

CERTAIN STAINLESS STEEL FLATWARE

Report to the President on Investigation
TA-201-30 Under Section 201
of the Trade Act of 1974



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MAY 1978

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

COMMISSIONERS

**Daniel Minchew, Chairman
Joseph O. Parker, Vice Chairman
George M. Moore
Catherine Bedell
Italo H. Ablondi
Bill Alberger**

Kenneth R. Mason, Secretary to the Commission

This report was prepared principally by

Larry Reavis, Investigator

with additional contributions by

**William N. Layher, Office of Economic Research
John W. DePauw, Office of Industries**

John M. MacHatton, Supervisory Investigator

**Address all communications to
Office of the Secretary
United States International Trade Commission
Washington, D. C. 20436**



NEWS

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(202) 523-0161

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CONTACT: Hal Sundstrom
(202) 523-0161

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USTIC FINDS U.S. INDUSTRY SERIOUSLY INJURED BY IMPORTS OF STAINLESS STEEL TABLE FLATWARE

The United States International Trade Commission today reported to the President its determination, by a 4-to-2 vote, that the domestic industry is being seriously injured or threatened with serious injury by increased imports of stainless steel table flatware.

Commissioners Joseph O. Parker, George M. Moore, Catherine Bedell, and Italo H. Ablondi made affirmative injury determinations and Chairman Daniel Minchew and Commissioner Bill Alberger found in the negative.

To prevent or remedy the serious injury or threat thereof to the domestic industry, four Commissioners--Minchew, Parker, Moore, and Bedell--voted to recommend increased rates of duty for a 5 year period. Commissioner Ablondi recommended a 3-year tariff-rate-quota system. Commissioner Alberger recommended no remedy.

The Commission majority's remedy recommendation applies to knives, forks, spoons, and ladles having stainless steel handles, valued at less than 60 cents each. Rates of duty for knives and forks valued under 25 cents would begin at 1 cent each plus 55 percent ad valorem the first year, would be phased down by 5 percent ad valorem a year to 1 cent

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each plus 40 percent ad valorem by the fourth year, and would drop to 1 cent each plus 30 percent ad valorem by the fifth year. For knives and forks between 25 and 60 cents, the rate of duty would begin at 0.5 cent each plus 55 percent ad valorem the first year and gradually decline to 0.5 cent each plus 30 percent ad valorem by the fifth year. Spoons and ladles valued under 60 cents would have a duty of 55 percent ad valorem the first year that would gradually decline to 30 percent the fifth year.

The effect of the Commission recommendation will be to increase the duty on stainless steel flatware 42.1 percent ad valorem above the current rate of duty (equivalent to about 17 percent ad valorem in 1977) the first year, 37.1 percent ad valorem the second, 32.1 percent ad valorem the third, 27.1 percent ad valorem the fourth, and 17.1 percent ad valorem the fifth and final year of the proposed higher tariffs.

The Commission investigation was instituted on December 16, 1977, under section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974, upon receipt of a petition filed by the Stainless Steel Flatware Manufacturers Association of Washington, D.C. Thirteen domestic firms, located primarily in New York and New England, make stainless steel flatware. In 1977, U.S. producers' stainless steel flatware shipments amounted to about 16 million dozen pieces valued at \$72 million.

Stainless steel flatware imports during 1977 totaled 48 million dozen pieces, and were valued at \$71 million. The imports amounted to 75 percent of the total quantity of U.S. consumption and represented 50 percent of its value. Most of the flatware imports were supplied by

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the Republic of Korea, Japan, and the Republic of China.

The Commission's report, Stainless Steel Table Flatware (USITC Publication 884), contains the views of the Commissioners and information developed in the investigation (No. TA-201-30). Copies may be obtained by calling (202) 523-5178 or from the Office of the Secretary, 701 E Street NW., Washington, D.C. 20436.

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Note.--The whole of the Commission's report to the President may not be made public because it contains certain information considered to be confidential or sensitive. This published report is the same as the report to the President except that the above mentioned information has been omitted. Such omissions are indicated by asterisks.

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

United States International Trade Commission,
May 8, 1978

To the President:

In accordance with section 201(d)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 (88 Stat. 1978), the United States International Trade Commission herein reports the results of an investigation relating to stainless steel table flatware.

The investigation to which this report relates (No. TA-201-30) was undertaken to determine whether knives, forks, spoons, and ladels, with stainless steel handles, provided for in items 650.08, 650.09, 650.10, 650.12, 650.38, 650.39, 650.40, 650.42, 650.54, 650.55, and, if included in sets, 651.75 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article.

The Commission instituted the investigation under the authority of section 201(b)(1) of the Trade Act on December 16, 1977, following receipt on December 8, 1977, of a petition filed by the Stainless Steel Flatware Manufacturers Association, Washington, D.C.

Notice of the investigation and hearing were duly given by publishing the original notice in the Federal Register of December 23, 1977 (42 F.R. 64446).

A public hearing in connection with the investigation was conducted on February 21 and 22, 1978, in the Commission's Hearing Room in Washington, D.C. All interested persons were afforded the opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard. A transcript of the hearing and copies of briefs submitted by interested parties in connection with the investigation are attached. 1/

1/ Attached to the original report sent to the President, and available for inspection at the U.S. International Trade Commission, except for material submitted in confidence.

The information contained in this report was obtained from fieldwork, from questionnaires sent to domestic manufacturers and importers, and from the Commission's files, other Government agencies, and evidence presented at the hearing and in briefs filed by interested parties.

There were no significant imports of stainless steel table flatware from countries whose imports are presently subject to the rates of duty set forth in column 2 of the TSUS. The import relief recommended herein, therefore, is not addressed to imports from those countries. However, certain recommended relief measures would involve the imposition of rates of duty in column 1 which are higher than the rates set forth in column 2. Should such recommended, or any other, rates of duty higher than the column 2 rates be proclaimed by you it would be necessary for you to proclaim rates for column 2 that are the same as those proclaimed in column 1 in order to avoid being in violation of our international obligations.

Determination, Findings, and Recommendations
of the Commission

Determination

On the basis of its investigation, the Commission 1/ determines that knives, forks, spoons, and ladles, with stainless steel handles, provided for in items 650.08, 650.09, 650.10, 650.12, 650.38, 650.39, 650.40, 650.42, 650.54, 650.55, and, if included in sets, 651.75 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article.

1/ Vice Chairman Parker and Commissioners Moore, Bedell, and Ablondi determine in the affirmative, and Chairman Minchew and Commissioner Alberger determine in the negative.

Findings and recommendations

Chairman Minchew, ^{1/} Vice Chairman Parker, and Commissioners Moore and Bedell

find and recommend that, to prevent or remedy the serious injury to the domestic industry, it is necessary to impose rates of duty, in lieu of the present rates of duty, with respect to U.S. imports of knives, forks, spoons, and ladles, having stainless steel handles, valued under 60 cents each, as follows:

Item	Recommended rates of duty				
	1st year	2nd year	3rd year	4th year	5th year
Knives and forks:	:	:	:	:	:
Valued under 25¢ each	:	:	:	:	:
(TSUS items 650.08,	:	:	:	:	:
650.10, 650.38, and	:	:	:	:	:
650.40)-----	1¢ each	1¢ each	1¢ each	1¢ each	1¢ each
	+ 55%	+ 50%	+ 45%	+ 40%	+ 30%
	ad val.	ad val.	ad val.	ad val.	ad val.
	:	:	:	:	:
Valued 25¢ or more but un-	:	:	:	:	:
der 60¢ each (TSUS items:	:	:	:	:	:
650.09, 650.12, 650.39,	:	:	:	:	:
and 650.42)-----	0.5¢ each	0.5¢ each	0.5¢ each	0.5¢ each	0.5¢ each
	+ 55%	+ 50%	+ 45%	+ 40%	+ 30%
	ad val.	ad val.	ad val.	ad val.	ad val.
	:	:	:	:	:
Spoons valued under 60¢	:	:	:	:	:
each (TSUS items 650.54	:	:	:	:	:
and 650.55)-----	55% ad	50% ad	45% ad	40% ad	30% ad
	val.	val.	val.	val.	val.
	:	:	:	:	:

Under TSUS item 651.75, knives, forks, spoons, and ladles having stainless steel handles will continue to be dutiable at the rate of duty applicable to that article in the set subject to the highest rate of duty including, for such articles valued at under 60 cents each, the rates recommended above.

^{1/} Chairman Minchew, noting that the Commission has made an affirmative determination, has made a recommendation of remedy.

Commissioner Ablondi finds and recommends that, in order to prevent or remedy the serious injury to the domestic industry that he has found to exist, it is necessary to impose a tariff-rate-quota system on U.S. imports of knives, forks, spoons, and ladles, having stainless steel handles, valued under 50 cents each, that are provided for in items 650.08, 650.09, 650.10, 650.12, 650.38, 650.39, 650.40, 650.42, 650.54, 650.55, and, if included in sets, 651.75, of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS).

The tariff-rate-quota system that he finds to be necessary is of 3 years' duration, with the existing column 1 rate of duty applying to imports of such articles entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption within the quotas, and higher rates of duty applying to imports entered in excess of the quotas.

He recommends that the quotas be administered on a yearly basis and that the within-quota amount for each of the 3 yearly quota periods be established at 480 million single units (whether or not included in sets) and be allocated as follows:

Country	Yearly within quota allocation (Single units)
Japan-----	216,812,844
Republic of Korea-----	121,084,872
Republic of China-----	124,709,032
European Economic Community-----	5,051,948
Other-----	12,341,304
Total-----	480,000,000

He further recommends that the following column 1 rates of duty apply to imports of stainless steel table flatware valued at less than 50 cents per piece, entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption in excess of quota:

Existing TSUS items	Rate of duty
650.08-----	9.6¢ each + 12.5% ad val.
650.09-----	21.2¢ each + 6% ad val.
650.10-----	9.1¢ each + 17.5% ad val.
650.12-----	28.6¢ each + 8.5% ad val.
650.38-----	5.2¢ each + 12.5% ad val.
650.39-----	14.1¢ each + 6% ad val.
650.40-----	11.6¢ each + 17.5% ad val.
650.42-----	11.3¢ each + 8.5% ad val.
650.54-----	3.6¢ each + 17% ad val.
650.55-----	19.6¢ each + 8.5% ad val.
651.75-----	The rate of duty applicable to that article in the set subject to the highest rate of duty.

The outside-quota rates of duty are to be applied subject to the following proposed headnote to the TSUS:

If the amount of the duty applicable to overquota imports of stainless steel table flatware valued at less than 50 cents per piece and provided for, or, in the case of item 651.75, dutiable at the rates provided for, in items 650.08, 650.09, 650.10, 650.12, 650.38, 650.39, 650.40, 650.42, 650.54, or 650.55 exceeds the amounts determined by the application of the following rates to the specified items--

TSUS item	Rate of duty
650.08-----	1¢ each + 62.5% ad val.
650.09-----	0.5¢ each + 56% ad val.
650.10-----	1¢ each + 67.5% ad val.
650.12-----	0.5¢ each + 58.5% ad val.
650.38-----	1¢ each + 62.5% ad val.
650.39-----	0.5¢ each + 56% ad val.
650.40-----	1¢ each + 67.5% ad val.
650.42-----	0.5¢ each + 58.5% ad val.
650.54-----	67% ad val.
650.55-----	58.5% ad val.

then the rate of duty provided for in this headnote shall apply in lieu of the column 1 rate.

Commissioner Alberger, having noted the Commission's affirmative determination in investigation No. TA-201-30, and having considered all factors with respect to remedy, recommends no remedy.

AFFIRMATIVE VIEWS OF COMMISSIONERS GEORGE M. MOORE
CATHERINE BEDELL AND ITALO H. ABLONDI

On December 8, 1977, the United States International Trade Commission received a petition filed by the Stainless Steel Flatware Manufacturers Association, Washington, D.C., requesting an investigation under section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 with respect to imports of stainless steel table flatware. On December 16, 1977, the Commission instituted an investigation to determine whether knives, forks, spoons, and ladles, with stainless steel handles, of the types provided for in items 650.08, 650.09, 650.10, 650.12, 650.38, 650.39, 650.40, 650.42, 650.54, 650.55, and, if included in sets, item 651.75 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) (hereinafter stainless steel table flatware), are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article.

The Trade Act of 1974 (Trade Act) requires that each of the following conditions be met before an affirmative determination can be made:

- (1) There are increased imports (either actual or relative to domestic production) of an article into the United States;
- (2) A domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article is seriously injured, or threatened with serious injury; and
- (3) Such increased imports of an article are a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article.

Determination

On the basis of the evidence developed by the Commission in this investigation, we have determined that stainless steel table flatware of the types provided for in items 650.08, 650.09, 650.10, 650.12, 650.38, 650.39, 650.40, 650.42, 650.54, 650.55, and, if included in sets, 651.75 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products.

Further, we find, pursuant to section 201(d)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, that import restrictions as set forth in our findings and recommendations are necessary to remedy such injury.

Increased imports

Imports have risen relative to domestic production and in absolute terms, with the greatest amount of growth occurring after the expiration of the tariff-rate quota that was in effect until September 30, 1976. The following tabulation shows that the ratio of the quantity of imports of stainless steel table flatware to the quantity of U.S. production greatly increased over the period 1973-77.

Stainless steel table flatware: Ratio of the quantity of imports to
the quantity of U.S. production, 1973-77

<u>Year</u>	<u>Ratio</u> (Percent)
1973-----	137.6
1974-----	157.0
1975-----	173.5
1976-----	249.4
1977-----	309.4

Imports also increased in absolute terms. Imports increased in each year but one (1975) during the period 1973-77. In 1973, the level of imports amounted to

30.6 million dozen pieces; in 1976 they amounted to 41.0 million dozen pieces, and in 1977 they amounted to 47.9 million dozen pieces.

Having found that imports increased in both actual and relative terms in the period 1973-77, we have determined that imports have increased within the meaning of the Trade Act.

Serious injury or threat of serious injury

Section 201(b)(2)(A) of the Trade Act provides guidelines with respect to the factors to be considered in determining whether the domestic industry is being seriously injured. The Commission is to consider, among other economic factors, the significant idling of productive facilities in the industry, the inability of a significant number of firms to operate at a reasonable level of profit, and significant unemployment or underemployment within the industry.

Significant idling of productive facilities.--With respect to significant idling of facilities, during the years 1973-77 two firms stopped producing stainless steel table flatware in the United States. These firms are Washington Forge, Inc. (1973) and the Majestic Silver Co. (1977).

Underutilization of production capacity.--In addition to the actual exit of firms from the industry, testimony presented at the Commission's hearing indicated that there is considerable underutilization of production capacity in the domestic industry. Data gathered in the investigation indicate that underutilization of capacity for the entire industry when measured against actual production was about 48 percent in 1975, 1976, and 1977. It is evident, therefore, that the U.S. flatware industry has experienced a significant idling of productive facilities.

Inability of a significant number of firms to operate at a reasonable level of profit.--Information on profit-and-loss experience was obtained during the course of the investigation from U.S. producers accounting for virtually all sales

of domestically produced stainless steel table flatware. Of these firms, six experienced losses on their stainless steel table flatware operations in 1975 and in 1977. Seven firms experienced such losses in 1976. In addition, the ratio of net operating profit to net sales on stainless steel flatware operations for all producers, including Oneida, was lower in 1975, 1976, and 1977, than it had been in 1973 or 1974 and was well below the national average in 1976 and 1977 for all manufacturing firms. Aggregate losses have been suffered by the industry (Oneida excluded) in each of the years 1975, 1976, and 1977.

From the evidence, it is clear that a significant number of firms in the flatware industry are unable to operate at a reasonable level of profit.

Significant unemployment or underemployment in the industry.--The average number of production and related workers employed in the production of stainless steel table flatware declined 27 percent during the period 1974-77 or from 3,245 in 1974 to 2,384 in 1977. Similarly, the number of man-hours worked by production and related workers in such domestic establishments declined more than 28 percent during the period 1974-77. These data indicate that there is significant unemployment or underemployment in the domestic industry.

Threat of serious injury.--Section 201(b)(2)(B) of the Trade Act states that with respect to threat of serious injury, the Commission is to consider, among other criteria, declines in sales, and a downward trend in production and employment within the industry concerned.

U.S. producers' shipments of stainless steel table flatware fell annually during the period 1973-77, from 21.4 million dozen pieces in 1973 to 15.7 million dozen pieces (74 percent of the 1973 level) in 1977. U.S. production fell even more rapidly. U.S. production of stainless steel table flatware declined from 22.3 million dozen pieces in 1973 to 15.5 million dozen pieces (69 percent of the

1973 level) in 1977. U.S. employment of production and related workers involved in producing stainless steel table flatware declined annually since 1974, from 3,245 workers in 1974 to 2,384 workers in 1977, a drop of 27 percent.

Even more importantly, the tariff-rate quota imposed by Presidential Proclamation 4076, which provided a measure of protection to the flatware industry in the United States, was allowed to expire on September 30, 1976. Upon its expiration, imports rose sharply as the additional duties which had been in effect on over-quota imports were eliminated. This has subjected the U.S. industry to the threats of even greater injury by the opening of the U.S. market to unrestricted imports of flatware at market prices well below the price levels of U.S. produced flatware.

On the basis of the evaluation of the factors set forth above, we have concluded that there is serious injury, or threat thereof, to the domestic industry, and that the situation has deteriorated since March 1976, when the Commission reported its affirmative injury determination to the President in investigation No. TA-201-8.

Substantial cause

The Trade Act contains both a definition of the term "substantial cause" and certain guidelines to be considered by the Commission in determining whether increased imports are a substantial cause of the requisite serious injury. Section 201(b)(4) of the Trade Act defines the term "substantial cause" to mean "a cause which is important and not less than any other cause." The guidelines to be considered by the Commission with regard to substantial cause are contained in section 201(b)(2)(C), which states that in making its determination the Commission is to consider, among other factors, an increase in imports (either actual or relative to domestic production) and a decline in the proportion of the domestic market supplied by domestic producers.

As previously noted, imports are increasing relative to domestic production. Data also show that there was a definite upward shift in the share of the U.S. market supplied by imports at the expense of domestic production during 1973-77;

the import share grew from about 59 percent in 1973 to 75 percent in 1977, while the U.S. producers' share of the market declined from 41 percent in 1973 to 25 percent in 1977.

During the hearing there were some who suggested that the failure of the flatware industry to adjust to import competition was a more important cause of whatever injury the domestic industry has sustained. We are not persuaded by the argument that the domestic industry has somehow failed to adjust to import competition. In fact, in our view, increased import penetration over a very short period of time, especially by Korean imports, has frustrated the domestic industry's response to import competition. Nevertheless, domestic firms have undertaken measures to increase their production capabilities. * * * has consolidated its knife making operations in a new facility, and has made many other costly improvements. * * * has expanded its product line, * * * has countered rising material costs by participating in the U.S. Government WIN program, and * * * has retooled existing machines and rebuilt others. Although it is difficult to say precisely how these measures will help the industry in its competition with imports, no one can say with conviction that the industry has completely failed to respond to import competition.

The Commission's recommendation will give the stainless steel table flatware industry a period of 5 years 1/ in which to attempt to adjust to unrestricted import competition. This industry has received special protection during 13 out of the last 25 years. However, at the conclusion of the 5 additional years of protection that we are proposing, if the U.S. producers use their increased profits to modernize their production facilities, they should be able to compete successfully with import competition without additional special protection.

1/ Recommended by the majority of the Commission. Commissioner Ablondi recommends a 3 year tariff rate quota.

Conclusion

On the basis of the foregoing factors, we find that stainless steel table flatware of the types subject to this investigation is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing the like or directly competitive products.

Concurring Affirmative Views of
Vice Chairman Joseph O. Parker

I concur, in general, with the views expressed by those Commissioners who also made an affirmative determination in this investigation and with the views of Chairman Minchew and Commissioners Moore and Bedell as to the import relief we have recommended. In August 1971, following an investigation and report under the authority of section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930 by the U.S. Tariff Commission, the President, in accordance with Article XXVIII of the General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade, established a tariff-rate quota on stainless steel table flatware. As a result of this action, additional duties were assessed on imports in excess of the quotas established under the tariff-rate quota. By its terms, the tariff-rate quota proclaimed was to be effective until September 30, 1976, unless extended by the President.

In September 1975, the Stainless Steel Flatware Manufacturers Association filed a petition with the Commission under section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 and the Commission instituted an investigation to determine if imports of stainless steel and other types of flatware were being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry. The Commission made an affirmative determination in that investigation and recommended import relief to the President in the form of a modification and extension of the existing tariff-rate quota previously established by the President. No action was taken by the President with respect to the Commission's recommendation, and the

tariff-rate quota then in effect expired on September 30, 1976. The present investigation is also being conducted under section 201 of the Trade Act following receipt of a petition filed by the Stainless Steel Flatware Manufacturers Association.

Immediately after the termination of the tariff-rate quota, there was a further sharp increase in imports of stainless steel table flatware. Such imports totaled almost 15 million dozen pieces in the last quarter of 1976; for the year they amounted to 40 million dozen pieces, approximately 12 million dozen pieces above the level of imports in 1975. In 1977, total imports increased again to approximately 48 million dozen pieces. Imports, by this time, had captured approximately three-quarters of the domestic market.

While imports and apparent domestic consumption of stainless steel table flatware were increasing in 1976 and 1977, domestic production and domestic shipments declined in 1976 and again in 1977, reaching their lowest levels for the 1973-77 period.

In 1976 and 1977, the ratio of domestic production to domestic capacity was well below 1973 and 1974 levels. The average number of production and related workers producing stainless steel table flatware declined in both years to a low for the 1973-77 period. The number of hours worked by such employees was also lower in both 1976 and 1977 than in the previous 3 years. While the ratio of net operating profit to net sales increased slightly in both 1976 and 1977, it remained below that achieved in both 1973 and 1974.

In my judgment, there is no question that increased imports are a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry. Imports have increased by approximately 65 percent since 1975. Domestic shipments, which accounted for approximately 36 percent of apparent domestic consumption in 1975, accounted for less than 25 percent of apparent domestic consumption in 1977.

The importer witnesses contended that the failure of the domestic industry to adjust to import competition is a more important cause of injury than increased imports. In my judgment, this contention is not persuasive. The efforts made by the domestic industry to adjust to import competition have been frustrated by the sharp increase in lower priced imports, particularly from new supplying areas such as the Republic of Korea. Although it is difficult to measure the impact of the efforts which the industry has made, it cannot be said that the industry has not attempted to become more competitive as a means of meeting import competition.

Under the Commission's recommendation, the domestic stainless steel table flatware industry will have a period of 5 years in which to attempt to further adjust to unrestricted import competition. Although this industry has had the benefits of duties in excess of the regular duties for a number of years, it is my belief that it needs and qualifies under the statute for the relief recommended for the ensuing 5 years.

Recommendation on remedy

The remedy which the Commission has recommended differs to some extent from the remedy recommendation made in 1976, which never became effective.

It is somewhat more restrictive and, in my opinion, is better suited to meet the conditions facing the domestic industry. The remedy recommendation made by the Commission is simpler and easier to administer than the remedy which expired in 1976. The recommended tariff increase furnishes a level of protection in the form of additional duties at a level above those which expired in 1976 and will apply to a greater portion of the imports of such flatware because they will apply to all such imports having a value of less than 60 cents instead of the lower 25 cent price break level. The use of a higher price break level is more realistic in view of inflation and other current factors. This additional protection should be more effective in stabilizing market conditions while providing a reasonable period of time and opportunity for the domestic industry to make the hard business decisions that lie before it in order to make the adjustments necessary for it to remain viable. Inasmuch as the Trade Act of 1974 contemplates that relief may be provided for only a temporary period, the relief recommended herein may provide a final opportunity for this industry to have the benefit of import relief while seeking to improve its competitive position and adjust to import competition.

NEGATIVE VIEWS
OF CHAIRMAN DANIEL MINCHEW AND COMMISSIONER BILL ALBERGER

On the basis of the evidence developed by the Commission in this investigation, we determine that stainless steel table flatware of the types described in the notice, are not being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or threat of serious injury, to the domestic industry producing the like or directly competitive products.

The Trade Act of 1974 (Section 201(b)(1)) requires that each of the following conditions be met before an affirmative determination can be made.

- (1) There are increased imports (either actual or relative to domestic production) of an article into the United States;
- (2) A domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article is seriously injured, or threatened with serious injury; and
- (3) Such increased imports of an article are a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article.

Specifically, we find that the second criterion under Section 201(b)(1), as set forth above, has not been met -- the domestic industry defined below is not seriously injured nor is it threatened with serious injury.

The Domestic Industry

In our opinion the domestic industry which is alleged to be seriously injured consists of the facilities in the United States devoted to the production of stainless steel table flatware.

Increased Imports

From 1973 to 1977 imports of stainless steel table flatware have increased from 30.6 million dozen pieces to 47.9 million dozen, an increase of 56 percent. Relative to U.S. production, imports of stainless steel table flatware have increased in each year since 1973. For the 5-year period under investigation, the ratio of stainless steel table flatware imports to production has grown from 137.6 percent to 309.4 percent. Imports by domestic producers have accounted for a significant portion of this increase. However, even excluding their imports, we find increased imports by non-producers, both absolutely and relatively, throughout the period. Clearly, this first criterion is satisfied. Imports have increased.

Serious Injury

The Trade Act does not define the term "serious injury" but does provide guidelines for consideration. Under section 201(b)(2) the Commission is to take into account "all economic factors which it considers relevant, including (but not limited to) -- A . . . , the significant idling of productive facilities in the industry, the inability of a significant number of firms to operate at a reasonable level of profit, and significant unemployment within the industry . . ."

We have also considered and analyzed other economic developments in the industry to determine whether serious injury exists. These include: (1) efforts to compete effectively with imports, including expenditures for research, development, and plant expansion; (2) production, shipment, and inventory levels; and (3) price levels.

The domestic stainless steel flatware industry has been the subject of several prior investigations by this Commission.^{1/} Most of these have resulted in the imposition of some form of relief for the industry.^{2/} The most recent period of protection ended in September of 1976. We believe that our consideration of serious injury ought to give due consideration to industry performance since the removal of the tariff rate quota.

Idle facilities -- Since September of 1976, one firm, Majestic Silver Company, has ceased domestic production (at the end of 1977) and has begun importing. Aggregate capacity utilization has increased slightly for the industry since 1975. It is, however, just above the 50% level. We feel facilities in the industry, with the exception of the largest firm, are idled significantly.

Profits -- Net operating profits and the ratio of net operating profit to net sales for the U.S. industry have increased annually since 1975. For stainless steel table flatware operations of the U.S. producers, net operating profits increased from \$4.2 million to over \$5.7 million between 1975 and 1977, and the ratio of net operating profits to net sales climbed from 4.9 percent to 6.5 percent during the same period.

^{1/} Investigation under Trade Agreement Extension Act of 1951 and Tariff Act of 1930 (TC Rept. No. 7-61, January 1958, and supplement, July 1959); investigation under the Trade Expansion Act (TEA) of 1962 (TC Publication 152, April 1965); investigation under TEA (TC Publication 217, 1967); investigation under section 332 of Tariff Act of 1930 (TC Publication 305, December 1969); investigation under Trade Act of 1974 (USITC Publication 759, March 1976).

^{2/} From November 1, 1959 to October 11, 1967, and from October 1, 1971 to September 30, 1976, imports of stainless steel flatware were subject to a tariff-rate quota.

Four firms, accounting for better than 75% of net sales in the industry in each of the last 3 years, have all operated at profitable levels. The remaining firms have done poorly, suffering in some cases significant losses. However, the overall picture for the industry is good, and the trend is positive.

Employment -- From 1976 to 1977, employment declined about one percent, but man-hours worked increased. The declines in employment were greater during the most recent tariff rate quota than they are now. Some of the decrease may be the end result of some improvements in technology and productivity made by the more successful firms.

Industry efforts to compete -- During the hearings, several charges were made that the domestic industry has failed to take advantage of extended periods of protection from imports to modernize plants and enable themselves to compete against imports without benefit of additional tariffs or quotas. Only four U.S. producers reported such efforts being made. Aside from Oneida, the largest producer, the others making efforts to compete are not yet profitable. Three profitable firms did not indicate such efforts, yet they appear to be competitive.

Production, Shipments and Inventory -- U.S. production continues to decline, with the largest drop being from 1974 to 1975, a year of recession. Since 1975, the declines have probably been primarily related to declining capacity, as capacity utilization has increased slightly. Shipments have paralleled the changes in production, declining less significantly (23%). Inventories of domestic production have declined absolutely from 1973-77, and have remained at about 27% of shipments. Inventories of imported flatware held by U.S. producers has, interestingly, increased significantly, particularly since 1975.

Prices -- The average production cost per dozen of U.S. produced stainless steel table flatware has increased less than the average shipment value per dozen over the past 5 years. Thus, there is no evidence of price suppression. Meanwhile, average value of imports has been consistently lower than U.S. produced products, and the gap may be widening. We thus have an industry whose prices are rising faster than costs complaining about lower priced imports.

Threat of Serious Injury

Section 201(b)(2) of the Trade Act requires that the Commission consider all economic factors which it considers relevant with respect to the threat of serious injury, including but not limited to "a decline in sales, a higher and growing inventory, and a downward trend in production, profits, ...wages or employment (or increasing underemployment)."

The question is whether serious injury is clearly imminent if import trends continued unabated.

Examination of these factors shows sales and production and employment declining but at significantly lower rates of decline than during the last period of import relief. Profits are trending upward, as are man-hours worked. Inventories of domestically produced products are declining.

Conclusions

Considering all of these economic factors, we conclude that the domestic industry is not being "seriously injured" within the meaning of that term in the Trade Act. While some factors indicate problems for this industry, there

are some significant positive signs as well. At least 75% of this industry seems to be very healthy, while the remainder is suffering some injury. The trends, however, appear to be generally positive, and we find no evidence that things will get worse. Thus, the threat of serious injury also does not exist.

Additional Views of Chairman Daniel Minchew and Commissioners
George M. Moore and Catherine Bedell With Respect to
Recommendations of Remedy

In view of the determination 1/ that increased imports of stainless steel table flatware are a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry, we have designed our recommended system of relief to be more restrictive than our previous recommendation (USITC Investigation TA-201-8, March 1976). As contemplated by the statute, the recommended system should facilitate adjustment of the domestic industry to import competition. Mere protection is insufficient. The present case concerns an industry that has a long history of appearances before the Commission, and a long history of experiencing protection without resultant adjustment. Thus, it is especially important in this case, and in accord with the basic intent of section 201 of the Trade Act, to devise a remedy that will break the syndrome of the past and permit as well as encourage the domestic industry to make those adjustments that will enable it to function effectively in the future without protection.

Consistent with this broad objective, an adequate remedy should aim to achieve the optimum level of production by all segments of the U.S. stainless steel flatware industry, with the "optimum level" being defined as the most commercially viable level of output rather than necessarily the highest such level. Over the five-year period during which the remedy is to be in effect, the reaching of such an optimum level would allow U.S. producers to maximize profits at present price levels (allowing for price increases no greater than the general rate of inflation) by spreading their fixed costs of production over a greater volume of output without straining capacity. The net result should be increased profits over the five-year period that should be used, in large part, for

1/ Chairman Minchew determined in the negative in the investigation with regard to the question of injury, but after carefully studying the alternative remedies that the Commission may consider, recommends, along with Vice Chairman Parker and Commissioners Moore and Bedell, that remedy which will most effectively prevent or remedy the injury, or threat thereof, that the majority of the Commission found to exist. See Asparagus: Report to the President on Investigation No. TA-201-4. . . ., USITC Pub. No. 755 at 20 (Jan. 1976) and High Carbon Ferrochromium: . . . Investi-
gation No. TA-201-28 . . ., USITC Pub. No. 845 at 17 n. 1 (Dec. 1977) for full discussion of the responsibilities, as interpreted by Chairman Minchew, for all Commissioners to participate in a remedy recommendation.

modernization of plant and equipment, thus allowing the U.S. producers to compete more effectively with imports when the remedy period expires. The optimum level of production for the U.S. industry is estimated at 26-28 million dozen pieces per year.

It should be noted that the remedy recommended applies only to stainless steel flatware valued at under 60 cents each. Evidence before the Commission indicates that imports valued at 60 cents or more each account for an insignificant share of U.S. imports and apparent U.S. consumption. The bulk of U.S. imports are valued so far below 60 cents each that there will be no appreciable change in product mix from lower valued imports to those valued at 60 cents or more each in an attempt to avoid the higher duties applicable to imports valued at less than 60 cents each. As a result, no increases in duty are recommended for imports valued at 60 cents or more each.

To accomplish the foregoing objectives, we believe the best remedy recommendation consists of an increase in tariffs on stainless steel flatware. The recommended remedy is based on careful forecasts of total domestic demand for stainless steel flatware over the five-year period of relief. Given these forecasts, the recommendations aim for a target rate of 80-85 percent capacity utilization in the domestic industry-- a rate, based on the industry's own forecasts of capacity, which will maximize output, employment, and profits but not push output so far as to create seriously rising unit costs and inflationary pressures. The achievement of the target rate of capacity utilization, together with the staged reduction in the duty levels after the first year of protection, should have at least three results: (1) the domestic industry will realize increased output and employment in the short run; (2) it will obtain the maximum profits (consistent with relative stability) that can be plowed back into modernization-oriented investment which ultimately will lower its unit costs to more competitive levels; and (3) the industry will

have sufficient certainty of protection to prepare effectively for the competitive environment that will exist when protection is removed after five years.

Because the recommended remedy is based on forecasts, the Commission requests that the President, if the recommendation is adopted, direct the Commission to periodically monitor developments and, if necessary, revise its forecasts with a view toward recommending any modifications in relief necessary to meet the economic targets set for the industry.

We are aware that section 203(h)(2) of the Trade Act provided that--

To the extent feasible, any import relief provided pursuant to this section for a period of more than 3 years shall be phased down during the period of such relief, with the first reduction of relief taking effect no later than the close of the day which is 3 years after the day on which such relief first took effect.

Accordingly, the recommended tariff increase in stainless steel flatware is reduced by 5 percent each year for the first 4 years of relief and by 10 percent for the final year of relief.

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF COMMISSIONER ITALO H. ABLONDI WITH
REGARD TO RECOMMENDATIONS OF REMEDY

The tariff-rate quota system that I have recommended sets the within quota imports at a level that will allow for U.S. consumption needs during the period the system is in effect and which will allow U.S. production to increase to a more efficient level without straining U.S. producers' capacity limitations. Thus, the system will prevent or remedy the injury, to the domestic industry without burdening U.S. consumers with substantially higher prices or shortages in the marketplace.

I have recommended that the quota be allocated on a country-by-country basis (based on the 1972-75 period I have found to be representative) giving recognition to the historical pattern of U.S. imports over the representative period.

I have found the most recent period that is representative of imports of stainless-steel table flatware to be the period 1972-75, during which the most recent tariff rate quota was in effect. During that period, a substantial and increasing share of the imports were in excess of the quota levels and were entered at the substantially higher over-quota rates of duty. For that reason, I do not feel that the existence of the tariff rate quota makes the period unrepresentative.

I do not consider any part of the period October 1976 to the present to be representative of imports. Imports, especially from the Republic of Korea, grew at an astounding rate during that period, and appear not to have grown as a result of demand for flatware in the United States but as a hedge against possible future import restriction. This is corroborated by evidence that nearly half of the U.S. imports from Korea in 1976 and 1977 was for inventory and, as of December 31, 1977, had not been sold in the U.S. market. This importation for inventory makes 1976 and 1977 unrepresentative for my purposes.

The over-quota rates of duty I have recommended are designed to restrain imports from exceeding the quota levels recommended but, in the case of unusual demand situations, not to absolutely prohibit those imports. The increases in the over quota rates of duty have all been made in the specific duties in question. This rate increase technique impacts more heavily on merchandise having low unit values, which accounts for the bulk of recent imports, and which has the most injurious impact on the domestic industry. Further, I have recommended that the tariff-rate-quota system not apply to imports valued at 50 cents or more each. Such imports are insignificant in comparison to lower valued imports, and even smaller in comparison with U.S. consumption.

The remedy formula I have chosen is designed to remedy the injury to the domestic industry without impacting harshly on the U.S. consumer through exorbitant price increases or shortages in the market place. The industry in 1977 was at its most profitable level since 1975. The remedy I have recommended should result in substantial annual increases in production which should, in turn, result in improved profitability for the U.S. industry. It is my intention that the U.S. producers

utilize anticipated profits over the 3-year period of my proposed tariff-rate quota to invest in more efficient flatware manufacturing facilities. In my opinion this will enable them to compete effectively with imports when the import restraints expire.

In my opinion, the remedy chosen by the Commission majority exceeds the minimum requirements for the remedy--that being to bring the industry to a level of profitability that will allow it to adjust to unrestricted import competition at the expiration of the remedy--and in so doing, it places a particularly unfair burden on the U.S. consuming public. The goal of U.S. production of 26-28 million dozen pieces per year appears unrealistically high. That production level is equal to the highest production level ever achieved by the U.S. industry, and that level was reached only in 1967, when the U.S. industry included many more producers than it does today. In order to achieve this high level of production, the Commission majority has recommended a duty increase on all imports of stainless steel table flatware valued under 60 cents per piece, that averages over 42 percent ad valorem for the first year, in comparison to an average duty on all imports in 1977, of only 17 percent ad valorem. This remedy would result in enormous price increases in imports and an increasing share of U.S. consumption accounted for by predominantly higher valued U.S.-produced flatware. Overall, the U.S. consumer, especially those in lower income brackets, will be hit with enormous price increases which will result in far fewer sales of stainless steel table flatware than would have occurred otherwise. Although U.S. production will increase, perhaps to the targeted levels, U.S. imports will decline more rapidly, and consumers will purchase fewer pieces of stainless steel table flatware. The net loss in total U.S. sales projected

for U.S. producers and importers combined is nearly 16 million dozen pieces for the first year of the Commissions' remedy. This is equivalent to a quarter of total U.S. sales of stainless steel table flatware in 1977. Over the entire 5-year term of the Commission's remedy, the lost sales owing to higher prices, is expected to amount to 63 million dozen pieces.

Thus, in my opinion, the remedial action of a 3-year tariff-rate quota will facilitate adjustment of the industry to import competition, and provide an adequate supply of stainless steel table flatware for the U.S. market.

Additional Views of Commissioner Bill Alberger
With Regard to Remedy

While I feel that a negative vote on the issue of injury does not preclude a Commissioner from voting on remedy questions, I believe that it is more proper for me to recommend no remedy in this case.

As I explained in our report to the President on Citizens Band Radio Transceivers,^{1/} I feel that our statutory voting procedures would allow me to participate in a remedy recommendation. The amendments to our voting procedure laid down in the Tax Reform Act of 1976 ^{2/} were, in my opinion, added to enhance the override options of Congress, and the fullest possible participation on a remedy is desired.

However, the House Ways and Means Committee Report acknowledges that Commissioners have customarily abstained from voting on remedy where they have found negatively on injury, even though this customary practice has no basis in law.^{3/} I conceded in my prior statement on this question that as a matter of policy, not as a matter of law, a remedy vote might occasionally be inappropriate.^{4/} In the prior case I found serious injury to the domestic industry, but differed with the Commission as to the substantiality

^{1/} Citizens Band (CB) Radio Transceivers: Report to the President on Investigation No. TA-201-29, USITC Publication 852, February 1978.

^{2/} P.L. 94-455 (Title XXIV), amending 19 USC §1130(d)

^{3/} U.S. House of Representatives, Report of the Committee on Ways and Means to Accompany H.R. 13396, H. Rept. No. 94-1088 (94th Cong., 2nd Sess.) 1976 at p.8

^{4/} Citizens Band Radio Transceivers, Report to the President, at p. 36.

of the cause.^{5/} In this case, however, I feel quite strongly that the domestic industry is generally healthy, and that no remedy would help the few domestic producers who are experiencing difficulty in meeting the challenge of larger domestic competitors.

In this situation, I do not see the compelling policy reasons for my participation that justified my previous remedy recommendation. In fact, I qualified my participation on remedy in the previous case by noting "my position would perhaps be different if I had found no injury to exist".^{6/} This is such a case, and I do not believe an appropriate remedy can be found.

^{5/} Citizens Band Radio Transceivers, Report to the President, at pp. 29, 37.

^{6/} Id, at p. 37.

INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

Summary

On December 16, 1977, the United States International Trade Commission instituted investigation No. TA-201-30 on stainless steel table flatware (SSTF) following the receipt of a petition from the Stainless Steel Flatware Manufacturers Association, Inc., Washington, D.C. The petitioner alleged that increases in SSTF imports are a substantial cause of serious injury to the domestic producers of SSTF and that an absolute annual quota is necessary for U.S. producers' relief. During the past 25 years the Commission has conducted a number of investigations involving stainless steel flatware. The Commission voted affirmatively at the end of the most recent investigation in March 1976, recommending that the President modify and extend the existing tariff-rate quota on SSTF, which was due to expire later that year. The President took no action, allowing the tariff-rate quota to expire in September 1976.

Stainless steel table flatware consists of knives, forks, spoons, and ladles having handles of stainless steel and commonly used for eating and serving purposes. Design or pattern, weight, length, thickness, grading (balance), finish, knife construction, alloy, and price vary considerably from piece to piece and denote variations in quality. Although it lacks comparable durability, the closest substitute for SSTF is flatware with handles of wood or plastic. Flatware with handles of other materials is either not as durable or not as inexpensive.

At least 13 firms currently manufacture SSTF within the United States, of which two--Oneida, Ltd., Oneida, N.Y., and International Silver Co., Meriden, Conn.--account for ***percent of the value of all domestic SSTF output. These firms and other recent or current U.S. producers also import SSTF to a significant degree and manufacture products other than SSTF. Besides certain U.S. producers, nearly 1,000 firms imported SSTF in 1977, although less than a dozen of these, including the U.S. producers, account for well over half of all imports. With the exception of International Silver Co., Oneida, Ltd., and two other U.S. producers, the most significant importers of SSTF are wholesalers who deal in other imported product lines. By far the greatest proportion of imported SSTF is produced in Japan, the Republic of Korea (Korea), and the Republic of China (Taiwan); these countries accounted for 28 percent, 50 percent, and 20 percent, respectively, of total SSTF imports in 1977.

SSTF is sold principally to two types of markets: (1) Retail, consisting mostly of households, which purchase flatware through department and variety stores and mail-order catalogs or may acquire it through other retail establishments as premiums; and (2) institutional, consisting of restaurants, hotels, hospitals, schools, the U.S. Government, and other organizations that serve food. Whereas the retail market is conscious of design and brand, the institutional market relies more on quality and the availability of replacements.

Price is a heavily weighted factor in the purchasing decisions of both markets.

In the past 5 years not only have imports of SSTF increased absolutely, they have also increased relative to U.S. production. From 1973 to 1977, imports of SSTF have risen from 30.6 million dozen pieces to 47.8 million dozen, or from 137.6 percent of production to 309.4 percent.

For the most part, indicators of the U.S. stainless steel flatware industry's performance show a rapidly declining trend from 1973 to 1975 and either a leveling, slightly falling, or slightly rising trend thereafter. After falling dramatically between 1973 and 1975, production, U.S. producers' shipments, and all employees and production and related workers producing SSTF have continued to decline but at a far more gradual rate. Capacity utilization and man-hours worked on all products and on SSTF in U.S. establishments producing SSTF have either leveled off or gradually increased since 1975.

Since 1973, selected data indicative of the aggregate financial performance of U.S. producers of SSTF reveal a deteriorating trend through 1975 and a recovering trend through 1977. Aggregate financial performance for the members of the U.S. industry obscures a considerable range of performance among them. Most of the smaller firms have reported losses for at least 3 of the 5 years under investigation.

With the exception of 1975, the quantity of apparent consumption of SSTF has increased in every year since 1973. As a percentage of apparent consumption, imports have risen annually from 59.2 percent in 1973 to 75.4 percent in 1977.

Only one U.S. producer-- * * * --made any effort to document lost sales. Of those purchasers of SSTF contacted, most confirmed that they had purchased imported SSTF in lieu of the U.S.-produced item. Because of the U.S. producers' high level of participation in the imported SSTF market, however, it is likely that many producers have lost sales to imports supplied by other producers. Price appears to be the most significant factor in purchasers' decisions to buy imported SSTF over the comparable product manufactured in the United States.

It is clear that the average value per dozen of shipments of imported SSTF has been consistently lower than the corresponding value for shipments of U.S.-produced SSTF by 18 to 35 percent, and the trend is toward the latter. The average value per dozen of U.S.-produced SSTF has increased annually since 1973.

Several U.S. producers reported efforts to compete more effectively against imported SSTF. Strategies have ranged from the purchase of more efficient equipment to the expansion of product lines.

Among the possible causes of serious injury to the domestic industry other than increased imports are: (1) the recession of 1974-75, (2) the unadaptability of SSTF manufacturing equipment, and (3) competition within the industry. The latter condition has certainly contributed to the poor performance of some of the small SSTF manufacturers.

Introduction

On December 8, 1977, the United States International Trade Commission received a petition from the Stainless Steel Flatware Manufacturers Association, Inc., Washington, D.C., for import relief under section 201(a)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974. Accordingly, on December 16, 1977, the Commission instituted investigation No. TA-201-30 under section 201(b) of said act to determine whether knives, forks, spoons, and ladles, with stainless steel handles, provided for in items 650.08, 650.09, 650.10, 650.12, 650.38, 650.39, 650.40, 650.42, 650.54, 650.55, and, if included in sets, 651.75 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing articles like or directly competitive with the imported articles. By statute the Commission must submit its determination to the President within 6 months of its receipt of the petition. Because of the Commission's history of similar investigations, however, it intended to submit its determination approximately 4 months after its receipt of the petition--in this case by April 10, 1978. This date has been postponed to allow time for a more thorough study of remedy alternatives.

In connection with the investigation, a public hearing was held in Washington, D.C., on February 21 and 22 of 1978. Notice of the institution of the investigation and the public hearing was given by posting copies of the notice at the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, D.C., and at the Commission's office in New York City, and by publishing the notice in the Federal Register of December 23, 1977 (42 F.R. 64446). 1/

The Commission has conducted a number of investigations involving stainless steel flatware during the past 25 years. At the conclusion of the most recent investigation, on March 1, 1976 (TA-201-8), the Commission issued an affirmative (5-1) determination and recommended import relief in the form of a modification of the then-existing tariff-rate quota, which was due to expire in September of that year. The President took no action. Having been in effect since October 1, 1971, consequent to the exercise of a Presidential reservation (Proclamation No. 4076) under article XXVIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the tariff-rate quota on stainless steel flatware duly expired on September 30, 1976.

The petitioner--the Stainless Steel Flatware Manufacturers Association, Inc.--comprises 12 domestic flatware manufacturers and claims to represent them in matters of collective concern. Of the 12 firms, however, 1 no longer produces stainless steel table flatware. Alleging that the increase in imports of stainless steel flatware is a substantial

1/ A copy of the Commission's notice of investigation and hearing is presented in app. B.

cause of serious injury to the domestic producers of articles like or directly competitive with the imported articles, the petitioner requests that an absolute annual quota on all stainless steel flatware, equivalent to the average quantity of imports during 1971-75, be instituted for a period of 5 years.

The Product

Description and uses

Stainless steel table flatware (SSTF) consists of knives, forks, spoons, and ladles having handles of stainless steel and commonly used for eating or serving purposes. Among the more usual types of SSTF are teaspoons, soup/dessert spoons, table (serving) spoons, dinner forks, salad forks, dessert forks, and dinner knives, although more unusual items--such as butter spreaders and sugar spoons--fall within its scope.

Other than the primary function for which they are designed, the characteristic which most obviously distinguishes various pieces of flatware is the pattern--the shape of a piece and the design, if any, on its surface. There are thousands of patterns, some with only slight differences, throughout the industry; and, although patterns may be identical or nearly so between competitors, individual producers and importers will almost invariably assign their own names to them. In addition to pattern, SSTF varies in terms of weight, length, gauge (thickness), grading, finish, knife construction and refinement, alloy of stainless steel used, and price. "Grading" refers to the variation of thickness from the end of the handle to the tip of the bowl of a spoon or the tines (prongs) of a fork necessary to properly balance the piece and leave strength where needed in the handle. "Finish" denotes both the extent to which the surfaces of a piece have been buffed and polished and the type of surface, such as "mirror," "satin," or "Florentine." Although SSTF has traditionally been under 10.2 inches in length, a few patterns somewhat over that length have been introduced recently. Neither producers nor importers expect more than cursory acceptance of these items. Nickel and chrome are the most common alloys in stainless steel table flatware, and, generally, higher contents of these metals in SSTF command higher prices. Variations in alloy throughout the industry, however, are minimal, the most common alloys being 18-percent chrome/8-percent nickel, 16-percent chrome/0-percent nickel, and 13-percent chrome/0-percent nickel. In addition to these variables, knives differ according to whether they are of one, two, or three pieces, have hollow or solid handles, or have forged or unforged, ground or unground blades. For the most part, the manufacturing process for knives is independent of that for spoons and forks, requiring different skills and equipment. Knife manufacture begins with stainless steel rods, rather than sheets, and unlike forks and spoons they must usually be forged, ground, and, if of more than one-piece construction, assembled.

According to industry convention, stainless steel table flatware falls into at least eight classes of quality (from lowest to highest: AW, A, A1, A2, B, B+, C, and C+), depending on variations in the product features, except pattern, -described above. Although exact standards may vary among individual producers and importers, higher quality flatware connotes higher chrome content, thicker gauge; greater weight, care in grading, considerable buffing and polishing, and, for knives, a hollow handle and well-ground blade. A single pattern may be incorporated into one, several, or all of these classifications and is priced accordingly. Of the total value of SSTF sold within the United States, industry sources concur that most is of B grade or less.

Sets account for much of the stainless steel flatware sold within the United States--according to some industry estimates, as much as 40 to 45 percent in terms of value. Usually consisting of 50 pieces, a set will most often include 16 teaspoons, 8 soup/dessert spoons, 8 dinner forks, 8 salad forks, 8 dinner knives, and either 2 table spoons or 1 butter knife and 1 sugar spoon.

At present, U.S. and foreign producers are capable of manufacturing SSTF to comparable specifications. Other than a tendency for some Far Eastern manufacturers to substitute more weight for finer grading, no obvious differences distinguish the imported from the domestically manufactured product per se.

The closest substitute for stainless steel flatware is that flatware made only partially of stainless steel, i.e., with handles of other materials. While stainless steel flatware with handles of wood, plastic, or hard rubber is comparable in price with flatware made wholly of stainless-steel, it lacks comparable durability and is usually purchased as a gift. SSTF with handles of animal bone, ivory, mother-of-pearl, or shell, is neither as durable as SSTF nor as inexpensive; it, too, appeals more to the relatively small giftware market. Sterling silver and silver-plated flatware is durable, but it tarnishes and is far more costly than SSTF. To a limited extent, plastic flatware may be substituted for stainless steel flatware, particularly in those institutional situations where the convenience of disposal or a desire to eliminate the cost of washing and sterilization is paramount, as in hospitals or schools.

U.S. tariff treatment

Stainless steel flatware is dutiable under the provisions of items 650.08, 650.09, 650.10, 650.12, 650.38, 650.39, 650.40, 650.42, 650.54, 650.55, and, if included in sets, 651.75 of the TSUS. The current column 1 (most-favored-nation) rates of duty and statutory rates are shown in the following table. All rates indicated have been in effect since January 1, 1972, when the final stage of the concessions granted in the Kennedy round of negotiations under the GATT became effective.

Under the Kennedy round, the rates of duty applicable to TSUS items 650.09, 650.12, 650.39, 650.42, and 650.55 were reduced by approximately 50 percent. The rates of duty applicable to TSUS items 650.08, 650.10, 650.38, 650.40, and 650.54, which were subject to a tariff-rate quota from October 1971 to September 1976, remained unaffected. Imports of stainless steel flatware are not eligible for duty-free treatment under the provisions of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP).

Knives, forks, and spoons with handles of stainless steel: U.S. rates of duty, by TSUS items, as of Jan. 1, 1978 under the TSUS or TSUSA

(Cents per piece; percent ad valorem)			
TSUS item No.	Description	Most favored nation rate	Statutory
	Knives, forks, and spoons with stainless steel han- dles:		
	Knives and forks:		
	With handles not con- taining nickle or over 10 percent by weight of manganese:	1¢ + 12.5%	2¢ + 45%
650.08, 650.38 <u>1/</u>	Valued under 25 cents each, not over 10.2 in- ches in overall length:		
650.09, 650.39	Other-----	0.5¢ + 6%	2¢ + 45%
	With handles containing nickle or containing over 10 percent by weight of manganese:		
650.10, 650.40 <u>1/</u>	Valued under 25 cents each not over 10.2 inches in overall length.	1¢ + 17.5%	2¢ + 45%
650.12, 650.42	Other-----	0.5¢ + 8.5%	2¢ + 45%
	Spoons:		
650.54 <u>1/</u>	Valued under 25 cents each, not over 10.2 inches in overall length.	17%	40%
650.55	Other-----	8.5%	40%
651.75	Sets-----	The rate of duty applicable to that article in the set subject to the highest rate of duty.	The rate of duty applicable to that article in the set subject to the highest rate of duty.

1/ Articles that were subject to a tariff rate quota between Oct. 1, 1971 and Sept. 30, 1976; imports of these articles were reported under the appropriate 7-digit number appearing in items 949.00-.08, inclusive, during the period the quota was in effect.

From October 1, 1971, to September 30, 1976, flatware with stainless steel handles, valued under 25 cents each and not over 10.2 inches in overall length (TSUS items 650.08, 650.10, 650.38, 650.40, and 650.54), was subject to a tariff-rate quota, and imports of such articles were reported under TSUS items 949.00 through 949.08. The quota was allocated on a quarterly and country-by-country basis, and the quantities of quota-type stainless steel flatware which were imported within the quota were dutiable at the column 1 (most-favored-nation) rates of duty indicated earlier. For quantities of quota-type flatware imported in excess of quota, rates of duty were substantially higher--2 cents each plus 45 percent ad valorem for knives and forks and 40 percent ad valorem for spoons. On October 1, 1974, the tariff-rate quota was increased by 6 percent. The quantities of quota-type flatware which were permitted entry at the most-favored-nation rate of duty before and after October 1, 1974, for each source are shown in the following table. Data on imports of stainless steel table flatware by Tariff Schedules of the United States (Annotated) (TSUSA) items and by major sources are presented in appendix A, tables A-1 through A-4.

Stainless steel table flatware: Quantities permitted entry at trade-agreement rates of duty during the most recent tariff-rate quota period, by sources, Oct. 1, 1971-Sept. 30, 1976

		(In thousands of dozens of pieces)			
		Oct. 1, 1971- Sept. 30, 1974		Oct. 1, 1974- Sept. 30, 1976	
Source	:	Quarterly quota :		Quarterly quota :	
		permitted entry	at col. 1	permitted entry	at col. 1
	:	(most-favored-	annual-	(most-favored-	annual-
	:	nation) rate of	ized	nation) rate of	ized
	:	duty	:	duty	:
Japan-----	:	2,750.0	11,000.0	2,915.0	11,660.0
Republic of	:	:	:	:	:
China (Taiwan)---	:	525.0	2,100.0	556.5	2,226.0
Republic of	:	:	:	:	:
Korea (Korea)---	:	400.0	1,600.0	424.0	1,696.0
Hong Kong-----	:	:	:	:	:
European Com-	:	125.0	500.0	132.5	530.0
munity (6 coun-	:	:	:	:	:
tries)-----	:	125.0	500.0	132.5	530.0
United Kingdom----	:	50.0	200.0	53.0	212.0
Other countries---	:	75.0	300.0	79.5	318.0
Total-----	:	4,050.0	16,200.0	4,293.0	17,172.0
	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Tariff Schedules of the United States.

History of Commission investigations on SSTF and relief granted since 1955

On April 11, 1957, the Stainless Steel Flatware Manufacturers Association petitioned the Tariff Commission for relief under section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951. Following a unanimous finding of serious injury (TC Report No. 7-61, January 1958), the Commission recommended withdrawal of trade-agreement concessions. In view of Japan's voluntary limitation of exports to the United States, however, President Eisenhower deferred action on the Commission's recommendation and asked the Commission to report again in 1959. Accordingly, in July 1959, the Commission submitted a supplementary report to the President (TC Report No. 7-61 supp.).

On November 1, 1959, consequent to the Commission's reports, the President proclaimed a tariff-rate quota on stainless steel table flatware (Proclamation No. 3323) under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, section 7(a) of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, and article XIX of the GATT. To comply with Executive Order 10401 and section 351(d)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (TEA), which prescribed procedures for periodic review of escape-clause actions, the Commission submitted annual reports to the President between 1961 and 1963 (TC Publications 73 and 113).

In June 1964, the President requested an investigation under section 351(d)(2) of the TEA and in April 1965 the Commission submitted its report (TC Publication 152). In accordance with the Commission's recommendations, the President proclaimed an increase in the tariff-rate quota retroactive to November 1965 and reduced the over-quota rate on certain knives and forks (Proclamation No. 3697).

As the tariff-rate quota neared the limit of its statutory time period, the domestic stainless steel flatware industry petitioned the Commission again in February 1967. Two of the Commissioners participating in the resulting investigation suggested that the "degree of dislocation in the domestic industry likely to follow the termination of escape-clause restrictions is sufficient to warrant consideration of their continuance" (TC Publication 217). The other participating Commissioner dissented, suggesting that "the remaining escape-clause restrictions . . . can be allowed to terminate without materially impairing the vigor of the domestic industry" President Johnson took no action, allowing the tariff-rate quota to expire on October 11, 1967.

In a letter dated April 10, 1969, the Stainless Steel Flatware Manufacturers Association requested the President to reimpose the tariff-rate quota and over-quota rates of duty that had been in effect from November 1, 1965, to October 11, 1967. On September 30 the United States reserved its right under article XXVIII of the GATT to modify or withdraw the tariff concessions on the stainless steel table flatware provided for

in TSUS items 650.08, 650.10, 650.38, 650.40, 650.54, and 651.75. Shortly thereafter, the Commission instituted a section 332 investigation on its own motion to assist the President in determining whether the trend of imports warranted the use of article XXVIII. The report was completed in December 1969, concluding (with two Commissioners dissenting) that "the injurious effects of imports on the domestic stainless steel flatware industry have been sufficient to warrant serious consideration of some form of relief . . ." (TC Publication 305). On the basis of this report, the United States renegotiated its concessions on flatware under the GATT, and on August 21, 1971, the President established a tariff-rate quota of 16.2 million dozen pieces to be effective October 1 (Proclamation No. 4076). In October 1974 the tariff-rate quota was increased by 6 percent.

Again, in an effort to obtain renewal of the tariff-rate quota as its expiration date neared, the Stainless Steel Flatware Manufacturers Association petitioned the Commission. Accordingly, on March 1, 1976, the Commission instituted investigation No. TA-201-8 under section 201(b) of the Trade Act of 1974 to determine whether stainless steel flatware and other types of flatware provided for in TSUS items 650.08, 650.09, 650.10, 650.12, 650.21, 650.38, 650.39, 650.40, 650.42, 650.49, 650.54, 650.55, 650.56, and, if included in sets, 651.75 were being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article (USITC Publication 759). The Commission issued an affirmative (5-1) determination and recommended import relief in the form of a modification and extension of the existing tariff-rate quota. Since the President took no action, the second tariff-rate quota duly expired on September 30, 1976, 14-1/2 months prior to the most recent petition of the Stainless Steel Flatware Manufacturers Association.

An analysis of the effectiveness of the past stainless steel flatware quotas is presented in appendix D. According to this study, the first tariff-rate quota--in conjunction with official Japanese quotas on exports--led to a significant reduction of stainless steel flatware imports into the United States. The study concludes that the second tariff-rate quota had very little effect on the quantity of quota-type stainless steel flatware imported into the United States.

U.S. Producers

At least 13 firms currently produce SSTF within the United States, all but five of which are located in New England and New York. Two firms--Oneida, Ltd., Oneida, N.Y., and International Silver Co., Meridan, Conn., a division of Insilco Corp.--presently account for*** percent and ***percent, respectively, of the value of all shipments of domestically produced SSTF. None of the other U.S. producers accounts for more than

***percent of this total. In terms of total assets and sales from all operations, the above two firms are also considerably larger than the other U.S. producers. The petitioner--the Stainless Steel Flatware Manufacturers Association, Washington, D.C.--represents Oneida, Ltd., and International Silver Co. in addition to 10 other domestic producers of SSTF. Those firms which have produced SSTF within the past 5 years and their quantity, value, and relative shares of shipments of domestically produced SSTF in 1977 are shown in table 1. (Similar data for 1973-77 are presented in tables A-5 through A-13 in app. A.) Since 1973, two firms--Washington, Forge, Inc., Englishtown, N.J., and the Majestic Silver Co., New Haven, Conn.--have ceased production of SSTF.

Oneida, Inc., International Silver Co., and many of the other U.S. producers of SSTF import the product in considerable quantities. In 1977, imports of SSTF by producers accounted for approximately 47 percent of all SSTF that they imported and produced and U.S. producers project further increases in this figure. International Silver Co., whose ratio of SSTF imports to its total of imports and production of SSTF in 1977 was over *** percent, owns one of the largest SSTF manufacturers in the Republic of China (Taiwan) and imports almost exclusively from that country. Oneida, Ltd., whose imports accounted for *** percent of its combined imports and production of SSTF in 1977, imports from the Republic of Korea (Korea) and Japan. A considerable proportion of the value of domestically produced SSTF, moreover, is incurred abroad, for U.S. manufacturers import much of the stainless steel used in SSTF production. Table 2 shows the quantity of SSTF imports for each U.S. producer in 1977 and the ratio of those imports to their combined imports and production of SSTF, respectively.

Many of the U.S. producers of SSTF manufacture and/or sell products other than SSTF, particularly other household items of stainless steel and other types of flatware. Oneida, Ltd., and International Silver Co. produce an extensive line of bowls, trays, serving containers, and other hollow ware in addition to sterling silver and silver-plated flatware. In 1977 the ratio of U.S. producers' total SSTF sales to total sales of the establishments in which SSTF is produced was approximately 45 percent, while comparable ratios for Oneida, Ltd., and International Silver Co. were *** percent and *** percent, respectively. Total sales of the establishments in which SSTF is produced, SSTF sales, and the ratio of SSTF sales to total sales for each U.S. producer in 1977 are shown in table 3.

For the most part, the U.S. industry sells to its customers through a professional sales cadre, manufacturers' agents, wholesalers, mailorder catalogs, and trade shows. Exceptions are the U.S. Government and some hotels, to which SSTF is distributed directly on a negotiation or bid basis.

Table 1.--U.S. producers' shipments and share of total shipments of domestically produced stainless steel table flatware (SSTF), by firms, 1977

Firm	Quantity : <u>1,000</u> : <u>dozer</u> : <u>pieces</u>	Share of : total : <u>Percent</u>	Value : <u>1,000</u> : <u>dollars</u>	Share of : total : <u>Percent</u>
Oneida, Ltd., Oneida, N.Y. <u>1/</u> -----	***	***	***	***
International Silver Co., Meriden, Conn. <u>1/</u> -----	***	***	***	***
Utica Cutlery Co., Utica, N.Y. <u>1/</u> -----	<u>2/</u> ***	***	***	***
Ekco Housewares Co., Franklin Park, Ill-----	***	***	***	***
The Majestic Silver Co., New Haven, Conn-----	<u>3/</u> ***	***	***	***
Hudson Manufacturing Co., Inc., Santa Fe Springs, Calif--	***	***	***	***
Royal Silver Manufacturing Co., Norfolk, Virginia <u>1/</u> -----	***	***	***	***
Paige Industrial Co., Inc., Lincoln, R.I. <u>1/</u> -----	***	***	***	***
Calder, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. <u>1/</u> -----	***	***	***	***
The Imperial Knife Co., Providence, R.I. <u>1/</u> -----	***	***	<u>4/</u> ***	***
Durable Stainless Flatware Co., Lambertville, N.J. <u>1/</u> -----	<u>4/</u> ***	***	<u>4/</u> ***	***
Reed and Barton Corp., Taunton, Mass. <u>1/</u> -----	***	***	***	***
Vogue Industries, Lowell, Mass. <u>1/</u> -----	***	***	***	***
Washington Forge, Inc., Englishtown, N.J. <u>1/</u> -----	<u>5/</u> ***	***	<u>5/</u> ***	***
Gorham Corp., Providence, R.I. <u>1/</u> -----	<u>6/</u> ***	<u>6/</u> ***	<u>6/</u> ***	<u>6/</u> ***
Total-----	15,727	100.0	71,736	100.0

1/ Indicates membership in the Stainless Steel Flatware Manufacturers Association.

2/ ***

3/ Ceased production of SSTF in December 1977.

4/ ***

5/ Ceased production of SSTF in 1973.

6/ ***

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

Table 2.--Stainless steel table flatware (SSTF): U.S. producers' imports and ratio of imports to their combined imports and production, by firms, 1977

Firm	Imports	Ratio of imports to combined imports and production of SSTF
	<u>1,000 dozen:</u> <u>pieces</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Oneida, Ltd-----	***	***
International Silver Co-----	***	***
Paige Industrial Co., Inc-----	***	***
Utica Cutlery Co-----	***	***
Imperial Knife Co-----	<u>1/</u> ***	***
Reed and Barton Corp-----	***	***
Royal Silver Manufacturing Co-----	***	***
Durable Stainless Flatware Co-----	***	***
Hudson Manufacturing Co., Inc-----	***	***
Vogue Industries-----	***	***
Ekco Housewares Co-----	***	***
The Majestic Silver Co-----	***	***
Calder, Inc-----	***	***
Washington Forge, Inc-----	***	***
Gorham Corp-----	***	***
Total-----	13,963	47.4

1/ ***

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

Table 3.--Total sales of establishments in which stainless steel table flatware (SSTF) is produced and SSTF sales, by firms, 1977

Firm <u>1/</u>	:Total sales of: :establishments: : in which SSTF: : is produced :	SSTF sales	:Ratio of SSTF : sales to : total sales
	: <u>1,000</u> : <u>1,000 dollars</u> :	<u>dollars</u>	: <u>Percent</u>
Oneida, Ltd-----	***	***	***
International Silver Co-----	***	***	***
Paige Industrial Co., Inc-----	***	***	***
Utica Cutlery Co-----	***	***	***
Imperial Knife Co-----	<u>2/</u> ***	<u>2/</u> ***	***
Reed and Barton Corp-----	***	***	***
Royal Silver Manufacturing Co-----	***	***	***
Durable Stainless Flatware Co-----	***	***	***
Hudson Manufacturing Co., Inc-----	***	***	***
Vogue Industries-----	***	***	***
Ekco Housewares Co-----	***	***	***
Calder, Inc-----	***	***	***
Total-----	206,071	93,113	45.2

1/ ***2/ ***3/ Not available.

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

Importers

There were nearly 1,000 importers of stainless steel table flatware in 1977, located primarily on the east and west coasts and heavily concentrated in New York. Of these, fewer than a dozen, including the U.S. producers, have accounted for well over half of the quantity of SSTF imports in recent years. U.S. producers alone accounted for approximately 29 percent of the quantity of total SSTF imports in 1977, and International Silver Co., Oneida, Ltd., and Ekco Housewares Co., are among the largest importers of SSTF within the United States. Table 4, showing the quantity of U.S. producers' SSTF imports and the ratio of these imports to total SSTF imports for 1973-77, reveals the increasing share of total SSTF imports that is accounted for by U.S. producers since 1975. In addition to the U.S. producers, several large department store chains, like *** and *** import SSTF, but the greatest percentage of SSTF is imported by wholesalers who deal in other imported product lines. The largest wholesalers, like *** and ***, order SSTF from foreign samples according to their own quality specifications and frequently even create their own designs. The largest single importers in terms of quantity of SSTF imports and ratio of imports to total SSTF imports for 1973-77 are shown in table 5. With the exception of packaging, importers, including producers, add no value to the imported product.

Foreign Producers

The vast majority of imported stainless steel flatware is produced in Japan, Korea, and Taiwan. In 1977, these countries accounted for 28 percent, 50 percent, and 20 percent, respectively, of a total of nearly 48 million dozen pieces of SSTF imports. Other sources include Hong Kong, and the European Community. Table 6 shows the quantity and value of imports of stainless steel table flatware, by sources, during the period 1973-77. What is most striking in the data is Korea's increasing share of imports--from 27 percent in 1975 to over 50 percent in 1977--and Japan's corresponding decrease--from over 47 percent to 28 percent for the same time period. Taiwan's share has remained relatively constant since 1975.

According to Japanese representatives, the Japanese industry is composed of well over 200 mostly small-scale producers whose production and exports are coordinated by a cooperative, the Japan Export Metal Flatware Association. None of the firms has more than *** employees, and two-thirds have *** or fewer. In contrast, the Korean industry is composed of 7 relatively large-scale manufacturers, employing between *** and *** each. The Taiwanese industry is composed of 11 or 12 firms of various sizes, one of the largest being a wholly owned

Table 4.--Stainless steel table flatware: U.S. imports for consumption and producers' imports, 1973-77

Year	Total U.S. imports	U.S. producers' imports	Ratio of U.S. producers' imports to total imports
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u> <u>pieces</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u> <u>pieces</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1973-----	30,650	6,898	22.5
1974-----	32,784	6,873	20.9
1975-----	28,902	6,307	21.8
1976-----	40,980	10,216	24.9
1977-----	47,855	13,963	29.2

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission and from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 5.--Stainless steel table flatware (SSTF): Imports by the 8 largest importers and ratio of these imports to total SSTF imports, by firms, 1977

Firm	SSTF imports 1,000 dozen pieces	Ratio of SSTF imports to total SSTF imports Percent
***-----	***	
***-----	***	***
***-----	***	***
***-----	***	***
***-----	***	***
***-----	***	***
***-----	***	***
***-----	***	***
Total-----	25,934	54.2

1/ Estimated.

2/ ***

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

Table 6.--Stainless steel table flatware: Imports, by sources, 1973-77

Source	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Quantity (1,000 dozen pieces)					
Japan-----	12,661	13,065	13,712	15,037	13,308
Korea-----	8,254	9,295	7,781	15,957	24,079
Taiwan-----	8,680	9,218	6,475	8,319	9,551
Other-----	1,055	1,206	934	1,667	917
Total-----	30,650	32,784	28,902	40,980	47,855
Percentage distribution, by quantity					
Japan-----	41.4	39.9	47.5	36.7	27.8
Korea-----	26.9	28.3	26.9	38.9	50.3
Taiwan-----	28.3	28.1	22.4	20.3	20.0
Other-----	3.4	3.7	3.2	4.1	1.9
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Value (1,000 dollars) ^{1/}					
Japan-----	24,781	24,754	21,318	27,142	28,306
Korea-----	7,850	9,832	7,769	16,803	29,558
Taiwan-----	7,329	8,062	5,643	7,392	9,921
Other-----	4,390	5,045	5,280	5,442	3,200
Total-----	44,350	47,693	40,010	56,779	70,985
Percentage distribution, by value					
Japan-----	55.9	51.9	53.3	47.8	39.9
Korea-----	17.7	20.6	19.4	29.6	41.6
Taiwan-----	16.5	16.9	14.1	13.0	14.0
Other-----	9.9	10.6	13.2	9.6	4.5
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

^{1/} Customs import value.

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

subsidiary of a U.S. flatware manufacturer, International Silver Co. In 1976, representatives from these countries indicated that their respective stainless steel flatware industries were operating at two-thirds to three-fourths of capacity.

U.S. Market

SSTF is sold principally to two types of markets--retail and institutional. The retail market consists largely of households, which purchase flatware through department stores, variety stores, specialty shops, and mail-order catalogs, or may acquire it through other retail establishments as premiums. For promotional and related purposes, retail establishments such as service stations, breakfast food manufacturers, and savings-stamp organizations may distribute flatware to households at little or no cost. U.S. producers refer to flatware distributed thusly as "premium ware" and the buyers of this ware as the "premium ware market."

The institutional market--to which producers and importers sell either on a bid basis or through professional salesmen, selling agents, wholesalers, and trade shows--includes airlines, restaurants, cafeterias, hospitals, hotels, nursing homes, schools, the U.S. Government, and other organizations that serve food. Although some manufacturers and importers specialize in serving just one of these markets, most, including the large manufacturers, serve all of them in varying proportions.

The retail market is by far the largest purchaser of SSTF in the United States in terms of both quantity and value. Table 7 and tables A-35 and A-36 in appendix A show the distribution of U.S. producers' shipments of SSTF, importers' shipments, and total U.S. consumption by type of market for recent years. In the retail market, SSTF is sold in a wide variety of patterns and qualities and the bulk of sales consists of sets. Among the most heavily weighted criteria in the retail market's purchasing decisions are price, design, and prestige of brand or source.

In the institutional market's purchasing decisions, price is also an important factor, but the importance of quality far outweighs that of design. The prestige of brand, moreover, is far less a consideration. The institutional market normally favors simple patterns, reflecting a need for ease in cleaning, and, because they must frequently replace SSTF, institutional users are also concerned with the ability of sellers to provide them consistently with patterns and qualities they have previously purchased. Table 8 shows the quantity and value of U.S. producers' shipments, imports, exports, and apparent consumption for all stainless steel table flatware during the period 1973-77.

Table 7.--Stainless steel table flatware (SSTF): Distribution of U.S. producers' shipments (including imported SSTF), by types of markets, 1975-77

(In percent)

Type of market	1975	1976	1977
Retail stores-----	48.9	45.8	49.4
Institutional or commercial users-----	24.6	26.3	24.4
Premium-ware shipments (including house-to-house canvassers)-----	23.1	25.7	22.7
Other manufacturers-----	-	-	-
U.S. Government-----	1.4	1.1	2.7
State and local governments-----	.2	.2	.3
Other-----	1.8	.9	.5
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Table 8.--Stainless steel table flatware: U.S. producers' shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1973-77

(Quantity in thousands of dozens of pieces; value in thousands of dollars)

Year	Producers' shipments				Imports			Exports	Apparent consumption		Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption		
	U.S. producers	U.S. producers	All others	Total	U.S. producers	All others	Total		U.S. producers	All others	Total	U.S. producers	All others
Quantity													
1973-----	21,369	6,898	23,752	30,650	269	51,750	13.3	45.9	59.2				
1974-----	20,934	6,873	25,911	32,784	239	53,479	12.9	48.4	61.3				
1975-----	16,504	6,307	22,595	28,902	134	45,272	13.9	49.9	63.8				
1976-----	15,989	10,216	30,764	40,980	145	56,824	18.0	54.1	72.1				
1977-----	15,727	13,963	33,892	47,855	135	63,447	22.0	53.4	75.4				
Value													
1973-----	66,519	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u> 44,350	991	109,878	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	40.4				
1974-----	74,485	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u> 47,693	1,020	121,158	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	39.4				
1975-----	65,660	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u> 40,010	643	105,127	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	38.1				
1976-----	68,097	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u> 56,779	692	124,184	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	45.7				
1977-----	71,736	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u> 70,985	935	141,786	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	50.1				

1/ Customs import value not available.

2/ Customs import value.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission and from Official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The Question of Increased Imports

With the exception of 1975, which shows a decrease of 12 percent from the previous year, the quantity of imports of SSTF has increased in every year since 1973. Imports fell from 32.8 million dozen pieces in 1974 to 28.9 million dozen pieces in 1975 and then increased markedly to nearly 41 million dozen pieces in 1976, an increase of nearly 42 percent. Imports rose again, albeit less dramatically, in 1977 to 47.9 million dozen pieces. Relative to U.S. production, imports of SSTF have increased in every year since 1973, particularly in 1976. For the 5-year period under investigation, the ratio of SSTF imports to production has grown from 137.6 percent to 309.4 percent. Table 9 shows SSTF imports, U.S. production, and the ratio of imports to U.S. production for the years 1973-77.

Because of adjustments made in the current investigation to the import data under TSUSA item 651.7545, involving certain sets, total imports of SSTF in 1974 were lower than those reported in the previous investigation involving SSTF (TA-201-8). In effect during the years 1974-76, TSUSA item 651.7545 was a basket category that included sets of certain tools and flatware not wholly of stainless steel. The U.S. Customs Service estimates that only 15 percent of the quantity and value reported for item 651.7545 in the official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce is stainless steel table flatware. Accordingly, only 15 percent of item 651.7545 has been included in the import statistics for 1974-76. Imports of stainless steel table flatware, by TSUS items, are shown in appendix A, tables A-1 through A-4.

Table 9.--Stainless steel table flatware: U.S. imports and production, 1973-77

Item	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Imports----1,000 dozen pieces--	30,650	32,784	28,902	40,980	47,855
U.S. production <u>1/</u> -----do----	22,271	20,887	16,657	16,432	15,467
Ratio of imports to production :	:	:	:	:	:
percent--:	137.6	157.0	173.5	249.4	309.4

1/ ***

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission and from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

U.S. imports of stainless steel table flatware were subject to a tariff-rate quota during the period October 1971-September 1976, with over-quota imports subject to significantly higher rates of duty than the trade-agreement rates of duty applicable to within-quota imports. As discussed in the section of this report on tariff treatment, the tariff-rate quota was administered on a quarterly, country-by-country basis and applied only to stainless steel table flatware valued at less than 25 cents per piece and not over 10.2 inches in overall length. Non-quota-type stainless steel table flatware is essentially that valued at 25 cents or more each, since the importation and production of stainless steel table flatware of over 10.2 inches in overall length is negligible. Quota-type flatware accounted for over 90 percent of total U.S. imports of stainless steel table flatware during 1975-77, while non-quota-type flatware accounted for less than 10 percent during the same period, as shown in tables A-14 through A-17 in appendix A. Imports from Taiwan and Korea were virtually all of quota-type flatware throughout the period 1972-77, while Japan and other sources accounted for most of the imports of non-quota-type flatware. During January-September 1976, 52 percent of U.S. imports of quota-type stainless steel table flatware were entered at the higher rates of duty. For Japan the corresponding ratio was 13 percent; for Korea, 83 percent; and for Taiwan, 61 percent, as shown in appendix A, tables A-18 through A-21.

The Question of Serious Injury or Threat Thereof

U.S. production, capacity, and utilization of capacity

U.S. production of SSTF has decreased in each year since 1973, but at a decreasing rate. From 1973 to 1975, production fell from nearly 22.3 million dozen pieces to less than 16.7 million dozen pieces, a decline of 25 percent. The level of production for the most recent calendar year--15.5 million dozen pieces--is 7 percent less than that for 1975. During the same 5-year period, capacity to produce SSTF has remained relatively stable at around 31 million dozen pieces. There has been a slight decline, however, since 1975. From a high in 1975 of over 32 million dozen pieces, capacity slipped to a little over 29 million dozen pieces in 1977. Capacity utilization dropped from over 73 percent in 1973 to about 52 percent in 1975, where it has since stabilized. For the most part, individual U.S. producers reflect trends in the aggregate data. The relevant data for U.S. production, capacity, and capacity utilization are shown in tables 10 and 11.

Producers' shipments and exports

Although U.S. producers' shipments of domestically produced SSTF have declined in each year since 1973, the decline in recent years is similar to that in production in that it has been at a decreasing rate. From 1973 to 1975, shipments fell 23 percent, from over 21 million

Table 10.--Stainless steel table flatware: U.S. production, producers' capacity, and capacity utilization, 1973-77

Item	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Production ^{1/} -----1,000					
dozen pieces--	22,271	20,887	16,657	16,432	15,467
Capacity ^{2/} -----do----	30,370	31,668	32,084	31,184	29,284
Capacity utilization					
percent--	73.3	66.0	51.9	52.7	52.8

^{1/} ***

^{2/} Based on 1977 product mix and operating facilities at 2 shifts per day, 5 days per week.

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

Table 11.--Stainless steel table flatware: U.S. production, capacity, and capacity utilization, by firms, 1973-77

Firm	1973			1974			1975		
	Produc-	Capa-	Capacity	Produc-	Capa-	Capacity	Produc-	Capa-	Capacity
	tion	city 1/	utilization	tion	city 1/	utilization	tion	city 1/	utilization
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	
<u>dozen</u>	<u>dozen</u>		<u>dozen</u>	<u>dozen</u>		<u>dozen</u>	<u>dozen</u>		
<u>pieces</u>	<u>pieces</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>pieces</u>	<u>pieces</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>pieces</u>	<u>pieces</u>	<u>Percent</u>	
Oneida, Ltd-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
International Silver Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Paige Industrial Co., Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Utica Cutlery Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Imperial Knife Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Reed and Barton Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Royal Silver Mfg. Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Durable Stainless Flatware Co--	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hudson Mfg. Co., Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vogue Industries-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ekco Housewares Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Majestic Silver Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Calder, Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Washington Forge, Inc. 4/-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total-----	22,271	30,370	73.3	20,887	31,668	66.0	16,657	32,084	51.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11.--Stainless steel table flatware: U.S. production, capacity, and capacity utilization, by firms, 1973-77--Continued

Firm	1976			1977		
	Production	Capacity ^{1/}	Capacity utilization	Production	Capacity ^{1/}	Capacity utilization
	<u>1,000</u> dozen pieces	<u>1,000</u> dozen pieces	Percent	<u>1,000</u> dozen pieces	<u>1,000</u> dozen pieces	Percent
Oneida, Ltd-----	***	***	***	***	***	***
International Silver Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***
Paige Industrial Co., Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***
Utica Cutlery Co-----	***	**	***	***	***	***
Imperial Knife Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***
Reed and Barton Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***
Royal Silver Mfg. Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***
Durable Stainless Flatware Co--	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hudson Mfg. Co., Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vogue Industries-----	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ekco Housewares Co-----	***	**	***	***	***	***
Majestic Silver Co-----	***	**	***	***	***	***
Calder, Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***
Washington Forge, Inc. ^{4/} -----	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total-----	16,432	31,184	52.7	15,467	29,284	52.8

^{1/} Based on 1977 product mix and operating facilities at 2 shifts per day, 5 days per week.

^{2/} Greater production than capacity results from working more than 5 days per week.

^{3/} Estimate.

^{4/} Washington Forge, Inc., ceased production in 1973.

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

dozen pieces to 16.5 million dozen pieces, whereas from 1975 to 1977, shipments dropped only 4.7 percent (table 8). Some 15.7 million dozen pieces of SSTF were shipped in 1977. In terms of value, producers' shipments of SSTF fell from a high of nearly \$74.5 million in 1974 to \$65.7 million in 1975 and gradually rose again to \$71.7 million in 1977. Shipments in 1977 were 8 percent higher by value than in 1973.

Exports of domestically produced SSTF relative to total shipments are insignificant. In no year since 1972 have exports exceeded 1.5 percent of shipments in terms of either quantity or value. ***

Inventories

With the exception of 1976, U.S. producers' yearend inventories of domestically produced SSTF have decreased steadily since 1973. The ratio of yearend inventories to yearly shipments, however, has remained relatively stable, ranging from 25 percent in 1974 to over 29 percent in 1976. On the other hand, with the exception of 1975, U.S. producers' yearend inventories of imported SSTF have increased steadily since 1973. Excluding 1975, which skews the data downward, the ratio of yearend inventories of imported SSTF to yearly shipments of these items remained between 56 percent and 62 percent. Table 12 shows U.S. producers' inventories of domestically produced and imported SSTF and the ratios of inventories to shipments for the years 1973-77.

Employment

From close to 7,000 in 1973, the average number of all employees in U.S. establishments producing SSTF declined 19 percent to nearly 5,650 in 1975, after which a decline has continued but at a more gradual rate. The industry has lost only 122 employees, a little over 2 percent, since 1975. The trends for all production and related workers and for production and related workers producing SSTF are similar, except that since 1975 the level of all production and related workers has been somewhat erratic. After declining from 5,574 in 1973 to 4,319 in 1975, a drop of 25 percent, the average number of all production and related workers increased to 4,384 in 1976 and fell again to 4,326 in 1977.

Data with respect to man-hours worked in U.S. establishments producing SSTF by production and related workers partially reflect the trends shown by average number of employees. Man-hours worked by all production and related workers decreased from over 10 million in 1973 to below 7.5 million in 1975, a drop of 26 percent, and then climbed

Table 12.--Stainless steel table flatware (SSTF): U.S. producers' inventories of U.S.-produced and imported SSTF and ratios of inventories to shipments, 1973-77

Year	U.S.-produced		Imported	
	Quantity <u>1/</u>	Ratio of	Quantity	Ratio of
		inventories to	inventories to	inventories to
		shipments	shipments	shipments
	<u>1,000</u>		<u>1,000</u>	
	<u>dozen</u>		<u>dozen</u>	
	<u>pieces</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>pieces</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1973-----	5,707	26.7	<u>2/</u> 4,055	59.1
1974-----	5,243	25.0	4,202	56.4
1975-----	4,598	27.9	3,330	43.6
1976-----	4,711	29.5	5,434	61.5
1977-----	4,357	27.7	6,793	56.4

1/ * * *

2/ * * *

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

Table 13.--Average number of employees in U.S. establishments producing stainless steel table flatware, total, all production and related workers, and those engaged in the manufacture of stainless steel flatware, 1973-77

Item <u>1/</u>	1973 <u>2/</u>	1974 <u>2/</u>	1975	1976	1977
All employees-----	6,954	6,920	5,643	5,623	5,521
All production and related workers-----	5,774	5,638	4,319	4,384	4,326
Production and related workers: producing stainless steel table flatware-----	3,196	3,245	2,531	2,463	2,384

1/ ***

2/ ***

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

Table 14.--Man-hours worked in U.S. establishments producing stainless steel flatware by production and related workers engaged in the manufacture of all products and of stainless steel table flatware, 1973-77

(In thousands of man-hours)

Item <u>1/</u>	1973 <u>2/</u>	1974 <u>2/</u>	1975	1976	1977
All production and related workers-----	10,153	10,103	7,472	7,739	7,889
Production and related workers: producing stainless steel table flatware-----	4,961	5,003	3,648	3,566	3,595

1/ ***

2/ ***

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

slightly by 5.6 percent to 7.9 million in 1977. Man-hours worked by production and related workers producing SSTF fell 26 percent between 1973 and 1975, from nearly 5 million to 3.6 million, remaining relatively steady at 3.6 million in 1976 and 1977. Data reflecting average number of employees in U.S. establishments producing SSTF and man-hours worked by them are presented in tables 13 and 14.

Financial performance of U.S. producers

Selected information indicative of the aggregate financial performance and standing of U.S. producers of SSTF is reported in tables 15 and 16. It should be noted that many firms did not submit financial data; however, because of the dominance of Oneida, Inc., and International Silver Co. in the SSTF industry, it is not likely that the inclusion of the delinquent firms would affect the data significantly. Several of the firms, moreover, have accounting periods that do not correspond to the calendar year, which means that one firm's data may not be strictly comparable with another firm's data or with aggregate data for the calendar year. Consistency with respect to each firm's accounting period, nevertheless, is maintained throughout the 1973-77 period.

From 1973, aggregate performance indicators for U.S. producers of SSTF on their U.S. establishments in which SSTF is produced and on their SSTF operations reveal a deteriorating trend through 1975 and a recovering trend through 1977. The exception is net sales. For U.S. establishments in which SSTF is produced, net sales have remained fairly stable at around \$200 million throughout the period, and for SSTF operations it has increased gradually from nearly \$77 million in 1973 to nearly \$88 million in 1977. After declining from 4.7 percent in 1973 to 1.7 percent in 1975, the ratio of net operating profit to net sales for U.S. establishments producing SSTF rose to 3.2 percent in 1976 and then to 4.6 percent in 1977. The corresponding ratio for SSTF operations fell in a like manner from 8.5 percent in 1973 to 4.9 percent in 1975 and then rose to 6.2 percent and 6.5 percent in the next 2 years, respectively.

The individual performance of many firms has differed significantly from the aggregate. In general, the smaller manufacturers of SSTF have performed far less well than the larger ones. Only four of the reporting firms-- *** --reported profits on their SSTF operations for 1977. Indeed, at least three firms have sustained losses on both their SSTF operations and their overall operations for each of the 5 years under examination. Selected data regarding the financial performance of individual SSTF producers are reported in table 17.

Table 15.--Selected financial data for U.S. producers of stainless steel table flatware (SSTF) on their U.S. establishments in which SSTF is produced, 1973-77

Item	1973 <u>1/2/3/</u>	1974 <u>1/2/3/</u>	1975 <u>1/2/</u>	1976 <u>1/</u>	1977 <u>1/</u>
Net sales-----1,000 dollars--:	199,894 :	195,464 :	202,877 :	202,019 :	200,830
Gross profit-----do-----:	49,782 :	51,238 :	46,914 :	53,105 :	59,924
Net operating profit-----do-----:	9,407 :	5,754 :	3,385 :	6,429 :	9,236
Fixed assets (book value)-----do-----:	<u>4/</u> 17,830 :	<u>4/</u> 18,153 :	27,882 :	27,234 :	27,968
Ratio of net operating profit to net sales-----percent--:	4.7 :	2.9 :	1.7 :	3.2 :	4.6
Ratio of net operating profit to fixed assets (book value)-----percent--:	52.8 :	31.7 :	12.1 :	23.6 :	33.0

1/ * * *
2/ * * *
3/ * * *
4/ * * *

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

Table 16.--Selected financial data for U.S. producers of stainless steel table flatware (SSTF) on SSTF operations, 1973-77

Item	1973 <u>1/2/</u>	1974 <u>1/2/</u>	1975 <u>1/</u>	1976 <u>1/</u>	1977 <u>1/</u>
Ratio of producers' sales of SSTF to their sales of all products made in the same establishments-----percent--:	38.4	41.2	42.2	41.6	43.8
Net sales of SSTF-----1,000 dollars--:	76,841	80,442	85,616	83,806	87,872
Net operating profit-----do-----:	6,524	6,764	4,193	5,170	5,750
Ratio of net operating profit to net sales percent--:	8.5	8.4	4.9	6.2	6.5

1/ ***

2/ ***

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

Table 17.--Selected financial data for U.S. producers of stainless steel table flatware (SSTF) on establishments in which SSTF is produced and on SSTF operations, by firms, 1973-77

Year and firm 1/	Establishments in which SSTF is produced				SSTF operations			
	Net sales	Net operating profit or (loss)	Ratio of net operating profit or (loss) to net sales	Share of net sales	Net sales	Net operating profit or (loss)	Ratio of net operating profit or (loss) to net sales	Share of net sales
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent	Percent	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent	Percent
<u>1973</u>								
Oneida, Ltd-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
International Silver Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Paige Industrial Co., Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Utica Cutlery Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Imperial Knife Co. 2/-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Reed and Barton Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Royal Silver Manufacturing Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hudson Manufacturing Co., Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ekco Housewares Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total-----	199,894	9,407	4.7	100.0	76,841	6,524	8.5	100.0
<u>1974</u>								
Oneida, Ltd-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
International Silver Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Paige Industrial Co., Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Utica Cutlery Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Imperial Knife Co. 2/-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Reed and Barton Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Royal Silver Manufacturing Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hudson Manufacturing Co., Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ekco Housewares Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total-----	195,464	5,754	2.9	100.0	80,442	6,764	8.4	100.0
<u>1975</u>								
Oneida, Ltd-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
International Silver Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Paige Industrial Co., Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Utica Cutlery Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Imperial Knife Co. 2/-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Reed and Barton Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Royal Silver Manufacturing Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Durable Stainless Flatware Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hudson Manufacturing Co., Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vogue Industries-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ekco Housewares Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total-----	202,877	3,385	1.7	100.0	85,616	4,193	4.9	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17.--Selected financial data for U.S. producers of stainless steel table flatware (SSTF) on establishments in which SSTF is produced and on SSTF operations, by firms, 1973-77--Continued

Year and firm ^{1/}	Establishments in which SSTF is produced				SSTF operations			
	Net sales	Net operating profit or (loss)	Ratio of net operating profit or (loss) to net sales	Share of net sales	Net sales	Net operating profit or (loss)	Ratio of net operating profit or (loss) to net sales	Share of net sales
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent	Percent	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	Percent	Percent
Oneida, Ltd-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
International Silver Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Paige Industrial Co., Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Utica Cutlery Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Imperial Knife Co. ^{2/} -----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Reed and Barton Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Royal Silver Manufacturing Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Durable Stainless Flatware Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hudson Manufacturing Co., Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vogue Industries-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ekco Housewares Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Calder, Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total-----	202,019	6,429	3.2	100.0	83,806	5,170	6.2	100.0
<u>1977</u>								
Oneida, Ltd-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
International Silver Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Paige Industrial Co., Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Utica Cutlery Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Imperial Knife Co. ^{2/} -----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Reed and Barton Corp-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Royal Silver Manufacturing Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Durable Stainless Flatware Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Hudson Manufacturing Co., Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Vogue Industries-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Ekco Housewares Co-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Calder, Inc-----	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
Total-----	200,830	9,236	4.6	100.0	87,872	5,750	6.5	100.0

^{1/} ***

^{2/} ***

^{3/} Not available.

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

The Question of the Causal Relationship Between
Increased Imports and the Alleged Injury

U.S. consumption and market penetration of imports

With the exception of 1975, which shows a decrease of over 15 percent from the previous year, the quantity of apparent consumption of SSTF has increased in every year during the period covered by this investigation. Apparent consumption fell from nearly 53.5 million dozen pieces in 1974 to nearly 45.3 million dozen pieces in 1975 and then rebounded to 56.8 million dozen pieces in 1976. Apparent consumption rose again in 1977 to over 63.4 million dozen pieces. As a percentage of apparent consumption, imports have risen annually, even in 1975, when both imports and consumption fell significantly. From 59.2 percent of consumption in 1973, imports have increased steadily to 75.4 percent of consumption in 1977. If imports by U.S. producers are excluded from total imports, the ratio of imports to consumption has grown more conservatively—from 45.9 percent in 1973 to 53.4 percent in 1977, or by only 3.86 percent per year (compound annual rate). Table 8 on page A-22 shows data on apparent consumption, the ratio of imports to consumption, and related data on producers' shipments, imports, and exports.

In terms of value, consumption of SSTF has risen similarly. The value of apparent consumption fell from \$121 million in 1974 to a little over \$105 million in 1975 and then increased sharply to over \$124 million in 1976. The value of apparent consumption rose again in 1977 to \$141.8 million. After falling slightly from 40.4 percent in 1973 to 38.1 percent in 1975, the ratio of the value of imports to the value of consumption rose to 45.7 percent in 1976 and was 50.1 percent for the latest calendar year.

Lost sales

Of the reporting firms, only *** documented lost sales. *** and *** claim to have "none" and *** and *** state that it is "impossible to determine" lost sales and that they have "no way of knowing," respectively. ***, the only firm other than *** to have commented on lost sales at all, merely states that it has "experienced drastic decreases in sales (as much as 70 percent in 1975-76) from most of their customers, who reported that importers were offering large discounts."

*** lost sales were particularly difficult to verify, and they did not specify to what extent their lost sales involved their U.S.-produced versus their imported SSTF. Most of the 12 purchasers that were contacted confirmed that they had purchased imported SSTF in lieu of the domestically manufactured product, but several either

could not or would not identify the domestic source of their imports. Because of U.S. producers' high level of participation in the SSTF import market, it is likely that *** and other producers have lost sales to imports supplied by other producers. A few purchasers on *** list actually identified their sources of imports as being U.S. producers. Nearly all of the purchasers contacted claimed that price was the primary factor in their decisions to purchase imported SSTF over the comparable product manufactured in the United States. A few mentioned their preference for an imported pattern. One purchaser--*** --to which *** purports to have lost sales of 150,000 to 200,000 sets since 1975, reported that promotional assistance has also been a key factor in its decision to purchase imported SSTF. Estimated U.S. sales by types of markets, shown in table A-31 through A-34 in appendix A, indicate that a rapidly increasing share of U.S. sales to the institutional market are accounted for by imports, but that the importers' share of the retail market (the largest market for stainless steel table flatware) was relatively stable during 1975-77.

Prices

Producers and importers were asked to report by country and by channel of distribution their lowest wholesale prices for the patterns for which they had the greatest total value of sales in 1977. That producers and importers who reported did not provide price information for similar patterns and qualities of flatware, however, precludes meaningful price comparisons. In lieu of average unit price per dozen for specified patterns and qualities, average value per dozen was calculated on the basis of value and quantity of imported and U.S.-produced SSTF shipped within the United States. The results are shown in table 18. From that table it is clear that the average value per dozen for shipments of imported SSTF has been consistently lower than the corresponding value for shipments of U.S.-produced SSTF by 18 to 35 percent, and the trend is toward the latter. The average value per dozen of SSTF imports, by sources, is shown in table 19.

Despite the lower average values for imported SSTF, the average value per dozen of U.S. produced SSTF has increased by at least 7 percent a year since 1973. While the average value per dozen increased by 47 percent between 1973 and 1977, average production costs 1/ per dozen increased by only 38 percent.

Data collected by the Commission indicate that nearly all stainless steel table flatware imported into the United States is valued at under \$3.00 per dozen pieces at the port of exportation and is sold in the

1/ Calculated on the basis of U.S. producers' shipments and cost of goods sold.

Table 18.--Shipments of imported and U.S.-produced stainless steel table flatware (SSTF), 1973-77

Year	Imported		U.S.-produced		Ratio of average value per dozen of imported SSTF to average value per dozen of U.S.-produced SSTF
	Average value Per dozen	Quantity <u>1/</u> 1,000 dozen pieces	Average value Per dozen	Quantity <u>1/</u> 1,000 dozen pieces	
1973-----	\$2.56	11,803	\$3.11	21,369	82.3
1974-----	2.48	13,821	3.56	20,934	69.7
1975-----	2.94	14,677	3.98	16,504	73.9
1976-----	2.97	18,662	4.26	15,989	69.7
1977-----	2.97	23,213	4.56	15,727	65.1

1/ Includes only that quantity on which average value per dozen could be based.

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

Table 19.--Stainless steel table flatware (SSTF): Average values and ranges of value of U.S. imports, by sources, 1973-77

(Per dozen pieces)

Source	1974		1975		1976		1977	
	Average value, <u>1/</u> 1973 <u>2/</u>	Average value <u>1/</u> : Range <u>3/</u>	Average value <u>1/</u> : Range <u>3/</u>	Average value <u>1/</u> : Range <u>3/</u>	Average value <u>1/</u> : Range <u>3/</u>	Average value <u>1/</u> : Range <u>3/</u>		
Japan-----	\$1.96	\$1.89 : \$0.56-\$6.30	\$1.55	\$0.75-\$6.00	\$1.80	\$0.66-\$6.30	\$2.13	\$0.66-\$9.86
Korea-----	.95	1.06 : .70- 2.40	1.01	.70- 2.25	1.05	.80- 2.60	1.23	.49- 6.50
Taiwan-----	.84	.87 : ***	.87	***	.89	***	1.04	***
Other-----	4.16	4.18 : <u>4/</u>	5.66	<u>4/</u>	3.26	<u>4/</u>	3.49	<u>4/</u>

1/ Based on customs import value (excludes U.S. import duties, freight, insurance, and other charges incurred in bringing the merchandise into the United States).

2/ Ranges for 1973 are not available.

3/ Based on approximately 25 percent of total SSTF imports.

4/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission and from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

United States at under \$5.00 per dozen pieces. Almost half of the SSTF manufactured in the United States, on the other hand, is sold at prices above this level. U.S. imports and shipments of SSTF from all sources, by value brackets, are shown in tables A-22 through A-30 in appendix A.

Prices at which U.S. producers and importers sold flatware to the retail, commercial, and premium markets for their best-selling patterns in 1977 (in terms of value) for the period 1974-77 are presented in tables A-37 through A-39 in appendix A.

Efforts of U.S. producers to compete with imports

Several U.S. producers reported efforts to compete more effectively with imported SSTF. When it became apparent to the *** in the early 1970's that its efforts to lower production costs would still not allow it to compete with imported SSTF in certain markets, it chose to devote its resources to other lines of business. *** claims to have countered rising material costs by "shopping for and experimenting with cheaper substitutes" and to have partially defrayed labor costs by participating in the U.S. Government's WIN program. (The U.S. Government allows tax credits and provides training funds to firms training and employing WIN participants). *** reports that it has retooled existing feed mechanism and built others to reduce manufacturing time. According to this company, material costs have seriously hampered its efforts to compete. *** has replaced old drop hammers with automatic presses and has consolidated all knifemaking facilities in one new factory at an alleged cost of nearly ***. Between February 1976 and December 1977, ***, claims to have invested more than *** in the purchase and installation of more efficient manufacturing equipment. This equipment includes *** Siepmann knife grinders, *** hot-rolling mill, *** new coining presses, and automatic black-dip equipment. *** improvements on its automatic belt tiners and dust-collecting systems have also increased efficiency. In addition to these expenditures, *** reports that between February 1976 and December 1977 it has "put more than *** engineering hours at a cost of nearly *** into development engineering projects designed to improve methods of manufacturing stainless steel flatware." The company claims to have spent *** in write-offs for development of prototype new equipment, unsuccessful projects, and projects which are currently incomplete.

Possible causes of serious injury to the domestic industry other than increased imports

The 16-percent drop in SSTF consumption in 1975 clearly implies the role of consumer demand in the performance of the U.S. producers in that year. The recession of 1974 and 1975 was occasioned by large cutbacks in consumer spending, which undoubtedly affected the retail market for SSTF to a sizable degree. Another factor contributing to the U.S. SSTF industry's performance is that equipment used for the manufacture of flatware is not easily adapted to the manufacture of other items. During World War II, U.S. producers successfully adapted their equipment to the production of shell casings, but this is generally recognized as the limit of their retooling capacity. Competition within the industry has undoubtedly affected some firms. Certainly this has contributed to the poor performance of some of the small SSTF manufacturers. Indeed, several small U.S. producers have commented that the dominance of the SSTF market by two U.S. producers has contributed to their poor performance as much as, if not more than, increased imports. Inasmuch as Oneida, Ltd., and International Silver Co. have accounted for *** to *** percent of U.S. consumption of SSTF during the past 5 years, it is likely that at least some of their shipments have replaced those of the smaller producers.

APPENDIX A
SUPPLEMENTARY TABLES

Table A-1.--Spoons having handles of stainless steel: U.S. imports for consumption, by categories, TSUSA items, and principal sources, 1972-77

Source and year	Under 25 cents each and not over 10.2 inches in overall length				Other				Total
	Not subject to restrictions		Subject to restrictions		Total	650.5500		Total	
	650.5400	650.5420	949.0440	949.0840		650.5525			
	Quantity (dozen pieces)								
Japan:									
1972-----	0	0	2,374,398	447,673	2,822,071	143,938	0	143,938	2,966,009
1973-----	763	0	1,668,241	409,260	2,078,264	284,901	0	284,901	2,363,165
1974-----	0	0	1,984,654	476,779	2,461,433	160,579	0	160,579	2,622,012
1975-----	0	0	2,054,465	827,486	2,881,951	183,069	0	183,069	3,065,020
1976-----	0	1,238,455	1,477,861	625,628	3,341,944	235,358	61,962	297,320	3,639,264
1977-----	0	3,210,827	0	0	3,210,827	0	338,924	338,924	3,549,751
Korea:									
1972-----	0	0	488,237	1,528,825	2,017,062	3,458	0	3,458	2,020,520
1973-----	855	0	417,244	3,093,247	3,511,346	1,100	0	1,100	3,512,446
1974-----	0	0	490,595	3,696,506	4,187,101	0	0	0	4,187,101
1975-----	0	0	421,827	3,307,371	3,729,198	0	0	0	3,729,198
1976-----	0	2,776,892	284,875	4,101,873	7,163,640	0	0	0	7,163,640
1977-----	0	7,934,798	0	0	7,934,798	0	54,362	54,362	7,989,160
Taiwan:									
1972-----	1,300	0	636,257	1,733,560	2,371,117	2,644	0	2,644	2,373,761
1973-----	0	0	199,054	3,280,776	3,479,830	6,867	0	6,867	3,486,697
1974-----	0	0	264,265	3,929,720	4,193,985	0	0	0	4,193,985
1975-----	0	0	338,778	2,901,274	3,240,052	0	0	0	3,240,052
1976-----	0	1,660,906	353,437	1,812,720	3,827,063	0	0	0	3,827,063
1977-----	0	4,140,332	0	0	4,140,332	0	4,578	4,578	4,144,910
All other:									
1972-----	629	0	200,529	58,831	259,989	119,239	0	119,239	379,228
1973-----	0	0	167,311	72,969	240,280	97,977	0	97,977	338,257
1974-----	71	0	253,171	30,038	283,280	113,411	0	113,411	396,691
1975-----	0	0	54,438	38,305	92,743	159,362	0	159,362	252,105
1976-----	180,149	94,998	98,515	14,645	388,307	103,855	329,679	433,534	821,841
1977-----	0	292,430	0	0	292,430	0	64,426	64,426	356,856
Total:									
1972-----	1,929	0	3,699,421	3,768,889	7,470,240	269,279	0	269,279	7,739,518
1973-----	1,618	0	2,451,850	6,856,252	9,309,720	390,845	0	390,845	9,700,565
1974-----	71	0	2,992,684	8,133,043	11,125,798	273,990	0	273,990	11,399,738
1975-----	0	0	2,869,508	7,074,436	9,943,944	342,431	0	342,431	10,286,375
1976-----	180,149	5,771,251	2,214,688	6,554,866	14,720,954	339,213	391,641	730,854	15,451,808
1977-----	0	15,578,387	0	0	15,578,387	0	462,290	462,290	16,040,677

A-43

Table A-1.--Spoons having handles of stainless steel. U.S. imports for consumption, by categories, TSUSA item, and principal sources, 1972-77--Continued

Source and year	Under 25 cents each and not over 16.2 inches in overall length								
	Not subject to restrictions		Subject to restrictions		Total	Total		Total	
	650.5400	650.5420	949.0440	949.0840		650.5500	650.5525		
	Value (1,000 dollars)								
Japan:									
1972-----	-	-	2,485	451	2,936	514	-	514	3,450
1973-----	2	-	2,341	530	2,873	654	-	654	3,527
1974-----	-	-	2,575	469	3,044	674	-	674	3,718
1975-----	-	-	2,259	894	3,153	761	-	761	3,914
1976-----	-	1,560	1,671	697	3,928	955	249	1,204	5,132
1977-----	-	4,375	-	-	4,375	-	1,591	1,591	5,966
Korea:									
1972-----	-	-	527	974	1,301	20	-	20	1,321
1973-----	4	-	324	2,123	2,451	7	-	7	2,458
1974-----	-	-	426	2,847	3,273	-	-	-	3,273
1975-----	-	-	389	2,421	2,810	-	-	-	2,810
1976-----	-	2,233	228	3,264	5,725	-	-	-	5,725
1977-----	-	6,871	-	-	6,871	-	130	130	7,001
Taiwan:									
1972-----	4	-	352	911	1,263	6	-	6	1,269
1973-----	-	-	122	1,951	2,073	24	-	24	2,097
1974-----	-	-	139	2,737	2,876	-	-	-	2,876
1975-----	-	-	251	1,887	2,138	-	-	-	2,138
1976-----	-	1,079	227	1,185	2,491	-	-	-	2,491
1977-----	-	3,092	-	-	3,092	-	25	25	3,117
All other:									
1972-----	1	-	178	44	222	731	-	731	953
1973-----	-	-	168	76	244	847	-	847	1,091
1974-----	1	-	315	34	350	1,102	-	1,102	1,452
1975-----	-	-	48	40	88	1,655	-	1,655	1,743
1976-----	141	71	95	14	321	982	636	1,618	1,939
1977-----	-	265	-	-	265	-	715	715	980
Total:									
1972-----	5	-	3,342	2,380	5,722	1,271	-	1,271	6,903
1973-----	6	-	2,955	4,680	7,641	1,532	-	1,532	9,173
1974-----	1	-	3,455	6,087	9,543	1,776	-	1,776	11,319
1975-----	-	-	2,947	5,242	8,189	2,416	-	2,416	10,605
1976-----	141	4,945	2,221	5,160	12,465	1,937	885	2,822	15,287
1977-----	-	14,605	-	-	14,605	-	2,461	2,461	17,064

A-14

Table A-1.--Spoons having handles of stainless steel: U.S. imports for consumption, by categories, TSUSA items, and principal sources, 1972-77--Continued

Source and year	Under 25 cents each and not over 10.2 inches in overall length				Total	Other		Total	
	Not subject to restrictions		Subject to restrictions			650.5500	650.5525		
	650.5400	650.5420	949.0440	949.0840					
	Unit value (per dozen pieces)								
Japan:									
1972-----	-	-	\$1.05	\$1.01	\$1.04	\$3.57	-	\$3.57	\$1.16
1973-----	\$3.28	-	1.40	1.30	1.38	2.29	-	2.29	1.49
1974-----	-	-	1.30	.98	1.24	4.20	-	4.20	1.42
1975-----	-	-	1.10	1.08	1.09	4.16	-	4.16	1.27
1976-----	-	\$1.26	1.13	1.11	1.17	4.06	\$4.02	4.04	1.41
1977-----	-	1.36	-	-	1.36	-	4.70	4.70	1.68
Korea:									
1972-----	-	-	.72	.60	.64	5.86	-	5.86	.65
1973-----	4.32	-	.78	.69	.70	5.92	-	5.92	.70
1974-----	-	-	.87	.77	.78	-	-	-	.78
1975-----	-	-	.92	.73	.75	-	-	-	.75
1976-----	-	.80	.80	.80	.80	-	-	-	.80
1977-----	-	.86	-	-	.86	-	2.40	2.40	.88
Taiwan:									
1972-----	3.23	-	.55	.53	.53	2.22	-	2.22	.53
1973-----	-	-	.62	.59	.60	3.47	-	3.47	.60
1974-----	-	-	.53	.70	.69	-	-	-	.69
1975-----	-	-	.74	.65	.66	-	-	-	.66
1976-----	-	.65	.64	.65	.66	-	-	-	.66
1977-----	-	.75	-	-	.75	-	5.46	5.46	.75
All other:									
1972-----	1.06	-	.88	.75	.85	6.13	-	6.13	2.51
1973-----	-	-	1.01	1.03	1.02	8.65	-	8.65	1.48
1974-----	.01	-	1.24	1.13	1.24	9.72	-	9.72	3.66
1975-----	0	-	.88	1.04	.95	10.39	-	10.39	6.91
1976-----	.78	.75	.96	1.02	.93	9.46	1.93	3.73	2.36
1977-----	-	.90	-	-	.90	-	11.10	11.10	2.74
Average:									
1972-----	2.57	-	.90	.63	.77	4.72	-	4.72	.90
1973-----	3.83	-	1.21	.68	.82	3.92	-	3.92	.95
1974-----	.01	-	1.15	.75	.86	6.48	-	6.48	.99
1975-----	-	-	1.03	.74	.82	7.06	-	7.06	1.13
1976-----	.78	.86	1.00	.79	.85	5.71	2.26	3.86	.99
1977-----	-	.94	-	-	.93	-	5.32	5.32	1.06

A-45

Table A-1.--Spoons having handles of stainless steel: U.S. imports for consumption, by categories, TSUSA items, and principal sources, 1972-77--continued

Source and year	Under 25 cents each and not over 10.2 inches in overall length				Other		Total		
	Not subject to restrictions		Subject to restrictions		Total	Total			
	650.5400	650.5420	949.0440	949.0840				650.550	650.5525
	Percent of total quantity								
Japan:									
1972-----	-	-	64.2	11.9	37.8	53.4	53.5	38.3	
1973-----	47.2	-	68.1	6.0	22.3	72.8	72.9	24.4	
1974-----	-	-	66.3	5.9	22.1	58.6	58.6	23.0	
1975-----	-	-	71.6	11.7	29.0	53.5	53.5	29.8	
1976-----	-	21.4	66.7	9.5	22.7	69.4	15.8	40.7	23.6
1977-----	-	20.6	-	-	20.6	-	73.3	73.3	22.1
Korea:									
1972-----	-	-	13.2	40.5	27.0	1.3	1.3	26.1	
1973-----	52.8	-	17.0	45.1	37.7	0.3	0.3	36.2	
1974-----	-	-	16.4	45.4	37.6	-	-	36.7	
1975-----	-	-	14.7	46.8	37.5	-	-	36.3	
1976-----	-	48.1	12.9	62.6	48.7	-	-	46.4	
1977-----	-	50.9	-	-	50.9	-	11.8	49.8	
Taiwan:									
1972-----	67.4	-	17.2	46.0	31.7	1.0	1.0	30.7	
1973-----	-	-	8.1	47.9	37.4	1.8	1.8	35.9	
1974-----	-	-	8.8	48.3	37.7	-	-	36.8	
1975-----	-	-	11.8	41.0	32.6	-	-	31.5	
1976-----	-	28.9	16.0	27.7	26.0	-	-	24.8	
1977-----	-	26.6	-	-	26.6	-	1.0	25.8	
All other:									
1972-----	32.6	-	5.4	1.6	3.5	44.3	44.3	4.9	
1973-----	-	-	6.8	1.0	2.6	25.1	25.1	7.6	
1974-----	100.0	-	8.5	.4	2.5	41.4	41.4	3.5	
1975-----	-	-	1.9	.5	0.9	46.5	46.5	2.5	
1976-----	100.0	1.6	4.4	.2	2.6	30.6	84.2	5.3	
1977-----	-	1.9	-	-	1.9	-	13.9	2.2	
Total:									
1972-----	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1973-----	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1974-----	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1975-----	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1976-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1977-----	-	100.0	-	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	

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

Table A-2.--Forks having stainless steel handles: U.S. imports for consumption, by categories, TSUSA items, and principal sources, 1972-77

Under 25 cents each and not over 10.2 inches in overall length

Source and year	Not subject to restrictions				Total	Subject to restrictions				Total under quota	Total in excess of quota	Total	Total
	With handles not containing nickel and not over 10 percent of manganese		With handles containing nickel or over 10 percent of manganese			With handles not containing nickel and not over 10 percent of manganese		With handles containing nickel or over 10 percent of manganese					
	650.3800	650.3820	650.4000	650.4020		Under quota	Excess of quota	Under quota	Excess of quota				
					949.0060	949.0630	949.0260	949.0650					
	Quantity (dozen pieces)												
Japan:													
1972-----	0	0	0	0	0	1,793,464	257,003	7,100	9,192	1,800,564	266,195	2,066,759	2,066,759
1973-----	0	0	0	0	0	1,264,723	219,356	12,922	840	1,277,645	220,196	1,497,840	1,497,841
1974-----	0	0	0	0	0	1,494,392	365,779	0	0	1,494,392	365,779	1,860,171	1,860,171
1975-----	0	0	0	0	0	1,422,135	570,439	0	0	1,422,135	570,439	1,992,574	1,992,574
1976-----	0	729,194	0	0	729,194	832,057	355,101	0	0	832,057	355,101	1,187,158	1,916,352
1977-----	0	2,053,091	0	1,183	2,054,274	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,054,274
Greece:													
1972-----	5,000	0	0	0	5,000	493,802	678,411	0	19,191	493,802	697,602	1,191,404	1,196,404
1973-----	0	0	0	0	0	652,967	1,511,079	0	5,000	652,967	1,516,079	2,169,046	2,169,046
1974-----	0	0	0	0	0	561,807	1,896,174	0	0	561,807	1,896,174	2,457,981	2,457,981
1975-----	0	0	0	0	0	427,128	1,718,092	0	0	427,128	1,718,092	2,145,220	2,145,220
1976-----	0	1,662,687	0	0	1,662,687	220,810	2,340,711	0	115,598	220,810	2,456,309	2,677,119	4,339,806
1977-----	0	4,696,281	0	0	4,696,281	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,696,281
Taiwan:													
1972-----	0	0	0	0	0	853,835	571,101	0	0	853,835	571,101	1,424,936	1,424,936
1973-----	0	0	0	0	0	663,276	1,125,928	0	0	663,276	1,125,928	1,789,204	1,789,204
1974-----	0	0	0	0	0	599,084	1,367,433	0	0	599,084	1,367,433	1,966,517	1,966,517
1975-----	0	0	0	0	0	675,477	875,687	0	0	675,477	875,687	1,551,164	1,551,164
1976-----	135,628	1,072,953	0	0	1,208,581	477,027	595,149	0	0	477,027	595,149	1,072,176	2,280,757
1977-----	0	2,770,229	0	6,400	2,776,629	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,776,629
All other:													
1972-----	0	0	0	0	0	175,510	13,450	3,882	1,800	179,392	15,250	194,642	194,642
1973-----	2,436	0	0	0	2,436	148,550	22,393	3,325	800	151,875	23,193	175,068	177,504
1974-----	519	0	0	0	519	133,499	29,599	11,667	38,087	145,166	67,686	212,852	213,371
1975-----	0	0	0	0	0	58,177	22,719	30,945	16,780	89,122	39,499	128,621	128,621
1976-----	50,359	38,989	0	29,816	119,164	43,126	3,000	1,201	2,742	44,327	5,742	50,069	169,233
1977-----	0	105,394	0	1,150	106,544	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106,544
Total:													
1972-----	5,000	0	0	0	5,000	3,316,611	1,519,964	10,982	30,183	3,327,593	1,550,147	4,877,740	4,882,740
1973-----	2,436	0	0	0	2,436	2,729,515	2,878,755	16,247	6,640	2,745,763	2,885,396	5,631,158	5,633,595
1974-----	519	0	0	0	519	2,788,782	3,658,985	11,667	38,087	2,800,449	3,697,072	6,497,521	6,498,040
1975-----	0	0	0	0	0	2,582,917	3,186,937	30,945	16,780	2,613,862	3,203,717	5,817,579	5,817,579
1976-----	185,987	3,503,823	0	29,816	3,719,629	1,573,020	3,293,961	1,201	118,340	1,574,221	3,412,301	4,986,522	8,706,148
1977-----	0	9,624,995	0	8,733	9,633,728	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,633,728

Table A-2.--Forks having stainless steel handles: U.S. imports for consumption, by categories, TSUS items, and principal sources, 1972-77--continued

Source and year	Under 25 cents each and not over 10.2 inches in overall length											
	Not subject to restrictions				Subject to restrictions				Total under quota	Total in excess of quota	Total	Total
	With handles not containing nickel and not over 10 percent of manganese		With handles containing nickel or over 10 percent of manganese		With handles not containing nickel and not over 10 percent of manganese		With handles containing nickel or over 10 percent of manganese					
	650.3800	650.3820	650.4000	650.4020	Total	Under quota	Excess of quota	Under quota	Excess of quota			
					949.0060	949.0630	949.0260	949.0650				
Unit value (per dozen pieces)												
Japan:												
1972-----	-	-	-	-	\$1.16	\$1.20	\$1.55	\$1.43	\$1.16	\$1.21	\$1.17	\$1.17
1973-----	-	-	-	-	1.60	1.42	1.49	2.38	1.60	1.43	1.58	1.58
1974-----	-	-	-	-	1.46	1.47	-	-	1.46	1.47	1.47	1.47
1975-----	-	-	-	-	1.29	1.20	-	-	1.29	1.20	1.27	1.27
1976-----	-	\$1.49	-	-	\$1.49	1.38	1.24	-	1.38	1.24	1.35	1.40
1977-----	-	1.52	-	\$2.54	1.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.52
Korea:												
1972-----	\$0.40	-	-	-	.40	.69	.75	.76	.69	.75	.72	.72
1973-----	-	-	-	-	.86	.79	-	.60	.86	.79	.81	.81
1974-----	-	-	-	-	.90	.86	-	-	.90	.86	.87	.87
1975-----	-	-	-	-	.93	.79	-	-	.93	.79	.82	.82
1976-----	-	.91	-	-	.91	.96	.85	1.25	.96	.87	.87	.89
1977-----	-	1.01	-	-	1.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.01
Taiwan:												
1972-----	-	-	-	-	.63	.65	-	-	.63	.65	.64	.64
1973-----	-	-	-	-	.67	.69	-	-	.67	.69	.68	.68
1974-----	-	-	-	-	.71	.81	-	-	.71	.81	.78	.78
1975-----	-	-	-	-	.78	.79	-	-	.78	.79	.78	.78
1976-----	.66	.84	-	-	.82	.76	.78	-	.76	.78	.77	.79
1977-----	-	.92	-	.63	.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	.92
All other:												
1972-----	-	-	-	-	.97	.89	1.40	.84	.98	.85	.97	.97
1973-----	.34	-	-	-	.34	1.12	1.08	1.34	1.13	1.08	1.12	1.11
1974-----	5.78	-	-	-	5.78	1.35	1.15	1.71	1.38	.98	1.25	1.26
1975-----	-	-	-	-	0	1.12	1.23	1.19	0.95	1.14	1.14	1.14
1976-----	1.03	1.01	-	1.31	1.03	.95	1.00	2.50	1.46	.99	1.22	1.02
1977-----	-	.94	-	1.74	.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	.95
Average:												
1972-----	.40	-	-	-	.40	.94	.79	1.49	.97	.79	.90	.90
1973-----	.41	-	-	-	.41	1.17	.80	1.46	.75	1.18	.98	.98
1974-----	5.78	-	-	-	5.78	1.19	.90	1.21	.84	1.19	1.02	1.03
1975-----	-	-	-	-	0	1.09	.87	1.19	.95	1.10	.97	.97
1976-----	.76	1.01	-	1.31	1.00	1.13	.88	2.50	1.26	1.13	.97	.98
1977-----	-	1.09	-	1.03	1.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.09

Table A-2.--Forks having stainless steel handles: U.S. imports for consumption, by categories, TSUSA items, and principal sources, 1972-77--continued

Under 25 cents each and not over 10.2 inches in overall length													
Source and year	Not subject to restrictions				Total	Subject to restrictions				Total under quota	Total in excess of quota	Total	Total
	With handles not containing nickel and not over 10 percent of manganese		With handles containing nickel or over 10 percent of manganese			With handles not containing nickel and not over 10 percent of manganese		With handles containing nickel or over 10 percent of manganese					
	650.3800	650.3820	650.4000	650.4020		Under quota	Excess of quota	Under quota	Excess of quota				
					949.0060	949.0630		949.0260	949.0650				
Percent of total quantity													
Japan:													
1972-----	-	-	-	-	-	54.1	16.9	64.7	63.5	66.5	26.3	55.2	42.3
1973-----	-	-	-	-	-	46.3	7.6	79.5	12.7	63.4	13.6	42.6	26.6
1974-----	-	-	-	-	-	53.6	10.0	-	-	66.0	16.1	41.1	28.6
1975-----	-	-	-	-	-	55.0	17.9	-	-	64.2	24.7	44.8	34.3
1976-----	-	20.8	-	-	19.6	52.9	10.7	-	-	65.1	14.5	33.2	22.0
1977-----	-	21.3	-	13.5	21.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.3
Korea:													
1972-----	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	14.9	44.6	-	30.5	10.8	42.4	19.7	24.5
1973-----	-	-	-	-	-	23.9	52.5	-	75.3	17.5	51.7	31.8	38.5
1974-----	-	-	-	-	-	20.1	51.8	-	-	15.3	48.8	32.0	37.8
1975-----	-	-	-	-	-	16.5	53.9	-	-	13.8	48.9	31.1	36.9
1976-----	-	47.5	-	-	44.7	14.0	71.1	-	97.7	12.0	70.0	48.6	49.8
1977-----	-	48.8	-	-	48.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.7
Taiwan:													
1972-----	-	-	-	-	-	25.7	37.6	-	-	17.1	30.3	20.8	29.2
1973-----	-	-	-	-	-	24.3	39.1	-	-	13.8	33.6	22.1	31.8
1974-----	-	-	-	-	-	21.5	37.4	-	-	12.7	33.1	22.9	30.3
1975-----	-	-	-	-	-	26.2	27.5	-	-	18.4	24.8	21.5	26.7
1976-----	72.9	30.6	-	-	32.5	30.3	18.1	-	-	20.4	15.3	17.2	26.2
1977-----	-	28.8	-	73.3	28.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.8
All other:													
1972-----	-	-	-	-	-	5.3	.9	35.3	6.0	5.6	1.0	4.3	4.0
1973-----	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	5.5	.8	20.5	12.0	5.3	1.1	3.5	3.2
1974-----	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	4.8	.8	100.0	100.0	6.0	2.0	4.0	3.3
1975-----	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	.7	100.0	100.0	3.6	1.6	2.6	2.2
1976-----	27.1	1.1	-	100.0	3.2	2.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.5	.2	1.0	2.0
1977-----	-	1.1	-	13.2	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1
Total:	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1973-----	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1974-----	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1975-----	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1976-----	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1977-----	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0

Table A-2.--Forks having stainless steel handles: U.S. imports for consumption, by categories, TSUSA items, and principal sources, 1972-77--Continued

Year and principal source	Other				Total	
	With handles not containing nickel or over 10 percent of manganese		With handles containing nickel or over 10 percent of manganese			
1972	650.2900	650.3925	650.4000	650.1100		
Quantity (dozen pieces)						
Japan:						
1972	41,912	0	4,357	0	46,269	2,113,028
1973	67,322	0	19,292	0	86,614	1,584,455
1974	33,312	0	0	0	33,312	1,893,483
1975	46,471	0	12,029	0	58,500	2,051,074
1976	55,776	13,188	7,453	0	76,417	1,992,769
1977	0	111,009	0	32,520	143,529	2,197,803
Korea:						
1972	0	0	0	0	0	1,196,404
1973	8,180	0	0	0	8,180	2,177,226
1974	0	0	0	0	0	2,457,981
1975	0	0	0	0	0	2,145,220
1976	0	0	0	0	0	4,339,806
1977	0	31,169	0	15,000	46,169	4,742,450
Taiwan:						
1972	625	0	0	0	625	1,425,561
1973	13,665	0	875	0	14,540	1,803,744
1974	0	0	0	0	0	1,966,517
1975	0	0	0	0	0	1,551,164
1976	0	0	0	0	0	2,280,757
1977	0	915	0	1,930	2,845	2,779,474
All other:						
1972	44,988	0	56,948	0	101,936	296,578
1973	18,468	0	53,324	0	71,792	249,296
1974	13,862	0	56,481	0	70,343	283,714
1975	13,708	0	84,144	0	97,852	226,473
1976	9,276	18,212	55,909	14,830	98,227	267,460
1977	0	5,089	0	31,794	36,883	143,427
Total:						
1972	87,525	0	61,305	0	148,830	5,031,570
1973	107,635	0	73,491	0	181,126	5,814,721
1974	47,174	0	56,481	0	103,655	6,601,695
1975	60,179	0	96,173	0	156,352	5,973,931
1976	65,052	31,400	63,362	14,830	174,644	8,880,792
1977	0	148,182	0	81,244	229,426	9,863,154

Table A-2.--Forks having stainless steel handles: U.S. imports for consumption, by categories, TSUSA items, and principal sources, 1972-77--Continued

	With handles not containing nickel or over 10 percent of manganese		Other		Total	
	650.1900	650.3925	650.4200	650.4200		
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Japan:						
1972	164	-	12	-	176	2,590
1973	211	-	46	-	257	2,618
1974	124	-	-	-	124	2,857
1975	182	-	90	-	272	2,796
1976	227	64	60	-	351	3,034
1977	-	441	-	190	631	3,750
Korea:						
1972	-	-	-	-	-	863
1973	11	-	-	-	11	1,769
1974	-	-	-	-	-	2,133
1975	-	-	-	-	-	1,753
1976	-	-	-	-	-	3,845
1977	-	59	-	23	82	4,815
Taiwan:						
1972	2	-	-	-	2	910
1973	17	-	2	-	19	1,242
1974	-	-	-	-	-	1,527
1975	-	-	-	-	-	1,216
1976	-	-	-	-	-	1,817
1977	-	3	-	5	8	2,574
All other:						
1972	175	-	457	-	632	820
1973	173	-	543	-	716	913
1974	119	-	638	-	757	1,026
1975	120	-	1,052	-	1,172	1,318
1976	74	28	705	188	995	1,169
1977	-	39	-	462	501	602
Total:						
1972	341	-	469	-	810	5,183
1973	412	-	591	-	1,003	6,541
1974	242	-	638	-	880	7,542
1975	302	-	1,142	-	1,444	7,083
1976	301	92	765	188	1,346	9,865
1977	-	542	-	680	1,222	11,741

Table A-2.--Forks having stainless steel handles: U.S. imports for consumption, by categories, TSUSA items, and principal sources, 1972-77--Continued

Source and year	Other				Total	T
	With handles not containing nickel or over 10 percent of manganese		With handles containing nickel or over 10 percent of manganese			
	650.3900	650.3925	650.4200	650.4220		
	Unit value (per dozen pieces)					
Japan:						
1972	\$3.90	-	\$10.23	-	\$3.80	\$1.23
1973	3.14	-	2.38	-	2.97	1.65
1974	3.72	-	-	-	3.72	1.51
1975	3.92	-	7.48	-	4.65	1.36
1976	4.07	\$4.85	7.95	-	4.59	1.53
1977	-	3.97	-	\$5.84	4.40	1.71
Korea:						
1972	-	-	-	-	-	.72
1973	1.34	-	-	-	1.34	.81
1974	-	-	-	-	-	.87
1975	-	-	-	-	-	.82
1976	-	-	-	-	-	.89
1977	-	1.89	-	1.53	1.78	1.02
Taiwan:						
1972	3.20	-	-	-	3.20	.64
1973	1.23	-	2.71	-	1.31	.69
1974	-	-	-	-	-	.78
1975	-	-	-	-	-	.78
1976	-	-	-	-	-	.79
1977	-	3.28	-	2.60	2.81	.93
All other:						
1972	3.89	-	8.04	-	6.20	2.76
1973	9.35	-	10.18	-	9.97	3.66
1974	8.58	-	11.29	-	10.76	3.62
1975	8.68	-	12.50	-	11.98	3.81
1976	7.98	1.54	12.61	12.68	10.13	4.36
1977	-	7.66	-	14.53	13.58	4.20
Average:						
1972	3.89	-	7.66	-	5.44	1.03
1973	3.83	-	8.05	-	5.54	1.14
1974	5.13	-	11.29	-	8.49	1.12
1975	5.02	-	11.87	-	9.24	1.19
1976	4.63	2.93	12.06	12.68	7.70	1.11
1977	-	3.66	-	8.37	5.33	1.19

Table A-2.--Forks having stainless steel handles: U.S. imports for consumption, by categories, TSUSA items, and principal sources, 1972-77--Continued

	With handles not containing nickel or over 10 percent of tungsten		Other		Total	
			With handles containing nickel or over 10 percent of tungsten			
	650,5800	650,3925	650,4460	650,1920		
	Percent of total quantity					
Japan:						
1972	47.9	-	7.1	-	21.7	49.9
1973	62.6	-	26.2	-	25.6	40.0
1974	70.6	-	0	-	14.0	37.9
1975	77.2	-	12.5	-	18.8	39.5
1976	85.7	42.0	11.9	-	26.1	30.8
1977	-	74.9	-	40.0	51.6	31.9
Korea:						
1972	-	-	-	-	-	16.7
1973	7.6	-	-	-	1.1	27.0
1974	-	-	-	-	-	28.3
1975	-	-	-	-	-	24.8
1976	-	-	-	-	-	38.9
1977	-	21.0	-	18.5	6.7	41.0
Taiwan:						
1972	.7	-	-	-	0.3	17.6
1973	12.7	-	1.2	-	1.9	19.0
1974	-	-	-	-	-	20.2
1975	-	-	-	-	-	17.1
1976	-	-	-	-	-	18.4
1977	-	.6	-	2.4	0.7	21.9
All other:						
1972	51.4	-	92.9	-	78.0	15.8
1973	17.1	-	72.6	-	71.4	14.0
1974	29.4	-	100.0	-	86.0	13.6
1975	22.8	-	87.5	-	81.2	18.6
1976	14.3	58.0	88.1	100.0	73.9	11.9
1977	-	3.5	-	39.1	41.0	5.2
Total:						
1972	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1973	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1974	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1975	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1976	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1977	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Table A-3.--Kinves having stainless steel handles: U.S. imports for consumption, by categories, TSUSA items, and principal sources, 1972-77

Source and year	Under 25 cents each and not over 10.2 inches in overall length										Total		
	Not subject to restrictions					Subject to restrictions							
	With handles not containing nickel and not over 10 percent of manganese		With handles containing nickel or over 10 percent of manganese		Total	With handles not containing nickel and not over 10 percent of manganese		With handles containing nickel or over 10 percent of manganese		Total under quota		Total in excess quota	
	650.0800	650.0820	650.1000	650.1020		Under quota	Excess of quota	Under quota	Excess of quota				
Quantity (dozen pieces)													
1972	0	0	0	0	0	1,085,103	162,126	8,283	3,968	1,093,386	166,094	1,259,480	1,259,480
1973	14,820	0	0	0	14,820	908,534	114,494	0	0	908,534	114,494	1,023,028	1,037,848
1974	0	0	0	0	0	943,932	173,019	0	0	943,932	173,019	1,116,951	1,116,951
1975	0	0	0	0	0	913,199	259,909	0	0	913,199	259,909	1,173,108	1,173,108
1976	0	308,998	0	0	308,998	357,016	124,639	0	0	357,016	124,639	481,655	790,653
1977	0	1,110,539	0	2,775	1,113,314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,113,314
Korea:													
1972	0	0	0	0	0	507,812	406,482	0	19,309	507,812	425,791	933,603	933,603
1973	1,635	0	0	0	1,635	864,049	685,419	0	13,424	864,049	698,843	1,562,892	1,564,527
1974	0	0	0	0	0	963,701	1,003,647	0	0	963,701	1,003,647	1,967,348	1,967,348
1975	0	0	0	0	0	581,476	734,553	0	0	581,476	734,553	1,316,029	1,316,029
1976	0	992,574	0	0	992,574	624,473	1,104,865	0	0	624,473	1,104,865	1,729,338	2,721,912
1977	0	3,341,270	0	2,054	3,343,324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,343,324
Taiwan:													
1972	0	0	0	0	0	464,333	348,272	0	114,803	464,333	463,075	927,408	927,408
1973	0	0	0	0	0	500,366	384,044	0	1,566	500,366	385,610	885,976	885,976
1974	0	0	0	0	0	728,325	496,314	0	0	728,325	496,314	1,224,639	1,224,639
1975	0	0	0	0	0	523,988	205,372	0	0	523,988	205,372	729,360	729,360
1976	0	342,023	0	0	342,023	209,226	210,896	0	0	209,226	210,896	420,122	763,145
1977	0	1,010,849	0	2,835	1,013,684	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,013,684
All other:													
1972	0	0	5,000	0	5,000	83,727	14,179	0	840	83,727	15,019	98,746	103,746
1973	0	0	0	0	0	125,200	28,190	100	0	125,300	28,190	153,490	153,490
1974	0	0	200	0	200	141,228	22,200	2,475	45,057	143,703	67,257	210,960	211,160
1975	0	0	0	0	0	25,711	6,360	6,099	35,458	31,810	41,818	73,628	73,628
1976	62,506	22,964	200	30,375	116,045	35,748	4,512	1,234	15,905	36,982	20,417	57,399	173,444
1977	0	65,393	0	0	65,393	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65,393
Total:													
1972	0	0	5,000	0	5,000	2,140,975	931,059	8,283	138,920	2,149,258	1,069,979	3,219,237	3,224,237
1973	16,455	0	0	0	16,455	2,398,149	1,212,147	100	14,990	2,398,249	1,227,137	3,625,386	3,641,841
1974	0	0	200	0	200	2,777,186	1,695,180	2,475	45,057	2,779,661	1,740,237	4,519,898	4,520,098
1975	0	0	0	0	0	2,044,374	1,206,194	6,099	35,458	2,050,473	1,241,652	3,292,125	3,292,125
1976	62,506	1,667,559	200	30,375	1,760,640	1,226,463	1,444,912	1,234	15,905	1,227,697	1,460,817	2,688,514	4,449,154
1977	0	5,528,051	0	7,664	5,535,715	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,535,715

Table A-3.--Knives having stainless steel handles: U.S. imports for consumption, by categories, TSUS items, and principal sources 1972-77--Continued

Source and year	Under 25 cents each and not over 10.2 inches in overall length				Total	Under quota	Excess of quota	Total under quota	Total in excess quota	Total	Total		
	Not subject to restrictions		Subject to restrictions										
	With handles not containing nickel and not over 10 percent of manganese	With handles containing nickel or over 10 percent of manganese	With handles not containing nickel and not over 10 percent of manganese	With handles containing nickel or over 10 percent of manganese									
	650.0800	650.0820	650.1000	650.1020									
					Under quota	Excess of quota	949.0240	949.0640					
					Value (1,000 dollars)								
Japan:													
1972-----	-	-	-	-	-	2,100	303	13	8	2,113	311	2,424	2,424
1973-----	45	-	-	-	45	1,962	231	-	-	1,962	231	2,193	2,238
1974-----	-	-	-	-	-	2,192	400	-	-	2,192	400	2,592	2,592
1975-----	-	-	-	-	-	1,868	520	-	-	1,868	520	2,388	2,388
1976-----	-	707	-	-	707	785	246	-	-	785	246	1,031	1,738
1977-----	-	2,528	-	7	2,535	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,535
Korea:													
1972-----	-	-	-	-	-	707	566	-	18	707	584	1,291	1,291
1973-----	8	-	-	-	8	1,428	1,060	-	18	1,428	1,078	2,506	2,514
1974-----	-	-	-	-	-	1,729	1,738	-	-	1,729	1,738	3,467	3,467
1975-----	-	-	-	-	-	1,029	1,235	-	-	1,029	1,235	2,264	2,264
1976-----	-	1,835	-	-	1,835	1,057	1,971	-	-	1,057	1,971	3,028	4,863
1977-----	-	6,681	-	4	6,685	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,685
Taiwan:													
1972-----	-	-	-	-	-	701	386	-	79	701	465	1,166	1,166
1973-----	-	-	-	-	-	791	601	-	3	791	604	1,395	1,395
1974-----	-	-	-	-	-	1,303	899	-	-	1,303	899	2,202	2,202
1975-----	-	-	-	-	-	959	365	-	-	959	365	1,324	1,324
1976-----	-	694	-	-	694	382	418	-	-	382	418	800	1,494
1977-----	-	2,084	-	5	2,089	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,089
All other:													
1972-----	-	-	-	-	3	102	15	-	1	102	16	118	121
1973-----	-	-	-	-	-	240	53	2/	-	293	53	346	346
1974-----	-	-	1	-	1	332	31	3	44	335	75	410	411
1975-----	-	-	-	-	-	27	9	35	37	62	46	108	108
1976-----	107	44	1/	61	212	45	5	3	16	48	21	69	281
1977-----	-	106	-	-	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106
Total:													
1972-----	-	-	3	-	3	3,610	1,270	13	106	3,623	1,376	4,999	5,002
1973-----	53	-	-	-	53	4,421	1,945	2/	21	4,474	1,966	6,440	6,493
1974-----	-	-	1	-	1	5,556	3,068	3	44	5,559	3,112	8,671	8,671
1975-----	-	-	-	-	-	3,883	2,129	35	37	3,918	2,166	6,084	6,084
1976-----	107	3,280	1/	61	3,448	2,269	2,640	3	16	2,272	2,656	4,928	8,376
1977-----	-	11,399	-	16	11,415	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,415

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.--Knives having stainless steel handles: U.S. imports for consumption, by categories, TSUSA items, and principal sources, 1972-77--Continued

Source and year	Not subject to restrictions				Total	Under 25 cents each and not over 10.2 inches in overall length				Total under quota	Total in excess of quota	Total	Total
	With handles not containing nickel and not over 10 percent of manganese		With handles containing nickel or over 10 percent of manganese			With handles not containing nickel and not over 10 percent of manganese		With handles containing nickel or over 10 percent of manganese					
	650.0800	650.0820	650.1000	650.1020		Under quota	Excess of quota	Under quota	Excess of quota				
	949.0040	949.0620	949.0240	949.0640		Unit value (per dozen pieces)							
1972	-	-	-	-	-	\$1.94	\$1.87	\$1.52	\$2.00	\$1.93	\$1.87	\$1.92	\$1.92
1973	\$3.01	-	-	-	\$3.01	2.16	2.02	-	-	2.16	2.02	2.14	2.16
1974	-	-	-	-	-	2.32	2.31	-	-	2.32	2.31	2.32	2.32
1975	-	-	-	-	-	2.05	2.00	-	-	2.05	2.00	2.04	2.04
1976	-	\$2.29	-	-	2.29	2.20	1.97	-	-	2.20	1.97	2.14	2.20
1977	-	2.28	-	\$2.52	2.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.28
1972	-	-	-	-	-	1.39	1.39	-	.92	1.39	1.37	1.38	1.38
1973	5.18	-	-	-	5.18	1.65	1.55	-	1.32	1.65	1.54	1.61	1.61
1974	-	-	-	-	-	1.79	1.73	-	-	1.79	1.73	1.76	1.76
1975	-	-	-	-	-	1.77	1.68	-	-	1.77	1.68	1.72	1.72
1976	-	1.85	-	-	1.85	1.69	1.78	-	-	1.69	1.78	1.75	1.79
1977	-	2.00	-	1.95	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00
Taiwan:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-	-	-	1.51	1.11	-	.69	1.51	1.00	1.26	1.26
1973	-	-	-	-	-	1.58	1.57	-	1.83	1.58	1.57	1.57	1.57
1974	-	-	-	-	-	1.79	1.81	-	-	1.79	1.81	1.80	1.80
1975	-	-	-	-	-	1.83	1.78	-	-	1.83	1.78	1.82	1.82
1976	-	2.02	-	-	2.02	1.83	1.98	-	-	1.83	1.98	1.90	1.96
1977	-	2.06	-	1.76	2.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.06
All other:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	\$.69	-	.69	1.22	1.12	-	.78	1.22	1.07	1.19	1.17
1973	-	-	-	-	-	1.93	1.86	2.97	-	2.34	1.88	2.25	2.25
1974	-	-	5.00	-	5.00	2.35	1.40	1.21	.98	2.33	1.12	1.94	1.95
1975	-	-	-	-	-	1.05	1.42	5.74	.98	1.95	1.10	1.47	1.47
1976	1.71	1.92	-	2.01	1.83	1.27	1.11	2.43	1.01	1.30	1.03	1.20	1.62
1977	-	1.62	-	-	1.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.62
Average:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	.69	-	.69	1.69	1.36	1.52	.76	1.69	1.29	1.55	1.55
1973	3.23	-	-	-	3.23	1.84	1.61	2.97	1.38	1.87	1.60	1.78	1.78
1974	-	-	5.00	-	5.00	2.00	1.81	1.21	.98	2.00	1.79	1.92	1.92
1975	-	-	-	-	-	1.90	1.77	5.74	.98	1.91	1.74	1.85	1.85
1976	1.71	1.97	-	2.01	1.96	1.85	1.83	2.43	1.01	1.85	1.82	1.83	1.88
1977	-	2.02	-	2.09	2.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.06

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Table A3.--Knives having stainless steel handles: U.S. imports for consumption, by categories, TSUSA items, and principal sources, 1972-77--Continued

Source and year	Other				Total	Total
	With handles not containing nickel or over 10 percent of manganese		With handles containing nickel or over 10 percent of manganese			
	650.0900	650.0925	650.1200	650.1220		
Quantity (dozen pieces)						
Japan:						
1972-----	261,266	0	13,293	0	274,559	1,534,039
1973-----	443,366	0	10,662	0	454,028	1,491,876
1974-----	510,962	0	0	0	510,962	1,627,913
1975-----	432,910	0	18,929	0	451,839	1,624,947
1976-----	506,293	234,514	0	0	740,807	1,531,460
1977-----	0	615,209	0	27,229	642,438	1,755,752
Korea:						
1972-----	7,064	0	0	0	7,064	940,667
1973-----	12,050	0	0	0	12,050	1,576,577
1974-----	121,076	0	0	0	121,076	2,088,424
1975-----	144,889	0	0	0	144,889	1,460,918
1976-----	126,414	38,829	0	0	165,243	2,887,155
1977-----	0	152,036	0	64	152,100	3,495,424
Taiwan:						
1972-----	0	0	280	0	280	927,688
1973-----	4,080	0	1,585	0	5,665	891,641
1974-----	28,823	0	0	0	28,823	1,253,462
1975-----	35,954	0	0	0	35,954	765,314
1976-----	21,368	30,605	0	0	51,973	815,118
1977-----	0	86,435	0	592	87,027	1,100,711
All other:						
1972-----	28,171	0	27,809	0	55,980	159,726
1973-----	30,370	0	22,923	0	53,301	206,791
1974-----	29,813	0	31,571	0	61,384	272,544
1975-----	33,177	0	45,223	0	78,400	152,028
1976-----	10,669	22,712	36,728	43,467	113,576	287,020
1977-----	0	13,297	0	19,191	32,488	97,881
Total:						
1972-----	296,501	0	41,382	0	337,883	3,562,120
1973-----	489,874	0	35,170	0	525,044	4,166,885
1974-----	690,674	0	31,571	0	722,245	5,242,343
1975-----	646,930	0	64,152	0	711,082	4,003,207
1976-----	664,744	326,660	36,728	43,467	1,071,599	5,520,753
1977-----	0	866,977	0	47,076	914,053	6,449,768

Table A-3.--Knives having stainless steel handles: U.S. imports for consumption, by categories, TSUSA items, and principal sources, 1972-77--Continued

Source and year	Other				Total	Total
	With handles not containing nickel or over 10 percent of manganese		With handles containing nickel or over 10 percent of manganese			
	650.0900	650.0925	650.1200	650.1220		
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Japan:						
1972-----	1,134	-	90	-	1,224	3,648
1973-----	1,764	-	69	-	1,833	4,071
1974-----	2,136	-	-	-	2,136	4,728
1975-----	1,911	-	93	-	2,004	4,392
1976-----	2,190	1,029	-	-	3,219	4,957
1977-----	-	3,137	-	233	3,370	5,905
Korea:						
1972-----	58	-	-	-	58	1,349
1973-----	39	-	-	-	39	2,553
1974-----	397	-	-	-	397	3,864
1975-----	494	-	-	-	494	2,758
1976-----	540	176	-	-	716	5,579
1977-----	-	755	-	2/	755	7,440
Taiwan:						
1972-----	-	-	5	-	5	1,171
1973-----	6	-	4	-	10	1,405
1974-----	96	-	-	-	96	2,298
1975-----	124	-	-	-	124	1,448
1976-----	75	102	-	-	177	1,671
1977-----	-	305	-	4	309	2,398
All other:						
1972-----	230	-	345	-	575	696
1973-----	306	-	363	-	669	1,015
1974-----	380	-	497	-	877	1,288
1975-----	379	-	897	-	1,276	1,384
1976-----	200	103	624	207	1,134	1,415
1977-----	-	177	-	393	570	676
Total:						
1972-----	1,422	-	440	-	1,862	6,864
1973-----	2,115	-	436	-	2,551	9,044
1974-----	3,009	-	497	-	3,506	12,177
1975-----	2,908	-	990	-	3,898	9,982
1976-----	3,005	1,410	624	207	5,246	13,622
1977-----	-	4,374	-	630	5,004	16,419

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3.--Knives having stainless steel handles: U.S. imports for consumption, by categories, TSUSA items, and principal sources, 1972-77--Continued

Source and year	Other				Total	Total
	With handles not containing nickel or over 10 percent of manganese		With handles containing nickel or over 10 percent of manganese			
	650.0900	650.0925	650.1200	650.1220		
Unit value (per dozen pieces)						
Japan:						
1972-----	\$4.34	-	\$6.76	-	\$4.45	\$2.38
1973-----	3.98	-	6.44	-	4.04	2.73
1974-----	4.18	-	-	-	4.18	2.90
1975-----	4.41	-	4.91	-	4.44	2.70
1976-----	4.33	\$4.39	-	-	4.35	3.24
1977-----	-	5.10	-	\$8.56	5.25	3.36
Korea:						
1972-----	8.25	-	-	-	8.25	1.43
1973-----	3.27	-	-	-	3.27	1.67
1974-----	3.28	-	-	-	3.28	1.85
1975-----	3.41	-	-	-	3.41	1.89
1976-----	4.27	4.53	-	-	4.33	1.93
1977-----	-	4.97	-	4.69	4.96	2.13
Taiwan:						
1972-----	0	-	18.76	-	18.76	1.26
1973-----	1.53	-	2.41	-	1.77	1.58
1974-----	3.33	-	-	-	3.33	1.83
1975-----	3.49	-	-	-	3.49	1.89
1976-----	3.51	3.33	-	-	3.49	2.05
1977-----	-	3.53	-	6.76	3.55	2.18
All other:						
1972-----	8.14	-	12.39	-	10.27	4.36
1973-----	10.05	-	15.84	-	12.55	4.91
1974-----	12.75	-	15.77	-	14.29	4.72
1975-----	11.42	-	19.84	-	16.28	9.10
1976-----	18.75	4.54	16.99	4.76	9.98	4.93
1977-----	-	13.31	-	20.48	17.54	6.91
Average:						
1972-----	4.80	-	10.62	-	5.51	1.93
1973-----	4.32	-	12.39	-	4.86	2.19
1974-----	4.36	-	15.77	-	4.85	2.32
1975-----	4.50	-	15.43	-	5.48	2.49
1976-----	4.52	4.32	16.99	4.76	4.90	2.47
1977-----	-	5.05	-	13.38	5.47	2.55

Table A-3.--Knives having stainless steel handles: U.S. imports for consumption, by categories, TSUSA items, and principal sources, 1972-77--Continued

Source and year	Other				Total	Total
	With handles not containing nickel or over 10 percent of manganese		With handles containing nickel or over 10 percent of manganese			
	650.0900	650.0925	650.1200	650.1220		
Percent of total quantity						
Japan:						
1972-----	88.1	-	32.1	-	81.3	43.1
1973-----	90.5	-	30.3	-	86.5	35.8
1974-----	74.0	-	-	-	70.7	31.1
1975-----	66.9	-	29.5	-	63.5	40.6
1976-----	76.2	71.8	-	-	69.1	27.7
1977-----	-	71.0	-	57.8	70.3	27.2
Korea:						
1972-----	2.4	-	-	-	2.1	26.4
1973-----	2.5	-	-	-	2.3	37.8
1974-----	17.5	-	-	-	16.8	39.8
1975-----	22.4	-	-	-	20.4	36.5
1976-----	19.0	11.9	-	-	15.4	52.3
1977-----	-	17.5	-	.1	16.6	54.2
Taiwan:						
1972-----	-	-	.7	-	.8	26.0
1973-----	.8	-	4.5	-	1.1	21.4
1974-----	4.2	-	-	-	4.0	23.9
1975-----	5.6	-	-	-	5.1	19.1
1976-----	3.2	9.3	-	-	4.9	14.8
1977-----	-	10.0	-	1.3	9.5	17.1
All other:						
1972-----	9.5	-	67.2	-	16.6	4.5
1973-----	6.2	-	65.2	-	10.2	5.0
1974-----	4.3	-	100.0	-	8.5	5.2
1975-----	5.1	-	70.5	-	11.0	3.8
1976-----	1.6	7.0	100.0	100.0	10.6	5.2
1977-----	-	1.5	-	40.3	3.6	1.5
Total:						
1972-----	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1973-----	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1974-----	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1975-----	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1976-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
1977-----	-	100.0	0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Not reported.

2/ Less than \$500.

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

Table A-4.--knives, forks, and spoons, imported as parts of sets: U.S. imports for consumption, by categories, TSUSA items, and principal sources, 1972-77

Source and year	Under 25 cents each and not over 10.2 inches in overall length														Total	
	Not subject to restrictions							Subject to restrictions								
	Knives, forks, and spoons described in 949.00-949.08	Stainless steel: table flatware counted by quantity in	Knives		Forks		Spoons (650.5410)	Knives and forks		Spoons			Total			
			With handles not containing nickel and manganese	With handles containing nickel and manganese	With handles not containing nickel and manganese	With handles containing nickel and manganese		With handles not containing nickel and manganese	With handles containing nickel and manganese	Under quota	Over quota	Under quota		Over quota		
			percent of	percent of	percent of	percent of		percent of	percent of	With handles not containing nickel and manganese	With handles containing nickel and manganese	Under quota		Over quota		
(650.0810)			(650.1010)	(650.3810)	(650.4010)	(650.0220)		(650.0220)	(949.0610)	(949.0420)	(949.0820)					
Quantity (dozen pieces)																
Japan:																
1972	5,467,476	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,467,476
1973	4,176,327	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,176,327
1974	3,726,281	134,415	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,860,696
1975	0	6,301,818	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,301,818
1976	0	4,633,114	2,517,439	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,150,553
1977	0	0	5,805,060	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,805,060
Korea:																
1972	425,287	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	425,287
1973	983,179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	983,179
1974	561,642	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	561,642
1975	0	445,660	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	445,660
1976	0	387,689	1,167,942	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,555,630
1977	0	0	7,852,167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,852,167
Taiwan:																
1972	1,615,119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,615,119
1973	2,351,728	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,351,728
1974	1,645,953	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,645,953
1975	0	840,585	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	840,585
1976	0	640,962	618,615	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,259,577
1977	0	0	1,525,627	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,525,627
All other:																
1972	189,955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	189,955
1973	152,274	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	152,274
1974	47,981	73,038	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121,019
1975	0	46,848	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46,848
1976	0	43,346	48,839	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91,385
1977	0	0	318,898	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	318,898
Total:																
1972	7,697,837	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,697,837
1973	7,663,508	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,663,508
1974	5,981,857	207,453	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,189,310
1975	0	7,634,911	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,634,911
1976	0	5,705,111	4,352,035	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,057,146
1977	0	0	15,501,752	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,501,752

Table A-4.--Knives, forks, and spoons, imported as parts of sets: U.S. imports for consumption, by categories, TSUSA items, and principal sources, 1972-77--Cont.

Source and year	Under 25 cents each and not over 10.2 inches in overall length												Total
	Not subject to restrictions						Subject to restrictions						
	Knives, forks, and spoons described in 949.00-949.08	Stainless-steel table flatware counted by quantity in	Knives		Forks		Spoons (650.5410)	Total	Knives and forks		Spoons		
			With handles	With handles	With handles	With handles			Under quota	Over quota	Under quota	In excess of quota	
		650.0810, 650.1010, 650.3810, 650.4010 and 650.5410 (650.7505)	With handles containing nickel and not over 10 percent of manganese (650.0810)	With handles containing nickel and over 10 percent of manganese (650.1010)	With handles containing nickel and not over 10 percent of manganese (650.3810)	With handles containing nickel and over 10 percent of manganese (650.4010)			With handles containing nickel and not over 10 percent of manganese (949.0020)	With handles containing nickel and over 10 percent of manganese (949.0220)			
(641.7515)	(651.7525)												
Value (1,000 dollars)													
Japan:													
1972	7,244	-	-	-	-	-	7,244	-	-	-	-	-	7,244
1973	6,432	-	-	-	-	-	6,432	-	-	-	-	-	6,432
1974	5,723	335	-	-	-	-	6,058	-	-	-	-	-	6,058
1975	-	8,824	-	-	-	-	8,825	-	-	-	-	-	8,825
1976	-	7,593	5,026	-	-	-	12,619	-	-	-	-	-	12,619
1977	-	-	12,685	-	-	-	12,685	-	-	-	-	-	12,685
Korea:													
1972	369	-	-	-	-	-	369	-	-	-	-	-	369
1973	947	-	-	-	-	-	947	-	-	-	-	-	947
1974	562	-	-	-	-	-	562	-	-	-	-	-	562
1975	-	448	-	-	-	-	448	-	-	-	-	-	448
1976	-	411	1,231	-	-	-	1,642	-	-	-	-	-	1,642
1977	-	-	10,302	-	-	-	10,302	-	-	-	-	-	10,302
Taiwan:													
1972	1,296	-	-	-	-	-	1,296	-	-	-	-	-	1,296
1973	2,357	-	-	-	-	-	2,357	-	-	-	-	-	2,357
1974	1,202	-	-	-	-	-	1,202	-	-	-	-	-	1,202
1975	-	692	-	-	-	-	692	-	-	-	-	-	692
1976	-	558	611	-	-	-	1,169	-	-	-	-	-	1,169
1977	-	-	1,832	-	-	-	1,832	-	-	-	-	-	1,832
All other:													
1972	325	-	-	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	-	-	325
1973	289	-	-	-	-	-	289	-	-	-	-	-	289
1974	143	86	-	-	-	-	229	-	-	-	-	-	229
1975	-	168	-	-	-	-	168	-	-	-	-	-	168
1976	-	115	245	-	-	-	380	-	-	-	-	-	380
1977	-	-	942	-	-	-	942	-	-	-	-	-	942
Total:													
1972	9,234	-	-	-	-	-	9,234	-	-	-	-	-	9,234
1973	10,025	-	-	-	-	-	10,025	-	-	-	-	-	10,025
1974	7,630	421	-	-	-	-	8,051	-	-	-	-	-	8,051
1975	-	10,133	-	-	-	-	10,133	-	-	-	-	-	10,133
1976	-	8,677	7,143	-	-	-	15,810	-	-	-	-	-	15,810
1977	-	-	25,761	-	-	-	25,761	-	-	-	-	-	25,761

Table A-4.--Knives, forks, and spoons, imported as parts of sets: U.S. imports for consumption, by categories, TSUSA items, and principal sources, 1972-77--Cont.

Under 25 cents each and not over 10.2 inches in overall length															
Source and year	Not subject to restrictions								Subject to restrictions					Total	
	Knives, forks, and spoons described in 949.00-949.08		Stainless-steel table flatware		Knives		Forks		Knives and forks		Spoons				
	counted by quantity in		counted by quantity in		With handles not containing nickel and not over 10 percent of	With handles not containing nickel and over 10 percent of	With handles not containing nickel and not over 10 percent of	With handles not containing nickel and over 10 percent of	Under quota		Over quota	Under quota	In excess of quota		
	(641.7515)	(651.7525)	650.0810	650.1010	650.3810	650.4010	650.5410	650.7505	(650.0810)	(650.1010)	(650.3810)	(650.4010)	(650.5410)		(949.0020)
Unit value (per dozen pieces)															
Japan:															
1972	\$1.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1.32	-	-	-	-	-	\$1.32
1973	1.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.54	-	-	-	-	-	1.54
1974	1.54	\$2.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.57	-	-	-	-	-	1.57
1975	-	1.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.40	-	-	-	-	-	1.40
1976	-	1.64	\$2.00	-	-	-	-	-	1.76	-	-	-	-	-	1.76
1977	-	-	2.19	-	-	-	-	-	2.19	-	-	-	-	-	2.19
Korea:															
1972	.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.87	-	-	-	-	-	.87
1973	.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.96	-	-	-	-	-	.96
1974	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	1.00
1975	-	1.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.01	-	-	-	-	-	1.01
1976	-	1.06	1.05	-	-	-	-	-	1.06	-	-	-	-	-	1.06
1977	-	-	1.31	-	-	-	-	-	1.31	-	-	-	-	-	1.31
Taiwan:															
1972	.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.80	-	-	-	-	-	.80
1973	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-	-	1.00
1974	.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.73	-	-	-	-	-	.73
1975	-	.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	.82	-	-	-	-	-	.82
1976	-	.87	.99	-	-	-	-	-	.87	-	-	-	-	-	.87
1977	-	-	1.20	-	-	-	-	-	.93	-	-	-	-	-	.93
All other:															
1972	1.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.71	-	-	-	-	-	1.71
1973	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	1.90
1974	2.98	1.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.89	-	-	-	-	-	1.89
1975	-	3.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.59	-	-	-	-	-	3.59
1976	-	2.65	5.52	-	-	-	-	-	4.16	-	-	-	-	-	4.16
1977	-	-	2.95	-	-	-	-	-	2.95	-	-	-	-	-	2.95
Average:															
1972	1.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.20	-	-	-	-	-	1.20
1973	1.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.31	-	-	-	-	-	1.31
1974	1.28	2.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.30	-	-	-	-	-	1.30
1975	-	1.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.33	-	-	-	-	-	1.33
1976	-	1.52	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	1.57	-	-	-	-	-	1.57
1977	-	-	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	1.66

Table A-4.--Knives, forks, and spoons, imported as parts of sets: U.S. imports for consumption, by categories, TSUSA items, and principal sources, 1972-77--Cont.

Source and year	Under 25 cents each and not over 10.2 inches in overall length														Total																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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	Knives, forks, and spoons described in 949.00-949.08	Stainless-steel table flatware	Knives		Forks		Spoons (650.5410)	Knives and forks			Spoons																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
			With handles containing nickel and manganese (650.0810)	With handles containing nickel and manganese (650.1010)	With handles containing nickel and manganese (650.3810)	With handles containing nickel and manganese (650.4010)		Under quota		Total	Over quota (949.0610)	Under quota (949.0420)	In excess of quota (949.0820)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
								With handles not over 10 percent of manganese (650.0020)	With handles over 10 percent of manganese (949.0220)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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Japan:																1972-----	71.0	-	-	-	-	-	71.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71.0	1973-----	54.5	-	-	-	-	-	54.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54.5	1974-----	62.3	64.8	-	-	-	-	62.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62.4	1975-----	-	82.6	-	-	-	-	82.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82.5	1976-----	-	81.2	-	-	-	-	71.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71.1	1977-----	-	-	57.9	-	-	-	37.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.4	Korea:																1972-----	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	1973-----	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.8	1974-----	9.4	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	1975-----	-	5.8	-	-	-	-	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.8	1976-----	-	6.8	-	-	-	-	15.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.5	1977-----	-	-	26.8	-	-	-	50.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.7	Taiwan:																1972-----	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.0	1973-----	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.7	1974-----	27.5	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	1975-----	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.0	1976-----	-	11.2	-	-	-	-	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.5	1977-----	-	-	14.2	-	-	-	9.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.8	All other:																1972-----	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	1973-----	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1974-----	.8	35.2	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1975-----	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	1976-----	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	1977-----	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	Total:																1972-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1973-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1974-----	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1975-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1976-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1977-----	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
1972-----	71.0	-	-	-	-	-	71.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71.0	1973-----	54.5	-	-	-	-	-	54.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54.5	1974-----	62.3	64.8	-	-	-	-	62.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62.4	1975-----	-	82.6	-	-	-	-	82.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82.5	1976-----	-	81.2	-	-	-	-	71.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71.1	1977-----	-	-	57.9	-	-	-	37.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.4	Korea:																1972-----	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	1973-----	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.8	1974-----	9.4	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	1975-----	-	5.8	-	-	-	-	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.8	1976-----	-	6.8	-	-	-	-	15.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.5	1977-----	-	-	26.8	-	-	-	50.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.7	Taiwan:																1972-----	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.0	1973-----	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.7	1974-----	27.5	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	1975-----	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.0	1976-----	-	11.2	-	-	-	-	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.5	1977-----	-	-	14.2	-	-	-	9.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.8	All other:																1972-----	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	1973-----	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1974-----	.8	35.2	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1975-----	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	1976-----	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	1977-----	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	Total:																1972-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1973-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1974-----	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1975-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1976-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1977-----	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0																
1973-----	54.5	-	-	-	-	-	54.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54.5	1974-----	62.3	64.8	-	-	-	-	62.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62.4	1975-----	-	82.6	-	-	-	-	82.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82.5	1976-----	-	81.2	-	-	-	-	71.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71.1	1977-----	-	-	57.9	-	-	-	37.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.4	Korea:																1972-----	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	1973-----	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.8	1974-----	9.4	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	1975-----	-	5.8	-	-	-	-	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.8	1976-----	-	6.8	-	-	-	-	15.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.5	1977-----	-	-	26.8	-	-	-	50.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.7	Taiwan:																1972-----	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.0	1973-----	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.7	1974-----	27.5	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	1975-----	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.0	1976-----	-	11.2	-	-	-	-	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.5	1977-----	-	-	14.2	-	-	-	9.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.8	All other:																1972-----	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	1973-----	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1974-----	.8	35.2	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1975-----	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	1976-----	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	1977-----	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	Total:																1972-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1973-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1974-----	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1975-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1976-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1977-----	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0																																
1974-----	62.3	64.8	-	-	-	-	62.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62.4	1975-----	-	82.6	-	-	-	-	82.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82.5	1976-----	-	81.2	-	-	-	-	71.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71.1	1977-----	-	-	57.9	-	-	-	37.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.4	Korea:																1972-----	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	1973-----	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.8	1974-----	9.4	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	1975-----	-	5.8	-	-	-	-	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.8	1976-----	-	6.8	-	-	-	-	15.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.5	1977-----	-	-	26.8	-	-	-	50.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.7	Taiwan:																1972-----	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.0	1973-----	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.7	1974-----	27.5	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	1975-----	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.0	1976-----	-	11.2	-	-	-	-	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.5	1977-----	-	-	14.2	-	-	-	9.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.8	All other:																1972-----	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	1973-----	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1974-----	.8	35.2	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1975-----	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	1976-----	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	1977-----	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	Total:																1972-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1973-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1974-----	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1975-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1976-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1977-----	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0																																																
1975-----	-	82.6	-	-	-	-	82.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82.5	1976-----	-	81.2	-	-	-	-	71.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71.1	1977-----	-	-	57.9	-	-	-	37.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.4	Korea:																1972-----	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	1973-----	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.8	1974-----	9.4	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	1975-----	-	5.8	-	-	-	-	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.8	1976-----	-	6.8	-	-	-	-	15.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.5	1977-----	-	-	26.8	-	-	-	50.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.7	Taiwan:																1972-----	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.0	1973-----	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.7	1974-----	27.5	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	1975-----	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.0	1976-----	-	11.2	-	-	-	-	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.5	1977-----	-	-	14.2	-	-	-	9.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.8	All other:																1972-----	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	1973-----	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1974-----	.8	35.2	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1975-----	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	1976-----	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	1977-----	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	Total:																1972-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1973-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1974-----	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1975-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1976-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1977-----	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0																																																																
1976-----	-	81.2	-	-	-	-	71.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71.1	1977-----	-	-	57.9	-	-	-	37.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.4	Korea:																1972-----	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	1973-----	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.8	1974-----	9.4	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	1975-----	-	5.8	-	-	-	-	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.8	1976-----	-	6.8	-	-	-	-	15.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.5	1977-----	-	-	26.8	-	-	-	50.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.7	Taiwan:																1972-----	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.0	1973-----	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.7	1974-----	27.5	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	1975-----	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.0	1976-----	-	11.2	-	-	-	-	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.5	1977-----	-	-	14.2	-	-	-	9.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.8	All other:																1972-----	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	1973-----	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1974-----	.8	35.2	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1975-----	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	1976-----	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	1977-----	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	Total:																1972-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1973-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1974-----	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1975-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1976-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1977-----	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0																																																																																
1977-----	-	-	57.9	-	-	-	37.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.4	Korea:																1972-----	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	1973-----	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.8	1974-----	9.4	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	1975-----	-	5.8	-	-	-	-	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.8	1976-----	-	6.8	-	-	-	-	15.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.5	1977-----	-	-	26.8	-	-	-	50.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.7	Taiwan:																1972-----	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.0	1973-----	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.7	1974-----	27.5	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	1975-----	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.0	1976-----	-	11.2	-	-	-	-	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.5	1977-----	-	-	14.2	-	-	-	9.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.8	All other:																1972-----	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	1973-----	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1974-----	.8	35.2	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1975-----	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	1976-----	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	1977-----	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	Total:																1972-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1973-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1974-----	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1975-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1976-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1977-----	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0																																																																																																
Korea:																1972-----	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	1973-----	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.8	1974-----	9.4	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	1975-----	-	5.8	-	-	-	-	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.8	1976-----	-	6.8	-	-	-	-	15.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.5	1977-----	-	-	26.8	-	-	-	50.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.7	Taiwan:																1972-----	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.0	1973-----	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.7	1974-----	27.5	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	1975-----	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.0	1976-----	-	11.2	-	-	-	-	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.5	1977-----	-	-	14.2	-	-	-	9.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.8	All other:																1972-----	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	1973-----	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1974-----	.8	35.2	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1975-----	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	1976-----	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	1977-----	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	Total:																1972-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1973-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1974-----	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1975-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1976-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1977-----	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0																																																																																																																
1972-----	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	1973-----	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.8	1974-----	9.4	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	1975-----	-	5.8	-	-	-	-	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.8	1976-----	-	6.8	-	-	-	-	15.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.5	1977-----	-	-	26.8	-	-	-	50.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.7	Taiwan:																1972-----	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.0	1973-----	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.7	1974-----	27.5	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	1975-----	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.0	1976-----	-	11.2	-	-	-	-	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.5	1977-----	-	-	14.2	-	-	-	9.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.8	All other:																1972-----	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	1973-----	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1974-----	.8	35.2	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1975-----	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	1976-----	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	1977-----	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	Total:																1972-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1973-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1974-----	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1975-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1976-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1977-----	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0																																																																																																																																
1973-----	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	12.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.8	1974-----	9.4	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	1975-----	-	5.8	-	-	-	-	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.8	1976-----	-	6.8	-	-	-	-	15.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.5	1977-----	-	-	26.8	-	-	-	50.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.7	Taiwan:																1972-----	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.0	1973-----	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.7	1974-----	27.5	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	1975-----	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.0	1976-----	-	11.2	-	-	-	-	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.5	1977-----	-	-	14.2	-	-	-	9.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.8	All other:																1972-----	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	1973-----	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1974-----	.8	35.2	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1975-----	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	1976-----	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	1977-----	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	Total:																1972-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1973-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1974-----	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1975-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1976-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1977-----	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0																																																																																																																																																
1974-----	9.4	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.1	1975-----	-	5.8	-	-	-	-	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.8	1976-----	-	6.8	-	-	-	-	15.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.5	1977-----	-	-	26.8	-	-	-	50.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.7	Taiwan:																1972-----	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.0	1973-----	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.7	1974-----	27.5	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	1975-----	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.0	1976-----	-	11.2	-	-	-	-	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.5	1977-----	-	-	14.2	-	-	-	9.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.8	All other:																1972-----	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	1973-----	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1974-----	.8	35.2	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1975-----	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	1976-----	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	1977-----	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	Total:																1972-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1973-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1974-----	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1975-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1976-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1977-----	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0																																																																																																																																																																
1975-----	-	5.8	-	-	-	-	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.8	1976-----	-	6.8	-	-	-	-	15.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.5	1977-----	-	-	26.8	-	-	-	50.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.7	Taiwan:																1972-----	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.0	1973-----	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.7	1974-----	27.5	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	1975-----	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.0	1976-----	-	11.2	-	-	-	-	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.5	1977-----	-	-	14.2	-	-	-	9.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.8	All other:																1972-----	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	1973-----	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1974-----	.8	35.2	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1975-----	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	1976-----	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	1977-----	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	Total:																1972-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1973-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1974-----	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1975-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1976-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1977-----	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0																																																																																																																																																																																
1976-----	-	6.8	-	-	-	-	15.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.5	1977-----	-	-	26.8	-	-	-	50.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.7	Taiwan:																1972-----	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.0	1973-----	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.7	1974-----	27.5	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	1975-----	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.0	1976-----	-	11.2	-	-	-	-	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.5	1977-----	-	-	14.2	-	-	-	9.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.8	All other:																1972-----	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	1973-----	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1974-----	.8	35.2	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1975-----	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	1976-----	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	1977-----	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	Total:																1972-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1973-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1974-----	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1975-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1976-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1977-----	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0																																																																																																																																																																																																
1977-----	-	-	26.8	-	-	-	50.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.7	Taiwan:																1972-----	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.0	1973-----	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.7	1974-----	27.5	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	1975-----	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.0	1976-----	-	11.2	-	-	-	-	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.5	1977-----	-	-	14.2	-	-	-	9.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.8	All other:																1972-----	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	1973-----	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1974-----	.8	35.2	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1975-----	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	1976-----	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	1977-----	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	Total:																1972-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1973-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1974-----	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1975-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1976-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1977-----	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Taiwan:																1972-----	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.0	1973-----	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.7	1974-----	27.5	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	1975-----	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.0	1976-----	-	11.2	-	-	-	-	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.5	1977-----	-	-	14.2	-	-	-	9.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.8	All other:																1972-----	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	1973-----	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1974-----	.8	35.2	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1975-----	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	1976-----	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	1977-----	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	Total:																1972-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1973-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1974-----	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1975-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1976-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1977-----	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
1972-----	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.0	1973-----	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.7	1974-----	27.5	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	1975-----	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.0	1976-----	-	11.2	-	-	-	-	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.5	1977-----	-	-	14.2	-	-	-	9.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.8	All other:																1972-----	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	1973-----	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1974-----	.8	35.2	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1975-----	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	1976-----	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	1977-----	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	Total:																1972-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1973-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1974-----	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1975-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1976-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1977-----	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
1973-----	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	30.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.7	1974-----	27.5	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	1975-----	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.0	1976-----	-	11.2	-	-	-	-	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.5	1977-----	-	-	14.2	-	-	-	9.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.8	All other:																1972-----	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	1973-----	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1974-----	.8	35.2	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1975-----	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	1976-----	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	1977-----	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	Total:																1972-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1973-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1974-----	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1975-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1976-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1977-----	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
1974-----	27.5	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	1975-----	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.0	1976-----	-	11.2	-	-	-	-	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.5	1977-----	-	-	14.2	-	-	-	9.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.8	All other:																1972-----	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	1973-----	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1974-----	.8	35.2	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1975-----	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	1976-----	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	1977-----	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	Total:																1972-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1973-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1974-----	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1975-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1976-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1977-----	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
1975-----	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.0	1976-----	-	11.2	-	-	-	-	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.5	1977-----	-	-	14.2	-	-	-	9.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.8	All other:																1972-----	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	1973-----	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1974-----	.8	35.2	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1975-----	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	1976-----	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	1977-----	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	Total:																1972-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1973-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1974-----	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1975-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1976-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1977-----	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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1977-----	-	-	14.2	-	-	-	9.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.8	All other:																1972-----	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	1973-----	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1974-----	.8	35.2	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1975-----	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	1976-----	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	1977-----	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	Total:																1972-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1973-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1974-----	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1975-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1976-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1977-----	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
All other:																1972-----	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	1973-----	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1974-----	.8	35.2	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1975-----	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	1976-----	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	1977-----	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	Total:																1972-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1973-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1974-----	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1975-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1976-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1977-----	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
1972-----	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	1973-----	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1974-----	.8	35.2	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1975-----	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	1976-----	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	1977-----	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	Total:																1972-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1973-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1974-----	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1975-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1976-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1977-----	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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1974-----	.8	35.2	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1975-----	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	1976-----	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	1977-----	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	Total:																1972-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1973-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1974-----	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1975-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1976-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1977-----	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
1975-----	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	1976-----	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	1977-----	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	Total:																1972-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1973-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1974-----	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1975-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1976-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1977-----	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
1976-----	-	0.8	-	-	-	-	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.9	1977-----	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	Total:																1972-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1973-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1974-----	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1975-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1976-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1977-----	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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1975-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1976-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1977-----	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
1976-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	1977-----	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
1977-----	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																

Table A-4.--Knives, forks, and spoons, imported as parts of sets: U.S. imports for consumption, by categories, TSUSA items, and principal sources, 1972-77

Source and year	Other								Total	Total
	Sets wholly of knives, forks, and spoons except those described in items 949.00-949.08 (651.7535)	Other sets, including: tools, knives, forks, and spoons except those described in items 949.00-949.08 (651.7545)	Knives		Forks		Spoons (650.5515)	Total		
			With handles not containing nickel and not over 10 percent of manganese (650.0910)	With handles containing nickel or over 10 percent of manganese (650.1210)	With handles not containing nickel and not over 10 percent of manganese (650.3915)	With handles containing nickel or over 10 percent of manganese (650.4210)				
	Quantity (dozen pieces)									
Japan:										
1972-----	2,042,381	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,042,381	7,509,857
1973-----	3,045,632	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,045,632	7,221,959
1974-----	2,996,820	64,227	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,061,047	6,921,743
1975-----	0	669,671	0	0	0	0	0	0	669,671	6,971,489
1976-----	0	723,003	0	0	0	0	0	0	723,003	7,873,556
1977-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,805,060
Korea:										
1972-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	425,287
1973-----	4,413	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,413	987,592
1974-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	561,642
1975-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	445,660
1976-----	0	9,965	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,965	1,565,596
1977-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,852,167
Taiwan:										
1972-----	31,279	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,279	1,646,398
1973-----	146,186	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	146,186	2,497,914
1974-----	158,056	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	158,056	1,804,009
1975-----	0	78,220	0	0	0	0	0	0	78,220	918,805
1976-----	0	137,637	0	0	0	0	0	0	137,637	1,397,214
1977-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,525,627
All other:										
1972-----	133,907	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	133,907	323,862
1973-----	108,734	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	108,734	261,008
1974-----	113,861	17,732	0	0	0	0	0	0	131,593	252,612
1975-----	0	257,583	0	0	0	0	0	0	257,583	304,431
1976-----	0	199,761	0	0	0	0	0	0	199,761	291,146
1977-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	318,898
Total:										
1972-----	2,207,567	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,207,567	9,905,404
1973-----	3,304,965	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,304,965	10,968,473
1974-----	3,268,737	81,959	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,350,696	9,540,006
1975-----	0	1,005,474	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,005,474	8,640,385
1976-----	0	1,070,366	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,070,366	11,127,512
1977-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,501,752

Table A-4.--Knives, forks, and spoons, imported as parts of sets: U.S. imports for consumption, by categories, TSUSA items, and principal sources, 1972-77--Cont.

Source and year	Other						Spoons (650.5515)	Total	Total
	Sets wholly of knives, forks, and spoons except those described in items 949.00-949.08 (651.7535)	Other sets: including tools, knives, forks, and spoons except those described in items 949.00-949.08 (651.7545)	Knives		Forks				
			With handles not containing nickel and not over 10 percent of manganese (650.0910)	With handles containing nickel or over 10 percent of manganese (650.1210)	With handles not containing nickel and not over 10 percent of manganese (650.3915)	With handles containing nickel or over 10 percent of manganese (650.4210)			
Value (1,000 dollars)									
Japan:									
1972-----	3,930	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,930	11,174
1973-----	8,133	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,133	14,565
1974-----	7,306	87	-	-	-	-	-	7,393	13,451
1975-----	-	1,391	-	-	-	-	-	1,391	10,216
1976-----	-	1,400	-	-	-	-	-	1,400	14,019
1977-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,685
Korea:									
1972-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	369
1973-----	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	970
1974-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	562
1975-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	448
1976-----	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	1,554
1977-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,302
Taiwan:									
1972-----	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	1,335
1973-----	228	-	-	-	-	-	-	228	2,585
1974-----	159	-	-	-	-	-	-	159	1,361
1975-----	-	149	-	-	-	-	-	149	841
1976-----	-	244	-	-	-	-	-	244	1,413
1977-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,832
All other:									
1972-----	1,036	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,036	1,361
1973-----	1,083	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,083	1,372
1974-----	1,005	45	-	-	-	-	-	1,050	1,279
1975-----	-	666	-	-	-	-	-	666	834
1976-----	-	539	-	-	-	-	-	539	919
1977-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	942
Total-----									
1972-----	5,005	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,005	14,229
1973-----	9,467	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,467	19,492
1974-----	8,470	132	-	-	-	-	-	8,602	16,653
1975-----	-	2,206	-	-	-	-	-	2,206	12,339
1976-----	-	2,195	-	-	-	-	-	2,195	10,005
1977-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,761

Table A-4.--Knives, forks, and spoons, imported as parts of sets: U.S. imports for consumption, by categories, TSUSA items, and principal sources, 1972-77--Continued

Source and year	Other						Spoons (650.5515)	Total	Total
	Sets wholly of knives, forks, and spoons except those described in items 949.00-949.08 (651.7535)	Other sets, including: tools, knives, forks, and spoons except those described in items 949.00-949.08 (651.7545)	Knives		Forks				
			With handles not containing nickel and not over 10 percent of manganese (650.0910)	With handles containing nickel or over 10 percent of manganese (650.1210)	With handles not containing nickel and not over 10 percent of manganese (650.3915)	With handles containing nickel or over 10 percent of manganese (650.4210)			
Unit value per dozen pieces)									
Japan:									
1972-----	\$1.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$1.92	\$1.49
1973-----	2.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.67	2.02
1974-----	2.44	\$ 1.35	-	-	-	-	-	2.42	1.94
1975-----	-	2.08	-	-	-	-	-	2.08	1.47
1976-----	-	1.94	-	-	-	-	-	1.94	1.78
1977-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.19
Korea:									
1972-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.86
1973-----	5.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.28	.98
1974-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00
1975-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.01
1976-----	-	1.17	-	-	-	-	-	1.17	1.06
1977-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.31
Taiwan:									
1972-----	1.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.25	.81
1973-----	1.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.56	1.03
1974-----	1.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.01	.75
1975-----	-	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	1.90	.92
1976-----	-	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	1.77	1.01
1977-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.20
All other:									
1972-----	7.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.74	4.20
1973-----	9.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.96	5.26
1974-----	8.83	2.52	-	-	-	-	-	7.98	5.06
1975-----	-	2.59	-	-	-	-	-	2.59	2.74
1976-----	-	2.70	-	-	-	-	-	2.70	3.16
1977-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.95
Average:									
1972-----	2.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.27	1.44
1973-----	2.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.86	1.78
1974-----	2.59	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	2.57	1.73
1975-----	-	2.19	-	-	-	-	-	2.19	1.43
1976-----	-	2.05	-	-	-	-	-	2.05	1.62
1977-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.66

Table A-4.--Knives, forks, and spoons, imported as parts of sets: U.S. imports for consumption, by categories, TSUSA items, and principal sources, 1972-77--Continued

Source and year	Other							Spoons (650.5515)	Total	Total
	Sets wholly of knives, forks, and spoons except those described in items 949.00-949.08 (651.7535)	Other sets, including tools, knives, forks, and spoons except those described in items 949.00-949.08 (651.7545)	Knives		Forks					
			With handles not containing nickel and manganese (650.0910)	With handles containing nickel or over 10 percent of manganese (650.1210)	With handles not containing nickel and manganese (650.3915)	With handles containing nickel or over 10 percent of manganese (650.4210)				
Percent of total quantity										
Japan:										
1972-----	92.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	92.5	75.8	
1973-----	95.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	92.2	65.8	
1974-----	91.7	78.4	-	-	-	-	-	91.4	72.6	
1975-----	-	66.6	-	-	-	-	-	66.6	80.7	
1976-----	-	67.5	-	-	-	-	-	67.5	70.8	
1977-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.4	
Korea:										
1972-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3	
1973-----	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	.1	9.0	
1974-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	5.9	
1975-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	5.2	
1976-----	-	.9	-	-	-	-	-	.9	14.1	
1977-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.9	
Taiwan:										
1972-----	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	16.6	
1973-----	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	22.8	
1974-----	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.7	18.9	
1975-----	-	7.8	-	-	-	-	-	7.8	10.6	
1976-----	-	12.9	-	-	-	-	-	12.9	12.6	
1977-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.8	
All other:										
1972-----	6.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.1	3.3	
1973-----	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.3	2.4	
1974-----	3.5	21.6	-	-	-	-	-	3.9	2.6	
1975-----	-	25.6	-	-	-	-	-	25.6	3.5	
1976-----	-	18.7	-	-	-	-	-	18.7	2.6	
1977-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	
Total:										
1972-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	
1973-----	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	
1974-----	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	
1975-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	
1976-----	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	
1977-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	

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

Table A-5.--U.S. producers' shipments of domestically produced
 stainless steel table flatware, by firms, 1973-77

Firm	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Quantity (1,000 dozen pieces)					
Oneida, Ltd-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
International Silver Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Utica Cutlery Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Ekco Housewares Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
All other-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total-----	21,369	20,934	16,504	15,989	15,727
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Oneida, Ltd-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
International Silver Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Utica Cutlery Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Ekco Housewares Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
All other-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total-----	66,519	74,485	65,660	68,097	71,736
Unit value (per dozen)					
Oneida, Ltd-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
International Silver Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Utica Cutlery Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Ekco Housewares Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
All other-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Average-----	3.11	3.56	3.98	4.26	4.56

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

Table A-6.--U.S. producers' shipments of imported stainless steel table flatware, by firms, 1973-77

Firm	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Quantity (1,000 dozen pieces)					
Oneida, Ltd-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
International Silver Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Utica Cutlery Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Ekco Housewares Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
All other-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total-----	6,863	7,449	7,642	8,839	12,047
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Oneida, Ltd-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
International Silver Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Utica Cutlery Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Ekco Housewares Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
All other-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total-----	17,504	19,814	19,525	24,411	32,747
Unit value (per dozen)					
Oneida, Ltd-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
International Silver Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Utica Cutlery Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Ekco Housewares Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
All other-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total-----	2.55	2.66	2.55	2.76	2.72

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

Table A-7.--U.S. producers' shipments of domestically produced and imported stainless steel table flatware, by firms, 1973-77

Firm	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Quantity (1,000 dozen pieces)					
Oneida, Ltd-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
International Silver Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Utica Cutlery Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Ekco Housewares Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
All other-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total-----	28,232	28,383	24,146	24,828	27,774
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Oneida, Ltd-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
International Silver Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Utica Cutlery Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Ekco Housewares Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
All other-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total-----	84,023	94,299	85,185	92,508	104,483
Unit value (per dozen)					
Oneida, Ltd-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
International Silver Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Utica Cutlery Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Ekco Housewares Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
All other-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total-----	2.98	3.32	3.53	3.73	3.76

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

Table A-8.--Percentage distribution of U.S. producers' shipments of domestically produced stainless steel table flatware, by firms, 1973-77

Firm	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
By quantity					
Oneida, Ltd-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
International Silver Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Utica Cutlery Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Ekco Housewares Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
All other-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
By value					
Oneida, Ltd-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
International Silver Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Utica Cutlery Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Ekco Housewares Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
All other-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Table A-9.--Percentage distribution of U.S. producers' shipments of imported stainless steel table flatware, by firms, 1973-77

Firm	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
By quantity					
Oneida, Ltd-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
International Silver Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Utica Cutlery Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Ekco Housewares Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
All other-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
By value					
Oneida, Ltd-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
International Silver Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Utica Cutlery Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Ekco Housewares Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
All other-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Table A-10.--Percentage distribution of U.S. producers' shipments of domestically produced and imported stainless steel table flatwares, by firms, 1973-77

Firm	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
By quantity					
Cheida, Ltd-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
International Silver Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unica Cutlery Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Elco Housewares Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
All other-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
By value					
Cheida, Ltd-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
International Silver Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Unica Cutlery Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Elco Housewares Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
All other-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Table A-11.--Share of apparent U.S. consumption accounted for by U.S. producers' shipments of domestically produced stainless steel table flatwares, by firms, 1973-77

Firm	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
By quantity (percent)					
Oneida, Ltd-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
International Silver Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Utica Cutlery Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Ekco Housewares Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
All other-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total-----	41.3	39.1	36.5	28.1	24.8
By value (percent)					
Oneida, Ltd-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
International Silver Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Utica Cutlery Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Ekco Housewares Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
All other-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total-----	60.5	61.5	62.5	54.8	50.6

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

Table A-12.--Share of apparent U.S. consumption accounted for by U.S. producers' shipments of imported stainless steel table flatware, by firms, 1973-77

Firm	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
By quantity (percent)					
Oneida, Ltd-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
International Silver Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Utica Cutlery Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Ekco Housewares Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
All other-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total-----	13.3	13.9	16.9	15.6	19.0
By value (percent)					
Oneida, Ltd-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
International Silver Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Utica Cutlery Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Ekco Housewares Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
All other-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total-----	15.9	16.4	18.6	19.7	23.1

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

Table A-13.--Share of apparent U.S. consumption accounted for by U.S. producers' shipments of domestically produced and imported stainless steel table flatware, by firms, 1973-77

Firm	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
By quantity (percent)					
Oneida, Ltd-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
International Silver Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Utica Cutlery Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Ekco Housewares Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
All other-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total-----	54.5	53.1	53.3	43.7	43.8
By value (percent)					
Oneida, Ltd-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
International Silver Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Utica Cutlery Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Ekco Housewares Co-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
All other-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total-----	76.4	77.8	81.0	74.5	73.7

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

Table A-14.--All stainless steel table flatware: U.S. imports
for consumption, by principal sources, 1972-77

(In thousands of dozen pieces)

Source and year	Knives	Forks	Spoons	Sets	Total
Japan:					
1972-----	1,534	2,113	2,966	7,510	14,123
1973-----	1,492	1,584	2,363	7,222	12,661
1974-----	1,628	1,893	2,622	6,922	13,065
1975-----	1,625	2,051	3,065	6,971	13,712
1976-----	1,531	1,993	3,639	7,874	15,037
1977-----	1,756	2,198	3,550	5,805	13,309
Korea:					
1972-----	941	1,196	2,021	425	4,583
1973-----	1,577	2,177	3,512	988	8,254
1974-----	2,088	2,458	4,187	562	9,295
1975-----	1,461	2,145	3,729	446	7,781
1976-----	2,887	4,340	7,164	1,566	15,957
1977-----	3,495	4,742	7,989	7,852	24,078
Taiwan:					
1972-----	928	1,426	2,374	1,646	6,374
1973-----	892	1,804	3,487	2,497	8,680
1974-----	1,253	1,967	4,194	1,804	9,218
1975-----	765	1,551	3,240	919	6,475
1976-----	815	2,281	3,826	1,397	8,319
1977-----	1,101	2,779	4,145	1,526	9,551
All other:					
1972-----	160	297	379	324	1,160
1973-----	207	249	338	261	1,055
1974-----	273	284	397	252	1,206
1975-----	152	226	252	304	934
1976-----	287	268	822	290	1,667
1977-----	98	143	357	319	917
Total:					
1972-----	3,562	5,032	7,740	9,905	26,239
1973-----	4,167	5,815	9,700	10,968	30,650
1974-----	5,242	6,602	11,400	9,540	32,784
1975-----	4,003	5,973	10,286	8,640	28,902
1976-----	5,521	8,881	15,451	11,127	40,980
1977-----	6,450	9,862	16,041	15,502	47,855

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

Table A-15.--Non-quota-type stainless steel table flatware: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1972-77

(In thousands of dozen pieces)

Source and year	Knives	Forks	Spoons	Sets	Total
Japan:					
1972-----	275	46	144	2,042	2,507
1973-----	454	87	285	3,046	3,872
1974-----	511	33	161	3,061	3,766
1975-----	452	59	183	670	1,364
1976-----	741	76	297	723	1,837
1977-----	642	144	339	0	1,125
Korea:					
1972-----	7	0	3	0	10
1973-----	12	8	1	4	25
1974-----	121	0	0	0	121
1975-----	145	0	0	0	145
1976-----	165	0	0	10	175
1977-----	152	46	54	0	252
Taiwan:					
1972-----	1/	1	3	31	35
1973-----	6	15	7	146	174
1974-----	29	0	0	158	187
1975-----	36	0	0	78	114
1976-----	52	0	0	138	190
1977-----	87	3	5	0	95
All other:					
1972-----	56	102	119	134	411
1973-----	53	72	98	109	332
1974-----	61	70	113	132	376
1975-----	78	98	159	258	593
1976-----	114	98	434	200	846
1977-----	32	37	64	0	127
Total:					
1972-----	338	149	269	2,208	2,964
1973-----	525	181	391	3,305	4,402
1974-----	722	104	274	3,351	4,451
1975-----	711	156	342	1,005	2,214
1976-----	1,072	175	731	1,070	3,048
1977-----	914	229	462	0	1,605

1/ Less than 500 dozen.

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

Table A-16.--Quota-type stainless steel table flatware: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1972-77

(In thousands of dozen pieces)

Source and year	Knives	Forks	Spoons	Sets	Total
Japan:					
1972-----	1,259	2,067	2,822	5,467	11,615
1973-----	1,038	1,498	2,078	4,176	8,790
1974-----	1,117	1,860	2,461	3,861	9,299
1975-----	1,173	1,993	2,882	6,302	12,350
1976-----	791	1,916	3,342	7,151	13,200
1977-----	1,113	2,054	3,211	5,805	12,183
Korea:					
1972-----	934	1,196	2,017	425	4,572
1973-----	1,565	2,169	3,511	983	8,228
1974-----	1,967	2,458	4,187	562	9,174
1975-----	1,316	2,145	3,729	446	7,636
1976-----	2,722	4,340	7,164	1,556	15,782
1977-----	3,343	4,696	7,935	7,862	23,836
Taiwan:					
1972-----	927	1,425	2,371	1,615	6,338
1973-----	886	1,789	3,480	2,352	8,507
1974-----	1,225	1,967	4,194	1,646	9,032
1975-----	729	1,551	3,240	841	6,361
1976-----	763	2,281	3,827	1,260	8,131
1977-----	1,014	2,777	4,140	1,526	9,457
All other:					
1972-----	104	195	260	190	749
1973-----	153	178	240	152	723
1974-----	211	213	283	121	828
1975-----	74	129	93	47	343
1976-----	173	170	388	91	822
1977-----	65	107	292	319	783
Total:					
1972-----	3,224	4,883	7,470	7,698	23,275
1973-----	3,642	5,634	9,310	7,664	26,250
1974-----	4,520	6,498	11,126	6,189	28,333
1975-----	3,292	5,818	9,944	7,635	26,689
1976-----	4,449	8,706	14,721	10,057	37,933
1977-----	5,536	9,634	15,578	15,502	46,250

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

Table A-17.--Stainless steel table flatware (SSTF): Quota-type imports for consumption as a share of total SSTF imports, by principal sources, 1972-77

(In percent)

Source and year	Knives	Forks	Spoons	Sets	Total
Japan:					
1972-----	82.1	97.8	95.1	72.8	82.2
1973-----	69.6	94.6	87.9	57.8	69.4
1974-----	68.6	98.3	93.9	55.8	71.2
1975-----	72.2	97.2	94.0	80.0	89.6
1976-----	51.7	96.2	91.8	90.8	87.8
1977-----	63.4	93.4	90.5	100.0	91.5
Korea:					
1972-----	99.3	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.8
1973-----	99.2	99.6	100.0	99.7	99.7
1974-----	94.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7
1975-----	90.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.1
1976-----	94.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9
1977-----	95.7	99.0	99.3	100.0	99.0
Taiwan:					
1972-----	99.9	99.9	99.9	98.1	99.4
1973-----	99.3	99.2	99.8	94.2	98.0
1974-----	97.8	100.0	100.0	91.2	98.0
1975-----	95.3	100.0	100.0	91.5	98.2
1976-----	93.6	100.0	100.0	90.2	97.7
1977-----	92.1	99.9	99.9	100.0	99.0
All other:					
1972-----	65.0	65.7	68.6	58.6	64.6
1973-----	73.9	71.5	32.7	58.2	49.8
1974-----	77.3	75.0	71.3	47.8	68.6
1975-----	48.7	57.1	36.9	15.5	36.7
1976-----	60.3	63.4	47.3	31.3	49.3
1977-----	66.3	74.8	81.8	100.0	85.4
Total:					
1972-----	90.5	97.0	96.5	77.7	88.7
1973-----	87.4	96.9	96.0	69.9	85.6
1974-----	86.2	98.4	97.6	64.9	86.4
1975-----	82.2	97.4	96.7	88.4	92.3
1976-----	80.6	98.0	95.3	90.4	92.6
1977-----	85.8	97.7	97.1	100.0	96.6

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

Table A-18.--All quota-type stainless steel table flatware entered under schedule 9 provisions of the TSUS: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1972-77

(In thousands of dozen pieces)

Source and year	Knives	Forks	Spoons	Sets <u>1/</u>	Total
Japan:					
1972-----	1,259	2,067	2,822	5,467	11,615
1973-----	1,023	1,498	2,078	4,176	8,775
1974-----	1,117	1,860	2,461	3,861	9,299
1975-----	1,173	1,993	2,882	6,302	12,350
1976-----	482	1,187	2,103	4,633	8,405
1977-----	0	0	0	0	0
Korea:					
1972-----	934	1,191	2,017	425	4,567
1973-----	1,563	2,169	3,510	983	8,225
1974-----	1,967	2,458	4,187	562	9,174
1975-----	1,316	2,145	3,729	446	7,636
1976-----	1,729	2,677	4,387	388	9,181
1977-----	0	0	0	0	0
Taiwan:					
1972-----	927	1,425	2,370	1,615	6,337
1973-----	886	1,789	3,480	2,352	8,507
1974-----	1,225	1,967	4,194	1,646	9,032
1975-----	729	1,551	3,240	841	6,361
1976-----	420	1,072	2,166	610	4,268
1977-----	0	0	0	0	0
All other:					
1972-----	99	195	259	190	743
1973-----	153	175	240	152	720
1974-----	211	213	283	121	828
1975-----	74	129	93	47	343
1976-----	57	51	113	43	264
1977-----	0	0	0	0	0
Total:					
1972-----	3,219	4,878	7,468	7,698	23,263
1973-----	3,625	5,631	9,308	7,664	26,228
1974-----	4,520	6,498	11,126	6,189	28,333
1975-----	3,292	5,818	9,944	7,635	26,689
1976-----	2,689	4,987	8,770	5,705	22,151
1977-----	0	0	0	0	0

1/ Actually reported under schedule 6; should have been reported under schedule 9.

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

Table A-19.--Quota-type stainless steel table flatware entered under schedule 9 provisions of the TSUS that was dutiable at prevailing trade-agreement rates of duty: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1972-77

(In thousands of dozen pieces)

Source and year	Knives	Forks	Spoons	Sets ^{1/}	Total
Japan:					
1972-----	1,093	1,801	2,374	5,467	10,735
1973-----	909	1,278	1,668	4,176	8,031
1974-----	944	1,494	1,985	3,861	8,284
1975-----	913	1,422	2,054	6,302	10,691
1976-----	357	832	1,478	4,633	7,300
1977-----	0	0	0	0	0
Korea:					
1972-----	508	494	488	425	1,915
1973-----	864	653	417	983	2,917
1974-----	964	562	491	562	2,579
1975-----	581	427	422	446	1,876
1976-----	624	221	285	388	1,518
1977-----	0	0	0	0	0
Taiwan:					
1972-----	464	854	636	1,615	3,569
1973-----	500	663	199	2,352	3,714
1974-----	728	599	264	1,646	3,237
1975-----	524	675	339	841	2,379
1976-----	209	477	353	610	1,649
1977-----	0	0	0	0	0
All other:					
1972-----	84	179	201	190	654
1973-----	125	152	167	152	596
1974-----	144	145	253	121	663
1975-----	32	89	54	47	222
1976-----	37	44	99	43	223
1977-----	0	0	0	0	0
Total:					
1972-----	2,149	3,328	3,699	7,698	16,874
1973-----	2,398	2,746	2,452	7,664	15,260
1974-----	2,780	2,800	2,993	6,189	14,762
1975-----	2,050	2,614	2,870	7,635	15,169
1976-----	1,228	1,574	2,215	5,705	10,722
1977-----	0	0	0	0	0

^{1/} Actually reported under schedule 6; should have been reported under schedule 9.

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

Table A-20.--Quota-type stainless steel table flatware entered under schedule 9 provisions of the TSUS at the higher overquota rates of duty: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1972-77

(In thousands of dozen pieces)

Source and year	Knives	Forks	Spoons	Sets ^{1/}	Total
Japan:					
1972-----	166	266	448	-	880
1973-----	114	220	409	-	743
1974-----	173	366	477	-	1,016
1975-----	260	570	827	-	1,657
1976-----	125	355	626	-	1,106
1977-----	0	0	0	-	0
Korea:					
1972-----	426	698	1,529	-	2,653
1973-----	699	1,516	3,093	-	5,308
1974-----	1,004	1,896	3,697	-	6,597
1975-----	735	1,718	3,307	-	5,760
1976-----	1,105	2,456	4,102	-	7,663
1977-----	0	0	0	-	0
Taiwan:					
1972-----	463	571	1,734	-	2,768
1973-----	386	1,126	3,281	-	4,793
1974-----	496	1,367	3,930	-	5,793
1975-----	205	876	2,901	-	3,982
1976-----	211	595	1,813	-	2,619
1977-----	0	0	0	-	0
All other:					
1972-----	15	15	59	-	89
1973-----	28	23	73	-	124
1974-----	67	68	30	-	165
1975-----	42	39	38	-	119
1976-----	20	6	15	-	41
1977-----	0	0	0	-	0
Total:					
1972-----	1,070	1,550	3,769	-	6,389
1973-----	1,227	2,885	6,856	-	10,968
1974-----	1,740	3,697	8,133	-	13,570
1975-----	1,242	3,204	7,074	-	11,520
1976-----	1,461	3,412	6,555	-	11,428
1977-----	0	0	0	-	0

^{1/} It has been assumed that all stainless-steel table flatware imported under the set provisions of the TSUS were entered under the prevailing trade-agreement rates of duty and not under the higher over-quota rates of duties.

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

Table A-21.--U.S. imports of overquota stainless steel table flatware (SSTF) entered at higher overquota rates of duty as a share of total quota-type SSTF imports under schedule 9 provisions, by principal sources, 1972-77

(In percent)

Source and year	Knives	Forks	Spoons	Sets	Total
Japan:					
1972	13.2	12.9	15.9	-	7.6
1973	11.1	14.7	19.7	-	8.5
1974	15.5	19.7	19.4	-	10.9
1975	22.2	18.4	28.7	-	13.4
1976	25.9	29.9	29.8	-	13.2
1977	0	0	0	-	0
Korea:					
1972	45.6	58.6	75.8	-	58.1
1973	44.7	69.9	88.1	-	64.5
1974	51.0	77.1	88.3	-	71.9
1975	55.9	80.1	88.7	-	75.4
1976	63.9	91.7	93.5	-	83.5
1977	0	0	0	-	0
Taiwan:					
1972	49.9	40.1	73.2	-	43.7
1973	43.6	62.9	94.3	-	56.3
1974	40.5	69.5	93.7	-	64.1
1975	28.1	56.5	89.5	-	62.6
1976	50.2	55.5	83.7	-	61.4
1977	0	0	0	-	0
All other:					
1972	15.2	7.7	22.8	-	12.0
1973	18.3	13.1	30.4	-	17.2
1974	31.8	31.9	10.6	-	19.9
1975	56.8	30.2	40.9	-	34.7
1976	35.1	11.8	13.3	-	15.5
1977	0	0	0	-	0
Total:					
1972	33.2	31.8	50.5	-	27.5
1973	33.8	51.2	73.7	-	41.8
1974	38.5	56.9	73.1	-	47.9
1975	37.7	55.1	71.1	-	43.2
1976	54.3	68.4	74.7	-	51.6
1977	0	0	0	-	0

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

Table A-22.--Stainless steel table flatware: U.S. imports from all sources, by value brackets and classes of importers, 1974-77

Class of importer, 1974 and year	Value bracket per dozen pieces								Total quantity	Total value	Average unit value
	Less than \$1.00	\$1.00-\$1.99	\$2.00-\$2.99	\$3.00-\$3.99	\$4.00-\$4.99	\$5.00-\$6.99	\$7.00-\$9.99	\$10.00 and over			
	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	1,000 dozen pieces	1,000 dollars	Per dozen pieces
U.S. producers:											
Oneida:											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Insilco: <u>1/</u>											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
All other <u>3/</u> :											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total:											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
All other											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total:											
1974-----	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1975-----	xxx	6,567,614	1,697,566	19,167	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	8,597	13,087	1.52
1976-----	xxx	13,336,438	2,467,038	81,249	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	16,859	24,904	1.48
1977-----	xxx	13,478,553	3,491,341	232,535	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	18,731	32,140	1.72

1/ ***
2/ Not available
3/ ***

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

Table A-23.--Stainless steel table flatware: U.S. imports from Japan, by value brackets and classes of importers, 1974-77

Class of importer, firm, and year	Value bracket per dozen pieces								Total quantity	Total value	Average unit value
	Less than \$1.00	\$1.00-\$1.99	\$2.00-\$2.99	\$3.00-\$3.99	\$4.00-\$4.99	\$5.00-\$6.99	\$7.00-\$9.99	Over \$10.00			
	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	1,000 dozen pieces	1,000 dollars	Per dozen pieces
U.S. producers:											
Oneida:											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
All other: 1/											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total:											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
All other importers:											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total:											
1974-----	xxx	2,894,675	1,309,211	22,165	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	4,239	7,819	1.84
1975-----	xxx	2,893,953	1,351,080	9,167	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	4,288	7,386	1.72
1976-----	xxx	3,227,829	1,348,974	44,249	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	5,523	9,523	1.72
1977-----	xxx	3,431,917	1,718,412	163,535	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	6,021	11,863	1.97

1/ ***

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

Note.--The imports reported above accounted for 37 percent and 45 percent of total U.S. imports for consumption from Japan in 1976 and 1977, respectively.

Table A-24.--Stainless steel table flatware: U.S. imports from Korea, by value brackets and classes of importers, 1974-77

Class of importer, firm, and year	Value bracket per dozen pieces								Total quantity	Total value	Average unit value
	Less than \$1.00	\$1.00-\$1.99	\$2.00-\$2.99	\$3.00-\$3.99	\$4.00-\$4.99	\$5.00-\$6.99	\$7.00-\$9.99	Over \$10.00			
	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	1,000 dozen pieces	1,000 dollars	Per dozen pieces
U.S. producers:											
Oneida:											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Insilco:											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
All other:											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total:											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
All other im- porters:											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total:											
1974-----	xxx	2,118,589	249,134	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	2,453	3,566	1.45
1975-----	xxx	2,047,656	216,486	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	2,364	3,428	1.45
1976-----	xxx	7,339,609	642,000	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	8,012	11,270	1.41
1977-----	xxx	6,213,636	1,293,529	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	7,879	13,620	1.73

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

Note.--The imports reported above accounted for 50 percent and 33 percent of total U.S. imports for consumption from Korea in 1976 and 1977, respectively.

Table A-25.--Stainless steel table flatware: U.S. imports from Taiwan, by value bracket and by classes of importers, 1974-77

Class of importer, firm, and year	Value bracket per dozen pieces								Total quantity	Total value	Average unit value
	Less than \$1.00	\$1.00-\$1.99	\$2.00-\$2.99	\$3.00-\$3.99	\$4.00-\$4.99	\$5.00-\$6.99	\$7.00-\$9.99	Over \$10.00			
	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	1,000 dozen pieces	1,000 dollars	Per dozen pieces
U.S. producers:											
Oneida:											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Insilco:											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
All other:											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total:											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
All other											
Importers:											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total:											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx

1/ Not available.

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

Note.--The imports reported above accounted for xxx percent and xxx percent of total U.S. imports for consumption from Taiwan in 1976 and 1977, respectively.

Table A-26.--Stainless steel table flatware: Domestic shipments of U.S.-produced flatware, by value brackets major producers, 1974-77

Firm and year	Value bracket per dozen pieces								Total quantity	Total value	Average unit value
	Less than \$1.00	\$1.00-\$1.99	\$2.00-\$2.99	\$3.00-\$3.99	\$4.00-\$4.99	\$5.00-\$6.99	\$7.00-\$9.99	Over \$10.00			
	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	1,000 dozen pieces	1,000 dollars	Per dozen pieces
Oneida:											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Insilco:											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
All other: <u>2/</u>											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total:											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	11,879	54,216	4.56
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	11,476	57,117	4.98
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	11,650	61,877	5.31

1/ Not available.

2/ xxx

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

Note.--The U.S. producers' shipments reported above amounted to 72 percent and 74 percent of total U.S. producers' shipments of U.S.-made stainless steel table flatware by all firms in 1976 and 1977, respectively.

Table A-2.--Stainless steel table flatware: Domestic shipments of U.S. imports from all sources, by value brackets and classes of importers, 1974-77

Class of importer, firm, and year	Value bracket per dozen pieces								Total quantity	Total value	Average unit value
	Less than \$1.00	\$1.00-\$1.99	\$2.00-\$2.99	\$3.00-\$3.99	\$4.00-\$4.99	\$5.00-\$6.99	\$7.00-\$9.99	Over \$10.00			
U.S. producers:	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	1,000 dozen pieces	1,000 dollars	Per dozen pieces
Oneida:											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Insilco: ^{1/}											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
All other: ^{2/}											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total:											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
All other importers:											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total:											
1974-----	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	xxx	xxx	xxx	2/	2/	2/
1975-----	192,991	2,203,484	4,280,211	1,437,019	1,259,422	xxx	xxx	xxx	9,389	25,180	2.68
1976-----	404,634	1,939,441	4,420,204	1,848,181	1,898,493	xxx	xxx	xxx	10,581	30,384	2.87
1977-----	266,020	2,659,629	5,281,049	2,066,165	2,362,719	xxx	xxx	xxx	12,901	37,218	2.88

A-93

2/ Not available.

1/ xxx

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

Table A-9.--Stainless steel table flatware: Domestic shipments of U.S. imports from Japan, by value brackets and classes of importers, 1974-77

Class of importer, firm, and year	Value bracket per dozen pieces of imported flatware								Total quantity	Total value	Average unit value
	Less than \$1.00	\$1.00-\$1.99	\$2.00-\$2.99	\$3.00-\$3.99	\$4.00-\$4.99	\$5.00-\$6.99	\$7.00-\$9.99	Over \$10.00			
	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	1,000 dozen pieces	1,000 dollars	Per dozen pieces
U.S. producers:											
Oneida:											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
All other: 1/											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total:											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
All other im-											
porters:											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total:											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	1,589,671	1,182,041	860,587	xxx	xxx	xxx	3,891	12,505	3.21
1975-----	xxx	xxx	1,692,443	1,213,408	761,399	xxx	xxx	xxx	4,086	12,979	3.18
1976-----	xxx	xxx	1,813,051	1,263,987	950,493	xxx	xxx	xxx	4,200	13,798	3.29
1977-----	xxx	xxx	2,115,441	1,211,106	991,719	xxx	xxx	xxx	4,468	14,959	3.35

1/ ***

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

Table A-29.--Stainless steel table flatware: Domestic shipments of U.S. imports from Korea, by value brackets and classes of importers, 1974-77

Class of importer, firms, and years	Value bracket per dozen pieces								Total quantity	Total value	Average unit value
	Less than \$1.00	\$1.00-\$1.99	\$2.00-\$2.99	\$3.00-\$3.99	\$4.00-\$4.99	\$5.00-\$6.99	\$7.00-\$9.99	Over \$10.00			
	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	1,000 dozen pieces	1,000 dollars	Per dozen pieces
U.S. producers:											
Onaida:											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
All other: ^{1/}											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total:											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
All other Importers:											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total:											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	1,498,752	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	1,955	5,090	2.60
1975-----	xxx	xxx	1,789,084	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	2,699	6,993	2.59
1976-----	xxx	xxx	2,347,153	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	4,116	10,944	2.66
1977-----	xxx	xxx	2,151,608	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	5,128	14,145	2.76

^{1/} xxx

A-95

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

Table A-30.--Stainless steel table flatware: Domestic shipments of U.S. imports from Taiwan, by value brackets and classes of importers, 1974-77

Class of importer, firm, and year	Value bracket per dozen pieces of imported flatware								Total quantity	Total value	Average unit value
	Less than \$1.00	\$1.00-\$1.99	\$2.00-\$2.99	\$3.00-\$3.99	\$4.00-\$4.99	\$5.00-\$6.99	\$7.00-\$9.99	Over \$10.00			
	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	Dozen pieces	1,000 dozen pieces	1,000 dollars	Per dozen pieces
U.S. producers:											
Oneida:											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Insilco:											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
All other:											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total:											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
All other Im-											
porters:											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total:											
1974-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1975-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1976-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
1977-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx

A-96

1/ Not available.

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

Table A-31.--Stainless steel table flatware: Domestic shipments by U.S. producers (including their shipments of imports), by types of markets, 1975-77

(In thousands of dollars)

Type of market	1975	1976	1977
Retail stores (department stores, chain stores, etc.)-----	36,107	37,346	45,216
Institutional or commercial users (hotels, restaurants, etc.)-----	18,165	21,446	22,333
Premium-ware shipments (including house-to-house canvassers)-----	17,057	20,957	20,777
U.S. Government-----	1,034	897	2,471
State and local governments-----	148	163	275
Other-----	1,329	734	457
Total-----	73,840	81,543	91,529

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

Table A-32.--Stainless steel table flatware: Domestic shipments by importers (except imports shipped by U.S. producers), by types of markets, 1975-77

(In thousands of dollars)

Type of market	1975	1976	1977
Retail stores (department stores, chain stores, etc.)	25,147	30,965	36,298
Institutional or commercial users (hotels, restaurants, etc.)	4,789	9,045	10,990
Premium-ware shipments (including house-to-house canvassers)	542	1,261	1,943
U.S. Government	88	597	276
State and local governments	-	-	-
Other	721	774	750
Total	31,287	42,641	50,257

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

Table A-33.--Stainless steel table flatware: Apparent U.S. consumption, by types of markets, 1975-77

(In thousands of dollars)

Type of market	1975	1976	1977
Retail stores (department stores, chain stores, etc.)-----	61,254	68,311	81,514
Institutional or commercial users (hotels, restaurants, etc.)-----	22,954	30,491	33,323
Premium-ware shipments (including house-to-house canvassers)-----	17,599	22,218	22,720
U.S. Government-----	1,222	1,494	2,747
State and local governments-----	148	163	275
Other-----	2,050	1,508	1,109
Total-----	105,127	124,184	141,786

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

Table A-34.--Stainless steel table flatware: Ratios of domestic shipments by importers (except imports shipped by U.S. producers) to apparent U.S. consumption, by types of markets, 1975-77

(In percent)

Type of market	1975	1976	1977
Retail stores (department stores, chain stores, etc.)	41.1	45.3	44.5
Institutional or commercial users (hotels, restaurants, etc.)	20.9	29.7	33.0
Premium-ware shipments (including house-to-house canvassers)	3.1	5.7	8.6
U.S. government	7.8	40.0	10.0
State and local Governments	-	-	-
Other	35.2	51.3	58.9
Total	29.8	34.3	35.4

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

Table A-35.--Stainless steel table flatware: Percentage distribution of domestic shipments by U.S. importers (except imports shipped by U.S. producers), by types of markets, 1975-77

(In percent)

Type of market	1975	1976	1977
Retail stores (department stores, chain stores, etc.)-----	80.4	72.6	72.2
Institutional or commercial users (hotels, restaurants, etc.)-----	15.3	21.2	21.9
Premium-ware shipments (including house-to-house canvassers)-----	1.7	3.0	3.9
U.S. Government-----	.3	1.4	.5
State and local governments-----	2.3	1.8	1.3
Other-----			
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Table A-36.--Stainless steel table flatware: Percentage distribution of
apparent U.S. consumption, by types of markets, 1975-77

(In percent)

Type of market	1975	1976	1977
Retail stores (department stores, chain stores, etc.)-----	58.3	55.0	57.5
Institutional or commercial users (hotels, restaurants, etc.)-----	21.8	24.6	23.5
Premium-ware shipments (including house-to- house canvassers)-----	16.7	17.9	16.0
U.S. Government-----	1.1	1.2	1.9
State and local governments-----	.1	.1	.2
Other-----	2.0	1.2	.9
Total-----	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

Table A-37.--Stainless steel table flatware (SSTF): Lowest wholesale price reported by U.S. producers and importers on their sales to the retail market of SSTF with the greatest volume of sales in 1977 (in terms of value), by categories, 1974 and 1975 and, by quarter, 1976 and 1977

		(Per dozen pieces)										
Category and manufacturer or importer	Pattern	1974	1975	1976				1977				
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	
U.S.-produced:												
XXX-----	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
XXX-----	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
XXX-----	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Royal Silver----	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Imported from												
Japan:												
By U.S. producers:												
XXX-----	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
XXX-----	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
By other importers:												
XXX-----	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
XXX-----	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
XXX-----	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
XXX-----	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Imported from												
Korea:												
By U.S. producers:												
XXX-----	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
XXX-----	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
By other importers:												
XXX-----	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
XXX-----	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
XXX-----	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Imported from												
Taiwan:												
By U.S. producers:												
XXX-----	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
XXX-----	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
By other importers:												
XXX-----	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
XXX-----	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Imported from												
Haiti:												
By U.S. producers:												
XXX-----	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
By other importers:												
XXX-----	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

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

Table A-38.--Stainless steel table flatware (SSTF): Lowest wholesale prices reported by U.S. producers and importers on their sales to the commercial market (hotels, restaurants, institutions, etc.) of SSTF with the greatest volume of sales in 1977 (in terms of value), by categories, 1974 and 1975 and, by quarters, 1976 and 1977

(Per dozen pieces)											
Category and manufacturer or importer	Pattern	1975		1976				1977			
		1974	1975	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
U.S.-produced:											
xxx-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
xxx-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
xxx-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
xxx-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Imported from Japan:											
By U.S. producers:											
xxx-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
xxx-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
By other importers:											
xxx-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
xxx-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Imported from Korea:											
By U.S. producers:											
xxx-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
xxx-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
By other importers:											
xxx-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
xxx-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
xxx-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Imported from Taiwan:											
By U.S. producers:											
xxx-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
xxx-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
By other importers:											
xxx-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
xxx-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx

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

Table A-39.--Stainless steel table flatware (SSTF): Lowest wholesale prices reported by U.S. producers and importers on their sales to premium markets (including house-to-house canvassers) of the SSTF with the greatest volume of sales in 1977 (in terms of value), by categories, 1974 and 1975 and, by quarters, 1976 and 1977

		(Per dozen pieces)											
Category and manufacturer or importer	Pattern	1974	1975	1976				1977					
				I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV		
U.S.-produced:													
xxx-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
xxx-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
xxx-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
xxx-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Imported from													
Korea:													
By U.S. producers-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
By other importers-----													
xxx-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Imported from													
Taiwan:													
By U.S. producers-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
xxx-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
By other importers-----													
xxx-----	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx

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

APPENDIX B

NOTICE OF COMMISSION'S
INVESTIGATION AND HEARING

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C.

CERTAIN STAINLESS STEEL FLATWARE
[TA-201-30]

Notice of Investigation and Hearing

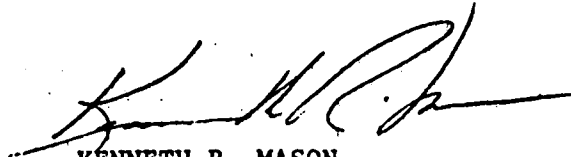
Investigation instituted. Following receipt of a petition on December 8, 1977, filed by the Stainless Steel Flatware Manufacturers Association, Washington, D.C., the U.S. International Trade Commission on December 16, 1977, instituted an investigation under section 201(b) of the Trade Act of 1974 to determine whether knives, forks, spoons, and ladles, with stainless steel handles, provided for in items 650.08, 650.09, 650.10, 650.12, 650.38, 650.39, 650.40, 650.42, 650.54, and 650.55, and, if included in sets, 651.75 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be substantial cause of serious injury, to the domestic industry producing articles like or directly competitive with the imported articles.

Public hearing ordered. A public hearing in connection with this investigation will be held in Washington, D.C. at 10 a.m., E.S.T. on February 21, 1978, in the Hearing Room, U.S. International Trade Commission Building, 701 E Street, NW. Requests for appearances at the hearing should be received in writing by the Secretary of the Commission at his office in Washington not later than noon, Tuesday, February 14, 1978.

There will be a prehearing conference in connection with this investigation which will be held in Washington, D.C. at 10:00 a.m., E.S.T., on February 13, 1978, in Room 117, U.S. International Trade Commission Building, 701 E. Street, NW.

Inspection of petition. The petition filed in this case is available for public inspection at the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, and at the New York City office of the U.S. International Trade Commission located at 6 World Trade Center.

By order of the Commission:



KENNETH R. MASON
Secretary

ISSUED: December 20, 1977

APPENDIX C

PROBABLE ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF TARIFF CHANGES
UNDER TITLE I AND TITLE V OF THE TRADE
ACT OF 1974 FOR TRADE AGREEMENT DIGEST
NO. 60144, July 1975

* * * * *

APPENDIX D

ANALYSIS OF ATTEMPTS TO RESTRICT IMPORTS OF
STAINLESS STEEL FLATWARE, PREPARED BY
JOHN W. DE PAUW, OFFICE OF INDUSTRIES, AND
WILLIAM LAYHER, OFFICE OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH,
MARCH 1978

Analysis of Attempts To Restrict Imports
of Stainless Steel Flatware

John DePauw: Office of Industries
Bill Layher: Office of Economic Research

March, 1978

SUMMARY

Relief to the U.S. stainless-steel flatware industry in the form of tariff-rate quotas was in effect, off and on, for a total of 13 years between October 1959 and October 1976. Specifically, the first tariff-rate quota extended from November 1, 1959 to November 1, 1967 and the second tariff-rate quota from October 1, 1971 to October 1, 1976. This paper analyzed the two attempts to restrict imports of stainless steel flatware and presented some tentative conclusions regarding these restrictions.

The first tariff-rate quota

The establishment of the first tariff-rate quota (TRQ) led to a significant reduction in U.S. imports of stainless-steel flatware. During each quota year an import quantity equal to roughly two-thirds of average annual imports from 1956 to 1958 was allowed to enter "within quota" at normal trade-agreement tariff rates, and substantially increased duties were applied to imports entered in excess of that amount. During most of the years in which the TRQ was in effect, imports by quota year failed to exceed measurably the within-quota allotment.

Evaluation of the effectiveness of the first TRQ was complicated, however, by the existence of official Japanese controls on stainless-flatware exports to the United States during the entire period of the TRQ. The Japanese government instituted export quotas when it became clear that the United States government was about to enact some form of import restraint. Flatware exports from Japan remained within Japan's export quotas throughout the first TRQ, and these quotas never exceeded the (overall) U.S. tariff-rate quota. Hence the observed reduction in imports to the U.S. within-quota limit was insufficient evidence to infer that the over-quota tariff rates shut out over-quota imports from Japan via direct price effects.

Analysis of comparative price data indicated that the over-quota rates were not high enough to make over-quota imports from Japan prohibitively expensive in the U.S. market. What was needed for that result was roughly a 100 percent increase in the duty-inclusive cost of such over-quota imports. In fact, the over-quota rates tended to raise the duty-inclusive cost by about 60 percent for knives and forks and 40 percent for spoons.

Taken by themselves, these cost increases probably would have been sufficient to prevent imports from capturing an increased share of the U.S. market, and possibly would have caused some decline in the absolute volume of imports as well. Further reductions in imports to the within-quota limit should properly be viewed as an indirect effect of the first TRQ, that is, as the result of Japanese export restraint.

The second tariff-rate quota

Although the second TRQ presumably held imports below the levels that otherwise would have occurred, the second TRQ apparently did not have a strong, restraining effect on imports. Substantial quantities of flatware were entered over quota throughout the TRQ, and in many calendar quarters the volume of over-quota imports exceeded the within-quota allotment. Analysis of import unit values and over-quota tariff rates in relation to U.S. producer prices would demonstrate that the over-quota rates of the second TRQ - which were significantly lower than those of the first - were not nearly high enough to make over-quota imports from the Far East prohibitively expensive in the U.S. market.

A basic deficiency of the 1971-76 TRQ was that it failed to allow for the tremendous potential for growth in imports from Korea and Taiwan. Quota allotments for Taiwan and Korea were less than a fifth of Japan's quota. Japan seldom exceeded its quota and then only by an average of about 13 percent for the period. Taiwan and Korea tended to exceed their quotas from three to four times over, and sometimes by more.

Analysis of First Tariff-Rate Quota

The U.S. stainless-steel flatware market prior to the first tariff rate quota: 1953-1958

U.S. consumption, imports, and U.S. producer's shipments.--As shown in appendix table 1, the establishment in 1959 of the first tariff rate quota (TRQ) on imports of stainless steel table flatware (November 1, 1959) followed a period of rapid growth in the U.S. market and even more rapid penetration of the domestic market by foreign producers. The U.S. stainless flatware market roughly doubled in size between 1953 and 1958; apparent U.S. consumption was around 23 million dozen pieces in both 1957 and 1958, as compared with less than 12 million dozen pieces in 1953. Over the same period imports increased tenfold, rising from less than one million dozen in 1953 to more than nine million dozen in 1958. The quantity of imports as a share of apparent U.S. consumption exceeded 40 percent in both 1957 and 1958, whereas the penetration ratio was only 8 percent in 1953 (table 1).

Although the bulk of the market expansion was captured by imports, there was also a moderate increase in shipments by U.S. producers. U.S. shipments amounted to roughly 14 million dozen pieces in 1958, up 30 percent from 1953. Exports accounted for only a small fraction of shipments (around 3 percent) in both of these years.

Based on value the trends in imports and U.S. shipments prior to the tariff rate quota were similar though not identical to the trends based on quantities. The entered value of imports increased sixfold between 1953 and 1958. This was somewhat less than the proportionate increase based on quantity, and reflected a downward trend in the yearly average unit value of imports. The value of U.S. shipments increased by 50 percent between 1953 and 1958. This was somewhat greater than the percentage increase based on quantity, and reflected an upward trend in the yearly average unit value of U.S. shipments.

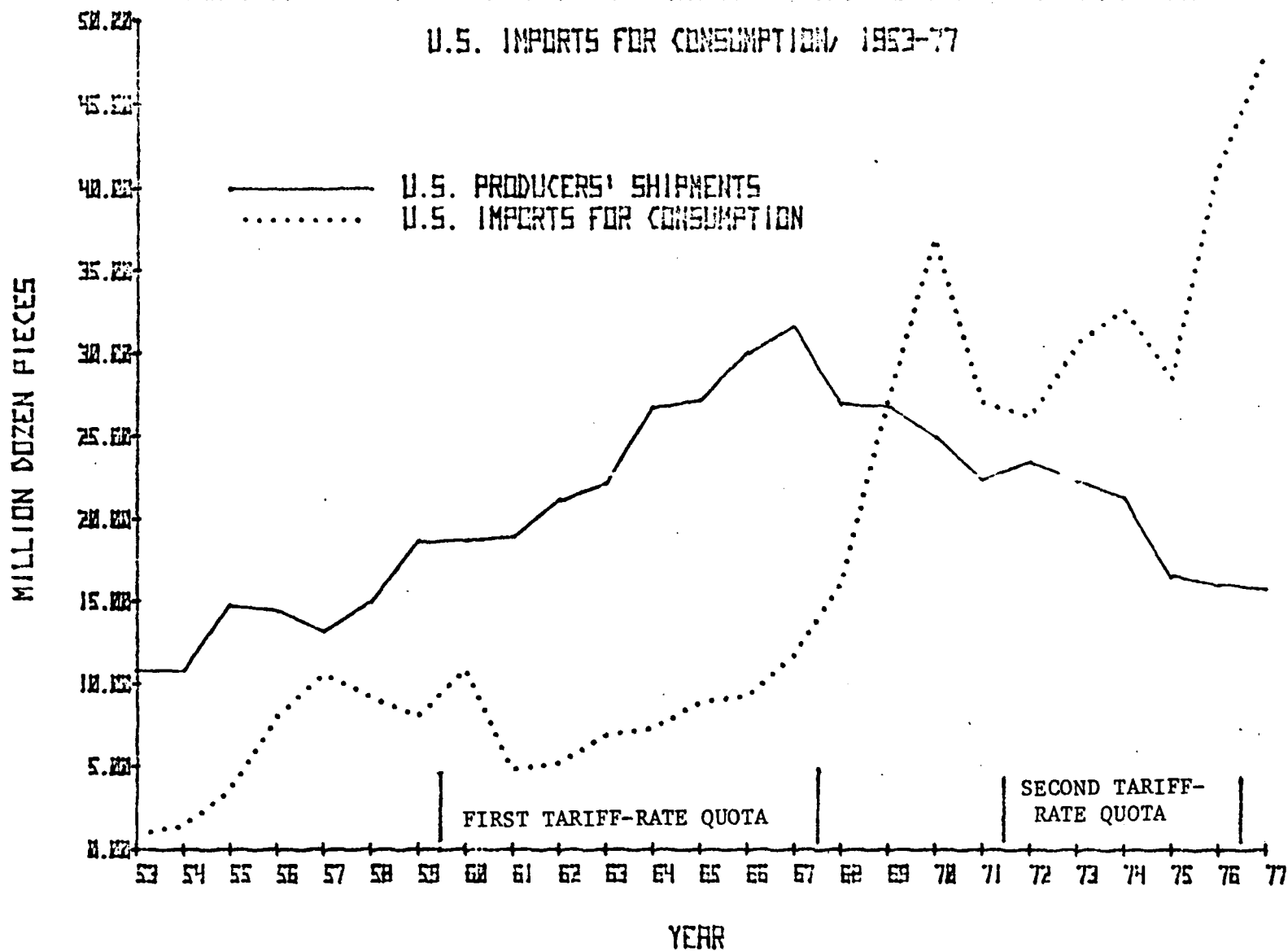
The rapid expansion of U.S. consumption was occasioned partly by increased availability of low-cost stainless steel flatware from abroad, and partly by a shift in consumer preferences away from sterling silver and silver-plated flatware in favor of stainless steel flatware. ^{1/}

Composition of imports by source and type.--Japan was by far the largest single source of United States stainless flatware imports prior to the first TRQ. In 1953 imports from Japan were about 85 percent of the total quantity imported. Over the next few years the Japanese share rose to over 95 percent.

Virtually all the other imports came from Europe. Imports from Europe trended upward prior to the quota, rising from around 125,000 million dozen in 1953 - or one percent of apparent U.S. consumption, to around 400,000 million dozen in 1958 - or two percent of apparent U.S. consumption.

^{1/} See table 6 of U.S. Tariff Commission Supplemental Report to the President on Escape Clause Investigation No. 61, July, 1959, which shows declining domestic sales of sterling silver and silver plated flatware (by U.S. manufacturers who also manufactured stainless steel flatware) from 1956 to 1958.

CHART 1.--STAINLESS-STEEL TABLE FLATWARE: U.S. PRODUCERS SHIPMENTS AND
U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION, 1953-77



Source: Appendix Table 1.

The quality and styling of imports from Japan and Europe differed considerably. Imports from Europe tended to be high-priced items of high quality and elaborate styling. Imports from Japan, on the other hand, almost exclusively were low priced, lower grade items manufactured in simpler patterns.

Prices of imported and domestic flatware.--Because of the lack of product homogeneity within stainless steel table flatware, comparison of the average unit value of imports from Japan with the average unit value of U.S. shipments does not clearly indicate comparative prices paid by U.S. importers and charged by U.S. manufacturers on comparable flatware items. For example, the two average unit values would differ if imports were more concentrated in knives, while domestic shipments were concentrated in forks and spoons. Similarly, the unit values could differ because imports were concentrated in low-quality items while domestic shipments were concentrated in moderate quality items.

For the pre-quota period, some comparative price data are available on fairly well defined types of stainless flatware. In its 1958 escape-clause investigation 1/, the U.S. Tariff Commission obtained good data on importers' and U.S. producers' selling prices, broken down by three types as well as by knife, fork, spoon, and 24-piece set. Types I, II, and III corresponded roughly to "lower end", "middle range", and "high end" of the stainless flatware market, and although some differences in grade, quality of finish, and styling were encompassed within each category, the degree of substitutability in demand between individual items within each category was high and far exceeded the substitutability between items in different categories.

The table shown on the following page reproduces the summary statistics presented and discussed in the 1958 report. In historical retrospect, the main interest lies in showing the comparative prices of U.S. flatware and Japanese flatware for the first two types. Most of the price data were reported as being in effect on April 30, 1956.

1/ United States Tariff Commission, Stainless-Steel Table Flatware Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 61 Under the Provisions of Section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 as amended, Washington, January 1958.

Stainless steel table flatware: U.S. manufacturers' and importers' selling prices of their best selling patterns, by principal types and sources of flatware, as of Apr.30, 1956 and 1957 1/

Item	Type 1 (0, 1, 2-pc. or 1-pc. knives, 77) 2/		Type 2 (0, H-11, 1-pc. knives, 77) 2/			Type 3 (0, H-8, H-57 knives, 77) 2/	
	United States flatware 1/	Flatware from Japan 1/	United States flatware 1/	Flatware from Japan 1/	Flatware from Europe 1/	United States flatware 1/	Flatware from Europe 1/
Open-stock sales 2/							
Patterns represented:							
Number	14	3	10	5	15	13	21
Value of sales in 1955 4/	\$3,670,000	\$358,000	\$3,344,000	\$373,000	\$858,000	\$2,814,000	\$1,058,000
Net price per dozen pieces as of Apr. 30, 1956							
Teaspoons							
Price range	\$0.77-\$1.57	\$0.70-\$0.80	\$1.70-\$5.20	\$0.80-\$1.90	\$3.60-\$12.00	\$2.16-\$6.75	\$2.10-\$5.60
Weighted average price 1/	\$1.14	\$0.71	\$2.27	\$0.92	\$8.96	\$5.37	\$5.10
Dinner forks							
Price range	\$1.03-\$2.11	\$0.75-\$1.25	\$2.44-\$5.58	\$1.25-\$7.50	\$4.20-\$12.00	\$3.60-\$7.90	\$3.60-\$10.53
Weighted average price 1/	\$1.57	\$1.14	\$3.58	\$1.48	\$10.44	\$5.11	\$7.53
Dinner knives							
Price range	\$1.89-\$3.19	\$0.75-\$2.60	\$3.47-\$11.55	\$2.76-\$4.00	\$6.60-\$17.20	\$7.55-\$16.50	\$7.60-\$22.50
Weighted average price 1/	\$2.53	\$2.36	\$5.35	\$2.87	\$12.15	\$12.03	\$17.33
Sales of 24-piece sets 5/							
Patterns represented:							
Number	14	19	7	14	4	9	4
Value of sales in 1956 6/	\$3,690,000	\$2,377,000	\$1,954,000	\$879,000	\$106,000	\$1,517,000	\$579,000
Net price per set as of Apr. 30, 1956							
Price range	\$2.45-\$4.03	\$2.70-\$3.99	\$5.35-\$14.77	\$2.43-\$5.35	\$7.60-\$21.50	\$10.13-\$17.79	\$16.50-\$22.59
Weighted average price 1/	\$3.23	\$2.84	\$7.68	\$3.73	\$15.60	\$13.28	\$18.44
Apr. 30, 1957:							
Price range	\$2.45-\$4.18	\$2.70-\$3.99	\$5.35-\$16.67	\$2.37-\$5.09	\$7.60-\$23.50	\$10.21-\$19.22	\$16.50-\$22.59
Weighted average price 1/	\$3.43	\$2.81	\$8.70	\$3.05	\$15.60	\$13.60	\$18.44

1/ The prices shown in this table are for the most comparable types of best selling patterns for which largest sales were reported in 1956. Estimated total sales in 1956 of all types of flatware and of flatware for which selling prices were reported are as follows:

Source of flatware	Estimated total sales	Sales for which selling prices were reported
Flatware produced in the United States	\$31,241,000	\$15,660,000
Flatware from Japan	12,585,000	4,306,000
Flatware from Europe	3,765,000	2,027,000

2/ The symbols represent principal characteristics of flatware as follows:

- U-----Unpolished (thickness of spoon bowls, fork tines, or spoon and fork handles is not varied).
- G-----Grated (thickness of spoon bowls, fork tines, or ends of spoon and fork handles is varied).
- L-----Lightened (when a dinner teaspoon plus a dozen dessert or oval-bowl soup spoons, plus a dozen dinner forks, weight) ounces or less).
- H-----Heavy (when a dinner teaspoon plus a dozen dessert or oval-bowl soup spoons, plus a dozen dinner forks, weight) ounces or less).
- F-----Forged (blade not forged).
- 1-----1-piece knife, forged.
- 2-----2-piece knife, forged.
- 3-----3-piece knife, forged.
- 4-----4-piece knife, forged.
- 5-----5-piece knife, forged.
- 6-----6-piece knife, forged.
- 7-----7-piece knife, forged.
- 8-----8-piece knife, forged.
- 9-----9-piece knife, forged.
- 10-----10-piece knife, forged.
- 11-----11-piece knife, forged.
- 12-----12-piece knife, forged.
- 13-----13-piece knife, forged.
- 14-----14-piece knife, forged.
- 15-----15-piece knife, forged.
- 16-----16-piece knife, forged.
- 17-----17-piece knife, forged.
- 18-----18-piece knife, forged.
- 19-----19-piece knife, forged.
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- 22-----22-piece knife, forged.
- 23-----23-piece knife, forged.
- 24-----24-piece knife, forged.
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- 26-----26-piece knife, forged.
- 27-----27-piece knife, forged.
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- 29-----29-piece knife, forged.
- 30-----30-piece knife, forged.
- 31-----31-piece knife, forged.
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- 36-----36-piece knife, forged.
- 37-----37-piece knife, forged.
- 38-----38-piece knife, forged.
- 39-----39-piece knife, forged.
- 40-----40-piece knife, forged.
- 41-----41-piece knife, forged.
- 42-----42-piece knife, forged.
- 43-----43-piece knife, forged.
- 44-----44-piece knife, forged.
- 45-----45-piece knife, forged.
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- 81-----81-piece knife, forged.
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- 83-----83-piece knife, forged.
- 84-----84-piece knife, forged.
- 85-----85-piece knife, forged.
- 86-----86-piece knife, forged.
- 87-----87-piece knife, forged.
- 88-----88-piece knife, forged.
- 89-----89-piece knife, forged.
- 90-----90-piece knife, forged.
- 91-----91-piece knife, forged.
- 92-----92-piece knife, forged.
- 93-----93-piece knife, forged.
- 94-----94-piece knife, forged.
- 95-----95-piece knife, forged.
- 96-----96-piece knife, forged.
- 97-----97-piece knife, forged.
- 98-----98-piece knife, forged.
- 99-----99-piece knife, forged.
- 100-----100-piece knife, forged.

- 3/ Dinner knives are 1-piece, blade not forged.
- 4/ Dinner knives are 1-piece, blade not forged.
- 5/ Sales by one dozen of individual pieces of flatware, rather than of place settings or sets.
- 6/ Total value of sales for which prices were reported, including sales in units for which prices are not shown.
- 7/ The averages shown are computed by weighting the prices reported for each pattern by the total sales of the pattern in 1956.
- 8/ Sets consisting of 5 teaspoons, 6 dessert spoons or oval-bowl soup spoons, 6 forks, and 6 knives; prices include the value of chests or other special forms of packaging.

Sources: Compiled from information submitted to the U. S. Tariff Commission by the producers and importers.

As seen in the table, import prices of Japanese flatware in the first two types tended to be substantially lower than domestic prices. Percentage price differentials tended to be the same for comparisons between lowest reported prices, highest reported prices, and average prices. Based on lowest prices^{1/} the price advantage of Japanese Type I flatware (ungraded, lightweight, partly finished) was about 10 percent in the case of open-stock teaspoons, 25 percent in the case of dinner forks, and 50 percent in the case of dinner knives. Interestingly, a slight price disadvantage on Japanese sets was shown in the low-price figures. For Type II (graded, medium to heavy weight, fully finished) the price advantage of Japanese flatware was about 50 percent, 50 percent, and 30 percent for open-stock teaspoons, forks and knives, respectively, and close to 60 percent for sets.

Thus, the competitive advantage of imported Japanese stainless flatware was substantial in both the low and middle ranges of the market and probably exceeded 50 percent for many items. The figures also indicate that the price advantage of imports from Japan was greater in the middle range of the market than at the lower end--a condition which apparently reflected the combined effect of lower wage rates in Japan than in the United States and higher labor intensity in middle-range flatware as compared with low end flatware (e.g., in finishing and polishing operations).

The above price relationships in effect as of the end of April 1956 remained unchanged over the remaining years prior to the imposition of the first tariff rate quota. Respective indexes of United States manufacturers' selling prices and importers' selling prices of best-selling patterns to leading classes of customers increased by the same percentage between April 30, 1956 and December 31, 1958 (about 5 percent).

The Petition for Relief and Enactment of the Tariff Rate Quota, 1959-1967

In April 1957, the Stainless Steel Flatware Manufacturers Association filed a petition with the U.S. Tariff Commission for relief from imports under section 7 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1951, as amended. The industry stated that an absolute quota was needed to provide relief, arguing that the minimum permissible increase in duty under existing statutes would not offset the cost advantage held by importers.

^{1/} Lowest prices tend to provide the best measure of differences in competitiveness. Considerably more patterns were represented in the U.S. price data than in the import price data, and within each type, highest U.S. prices probably occurred on patterns with more elaborate and costly styling than was represented in the Japanese selections. Weighted average prices were weighted on the basis of sales value, rather than quantity of sales, and this procedure (in addition to the styling differences) probably biased the price averages for U.S. patterns upward in relation to the price averages for Japanese patterns.

The Commission found that the domestic industry producing stainless steel table knives, forks, and spoons was being injured by increased imports, and recommended two alternative remedies: (1) That the rates of duty on all stainless steel table flatware be increased from current trade agreement rates to statutory rates, and (2) that rates of duty on stainless steel table flatware valued under \$3 per dozen pieces be increased to the statutory rates. The second alternative was related to the fact that stainless-flatware imports valued at \$3.00 or higher per dozen pieces had amounted to only 7 percent of total imports in 1958. Also, stainless-flatware shipments by U.S. producers who specialized in high quality flatware almost tripled in quantity between 1955 and 1958.

On November 1, 1955, the President, following receipt and review of the Tariff Commission's report and recommendations, imposed a tariff-rate quota on imports of stainless-steel table flatware not over 10.2 inches in overall length and valued under \$3.00 per dozen pieces ("quota-type" imports). An annual quantity of 5.75 million single pieces of quota-type imports (5.75 million dozen pieces) was allowed to enter the United States at existing trade agreement rates, and imports in excess of that quantity were made subject to increased duties, as shown in the following table.

Rates of duty applicable to quota-type imports of stainless steel table flatware as of November 1, 1955

Article	Rate of duty	
	In quota	Over quota
Tablespoons	17% ad val.	60% ad val.
table knives and table forks, less than 4 inches long, exclusive of handle, with:		
Nickel steel handle	1¢ each + 17.5% ad val.	3¢ each + 67.5% ad val.
Chrome steel handle	1¢ each + 12.5% ad val.	3¢ each + 67.5% ad val.
Table knives and table forks, four inches long or more exclusive of handle	4¢ each + 17.5% ad val.	12¢ each + 67.5% ad val.

Stainless steel flatware imports, wholly of metal and in chief value of stainless steel, over 10.2 inches in overall length or valued at \$3 or more per dozen pieces ("non-quota-type" imports), remained dutiable at the trade agreement rates.

Quota years ran from November 1 of one calendar year through October 31 of the following calendar year. The 5.75 million dozen annual allotment was not subdivided either quarterly or semiannually, nor was it broken down by country of export.

Except for one minor revision, the TRQ retained these provisions for six years, through October 31, 1965. ^{1/}

The President on January 7, 1966, retroactive to November 1, 1965, enlarged the annual quota from the original 5.75 million dozen pieces to 7 million dozen pieces and reduced the rates of duty on imports entered over quota, as shown below.

Original and revised over-quota rates of duty applicable
to quota-type stainless steel table flatware

Articles	Over quota rates effective--	
	Initially	Nov. 1, 1965
Spoons-----	60% ad val.	40% ad val.
Table knives and table forks, with handles of:		
Nickel steel-----	3¢ each + 67.5% ad val.	3¢ each + 20% ad val.
Chrome steel-----	3¢ each + 67.5% ad val.	3¢ each + 15% ad val.

This reduction cut the differential between over-quota and within-quota duties roughly in half, and made the differential approximately equal in magnitude to the within quota duties.

The TRQ expired on October 11, 1967, as the President did not exercise his option of extending the TRQ.

The U.S. stainless-flatware market under the First Tariff Rate Quota:
1959-1967

U.S. shipments and apparent consumption.--With the imposition of the tariff-rate quota in 1959, U.S. shipments of stainless steel flatware ^{2/}

^{1/} With the inception of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), effective August 31, 1963, the distinction between table knives and table forks "less than 4 inches in length, exclusive of handles" and "4 inches in length or over, exclusive of handles" was eliminated. The within-quota and over-quota duty rates previously applicable to quota-type knives and forks "less than four inches in length, exclusive of handles" applied to quota-type knives and forks irrespective of handle-exclusive length.

^{2/} Data on U.S. shipments are not broken down as between quota-type and non-quota type, for the obvious reason that the distinction between quota-type and non-quota-type was based in part on an import entered value, for which there is no domestic counterpart.

showed a marked increase in almost every year through 1967, when the restrictions were allowed to lapse. In 1960, the first full year following the Presidential Proclamation, shipments by U.S. manufacturers amounted to 18.7 million dozen pieces, up about 26 percent from 1958. In 1967 U.S. shipments amounted to 31.6 million dozen, or double the 1958 volume (table 1).

The average annual increase in the quantity of U.S. producers' shipments from 1958 to 1967 was about 12 percent, as compared with a 6 percent average annual increase from 1953 to 1958. This more rapid rate of increase under the TRQ took place within a market that was expanding more slowly than before. Over the nine-year period 1958-67 apparent U.S. consumption of stainless steel flatware almost doubled, reaching 43 million dozen pieces in 1967. By way of contrast, apparent consumption had fully doubled over the five-year period 1953-58.

Thus, U.S. producers' shipments increased relatively as well as absolutely under the tariff-rate quota. U.S. shipments to the domestic market averaged 75 percent of apparent consumption in 1960 and 1967, as compared with 60 percent in 1958.

Volume of imports.--The rise in U.S. shipments of stainless-steel flatware under the tariff-rate quota was mirrored in a significant decline in U.S. imports. A high figure of 10.9 million dozen imports in 1960 was due to technical procedures which will be discussed shortly. ^{1/} The restraining effects of the TRQ became apparent in 1961 and 1962, when only 4.8 and 5.2 million dozen pieces were imported. Thereafter, imports increased irregularly, and not until 1967 did they exceed the quantity imported in 1958 (Appendix table 1).

Imports by calendar year, however, do not provide the most revealing picture of the behavior of import quantities in relation to the operation of the TRQ. Due to the lack of synchronization between quota years and calendar years, and because the bulk of quota-type imports during each quota year (except the first) tended to enter during the first few months of the quota year, particularly November and December, imports by calendar year were deceptively high in 1960, low in 1961 and 1962, and again high in the years 1964 through 1967. ^{2/}

^{1/} Very briefly, the high level of imports in 1960 is attributable primarily to administrative procedures which allowed for the entries in that year at the low in-quota rates of most of the imports permissible within the quota in the first and second quota year. It is assumed that without this administrative procedure, the number of imports in the first quota year would have been about 5.4 million dozen pieces.

^{2/} Also see Appendix tables 2-4.

The following table is based in part on official Treasury Department statistics on monthly imports of quota-type flatware from the beginning through the end of the TRQ. These monthly statistics have been compiled and presented first by quota year, and then by calendar year. Imports by calendar year obtained from official Commerce Department publications are the most frequently encountered import statistics, and are included in the table to show that calendar-year Treasury figures agree closely with calendar-year Commerce figures. For completeness the table includes adjusted import consumption ratios based on quota-year imports and calendar-year domestic shipments.

Imports of quota-type stainless steel flatware, by quota-year and by calendar year, 1960-1967

Year	Treasury Department statistics		Commerce Department statistics	Ratio of adjusted total imports to adjusted total apparent consumption (percent) <u>1/</u>
	Quota-year ending Oct. 31	Calendar year	Calendar year	
1960-----	5.746	10.076	10.22	26.2
1961-----	5.750	4.093	4.28	25.7
1962-----	5.745	4.455	4.58	23.7
1963-----	5.750	5.757	5.66	24.0
1964-----	5.850	6.673	6.13	19.7
1965-----	5.590	8.423	6.32	18.4
1966-----	7.672	8.658	8.49	21.7
1967-----	<u>2/</u> 9.931	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u> 10.90	25.8
:	:	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:

1/ Adjusted total imports for a given calendar year equal total stainless flatware imports for that calendar year, less the difference between calendar-year quota-type imports and quota-year quota-type imports. Adjusted apparent consumption for a given calendar year equals apparent consumption of all stainless flatware for the calendar year, less the difference between calendar-year quota-type imports and quota-year quota-type imports.

2/ The 1966-67 quota year ended October 11, 1967.

3/ Not available.

4/ Partly estimated.

Source: Compiled from data submitted to the U.S. Tariff Commission by producers and importers of stainless-steel flatware and from official statistics of the U.S. Treasury Department and U.S. Department of Commerce. Also see Appendix tables 2-4.

As shown in the table, the quantity of quota-type imports virtually equalled the quota limit of 5.75 million dozen pieces during each of the first six quota years. This reduction in quota-type imports to roughly two thirds of their 1958 volume took place in the context of a fairly continuous expansion of the U.S. market. Imports as a share of apparent consumption (adjusted; see the table) fell to about 19 percent in 1965, down from 40 percent in 1958.

During the 1965-66 quota year imports of quota-type flatware amounted to approximately 7.7 million dozen pieces, which was 10 percent higher than the newly expanded quota limit and 10 percent lower than the quantity entered in 1958. During the final quota year imports exceeded the quota limit by about 40 percent, and exceeded the 1958 volume by about 16 percent. Imports as a share of apparent consumption (adjusted) rose to 22 percent in 1966, and then rose again to 20 percent (estimated) in 1967.

Composition of imports.--Japan maintained its traditional dominance of the U.S. import market throughout the period of the first tariff-rate quota, but Japan's position weakened somewhat with the emergence of two new Far Eastern sources of stainless-steel flatware in the mid-1960's. Taiwan and Korea began to import stainless flatware into the United States in 1964 and 1965, respectively, and in 1966 imports from the two countries amounted to about 1.5 million dozen pieces, or 17 percent of total stainless flatware imports for that year. Japan's share of total imports in 1966 was 77 percent, as compared with over 90 percent during the early 1960's.

Taiwan and Korea produced and shipped mainly low end items. However, Japan tended to upgrade the quality of its quota-type imports into the United States during the TRQ. Thus imports from Taiwan and Korea tended to preserve the quality composition of quota-type imports.

As between quota-type and non-quota-type imports, there was no shift at all in import composition under the TRQ. Based on quantity, quota-type imports accounted for about 93 percent of the total in both 1958 and 1966.

Japanese export quotas.--When it became clear early in 1958 that the United States government was likely to impose restrictions on stainless flatware imports, the Japanese government unilaterally enacted an export licensing system to limit the quantity of Japanese exports to the United States and to distribute exports equitably among Japanese producers and exporters. For the calendar year 1958 an export quota of 5.5 million dozen pieces was set with regard to stainless steel flatware 26 centimeters or less in overall length--i.e., 10.24 inches or less. ^{1/} Given that Japan's flatware exports to the United States at that time almost exclusively were valued under \$3.00 per dozen pieces, the export quota in practice translated into a quota

^{1/} The 10.24 inch length limit apparently was adopted in view of the U.S. Tariff Commission's recommendation in its report to the President in January, 1958, that increased duties on SSTF imports be limited to flatware 10 inches or less in overall length. See United States Tariff Commission, Stainless Steel Flatware: Supplemental Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 91 Under Section 7 of the Trade Agreement Extension Act of 1951, As Amended (Washington, July, 1959), page 40.

on virtually the same class of stainless flatware items as later became subject to the U.S. tariff-rate quota. The amount of the Japanese export quota proved to be slightly smaller than the all-country tariff-rate quota of 5.75 million dozen pieces per quota year set by the United States as of November 1, 1958.

The Japanese export quota remained at 5.5 million dozen pieces annually in 1959 and 1960. The government reduced the annual quota to 3.5 and 4.95 million dozen pieces, respectively, in 1961 and 1962, possibly in an attempt to offset excessive quantities of quota-type imports entered into the United States prior to 1961. These excessive imports were largely the result of trans-shipments from Japan to the United States via third countries--a problem later rectified by stricter control procedures in Japan. A related point is that beginning in 1962 the annual export quota was broken down by 4-month periods in order to encourage orderly exportation of flatware throughout the year.

The 1962 quota of 4.95 million dozen pieces specifically was designated to apply to exports not over 26 centimeters in length and valued under \$3.00 per dozen pieces, and from 1962 on a separate quota was imposed on similar exports to the United States valued at \$3.00 or more per dozen pieces. ^{1/} The export quota on "U.S.-quota-type" flatware returned to 5.5 million dozen pieces annually in 1963 and 1964; it was raised slightly to 5.725 million dozen pieces in 1965--almost equal to the U.S. tariff-rate quota; and it was raised to 7 million dozen pieces in 1966--precisely equal to the now-expanded U.S. tariff-rate quota. Following the termination of the U.S. TRQ in 1967, Japanese export quotas were raised further.

Except for the early problems regarding trans-shipments from Japan to the United States via third countries, Japanese exports to the United States of U.S.-quota-type flatware by and large appear to have stayed within the official Japanese quota limits for the duration of the quota system. According to official United States import statistics, cumulated quota-type imports (for consumption) from Japan from 1962 through 1966 amounted to 28.6 million dozen units. Over the same period, cumulated Japanese export quotas for "U.S.-quota-type" flatware amounted to 28.7 million dozen units.

Prices of imports and domestic output.--Questionnaire-based price data published by the U.S. Tariff Commission in various stainless-steel flatware reports during the 1960's provide some idea of how importers' and U.S. producers' selling prices behaved subsequent to the enactment of the first tariff-rate quota. The price information is sketchy, but nevertheless it is indicative.

The price discussion will focus first on the years 1958-1964, and then on the year 1964-1967.

With reference to Types I and II flatware, as described above (pp. 4-6), U.S. producers' selling prices from 1958 to 1964 tended to behave differently for Type I flatware (ungraded, lightweight, partly finished) than for Type II flatware (graded, medium to heavyweight, fully finished). Type I prices tended not to rise, whereas Type II prices did.

^{1/} In 1966 a separate quota also was imposed on "all other" stainless flatware exports to the United States.

For best-selling Type I patterns from 1956 the weighted average price of sets was about two percent lower in 1964 than in 1958. In contrast, for best-selling Type II patterns from 1956 the weighted average price of sets was 7 percent higher in 1964 than in 1958. 1/

Similarly, for best-selling patterns as of 1963 the weighted average price of Type I open-stock knives was four percent lower in 1964 than in 1960, whereas the weighted average price of Type II open-stock knives was three percent higher in 1964 than in 1958.

This price behavior tended to be consistent with the observation made above (pp. 4-6) that the competitive disadvantage of U.S. producers was noticeably less in Type I flatware (much of which involved capital intensive production processes) than in Type II flatware (which was relatively more labor intensive).

No useful data on importers' selling prices was available for the period 1958-1964. Importers' selling prices appear to have risen substantially, however, due to increases in importers buying prices. The unit value of quota-type imports from Japan rose by about 40 percent between 1958 and 1964, and although much of this may have been due to a shift in Japan's exports toward higher grade flatware, some of the increase apparently reflected straightforward increases in export prices. In connection with Japan's export licensing system, it is known that the Japanese government attempted to maintain minimum dollar export prices for stainless steel flatware through a "check-price" system, and the check prices reportedly increased by 5 to 10 percent effective Sept. 1, 1963. 2/

For the period 1964 to 1967 price data pertaining directly to Types I and II flatware were unavailable for either producers or importers. However, price data for both U.S. producers and importers were available in a breakout by value ranges, as shown in the following table for the first three value ranges (which accounted for about 95 percent of both U.S. producers' sales and U.S. importers' sales in the mid 1960's, based on quantity).

1/ Averages were weighted by quantity of sales.

2/ United States Tariff Commission Publication 152, April 1965.

Indexes of U.S. producers' selling prices and U.S. importers' selling prices of their best selling patterns in 1964, respectively, arranged in groups on the basis of the average value of 1964 sales per dozen pieces, 1964-67

1964 = 100							
Unit of sale and year	U.S. producers			U.S. importers			
	Average value of sales			Average value of sales			
	Less than \$2.00	\$2.00- \$2.99	\$3.00- \$4.99	Less than \$2.00	\$2.00- \$2.99	\$3.00- \$4.99	
50-piece sets:							
1964-----	100	100	100	100	100	100	
1965-----	101	100	97	98	100	97	
1966-----	101	100	98	94	100	94	
1967-----	104	100	98	95	100	95	
Open-stock:							
Teaspoons:							
1964-----	100	100	100	100	100	100	
1965-----	100	100	100	107	100	100	
1966-----	101	100	101	115	97	106	
1967-----	104	101	101	115	97	106	
Dinner forks:							
1964-----	100	100	100	100	100	100	
1965-----	102	100	100	105	100	103	
1966-----	103	100	101	111	99	124	
1967-----	105	100	101	124	98	125	
Dinner knives:							
1964-----	100	100	100	100	100	100	
1965-----	101	100	100	138	99	102	
1966-----	103	101	102	170	99	103	
1967-----	107	103	102	190	99	112	

Source: Compiled from reports submitted to the U.S. Tariff Commission by U.S. producers and by U.S. importers.

On the whole, U.S. producers' prices were relatively stable from 1964 to 1967 but tended to rise in 1967. Also, the price patterns for sets were similar to the price pattern for open-stock items (except for the \$3.00-\$4.99 bracket).

U.S. importers' prices exhibited virtually no overall pattern. In the first and third value ranges prices of sets tended to decline and prices of open-stock items tended to increase rapidly, but the \$2.00-\$2.99 value range did not exhibit this pattern at all.

Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the price data is that within each value range there was a broad similarity in the behavior of U.S. producers' prices and U.S. importers' prices. This suggests that different value ranges tended to correspond to different segments of the market, such as institutional sales vs. household sales.

With regard to the "\$2.00-2.99" range in particular, the failure of U.S. producers' prices to rise coupled with the drop in importers' selling prices indicates that competition between imports and domestic output was keenest in this value range. In this respect, it is possible that low-end imports from Taiwan and Korea subsequent to 1964 tended to wholesale in the "\$2.00-2.99" value range.

Evaluation of effects of the first tariff-rate quota

Restrictiveness of TRQ on the quantity of imports.--The enactment of the first tariff rate quota clearly was associated with a significant reduction in U.S. imports of stainless steel flatware, as evidenced by the lower import levels subsequent to 1960 as compared with the prior to that year. Had the TRQ been the only important new factor affecting U.S. imports of stainless-steel flatware during the 1960's, the statistics on import quantities by quota year would indicate specifically that (1) the high over-quota tariff rates effectively shut out over-quota imports during the first six years of the TRQ, and (2) the liberalization of the over-quota rates resulted in the emergence of over-quota imports during the final two years of the TRQ (1965-1967).

However, evaluation of the effectiveness of the over-quota tariff rates is complicated by the existence of official Japanese controls on stainless-steel flatware exports to the United States during the entire period in which the first TRQ was in effect. As discussed above, stainless flatware exports from Japan remained within the export quota limits, and these quota limits never exceeded the all-country U.S. quota limits. In addition, the over-quota imports into the United States in 1966 and 1967 can be accounted for by the new market entrants, Taiwan and Korea. Hence the failure of U.S. quota-type imports to exceed significantly the U.S. quota limit until 1966, when the over-quota rates had been substantially reduced, is insufficient evidence to conclude that the original over-quota rates shut out over-quota imports from Japan by making such imports prohibitively expensive in the U.S. market.

Direct examination of comparative prices of Japanese and U.S. flatware in relation to the over-quota tariff rates indicates that the over-quota rates were not high enough to make over-quota imports prohibitively expensive. According to the comparative price data for 1956, discussed above, importers' selling prices in many cases were as much as 50 percent lower than U.S.

producers' prices on comparable flatware items. Assuming that the average percentage mark-up over cost applied by domestic producers did not exceed the percentage mark-up applied by importers, the entry cost of imports inclusive of normal trade-agreement duties was roughly half the production cost of comparable domestic flatware. In order to render over-quota imports from Japan prohibitively expensive, therefore, the over-quota rates had to yield an over-quota duty-inclusive cost at least double the within-quota duty-inclusive cost.

The over-quota tariff rates for spoons were not high enough to yield this result. Consider an imported spoon with an entered value of 10¢. Adding the within-quota duty of 17 percent ad valorem, the within-quota duty-inclusive value was 11.7¢. Adding instead the over-quota duty of 60 percent ad valorem, the over-quota duty-inclusive value was 16¢. Thus the over-quota duty-inclusive value (landed value, for short) was about 37 percent higher than the within-quota landed value, but this was a wholly insufficient margin of difference.

For forks and knives the over-quota rates were higher than for spoons, but still not high enough to yield the necessary result. The average entered value of quota-type imports of Japanese forks in 1963 was \$.88 per dozen pieces. Using \$1.00 per dozen as an example, and adding the within-quota duties (per dozen pieces) of 12¢ specific and 12.5 percent ad valorem, the within-quota landed value was \$1.25. Adding instead the over-quota duties of 36¢ specific and 67.5 percent ad valorem, the over-quota landed value was \$2.04, which was more than 60 percent higher than the within-quota landed value, but not high enough. For imported quota-type knives from Japan, whose average entered value in 1963 was \$1.69 per dozen pieces, the result was similar. The over-quota landed value was \$3.19, less than 60 percent higher than the within-quota landed value of \$2.02.

In summary, the above computations illustrate that the over-quota tariff rates raised the landed cost of over-quota imports from Japan by a substantial margin for knives and forks (around 60 percent) and by a lesser margin for spoons (around 40 percent). Taken by themselves, these cost increases probably would have been sufficient to prevent imports of quota-type flatware from capturing an increased share of the U.S. market subsequent to the enactment of the TRQ, and possibly they would have caused some decline in the absolute volume of imports as well.

The over-quota rates generally left the duty-inclusive cost of over-quota imports from Japan lower than the production cost of comparable domestic flatware, however. In this respect, the further reduction in quota-type imports down to the tariff-rate-quota limit (prior to 1966) apparently was due to the voluntary Japanese export quotas.

Other effects of the first TRQ.--Taken in conjunction with the Japanese export quotas, the first TRQ resulted in substantially increased costs of stainless steel table flatware to end users in the United States. The basis for this statement is not that importers' selling prices rose substantially, because the available price data are insufficient for drawing a firm conclusion on that point. Nor is the statement based on a contention that U.S. producers raised their prices excessively during the years in which the TRQ was in effect. U.S. producers' prices did rise; presumably they rose somewhat faster than they would have risen in the absence of the TRQ; and in

turn costs to consumers did increase somewhat on this count. But available evidence suggests that the increase in U.S. producers' prices was not out of line with increases in the overall U.S. wholesale price index.

The basis for the statement is that the increased domestic shipments that replaced excluded imports carried substantially higher price tags than the excluded imports would have carried. If imports from 1960 through 1967 had maintained the share of apparent U.S. consumption averaged by imports from 1956 through 1959 (about 38 percent), imports from 1960 through 1967 would have amounted to 33 million dozen pieces more than they actually did. Thus, consumers paid substantially higher prices on 33 million dozen pieces of domestic output which in effect replaced those never-realized imports. This alone represents a substantial increase in costs borne by consumers, because 33 million dozen pieces was equivalent to about 13 percent of apparent consumption from 1959 through 1967.

An additional effect of the TRQ was to reduce the degree of competition involved in the wholesaling of imports. In 1958 stainless flatware was imported by around 220 importers. By the mid-1960's the number of importers had shrunk to around 60. Within this reduced body of importers, a relatively small number of firms was able to account for the bulk of imports. In 1966, for example, 8 importers alone accounted for about 50 percent of the total quantity of imports. Furthermore, some of the largest importers were U.S. producers or their affiliates. In 1966 four producer-importers and two affiliates of producers accounted for a fifth of total imports.

Given this increased degree of concentration in the importation of flatware, it is difficult to imagine that importers' selling prices did not increase substantially as a result of the first tariff rate quota.

Analysis of the Second Tariff Rate Quota

The U.S. stainless-steel flatware market prior to the second tariff rate quota: 1968-1970

U.S. consumption and imports.--During the interim period between the first and second tariff rate quotas, apparent U.S. consumption of quota¹ and non-quota-type stainless steel flatware ^{1/} increased more rapidly than during the first TRQ. From a quantity of 43 million dozen pieces in 1967, apparent consumption rose to 61.5 million dozen pieces in 1970 (appendix table 1). This represented an average annual increase of slightly more than 14 percent per year, as compared with an average annual increase of 3 percent per year from 1964 to 1967 (and 2 percent per year from 1958 to 1967).

The trend in apparent consumption from 1967 to 1970 probably overstated the trend in actual U.S. consumption demand over these years. The 61 million dozen figure for apparent consumption in 1970 was considerably higher than in any year before or since, save for 1977. Given that 1970 was a recession year, it is likely that actual consumption in 1970 was well below 61 million dozen pieces. The high figure for apparent consumption apparently reflected some inventory build-up involving sharply increasing imports in anticipation of a renewal of quota restrictions on stainless flatware imports. Such an inventory build-up may have begun as early as 1969.

Imports in fact dominated the market expansion during the entire interim period. Quota- and non-quota-type imports amounted to 11.8 million dozen pieces in 1967, and increased steadily to 35.9 million dozen in 1970, which represented an average annual increase of 56 percent per year. Imports as a share of apparent U.S. consumption were 51 percent in 1969 and 60 percent in 1970, up from 27 percent in 1967.

The increase in imports was almost entirely an increase in the quota-type category. Non-quota type imports amounted to about 2 million dozen pieces annually from 1967 to 1969, and were 2.5 million dozen in 1970. The jump in 1970 apparently was in anticipation of renewed import restrictions that might include non-quota-type flatware. ^{2/}

Notwithstanding the small share of non-quota-type imports in the total import quantity (7 percent in 1969), non-quota-type imports were high-valued items and accounted for a significant share of the total value of imports (18 percent in 1969).

Japan's share of quota-type imports during the interim period continued the decline which had started when Taiwan and Korea entered the U.S. import market (1964-65). By 1970 Japan's share had fallen to 65 percent based on quantity, and Taiwan and Korea's share had risen to 27 percent.

^{1/} Beginning approximately in 1968, imports of stainless flatware with handles other than stainless steel, that is, not quota-type or non-quota-type flatware, became more than negligible. Imports in this "certain other" category amounted to 3.1 million dozen units in 1970, and included items with handles of material other than stainless steel.

^{2/} Non-quota type imports were back to 2 million dozen in 1971.

Based on value, Japan's share of quota-type imports had fallen to 70 percent by 1970, and the decline was smaller than when based on quantity. 1/ The main reason for the more moderate decline in Japan's value share was that the influx of imports from Taiwan and Korea generally were of lower grades than quota-type imports from Japan. Also, Korea and Taiwan's export prices tended to be lower than Japan's export prices on items of comparable grade and quality. 2/

Japan's share of non-quota-type imports increased substantially subsequent to the first TRQ. Based on quantity, Japan's share was 79 percent in 1970, as compared with 61 percent in 1966.

This increase indicated an evolving market strategy by Japan not only to upgrade exports within the (U.S.) quota-type category, but also to become more active in exporting non-quota-type stainless flatware. 3/

U.S. shipments.--Despite the increase in apparent U.S. consumption, U.S. producers' shipments declined significantly during the interim period from 32 million dozen pieces in 1967 to 25 million dozen in 1970, or by 21 percent. Two firms in fact went out of business during the period. Unlike the period preceding the first TRQ, the market expansion did not involve an increase in U.S. shipments, but, as noted above, was dominated wholly by an increase in imports.

The difficulties faced by U.S. producers in competing with lower priced imports was reflected in the fact that U.S. producers imported significantly increased quantities of stainless-steel flatware during the interim period. As shown in the table which follows, U.S. producers or their affiliates began to import substantial amounts around the same time that Taiwan and Korea started shipping to the U.S. market (1965). In 1966 imports by U.S. producers accounted for close to one fifth of the total quantity of U.S. imports, and were equal in quantity to about 6 percent of U.S. producers' shipments of domestically produced stainless flatware. In 1969 U.S. producers' imports accounted for about a third of total imports and were equal in amount to 31 percent of U.S. producers' shipments of home-produced items. Between 1966 and 1969, imports by U.S. producers' rose from 5 percent of apparent consumption to 16 percent of apparent consumption.

1/ Japan's value share had been 83 percent in 1966 and 92 percent in 1964.

2/ See the table below in the section on prices of imports and domestic output.

3/ See also, USITC, The Competitive Position of U.S. Industries, (Investigation 332-65), July 1975, pp. 31-32.

Stainless-steel table flatware: Imports for consumption
by U.S. producers or their affiliates, 1964-69

Year	Number who reported	Quantity	Imports		Ratio to total import quantity Percent
			Unit value		
		1,000 dozen pieces	Dollars per dozen pieces		
1964	6	736	1/		9
1965	6	1,548	1/		17
1966	6	1,884	1.15		20
1967	7	2,936	1.07		2/ 32
1968	10	4,786	1.06		32
1969	10	3/ 7,896	3/ 1.05		33

1/ Not available.

2/ Estimated.

3/ Based on imports from January through September of 5,921 thousand dozen pieces, valued at \$6,227 thousand dollars.

Source: Compiled from data submitted to the U.S. International Trade Commission by U.S. producers of stainless-steel table flatware.

The average unit values of U.S. producers' imports were close to \$1.00 per dozen pieces, which indicated that producers were importing mainly at the low end of the market, and apparently were shifting their own production away from lower end items.

Prices of imports and domestic flatware.--Due in part to the large increase in the number of importers of stainless flatware subsequent to the termination of the first TRQ, useful summary statistics on importers' selling prices are not available. 1/ However, importers' selling prices probably declined on average between 1967 and 1970, or at least did not rise.

1/ There occurred a particularly large increase in the number of department and chain stores that imported stainless flatware directly from foreign sources.

First, a general tendency toward price reductions would be expected due to increased competition among the augmented number of importers. Second, importers' costs probably were lower on average in 1970 than they were in 1967, partly because over-quota tariff rates no longer applied, but mainly because an increased share of imports came from Taiwan and Korea, whose export prices were lower than those of Japan. With respect to the latter point, the following figures are illustrative. The average entered values of quota-type imports from Korea and Taiwan from 1968 through 1971 were roughly equal to or lower than the average entered value of quota-type imports from Japan in 1958, as shown in the following table.

Average entered values of quota-type imports of stainless steel table flatware from Japan, Korea, and Taiwan, 1958 and 1968-1971

Year	Unit value (per dozen pieces)		
	Japan	Korea	Taiwan
1958-----	<u>1/</u> \$0.86	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1968-----	1.12	\$.74	\$.69
1969-----	1.17	.76	.69
1970-----	1.26	.90	.74
1971-----	1.30	.84	.74

1/ Average entered value of all quota-type and non-quota type imports.

2/ Not applicable; Korea and Taiwan did not export stainless-steel flatware to the United States in 1958.

Price indexes of best-selling domestic patterns, broken down by value range, are available for 1968 and 1969. These price data compare with the indexes discussed above (pp. 17-19).

The data reveal substantial increases in U.S. producers' selling prices in all value ranges save for the "\$2.00-2.99" bracket. In particular, prices of sets were 6 percent higher in 1969 than in 1967 in the "less than \$2.00" bracket, and 11 percent higher in the "\$3.00-4.99" bracket. Percentage price increases in these two brackets tended to be even larger on open-stock items. 1/

U.S. producers' prices in the "\$2.00-2.99" range were virtually the same in 1969 as in 1967 (for both sets and pieces). This continued the "no change" pattern evidenced in the "\$2.00-2.99" bracket from 1963 to 1967, and contrasted with the upward price trends in the other brackets which began around 1965 and accelerated in 1968 and 1969.

1/ These price increases were occasioned in part by increased labor costs due to two hikes in the federally established minimum wage rate--a 12 percent rise in 1967 and an additional 14 percent rise in 1968.

The failure of U.S. producers' prices to rise in the "\$2.00-2.99" range quite likely resulted from heightened competition from imports in this particular value range. Importers who bought from Japan and other Far Eastern sources reported declining selling prices on sets and pieces alike from 1964 to 1967, whereas importers who bought only from Japan reported declining selling prices on sets but rapidly increasing prices on open stock items (appendix table 10). Thus it is likely that (1) imports from Taiwan and Korea tended to wholesale in the "\$2.00-2.99" value range; (2) this inhibited importers' selling prices from increasing; and (3) the failure of importers' selling prices to rise in the "\$2.00-2.99" range in turn inhibited U.S. producers' selling prices from rising in the "\$2.00-2.99" range.

Reinstitution of the Tariff-rate Quota: 1971-1976

As early as April 1969, the United States Stainless-Steel Flatware Manufacturers Association requested the President to reimpose the same tariff-rate quota that applied during the final two years of the first TRQ. On September 30, 1969, the United States reserved its right under Article XXVIII of the GATT to modify or withdraw the tariff concessions on stainless-steel table flatware. In August 1970 the United States began negotiations with the interested contracting parties to the GATT for modification of the tariff concessions on these items. Agreement of the interested parties was reached permitting modification of the concessions, and on August 21, 1971, the President proclaimed the second tariff-rate quota on imports of stainless-steel table flatware to be effective Oct. 1, 1971.

As with the first, the second TRQ applied only to stainless-flatware imports not over 10.2 inches in overall length and valued under \$3.00 per dozen pieces. However, the second quota was allocated among the historical sources of supply, and was also specified by calendar quarters, rather than by year. The total quarterly within-quota allotment was 4.05 million dozen pieces, which translated into an annual within-quota allotment of 16.2 million dozen pieces. This was more than double the 7 million dozen allowed annually during the final two years of the previous TRQ, and slightly more than quota-type imports in 1968.

Subject to certain carryover provisions, the following duties were imposed on quota-type imports in any calendar quarter in excess of a country's quarterly allotment:

Spoons-----	40%
Knives and forks-----	2¢ each + 45% ad val.

These over-quota rates were similar to those in effect at the end of the previous TRQ, although formulated differently with regard to the specific and ad valorem components.

The 1971 quota was increased by 6 percent (to 17.1 million dozen pieces annually) effective January 1, 1974, and was finally allowed to lapse October 1, 1976.

The allocation of the tariff-rate quota among exporting countries was based on average shares of quota-type imports over the two-year period 1968-69, as follows:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Quarterly quota</u> (million units)	<u>Share of</u> <u>total quota</u> (percent)
Japan-----	33.0	68
Republic of China (Taiwan)-----	6.3	13
Republic of Korea-----	4.8	10
Hong Kong-----	1.5	3
European Economic Community-----	1.5	3
United Kingdom-----	.6	1
All others (on first come basis)---	.9	2
Total-----	48.6	100

The U.S. stainless-steel flatware market during and since the period of the second tariff rate quota: 1971-77

U.S. shipments, imports, and consumption.--Based on quantity, U.S. shipments of domestically produced stainless steel table flatware declined during the second tariff rate quota--at first moderately, and then sharply. U.S. producers' shipments amounted to 25 million dozen pieces in 1970, declined gradually to 20.9 million dozen in 1974, dropped further to 16.5 million dozen in the recession-year 1975, and then declined to 15.7 million dozen in 1977.

In contrast, the value of U.S. producers' shipments increased between 1970 and 1974, rising from \$65.5 million in 1970 to \$74 million in 1974, the all time high for the industry. In part this reflected price inflation, but it also reflected a substantial shift in the composition of U.S. production toward higher-valued items, which was accompanied by an increasing tendency of U.S. producers to import lower-grade items. In 1975, the value of U.S. producers' shipments declined to \$65.7 million owing in part to the general business recession. The value of producer shipments increased in 1976 and 1977 to \$68.0 million and \$71.7 million, although the 1974 high was not achieved.

The sharp increase in imports prior to the second tariff rate quota (i.e., in 1970) probably was due to anticipation of the imposition of a tariff-rate quota and the desire by importers and foreign producers to avoid any extra duty costs. With the imposition of the quota in October 1971, imports of all stainless flatware declined to around 26 million dozen pieces annually in 1971 and 1972, as compared with 37 million dozen pieces in 1970. Thereafter, imports increased to 33 million dozens in 1974; they levelled off at 34 million dozens in 1975 (probably owing in large part to the recession); and they increased again to 41 million dozens in 1976 and 48 in 1977 (appendix table 1).

After 1975, imports dominated the market based on quantity, accounting for 72 percent of apparent consumption in 1976 and 75 percent in 1977. Some increase in imports in 1976 and 1977 apparently was due to anticipation of renewed import restrictions. 1/

Apparent consumption reached 63 million dozen pieces in 1977. This was the highest level of apparent consumption since 1970.

Composition of imports: 1971-74.--Based on quantity, quota-type imports averaged around 38 percent of total imports from 1971 to 1974, and there was a slight downward trend to the quota-type share (Chart 2). Based on value, quota-type imports averaged around 70 percent of total imports, and there was a more pronounced downward trend to the quota-type share (Chart 3).

Substantial over-quota imports were entered during this period and were sourced almost exclusively in the Far East. Over-quota imports from the Far East amounted to about 50 to 60 percent of within-quota imports each year. Most of the over-quota imports came from Taiwan and Korea, whose quotas tended to be exceeded by 300 to 400 percent. Quota-type imports from Japan exceeded Japan's quota by about 13 percent in 1972 and by one to two percent in 1973 and 1974. 2/

Although Taiwan and Korea's combined within-quota allotment was less than one-fourth of Japan's, over-quota importation resulted in total imports from Taiwan and Korea being substantially larger than total imports from Japan. In 1974, for example, quota-type imports from Taiwan and Korea exceeded quota-type imports from Japan by about 50 percent.

In turn, Japan's share of quota-type imports declined significantly during the first three years of the second TRQ. Based on quantity, Japan's share was only 53 percent in 1973 and 1974, as compared with 65 percent in 1970. Japan's value share of quota-type imports was 44 percent in 1974, which reflected the tendency for imports from Japan to be higher-quality items than imports from Taiwan or Korea.

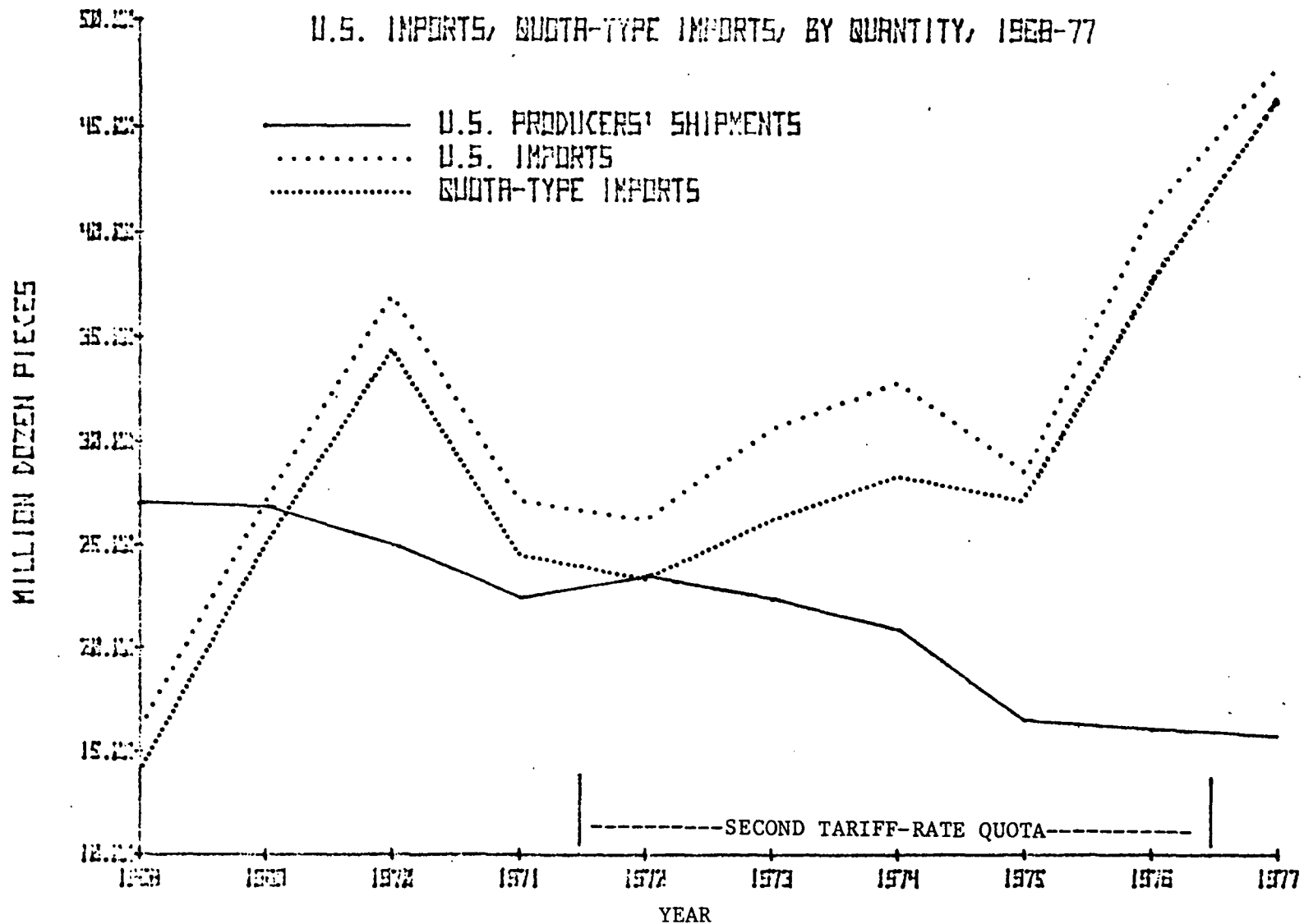
Non-quota-type imports were heavily concentrated in sets and more than doubled in quantity between 1971 to 1974, reaching a value of \$15.5 million in 1974, which was almost half as large as the value of quota-type imports in that year. The unit value of non-quota type imports in 1974 was slightly over \$3.00 per dozen pieces, up from \$2.50 in 1970. 3/

1/ Questionnaires submitted to the USITC by U.S. producers and by non-producer importers indicated an inventory build-up (of imported flatware) of around 6 million dozen pieces in each of the years 1976 and 1977.

2/ The relatively insignificant over-quota imports from Japan in these years suggest that the Japanese government maintained the export licensing system which carried over into the interim period between the tariff-rate quotas. However, regardless of whether the Japanese government set formal export quotas equal to the U.S. quota allotment for Japan, the Japanese check-price system by itself tended to inhibit over-quota importation of Japanese flatware into the United States. The check-price system raised Japanese export prices mainly on lower quality items, and over-quota importation into the United States during the second TRQ apparently was concentrated in lower-quality flatware.

3/ See appendix tables 6 and 7 of the 1976 Report, TA-201-8. The low unit values apparently derived from low unit values of sets.

CHART 2.--STAINLESS-STEEL TABLE FLATWARE: U.S. PRODUCERS' SHIPMENTS,
U.S. IMPORTS, QUOTA-TYPE IMPORTS, BY QUANTITY, 1968-77



Source: Compiled from data submitted to the U.S. International Trade Commission by producers and importers of stainless flatware and from official statistics of the U.S. Commerce Dept.

CHART 3.--STAINLESS-STEEL TABLE FLATWARE: U.S. PRODUCERS' SHIPMENTS,
U.S. IMPORTS, QUOTA-TYPE IMPORTS, BY VALUE, 1968-77



Source: Compiled from data submitted to the U.S. International Trade Commission by producers and importers of stainless flatware and from official statistics of the U.S. Commerce Department.

Japan's share of non-quota-type imports increased from 79 percent in 1970 to 89 percent in 1974, based on quantity, and from 55 to 80 percent based on value. These changes indicated a market strategy by Japan to shift exports toward non-quota-type items, and further, to shift toward higher grades and qualities within the non-quota-type category.

Composition of imports: 1975-77.--The downward trend in quota-type imports as a share of total imports did not continue after 1974. The quota-type share increased to around 92 percent in 1975 and 1976, and rose further to 97 percent in 1977.

The increase in the quota-type share was mainly due to rapid increases in quota-type imports, but was also related to an absolute decline in non-quota-type imports. The quantity of non-quota-type imports fell from around 4.5 million dozens in 1974 to around 1.6 million dozens in 1977.

Quota-type imports from Japan rose to nearly half of all quota-type imports in 1975, apparently due to sharp price cuts by Japanese exporters (as indicated by average unit values for individual pieces). Japan's share fell to 35 percent in 1976, apparently because Japan failed to maintain the price cuts made in 1975, and because Taiwan and Korea tended to either hold prices constant or lower them in 1976 (again, as indicated by average unit values for individual pieces). Japan's share fell further in 1977 to 26 percent.

Quota-type imports from Taiwan decreased in 1975 and then increased over the next two years to approximately the 1974 level. Quota-type imports from Korea decreased in 1975 and then increased enormously over the next two years, exceeding 40 percent of all quota-type imports in 1976 and 50 percent in 1977. Over-quota imports from Taiwan and Korea continued to exceed their within-quota allotments by substantial margins during the final eighteen months of the tariff rate quota (January 1975 through September 1976). In 1976 over-quota imports from Korea were more than six times Korea's within-quota allotment.

Non-quota-type imports from Japan dropped to around 60 percent of all non-quota-type imports in 1975 and 1976, although they rose to 70 percent in 1977. These changes reversed the upward trend in Japan's non-quota-type share that was observed over the first three years of the tariff-rate quota.

Imports by U.S. producers during the tariff rate quota.--During this period the large volume of imports by U.S. producers of flatware continued to increase. In 1975, for example, 8 of the 14 domestic manufacturers of stainless steel table flatware imported flatware. Data on U.S. producer imports is shown in the table on the following page for the period 1973-77. In 1977, U.S. producer imports had increased to about 14 million dozen pieces, reflecting greater reliance on imports by U.S. producers. In fact, in 1977 two U.S. companies ceased production of stainless flatware and shifted entirely to the import trade.

Stainless steel table flatware: Total U.S. Imports, Imports by U.S. Producers, and Ratio of Imports by U.S. Producers to Total Imports, 1973-77

Year	Imports	U.S. producers' imports	Ratio of U.S. producers' imports to total imports
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u> <u>pieces</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u> <u>pieces</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1973-----	30,650	6,898	22.5
1974-----	32,784	6,873	21.0
1975-----	28,499	6,307	22.1
1976-----	40,980	10,216	24.9
1977-----	47,855	13,963	29.3

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission and from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Prices of imports and domestic flatware.--Average unit values of quota-type imports from 1970 through 1977 were as follows:

Unit values of U.S. imports of quota-type stainless steel table flatware

Year	\$ per dozen pieces
1970-----	\$1.17
1971-----	\$1.12
1972-----	\$1.05
1973-----	\$1.13
1974-----	\$1.16
1975-----	\$1.12
1976-----	\$1.19
1977-----	\$1.35

U.S. producers' prices of low- and moderate-quality stainless flatware tended to increase by around 7% from 1972 to 1975. U.S. producers' prices of high-end flatware tended to increase by 50% or more from 1972 to 1975.

Evaluation of the effects of the second tariff-rate quota

On the basis of the foregoing, some general observations on the effectiveness of the second tariff rate quota are possible.

(1) The second TRQ did not have a strong, restraining effect on the quantity of quota-type imports, although the TRQ probably did hold imports below the levels that otherwise would have occurred. The pronounced drop in quota-type imports in 1971 (the last quarter of which involved the tariff-rate quota) most likely was due mainly to the working off of inventories previously built up in anticipation of renewed import restraint. This interpretation is plausible, because 1970-71 was a recessionary period, and the record-high imports in 1970 could not have reflected true consumption demand, as discussed in an earlier section. The failure of imports to rise in 1972 likewise was probably related to the lingering effects of excess inventories during a recessionary period.

Analysis of import unit values and over-quota tariff rates in relation to U.S. producers' prices would indicate that the over-quota tariff rates of the second TRQ were not high enough to render over-quota imports from the Far East prohibitively expensive in the United States market. The large quantities of over-quota imports from Taiwan and Korea throughout the period of the second TRQ suggest that the duty-inclusive cost of over-quota imports may have been considerably lower than the production cost of comparable domestic flatware.

(2) A basic deficiency of the 1971 quota in part was that it failed to anticipate the tremendous potential for growth in stainless-flatware imports from Korea and Taiwan. For example, despite the high duty rates for over-quota flatware imports, imports of flatware from Korea increased from 1.2 million dozen pieces in 1968 to 8.6 million dozen pieces in 1974 or by more than 500 percent. Although the 1971 quota allocation was based on the import share of these two countries in 1968 and 1969, Proclamation No. 4076 only allowed for an increase in quota allocation of 6 percent per year. (In fact, during the period of the quota, the source allocation was only increased once, in October 1974.) The tariff rate quota, therefore, obviously failed to anticipate the spectacular growth from Korea. Put another way, quota allotments for Taiwan and Korea were less than a fifth of Japan's quota. Japan seldom exceeded its quota and then only by an average of about 13 percent for the period. Taiwan and Korea exceeded their quotas by at least about threefold and sixfold, respectively, in many calendar quarters.

Table 1.--Stainless-steel table flatware: U.S. production, shipments by U.S. manufacturers, exports, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1953-1976 and January-June 1977

Year	U.S. production	Shipments by U.S. manufacturers		Imports for consumption	Apparent consumption ^{1/}	Ratio of imports to apparent consumption
	Total	Exports				
	Million dozen pieces	Million dozen pieces	Million dozen pieces	Million dozen pieces	Million dozen pieces	Percent
1953-----	11.0	10.8	0.2	0.9	11.6	7.6
1954-----	11.1	10.8	1.0	1.4	12.1	11.2
1955-----	14.9	14.7	.1	3.6	18.1	19.8
1956-----	14.7	14.4	.8	8.0	22.3	35.9
1957-----	13.1	13.2	.8	10.6	23.7	44.7
1958-----	15.3	14.9	1.3	9.2	22.8	40.3
1959-----	18.5	18.6	.3	8.0	27.2	32.9
1960-----	19.3	18.7	.2	<u>2/</u> 10.9	<u>2/</u> 29.4	<u>2/</u> 37.1
1961-----	18.5	18.9	.2	<u>2/</u> 4.8	<u>2/</u> 23.4	<u>2/</u> 20.3
1962-----	21.3	21.1	.2	5.2	26.1	19.9
1963-----	21.4	22.1	.2	6.9	28.8	23.9
1964-----	27.9	26.7	.3	7.3	33.7	21.7
1965-----	27.4	27.2	.3	8.9	35.8	24.0
1966-----	30.3	30.0	.4	9.2	38.8	23.7
1967-----	<u>3/</u> 32.7	31.6	.4	<u>1/</u> 11.8	43.0	27.4
1968-----	<u>3/</u> 28.8	27.0	.5	16.1	42.6	37.8
1969-----	27.5	26.8	.5	27.1	53.4	50.7
1970-----	26.7	25.0	.5	37.0	61.5	60.2
1971-----	20.6	22.4	.5	27.1	49.0	55.3
1972-----	22.6	23.4	.4	26.2	49.2	53.3
1973-----	22.6	21.3	.3	30.7	51.8	59.2
1974-----	21.0	20.9	.2	32.8	53.5	61.3
1975-----	-	16.5	.1	28.5	44.9	63.5
1976-----	-	16.0	.2	41.0	56.8	72.1
1977-----	-	15.7	.1	47.9	63.4	75.4

^{1/} Partially estimated from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Source: Compiled from data submitted to the U.S. Tariff Commission by producers and importers of stainless-steel flatware and from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 2--Stainless steel table flatware: U.S. Imports for consumption, and general imports of quota-type flatware, total and from Japan, by type of entry, November 1958-June 1962 1/

Period	(In dozens of pieces)									
	Entries for immediate consumption		Withdrawals from U.S. bonded warehouses for consumption		Entries into U.S. bonded warehouses		Imports for consumption 2/		General imports 3/	
	Total	Japan	Total	Japan	Total	Japan	Total	Japan	Total	Japan
Prior to the quota, 1958-59:										
November-----	498,657	477,119	163,321	161,547	196,378	196,373	661,978	638,666	695,035	673,492
December-----	438,559	413,957	560,503	554,442	144,704	146,954	999,062	978,339	537,263	560,912
January (1959)----	295,357	283,200	153,482	150,811	100,857	97,952	448,839	434,011	326,246	381,152
February-----	495,229	482,544	186,678	184,087	77,425	72,937	681,907	666,621	572,694	555,481
March-----	537,073	529,062	96,042	95,301	133,869	131,744	633,120	625,163	670,947	661,606
April-----	522,668	503,975	26,083	25,710	150,106	147,185	618,751	599,705	672,864	651,140
May-----	397,586	353,800	104,612	103,029	81,252	78,927	502,128	456,829	478,838	432,727
June-----	289,773	247,787	128,824	123,437	76,398	50,417	418,577	371,224	366,171	298,264
July-----	644,294	604,792	119,253	111,262	235,669	218,065	763,547	716,054	879,963	822,857
August-----	553,522	532,126	176,642	175,935	104,998	93,101	730,204	703,061	658,520	625,227
September-----	533,337	498,536	272,000	267,331	176,520	167,152	805,337	765,857	709,837	665,628
October-----	657,523	612,634	659,612	619,923	134,215	134,215	1,317,135	1,232,837	791,723	747,099
Total-----	5,163,563	5,040,562	2,717,092	2,642,082	1,610,513	1,535,022	8,520,675	8,133,447	7,420,126	7,072,523
Under the quota: 4/										
1959-60:										
November-----	633,545	585,171	54,440	50,334	37,381	36,652	687,985	635,505	670,926	621,823
December-----	721,905	677,212	40,571	37,508	64,658	64,658	762,476	714,720	786,563	741,810
January (1960)----	582,055	544,928	30,515	28,455	31,151	31,151	612,590	573,383	613,186	576,079
February-----	925,849	852,143	116,915	116,665	114,651	114,651	1,042,704	968,808	1,040,500	965,704
March-----	1,128,449	1,110,086	137,976	134,466	177,632	166,599	1,326,425	1,244,532	1,316,081	1,276,685
April-----	1,030,068	963,354	179,996	173,478	38,502	37,927	1,209,664	1,136,832	1,068,570	1,001,181
May-----	431,295	409,200	38,082	27,697	378,630	340,117	469,377	436,807	609,925	749,317
June-----	97,072	79,055	6,700	1,021	313,636	290,038	103,772	80,146	416,703	379,093
July-----	23,066	20,431	22,642	14,558	264,047	259,397	45,708	34,989	287,113	275,828
August-----	27,489	23,262	15,792	13,369	240,113	230,612	43,241	36,631	267,622	253,934
September-----	17,775	10,768	6,097	2,557	379,293	326,651	23,872	13,321	397,068	377,419
October-----	8,101	5,474	25,063	24,835	735,608	667,275	33,124	30,252	741,179	682,119
Total-----	5,635,649	5,281,024	671,309	621,913	2,779,329	2,561,029	6,361,033	5,920,057	6,161,211	5,822,771
1960-61:										
November-----	1,729,259	1,656,681	2,197,962	2,024,586	176,231	150,507	3,927,221	3,691,267	1,505,490	1,807,203
December-----	1,143,755	1,098,628	240,518	163,333	185,621	164,423	1,384,273	1,246,561	1,329,576	1,263,051
January (1961)----	329,196	213,700	140,219	134,519	386,084	379,781	370,115	342,219	615,240	593,481
February-----	43,296	40,959	102,609	102,369	207,055	202,193	145,965	143,330	250,351	243,142
March-----	18,124	15,913	5,648	5,648	12,882	12,155	23,772	21,561	31,606	28,069
April-----	6,959	2,463	412	412	19,297	16,032	7,371	3,275	26,258	13,825
May-----	12,755	11,922	8,620	8,619	35,234	34,069	21,375	20,541	47,099	45,971
June-----	7,811	6,100	233	233	207,622	206,618	8,044	6,233	215,492	212,718
July-----	7,328	4,756	1,626	1,626	157,909	157,242	8,554	6,382	165,237	161,978
August-----	6,243	5,874	1,591	1,591	252,409	235,220	7,839	7,265	245,657	228,504
September-----	1,227	675	3,601	3,601	369,073	362,355	4,915	4,366	371,120	363,010
October-----	5,304	5,442	2,024	2,024	473,120	461,026	8,708	8,264	473,924	461,570
Total-----	3,911,716	3,902,111	2,706,622	2,450,913	2,570,917	2,391,781	5,214,622	5,021,377	5,124,251	4,922,315

1/ Preliminary, except data for November 1960-December 1959.

2/ Entries for immediate consumption plus withdrawals from U.S. bonded warehouses for consumption.

3/ Entries for immediate consumption plus entries into U.S. bonded warehouses.

4/ Includes relatively small amounts which were imported free of duty for U.S. Government use, none of which were from Japan.

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

Note.--This table covers quota-type imports both within the quota and in excess of the quota; imports in excess of the quota, however, were small in relation to imports within the quota.

Table 3--Stainless-steel table flatware; U.S. imports for consumption under the quota, based on data reported by the U.S. Department of the Treasury and the U.S. Department of Commerce, by months, November 1961-September 1963 ^{1/}

Quota year and month	(In dozens of pieces)			
	Import data as reported by the--			
	U.S. Department of the Treasury ^{2/}		U.S. Department of Commerce	
	Monthly entries	Accumulated totals	Monthly entries	Accumulated totals
Quota year beginning Nov. 1, 1961:				
November-----	3,470,415	3,470,415	3,070,604	3,070,604
December-----	463,846	3,934,261	591,076	3,661,680
January (1962)-----	631,417	4,565,678	455,639	4,117,319
February-----	511,395	5,077,073	478,550	4,595,869
March-----	511,618	5,588,691	695,226	5,291,095
April-----	6,215	5,594,906	127,956	5,419,051
May-----	1,343	5,596,249	29,576	5,448,627
June-----	25,941	5,622,190	24,817	5,473,444
July-----	40,209	5,662,399	25,957	5,499,401
August-----	35,207	5,697,606	11,557	5,510,958
September-----	16,671	5,714,277	6,755	5,517,713
October-----	31,384	5,745,661	43,525	5,561,238
Quota year beginning Nov. 1, 1962:				
November-----	2,171,492	2,171,492	1,870,344	1,870,344
December-----	473,037	2,644,529	629,292	2,499,636
January (1963)-----	635,822	3,280,351	779,092	3,278,728
February-----	448,459	3,728,810	512,899	3,791,627
March-----	573,417	4,302,227	654,822	4,446,449
April-----	668,839	4,971,066	657,632	5,104,081
May-----	501,764	5,472,830	518,250	5,622,331
June-----	233,827	5,706,657	342,761	5,965,092
July-----	43,343	^{3/} 5,750,000	^{4/}	^{4/}
August-----	-	^{3/} 5,750,000	^{4/}	^{4/}
September-----	-	^{3/} 5,750,000	^{4/}	^{4/}

^{1/} Preliminary; subject to revision.

^{2/} Entries shown in months following the first month of each quota year reflect adjustments in previous entries.

^{3/} 69 million pieces.

^{4/} Not available.

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

Table 4 --Stainless-steel table flatware: U.S. imports for consumption of quota-type flatware, whether or not imported within or in excess of the quota, based on data reported by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, by months, November 1963- October 1967 1/

		(In dozens of pieces)			
Quota year and month	Monthly entries	Accumulated totals	Quota year and month	Monthly entries	Accumulated totals
1963-64:			1965-66:		
November	1,743,436	1,743,436	November	5,772,638	5,772,638
December	907,400	2,650,836	December	133,390	5,905,983
January (1964)	527,482	3,178,318	January (1966)	1,044,642	6,950,620
February	797,465	3,975,783	February	60,391	7,011,021
March	876,724	4,852,507	March	39,579	7,050,600
April	604,454	5,456,951	April	19,349	7,069,949
May	16,306	5,473,257	May	49,711	7,118,660
June	21,900	5,495,157	June	46,674	7,165,334
July	12,484	5,507,641	July	182,921	7,348,255
August	19,648	5,527,289	August	130,323	7,478,578
September	11,716	5,539,005	September	127,560	7,605,938
October	10,653	5,549,658	October	65,500	7,671,738
1964-65:			1966-67: 2/		
November	2,570,100	2,570,100	November	6,676,048	6,676,048
December	922,727	3,492,827	December	216,316	6,892,364
January (1965)	1,333,706	4,826,533	January (1967)	265,106	7,157,470
February	933,515	5,760,048	February	295,314	7,452,784
March	82,257	5,842,305	March	215,566	7,668,350
April	22,610	5,864,915	April	393,465	8,061,815
May	13,632	5,878,547	May	259,911	8,321,726
June	12,058	5,890,605	June	255,974	8,577,700
July	10,975	5,901,580	July	459,750	9,037,450
August	19,433	5,921,013	August	278,561	9,316,011
September	22,256	5,943,269	September	70,185	9,386,196
October	11,334	5,954,603	October (1st week only)-		

1/ Entries shown in months following the first month of each quota year reflect adjustments in previous entries. 2/ Preliminary; subject to revision.

3/ Figures are not shown because small adjustments were made in this month, affecting the previous 3 months. The accumulated total was reduced somewhat below that for January 1967.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Customs.

Table 5 --U.S. imports of quota-type stainless steel flatware, by principal sources and by quarters, 1972

Item and period	(In pieces)							
	Japan	Taiwan	Korea	Hong Kong	European Community	United Kingdom	Other	Total
Quota for quarter-----	33,000,000	6,300,000	4,800,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	600,000	900,000	48,600,000
Maximum carryover-----	3,300,000	630,000	480,000	150,000	150,000	60,000	90,000	4,860,000
January-March:								
Total imports-----	33,000,981	14,429,945	6,130,689	928,412	273,923	262,200	1,097,858	56,124,003
Overquota-----	-	8,129,945	1,330,689	-	-	-	107,858	9,568,492
Carryover-----	-	-	-	150,000	150,000	60,000	-	360,000
April-June:								
Total imports-----	33,496,535	23,149,309	9,034,578	971,479	10,556	96	652,957	67,315,510
Overquota-----	496,535	16,849,309	4,234,578	-	-	-	-	21,580,422
Carryover-----	-	-	-	150,000	150,000	60,000	90,000	450,000
July-September:								
Total imports-----	39,835,612	20,134,587	14,319,770	1,270,904	107,195	600,054	772,606	77,040,758
Overquota-----	6,935,612	13,834,587	9,519,770	-	-	-	-	30,189,969
Carryover-----	-	-	-	150,000	150,000	-	90,000	390,000
October-December:								
Total imports-----	37,732,741	20,312,916	20,730,379	1,632,012	169,830	-	1,103,115	81,760,993
Overquota-----	4,732,741	14,012,916	15,930,379	17,988	-	-	193,115	34,887,139
Carryover-----	-	-	-	-	150,000	60,000	-	210,000
Total:								
Total imports-----	144,055,869	78,026,757	50,215,416	4,802,807	561,504	862,380	3,706,536	282,241,269
Overquota-----	12,054,838	52,826,757	31,015,416	17,988	-	-	300,973	96,226,022
Carryover-----	-	-	-	-	150,000	60,000	-	210,000

Source: U.S. Customs Service.

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Table 6 --U.S. imports of quota-type stainless steel flatware, by principal sources and by quarters 1973

(In pieces)

Item and period	Japan	Taiwan	Mexico	Hong Kong	European Community	United Kingdom	Other	Total
Quota for quarter-----	33,000,000	6,300,000	4,800,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	600,000	900,000	48,600,000
Maximum carryover-----	3,300,000	630,000	480,000	150,000	150,000	60,000	90,000	4,350,000
January-March:								
Total imports-----	29,220,502	29,977,252	20,671,685	1,814,922	129,718	9,251	1,135,624	82,937,955
Overquota-----	-	23,677,322	15,871,685	314,922	-	-	235,624	40,099,514
Carryover-----	3,300,000	-	-	-	150,000	60,000	-	3,510,000
April-June:								
Total imports-----	36,649,872	22,922,282	22,786,967	1,464,750	212,854	297,864	932,936	91,267,525
Overquota-----	649,872	16,622,282	23,926,967	-	-	-	32,936	41,292,057
Carryover-----	-	-	-	35,250	150,000	60,000	-	245,250
July-September:								
Total imports-----	34,221,288	24,596,682	26,386,746	1,448,620	1,014,854	223,500	179,718	88,071,408
Overquota-----	1,221,288	18,296,682	21,586,746	-	-	-	-	41,104,716
Carryover-----	-	-	-	51,380	150,000	60,000	90,000	351,380
October-December:								
Total imports-----	33,484,406	27,325,530	26,539,578	1,943,145	147,618	-	353,924	89,794,261
Overquota-----	484,406	21,025,530	21,739,578	391,765	-	-	-	43,641,279
Carryover-----	-	-	-	-	150,000	60,000	90,000	300,000
Total:								
Total imports-----	133,584,068	104,821,776	102,384,977	6,671,427	1,496,044	539,615	2,692,302	352,091,119
Overquota-----	2,355,566	79,621,776	83,184,977	706,687	-	-	268,560	166,137,566
Carryover-----	-	-	-	-	150,000	60,000	90,000	300,000

Source: U.S. Customs Service.

Table 7.--U.S. imports of quota-type stainless steel flatware, by principal sources and by quarters, 1974

Item and period	(In pieces)							
	Japan	Taiwan	Korea	Hong Kong	European Community	United Kingdom	Other	Total
Quota for quarter-----	33,000,000	6,300,000	4,800,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	600,000	900,000	48,600,000
Maximum carryover-----	3,500,000	630,000	480,000	150,000	150,000	60,000	90,000	4,860,000
January-March:								
Total imports-----	32,267,404	29,038,033	27,288,909	1,564,892	405,204	-	175,452	90,739,894
Overquota-----	-	22,738,033	22,488,909	64,892	-	-	-	45,291,834
Carryover-----	732,596	-	-	-	150,000	60,000	90,000	1,032,596
April-June:								
Total imports-----	31,641,418	26,509,740	30,477,334	1,135,582	205,010	-	369,228	90,338,312
Overquota-----	-	20,209,740	25,677,334	-	-	-	-	45,887,074
Carryover-----	1,358,582	-	-	150,000	150,000	60,000	90,000	1,808,582
July-September:								
Total imports-----	35,667,631	27,274,224	29,537,427	1,374,258	316,594	-	117,984	94,288,118
Overquota-----	1,309,049	20,974,224	24,737,427	-	-	-	-	47,020,700
Carryover-----	-	-	-	125,742	150,000	60,000	90,000	425,742
Quota for quarter 1/-----	34,990,000	6,678,000	5,088,000	1,590,000	1,590,000	636,000	954,000	51,516,000
Maximum carryover-----	3,498,000	667,800	508,800	159,000	159,000	63,600	95,400	5,151,600
October-December:								
Total imports-----	34,563,471	23,904,457	23,060,016	1,485,293	989,550	-	79,816	84,172,603
Overquota-----	-	17,316,457	17,972,016	-	-	-	-	35,288,473
Carryover-----	416,529	-	-	104,707	159,000	63,600	95,400	839,236
Total:								
Total imports-----	134,139,924	106,816,454	110,363,686	5,560,025	1,916,358	-	742,480	359,533,927
Overquota-----	1,309,049	81,238,454	90,875,686	64,892	-	-	-	173,488,081
Carryover-----	416,529	-	-	104,707	159,000	63,600	95,400	839,236

1/ Quota for each quarter increased by 6 percent for each source, effective Oct. 1, 1974.

Source: U.S. Customs Service.

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Table 8.—Imports of quotas-type stainless steel flatware, by principal sources and by quarters, 1975

(In pieces)									
Item and year	Japan	Taiwan	Korea	Hong Kong	European Community	United Kingdom	Other	Total	
Quota for quarters 1/----	34,980,000	6,678,000	5,088,000	1,749,000	1,749,000	699,600	1,049,400	51,933,000	
Maximum carryover:									
January-March:									
Total imports--	35,652,146	19,312,352	15,986,617	111,600	139,360	625,214	171,022	71,998,311	
Overquota-----	672,146	12,634,352	10,898,617	0	0	0	-	20,005,311	
April-June:									
Total imports--	35,411,289	23,424,358	18,259,866	81,414	55,560	0	241,776	77,474,263	
Overquota-----	431,289	16,746,358	13,171,866	0	0	0	0	25,481,263	
July-September:									
Total imports--	40,312,223	21,316,336	28,117,466	342,560	8,160	0	3,600	90,100,345	
Overquota-----	5,332,223	14,638,336	23,029,466	0	0	0	0	38,107,345	
October-December:									
Total imports--	38,616,650	14,962,532	31,786,784	577,204	39,485	6,048	234,436	86,223,139	
Overquota-----	3,636,650	8,284,532	26,698,784	0	0	0	0	34,230,139	
Total:									
Total imports--	149,992,308	79,015,578	94,150,733	1,112,778	242,565	631,262	650,834	325,796,058	
Overquota-----	10,072,308	52,303,578	73,798,733	0	0	0	0	273,803,058	

1/ Quota for each quarter increased by 6 percent for each source. Due to the administration of quarterly "carryover" provisions, the quota for the quarter and actual quota administered for that quarter may differ, and therefore affect the overquota totals. Actual quota numbers have been used, however, to obtain overquota totals.

Source: U.S. Customs Service. (Preliminary)

Table 9.--Imports of quotas-type stainless steel flatware, by principal sources and by quarters, January-September 1976

(In pieces)								
Item and year	Japan	Taiwan	Korea	Hong Kong	European Community	United Kingdom	Other	Total
Quota for quarters 1/----	34,980,000	6,678,000	5,088,000	1,749,000	1,749,000	699,600	1,049,400	51,933,000
Maximum carryover:								
January-March:								
Total imports--	38,809,666	14,229,618	33,233,547	415,561	3,918	3,560	-	86,695,870
Overquota-----	3,829,666	7,551,618	28,145,547	0	0	0	-	34,702,870
April-June:								
Total imports--	38,212,238	21,660,598	40,815,840	473,184	21,408	13,340	931,976	102,128,584
Overquota-----	3,232,238	14,982,598	35,727,840	0	0	0	0	50,135,584
July-September:								
Total imports--	36,051,613	18,234,095	37,807,961	479,757	8,857	9,108	28,236	92,619,627
Overquota-----	1,071,613	11,556,095	32,719,961	0	0	0	0	44,226,627
Total:								
Total imports--	113,073,517	54,124,311	111,857,348	1,368,502	34,183	26,008	960,212	218,444,081
Overquota-----	8,133,517	34,090,311	96,543,348	0	0	0	0	229,541,081

1/ Quota for each quarter increased by 6 percent for each source. Due to the administration of quarterly "carryover" provisions, the quota for the quarter and actual quota administered for that quarter may differ, and therefore affect the overquota totals. Actual quota numbers have been used, however, to obtain overquota totals.

Source: U.S. Customs Service. (Preliminary)

Table 10.--Stainless-steel table flatware: Indexes of U.S. importers' prices of their best-selling patterns in 1964, by source of imports, 1964-67

Unit of sale, and total number of patterns for which prices were reported	(1964=100)			
	Indexes of importers' prices			
	Importing from--			
	Japan only	Japan and other Far Eastern sources	Europe	Total, all sources
50-piece sets, 32 patterns: <u>1/</u>				
1964-----	100	100	100	100
1965-----	96	99	112	99
1966-----	93	98	118	98
1967-----	96	96	118	98
Open-stock:				
Teaspoons, 16 patterns: <u>2/</u>				
1964-----	100	100	100	100
1965-----	103	100	106	104
1966-----	111	96	116	110
1967-----	111	96	118	111
Dinner forks, 16 patterns: <u>2/</u>				
1964-----	100	100	100	100
1965-----	104	100	105	104
1966-----	118	98	110	109
1967-----	125	97	111	111
Dinner knives, 17 patterns: <u>3/</u>				
1964-----	100	100	100	100
1965-----	120	99	106	107
1966-----	139	97	113	114
1967-----	154	97	113	118
Total, 38 patterns: <u>4/</u>				
1964-----	100	100	100	100
1965-----	103	99	106	103
1966-----	109	97	113	106
1967-----	115	97	115	107

1/ Japan only, 10 patterns; Japan and other Far East sources, 19 patterns.

2/ Japan only, 4 patterns; Japan and other Far East sources, 4 patterns; Europe, 8 patterns.

3/ Japan only, 4 patterns; Japan and other Far East sources, 5 patterns; Europe, 8 patterns.

4/ Japan only, 10 patterns; Japan and other Far East sources, 20 patterns; Europe, 8 patterns.

Source: Compiled from reports submitted to the U.S. Tariff Commission by the importers.

A-153
UNITED STATES
INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20436

MEMORANDUM

March 15, 1978

TO: Deputy Director, Office of Operations

FROM: Director, Office of Industries *mel*
Acting Director, Office of Economic Research *VR*

SUBJECT: Inv. No. TA-201-30--Certain Stainless Steel
Flatware

In accordance with your memorandum of January 12, 1978, there is attached the final draft of an "analysis of attempts to restrict imports of stainless-steel flatware". This analysis was developed jointly by the Offices of Industries and Economic Research. A summary of the paper will be submitted by close of business March 16, 1978.

The Office of Industries provided an analysis of a history of attempts to restrict imports of stainless steel flatware in late February 1978.

Attachment

Library Cataloging Data

U.S. International Trade Commission.

Certain stainless steel flatware. Report to the President on Investigation no. TA-201-30 under section 201 of the Trade act of 1974. Washington, 1978.

33, A 1-153 p. illus. 27 cm. (USITC Publication 884)

Bibliographical footnotes.

1. Tableware. 2. Tableware, stainless steel.
3. Steel, stainless. 4. Cutlery. I. Title.

UNITED STATES
INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20436

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