common in the United States.

Nearly all spring clothespins produced in the United States--more than 97 percent by quantity in 1960--are made of wood; the remainder are of plastic. Imported spring clothespins also are mostly wooden pins. Plastic pins, whether imported or domestically produced, characteristically have a unit value about twice that of wooden pins.

Most spring clothespins range in size from 2-3/4 to 3-1/4 inches in length and 3/8 to 1/2 inch in width. 2/ Domestic wooden pins are made in the larger sizes, while imported wooden pins come in the full range of sizes. Plastic spring clothespins, both domestic and foreign, are usually made in the smaller sizes.

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1/ As noted previously, the validity of this proclamation is now in doubt by virtue of the recent Customs Court decision (C.D. 2292).

2/ Some miniature plastic pins as small as 1 inch long and about 1/8 inch wide are imported.

Number and location of domestic producers

Ten U.S. concerns reported that they manufactured spring clothespins in the 12 months following September 1960, compared with twelve concerns that produced such pins in the comparable period a year earlier. Three of the ten concerns made pins of wood only, five made them of plastic only, and two made both wooden and plastic pins. The two concerns that ceased operations in this period produced plastic pins in small quantities.

The five concerns that manufactured wooden spring clothespins, i.e., those producing more than 97 percent of all domestic spring clothespins, are located in Maine and Vermont. Two of these producers make the bulk of the wooden spring clothespins produced in the United States. The five manufacturers of wooden clothespins produce other products, usually of wood, in the plants where they manufacture wooden pins; a little less than half of the total man-hours worked in these plants in 1960 were utilized in making wooden pins.

The producers that make only plastic pins are more widely scattered than the producers of wooden pins; one each is located in Vermont, New York, Wisconsin, Texas, and California.

Domestic production, shipments, and inventories

U.S. production of spring clothespins of all types increased from 4.5 million gross in 1959 to 5.0 million gross in 1960 (table 2). However, production declined from 3.7 million gross in the first 9 months of 1960 to 3.0 million gross in the comparable period of 1961. Production

of wooden spring pins amounted to 4.3 million gross in 1959 compared with 4.8 million in 1960; production of such pins amounted to 3.6 million gross in the first 9 months of 1960 and to 2.9 million gross in the comparable period of 1961 <sup>1/</sup> (tables 3 and 5).

Shipments (sales) of all spring clothespins, which amounted to 4.5 million gross (valued at \$4.5 million) in 1959, remained substantially unchanged in quantity and value in 1960 (tables 2, 5, and 7). Shipments in the first 9 months of 1960, which totaled 3.5 million gross (valued at \$3.5 million), also remained unchanged in the similar period of 1961. Shipments exceeded production in the first 9 months of 1961 by about 550,000 gross.

Producers' inventories of wooden spring clothespins declined from 817,000 gross on September 30, 1960, to 576,000 gross on September 30, 1961; this decline reflected the fact that shipments exceeded production in January-September 1961 (table 5).

U.S. exports of spring clothespins continue to be negligible. In 1960 they were estimated to be 7,600 gross--far less than 1 percent of total shipments. Exports of wooden pins in that year were 4,600 gross (table 8).

#### U.S. imports

Imports of spring clothespins, which amounted to 2.3 million gross (with a foreign value of \$890,000) in 1959, declined to 2.0 million gross

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<sup>1/</sup> Production of plastic pins in 1959 amounted to 144,300 gross, but declined to 125,400 gross in 1960 (tables 4 and 7).

(valued at \$750,000) in 1960 (table 9). Imports totaled 1.5 million gross (valued at \$570,000) in the first 9 months of both 1960 and 1961.

In the first 9 months of 1961, 43 concerns reported that they imported spring clothespins. 1/ Data submitted on importers' questionnaires indicate that about 95 percent of the spring clothespins imported in the first 9 months of 1961 were wooden and about 5 percent were plastic, or about the same proportion as in 1958, 1959, and 1960, as determined from samples of customs entry papers for those years. Importers' records indicate that in 1961 a little more than half of the imported wooden pins were of the large size, i.e., 3 to 3-1/4 inches in length.

The four principal sources of imported spring clothespins in 1960 were Sweden, the Netherlands, Hong Kong, and Denmark (table 9). Imports from Hong Kong exceeded those from Denmark for the first time in 1960. 2/

In 1960, U.S. imports of spring clothespins were distributed regionally by ports of entry as follows:

<u>U.S. port location</u>	<u>Percent</u>
New England and Middle Atlantic States-----	34
South Atlantic and Gulf States-----	34
Pacific States (including Alaska and Hawaii)-----	28
All other (including Puerto Rico)-----	4
Total-----	<u>100</u>

Imports through the ports of the Pacific States increased from 20 percent of the total in 1958, to 27 percent in 1959, and to 28 percent

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1/ It is estimated that there were about 55 active importers in this period.

2/ Imports from Hong Kong first entered in appreciable quantity in 1957, when they represented about 1 percent of imports, and each year increased until 1960 when they represented 16 percent of all imports.

in 1960. In actual quantity imports through ports of the Pacific States amounted to nearly 550,000 gross in 1960, presumably for sale primarily in the western market. Information from domestic producers indicate that about one-fifth of U.S.-made pins, or about 900,000 gross, were shipped to the western market in 1960. 1/

The average unit value of imported spring clothespins has declined each year since the withdrawal of the trade-agreement concession; in 1958 the average unit value was 39.6 cents per gross; in 1959, 38.8 cents; in 1960, 38.0 cents; and in the first 9 months of 1961, 37.6 cents. The average unit value, by country of origin in 1960, ranged from 28.1 cents per gross for imports from Poland to 42.5 cents per gross for imports from Denmark (table 9). The decline in the average unit value of all imports is attributable in large part to both the increasing volume of imports of small-size wooden pins 2/ and the increasing share of imports supplied by Hong Kong. (Imports from Hong Kong are lower in average unit value than pins from other major suppliers.)

#### U.S. consumption

Although apparent consumption of spring clothespins declined from 6.7 million gross in 1959 to 6.5 million gross in 1960, the trend in the preceding years was upward (table 2). However, consumption of pins in the first 9 months of 1960 (about 5.0 million gross) was about the same as in the comparable period of 1961.

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1/ The western market (Western Zone) is defined on the producers' price lists as the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, and the seven western counties of Texas (Culberson, El Paso, Hudspeth, Jeff Davis, Loving, Presidio, and Reeves).

2/ A sampling of customs entry papers indicates that the proportion of small-size wooden pins was 38 percent in 1958, and data supplied the U.S. Tariff Commission by U.S. importers indicate that it was 48 percent in the first 9 months of 1961. (Data for determining size were inadequate in 1959 and 1960.)

Shipments (sales) of domestically produced pins supplied 66 percent of the quantity consumed in 1959, and 69 percent in 1960.

### Prices

Domestic producers of wooden spring clothespins sell their product throughout the United States on a delivered-price basis. To allow for the greater cost of transportation to the Western Zone, higher prices are quoted for delivery in this area than for delivery in the Eastern Zone; prices for given types of pins are uniform within each zone. <sup>1/</sup>

The average quoted delivered price of the 18-pin pack of large wooden pins was \$1.06 per gross for the Eastern Zone and \$1.16 for the Western on October 1, 1960, and had increased 1 cent per gross (to \$1.07 and \$1.17, respectively) by October 1, 1961 (table 10). Large pins sold in bulk (representing 9 percent of total sales in the first 9 months of 1961, as indicated by table 6), also had advanced 1 cent per gross, to \$0.84 and \$0.92 per gross in the East and the West, respectively, by October 1, 1961.

In the 12 months ending October 1, 1961, several producers of wooden pins increased their quantity discounts, in some cases for all quantities and in others for the larger quantities only. On October 1, 1961, the quantity discounts ranged from 2 percent to 8 percent of the regular price on orders ranging from 500 pounds to a full carload (30,000 pounds).

Importers of spring clothespins generally list prices f.o.b. port of entry; however, they frequently deliver at these prices to jobbers

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<sup>1/</sup> Reported freight paid comprised 11.5 percent of delivered value of sales of wooden pins in 1959; 11.8 percent in 1960.

and wholesalers located within about 300 miles of the port of entry, thereby absorbing the cost of freight. According to trade sources, a large proportion of importers' sales are made to jobbers and wholesalers within the 300-mile zone.

Importers' quoted f.o.b. prices for the 18-pin pack of large wooden spring clothespins on October 1, 1960, ranged from \$0.66 to \$1.04 per gross. Their prices for similar pins on October 1, 1961, ranged from \$0.64 to \$1.04 per gross (table 11). The weighted average price on October 1, in both 1960 and 1961, was about \$0.76 per gross.

#### Employment and wages

The average number of production and related workers reported by domestic producers as engaged in the production of wooden spring clothespins was 388 in 1959 and 394 in 1960. The average number of such workers was 397 in the first 9 months of 1960 and 387 in the comparable period of 1961 (table 12).

Man-hours worked in producing wooden spring clothespins increased from 803,000 in 1959 to 842,000 in 1960; however, they decreased slightly from 621,000 in the first 9 months of 1960 to 619,000 in the corresponding period of 1961 (table 12). The man-hours utilized in the production of wooden pins represented 39 percent of total man-hours worked on all products in 1959 and 45 percent of the total in 1960.

Average hourly earnings of workers engaged in making wooden pins amounted to \$1.28 in 1958, \$1.30 in 1959, and \$1.35 in both 1960 and the first 9 months of 1961 (table 12).

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table 1.--Spring clothespins: U.S. rates of duty under par. 412 of the  
Tariff Act of 1930, 1930-61

Tariff description	Rate of duty <u>Per gross</u>	Effective date and authority
Par. 412:	:	:
Spring clothespins-----	20¢ <u>1/</u>	June 18, 1930, Tariff Act of 1930.
	15¢	Aug. 5, 1935, trade agreement with Sweden.
	10¢	Jan. 30, 1943, trade agreement with Mexico.
	10¢	Apr. 30, 1950, GATT. <u>2/</u>
	20¢ <u>3/</u>	Dec. 10, 1957, <u>3/</u>
	:	:
If product of Cuba----	16¢	June 18, 1930, commercial conven- tion of 1902. <u>4/</u>
	12¢	Aug. 5, 1935, trade agreement of 1934.
	8¢	Jan. 30, 1943, trade agreement of 1934.
	8¢	Jan. 1, 1948, trade agreement of 1947.
	18¢ <u>3/</u>	Dec. 10, 1957. <u>3/</u>
	:	:

1/ Currently applicable to the products of Communist-dominated nations or areas designated by the President pursuant to sec. 5 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951.

2/ General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

3/ By Presidential Proclamation No. 3211 (T.D. 54493). In accordance with the trade agreement of 1947 with Cuba, the Cuban preferential rate was increased to 18 cents.

4/ From the time of the enactment of the Tariff Act of 1930 until Jan. 1, 1948, clothespins the product of Cuba were accorded an exclusive and preferential reduction of 20 percent from the general rate of duty, under the commercial convention of 1902 and the 1934 bilateral trade agreement with Cuba. In accordance with the 1947 trade agreement with Cuba supplementary to GATT, the preferential rate was continued at 8 cents per gross from Jan. 1, 1948, to Dec. 9, 1957, inclusive.

Table 2.--Wooden and plastic spring clothespins: Summary of U.S. production, shipments, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1954-60 and January-September of 1959-61

Period	Production		Shipments by U.S. producers 1/		Imports		Apparent consumption 2/		Ratio of imports to--				
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Production	Shipments	Percent	Consumption	Percent
1954	3,463,114		3,265,094		1,173,244		4,438,338		34		36		26
1955	3,773,545		3,736,213		1,497,337		5,227,550		40		40		29
1956	3,587,685		3,914,305		1,588,894		5,494,199		44		41		29
1957	3,880,974		3,482,752		2,060,003		5,542,755		53		59		37
1958	3,967,839		3,941,105		1,800,864		5,741,969		45		46		31
1959	4,462,712		4,450,494		3/ 2,280,873		3/ 6,731,367		51		51		34
1960	4,962,246		4,488,535		3/ 1,979,412		3/ 6,467,947		40		44		31
January-September 1959	3,284,528		3,467,672		3/ 1,752,821		3/ 5,220,493		53		51		34
1960	3,707,282		3,544,069		3/ 1,496,280		3/ 5,040,349		40		42		30
1961	2,927,213		3,551,038		3/ 1,514,402		3/ 5,065,440		51		43		30

1/ Includes export shipments.

2/ Shipments plus imports. Inclusion of exports in shipments results in an overstatement of apparent consumption by far less than 1 percent.

3/ Preliminary.

Source: Production and shipments, compiled from data supplied the U.S. Tariff Commission by domestic producers; imports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 3.--Wooden spring clothespins: Summary of U.S. production, shipments, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1954-60 and January-September of 1959-61

Period	Production		Shipments by U.S. producers <sup>1/</sup>		Imports		Apparent consumption <sup>2/</sup>		Ratio of imports to--		
	Gross		Gross		Gross		Gross		Production	Shipments	
1954	3,271,398		3,069,650		1,165,500		4,235,100		36	38	28
1955	3,569,052		3,537,153		1,483,600		5,020,700		42	42	30
1956	3,406,286		3,731,441		1,558,300		5,280,800		46	42	29
1957	3,686,525		3,291,828		1,966,300		5,258,100		53	60	37
1958	3,773,328		3,779,809		1,710,400		5,490,200		45	45	31
1959	4,318,442		4,295,752		3/ 2,160,000		3/ 6,455,700		50	50	33
1960	4,836,882		4,355,848		3/ 1,875,300		3/ 6,231,200		39	43	30
January-September-1959	3,175,989		3,348,600		3/ 1,659,900		3/ 5,008,500		52	50	33
1960	3,613,490		3,442,422		3/ 1,399,000		3/ 4,841,400		39	41	29
1961	2,913,623		3,455,267		3/ 1,433,200		3/ 4,888,500		49	41	29

<sup>1/</sup> Includes export shipments.

<sup>2/</sup> Shipments plus imports. Inclusion of exports in shipments results in an overstatement of apparent consumption by far less than 1 percent. Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

<sup>3/</sup> Preliminary.

Source: Production and shipments, compiled from data supplied the U.S. Tariff Commission by domestic producers; imports, estimated from official records of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 4.--Plastic spring clothespins: Summary of U.S. production, shipments, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1954-60 and January-September of 1959-61

Period	Production		Shipments by U.S. producers <sup>1/</sup>		Imports		Apparent consumption <sup>2/</sup>		Ratio of imports to--				
	Gross		Gross		Gross		Gross		Production	Shipments	Percent	Percent	Consumption
1954	191,716		195,444		7,800		203,200		4	4		4	4
1955	204,493		199,060		7,800		206,800		4	4		4	4
1956	181,399		182,864		30,600		213,400		17	17		17	14
1957	194,449		190,924		93,700		284,600		48	49		49	33
1958	194,511		161,296		90,500		251,800		46	56		56	36
1959	144,270		154,742		3/ 120,900		3/ 275,600		84	78		78	44
1960	125,364		132,687		3/ 104,100		3/ 236,800		83	78		78	44
January-September-1959	108,539		119,072		3/ 92,900		3/ 212,000		86	78		78	44
1960	93,792		101,647		3/ 97,300		3/ 198,900		104	96		96	49
1961	83,590		95,771		3/ 81,200		3/ 176,900		97	85		85	46

<sup>1/</sup> Includes export shipments.

<sup>2/</sup> Shipments plus imports. Inclusion of exports in shipments results in an overstatement of apparent consumption by far less than 1 percent. Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

<sup>3/</sup> Preliminary.

Source: Production and shipments, compiled from data supplied the U.S. Tariff Commission by domestic producers; imports, estimated from official records of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 5.--Wooden spring clothespins: U.S. production, shipments, and producers' inventories, 1954-60 and January-September of 1959-61

Period	Production	Shipments <sup>1/</sup>			Producers' inventories at end of period
		Quantity	Value <sup>2/</sup>	Unit value	
	Gross	Gross		Per gross	Gross
1954-----	3,271,398	3,069,650	\$2,754,741	\$0.897	562,321
1955-----	3,569,052	3,537,153	3,148,634	.890	583,890
1956-----	3,406,286	3,731,441	3,333,819	.893	239,871
1957-----	3,686,525	3,291,828	3,186,713	.968	642,448
1958-----	3,773,328	3,779,809	3,691,113	.976	635,847
1959-----	4,318,442	4,295,752	4,176,729	.972	645,378
1960-----	4,836,882	4,355,848	4,189,173	.962	1,117,546
January-September--					
1959-----	3,175,989	3,348,600	3,258,896	.973	451,837
1960-----	3,613,490	3,442,422	3,302,628	.959	816,507
1961-----	2,913,623	3,455,267	3,302,889	.956	575,682

<sup>1/</sup> Includes export shipments.

<sup>2/</sup> Sales value of shipments on delivered-price basis (freight prepaid).

Source: Compiled from data supplied the U.S. Tariff Commission by domestic producers.

Table 6.--Wooden spring clothespins: Shipments of bulk and packaged pins by U.S. producers, 1954-60 and January-September of 1959-61

Period	Total		Bulk		Packaged	
	Quantity	Unit value <sup>1/</sup>	Quantity	Unit value <sup>1/</sup>	Quantity	Unit value <sup>1/</sup>
	Gross	Per gross	Gross	Per gross	Gross	Per gross
1954-----	3,069,650	\$0.897	817,849	\$0.722	2,251,801	\$0.961
1955-----	3,537,153	.890	908,074	.713	2,629,079	.951
1956-----	3,731,441	.893	940,375	.701	2,791,066	.959
1957-----	3,291,828	.968	638,451	.761	2,653,377	1.018
1958-----	3,779,809	.976	651,865	.778	3,127,944	1.018
1959-----	4,295,752	.972	573,111	.782	3,722,641	1.002
1960-----	4,355,848	.962	444,538	.792	3,911,310	.981
January- September--						
1959-----	3,348,600	.973	468,231	.783	2,880,369	1.004
1960-----	3,442,422	.959	359,776	.789	3,082,646	.979
1961-----	3,455,267	.956	304,784	.813	3,150,483	.970

<sup>1/</sup> Average delivered price, including freight.

Source: Compiled from data supplied the U.S. Tariff Commission by domestic producers.

Table 7.--Plastic spring clothespins: U.S. production and shipments, 1954-60 and January-September of 1959-61

Period	Production	Shipments <sup>1/</sup>		
		Quantity	Value	Unit value
	Gross	Gross		Per gross
1954-----	191,716	195,444	\$413,427	\$2.12
1955-----	204,493	199,060	425,138	2.14
1956-----	181,399	182,864	369,701	2.02
1957-----	194,449	190,924	376,121	1.97
1958-----	194,511	161,296	330,466	2.05
1959-----	144,270	154,742	315,160	2.04
1960-----	125,364	132,687	264,450	1.99
January-September--				
1959-----	108,539	119,072	241,196	2.03
1960-----	93,792	101,647	200,681	1.97
1961-----	83,590	95,771	196,778	2.05

<sup>1/</sup> Includes export shipments.

Source: Compiled from data supplied the U.S. Tariff Commission by domestic producers.

Table 8.--Wooden spring clothespins: Export sales by U.S. producers, 1954-60 and January-September of 1959-61

Period	Quantity	Value	Unit value
	Gross		Per gross
1954-----	16,067	\$15,424	\$0.96
1955-----	20,179	18,572	.92
1956-----	27,240	25,794	.95
1957-----	25,835	27,091	1.05
1958-----	19,030	19,195	1.01
1959-----	10,232	9,877	.97
1960-----	4,646	4,744	1.02
January-September--			
1959-----	9,074	8,670	.96
1960-----	3,525	3,624	1.03
1961-----	1,828	1,740	.95

Source: Compiled from data supplied the U.S. Tariff Commission by domestic producers.

Table 9.--Wooden and plastic spring clothespins: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1954-60 and January-September 1961

Country	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/	1960 1/	Jan.-Sept. 1961 1/
Quantity (1,000 gross)								
Sweden-----	611	674	619	651	607	693	542	468
Netherlands-----	144	101	117	165	261	319	443	282
Denmark-----	142	308	332	660	547	512	290	284
Hong Kong-----	2	-	-	22	42	269	311	144
Belgium-----	58	112	187	235	176	185	201	181
Finland-----	37	50	21	-	25	94	60	15
West Germany-----	19	42	47	90	38	56	45	26
Yugoslavia-----	-	-	26	61	61	71	30	38
Japan-----	27	27	83	21	13	35	23	14
Poland-----	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	54
All other-----	133	177	157	155	31	41	31	8
Total-----	1,173	1,491	1,589	2,060	1,801	2,281	1,979	1,514
Entered value (1,000 dollars) 2/								
Sweden-----	255	295	287	280	248	284	223	190
Netherlands-----	45	36	40	59	108	134	177	116
Denmark-----	60	128	143	279	216	209	123	113
Hong Kong-----	1	-	-	13	12	93	97	43
Belgium-----	23	41	66	83	63	61	65	58
Finland-----	13	20	8	-	9	33	21	5
West Germany-----	6	16	19	43	17	19	15	9
Yugoslavia-----	-	-	8	20	20	23	9	11
Japan-----	11	12	28	9	5	11	9	5
Poland-----	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	17
All other-----	49	68	64	68	14	16	12	2
Total-----	463	616	663	854	712	885	752	569
Unit value (per gross) 3/								
Sweden-----	\$0.417	\$0.438	\$0.463	\$0.429	\$0.408	\$0.410	\$0.411	\$0.407
Netherlands-----	.314	.359	.336	.355	.412	.421	.401	.411
Denmark-----	.422	.415	.431	.422	.396	.407	.425	.396
Hong Kong-----	.430	-	-	.603	.290	.345	.312	.302
Belgium-----	.396	.364	.352	.356	.359	.331	.326	.320
Finland-----	.344	.400	.410	-	.367	.351	.354	.370
West Germany-----	.336	.392	.406	.482	.455	.336	.326	.343
Yugoslavia-----	-	-	.302	.327	.324	.325	.305	.280
Japan-----	.420	.431	.341	.416	.387	.326	.374	.335
Poland-----	-	-	-	-	-	.304	.281	.310
All other-----	.368	.384	.403	.439	.452	.386	.377	.306
Average-----	.395	.413	.417	.414	.396	.408	.360	.376

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Represents values excluding duty, ocean freight, commissions, brokerage, insurance, and the like. (Since the duty is specific, some of the importers may have failed to exclude some of these charges.)

3/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

Table 10.--Wooden spring clothespins: Producers' quoted prices 1/ of bulk and packaged pins, delivered to points in continental United States, on Oct. 1 of 1957-61

(Per gross)				
Oct. 1 of--	In bulk		In packages of	
	Eastern Zone	Western Zone 3/	Eastern Zone	Western Zone 3/
1957-----	\$0.80	\$0.88	\$1.05	\$1.15
1958-----	.80	.88	1.05	1.15
1959-----	.80	.88	1.05	1.15
1960-----	.83	.91	1.06	1.16
1961-----	.84	.92	1.07	1.17

1/ As in previous reports, the average quoted prices are for small quantities; discounts are usually given for large quantities.

2/ There are other sizes of packages, but they are either confined to a minority of producers or have only a short history of use.

3/ The Western Zone consists of the 11 western contiguous States plus 7 western counties of Texas.

Source: Compiled from data supplied the U.S. Tariff Commission by domestic producers.

Table 11.--Wooden and plastic spring clothespins: Range of individual importers' regular prices for bulk and certain packages of imported pins, f.o.b. port of entry in the United States, in effect on specified dates, Oct. 1, 1956, to Oct. 1, 1961 <sup>1/</sup>

Kind of pin and packaging	(Per gross)				
	Oct. 1, 1956	Oct. 1, 1957	July 31, 1958	Oct. 1, 1960	Oct. 1, 1961
Large wooden spring clothes-	:	:	:	:	:
pins:	:	:	:	:	:
In bulk-----	\$0.60	\$0.58	-	\$0.61	\$0.61
In 18-pin pack-----	\$0.60-.85	\$0.61-.77	\$0.69-\$0.91	\$0.66-1.04	\$0.64-1.04
Large plastic spring clothes-	:	:	:	:	:
pins:	:	:	:	:	:
In bulk-----	1.46-1.50	1.67	1.67	-	-
In 12-pin pack-----	1.18-1.68	1.25-1.87	1.40-1.89	1.10-2.28	1.10-2.28

<sup>1/</sup> No information is available for Oct. 1, 1958, or any date in 1959.

Source: Compiled from data supplied the U.S. Tariff Commission by importers.

Table 12.--Wooden spring clothespins: Average number of production and related workers, number of man-hours worked, and average hourly earnings, in the U.S. industry, 1954-60, and January-September of 1959-61

Period	Production and related workers		
	Average number <sup>1/</sup>	Man-hours worked	Average hourly earnings
		Thousands	
1954-----	399	798	\$1.10
1955-----	437	874	1.10
1956-----	407	817	1.22
1957-----	398	788	1.20
1958-----	347	679	1.28
1959-----	388	803	1.30
1960-----	394	842	1.35
January-September--			
1959-----	380	588	1.30
1960-----	397	621	1.34
1961-----	387	619	1.35

<sup>1/</sup> As in previous reports, the average number of production and related workers attributable to the production of wooden spring clothespins has been calculated by applying the ratio of man-hours worked on such clothespins to man-hours worked on all products to the reported average number of production and related workers on all products.

Source: Compiled from data supplied the U.S. Tariff Commission by domestic producers.