

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

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

Schedule 3

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

Volume 5

Textile Furnishings and Apparel



**TC Publication 245
Washington, D. C.
1968**

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

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

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**SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION
BY SCHEDULES**

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- 2 - Fibers, Yarns, Waste, and Intermediate Products of Silk,
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- 3 - Fabrics, Woven Knit, Pile Tufted, and Narrow**
- 4 - Felts, Batting, Nonwoven Fabrics, Fish Nets, Machinery
Belts and Clothing, Hosepipes, Coated Fabrics, and
Other Fabrics for Special Purposes**
- 5 - Textile Furnishings, and Apparel**
- 6 - Cordage and Miscellaneous Textile Products**

FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

SCHEDULE 3

Volume 5

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INTRODUCTION

This volume, identified as volume 3:5, is the first to be published of a series of six volumes on textile fibers and textile products classified under schedule 3 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). The 28 summaries in this volume cover textile furnishings and apparel, including accessories, provided for in parts 5 and 6, and 1 item in part 4 of TSUS schedule 3.

The Bureau of the Census classifies textile manufacturing in the United States under two general headings: Textile mill products (Major Group 22) and apparel and related products (Major Group 23). ^{1/} Total value of shipments during 1966 of firms classified under Major Group 22 amounted to \$19.6 billion; for Major Group 23, shipments during 1966 amounted to \$20.0 billion. Shipments during 1966 by firms manufacturing products classifiable under Group 22 and covered by summaries in this volume amounted to about \$4.6 billion, or 23 percent of total shipments under this major group. Shipments during 1966 by firms manufacturing products classifiable under Group 23 and covered by summaries in this volume amounted to \$17.1 billion, or 86 percent of total shipments under this major group. In general, this volume covers the primary products of specific industry numbers (shown with the value of total shipments of all products for each industry during 1966) as follows:

<u>Industry number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Shipments in 1966 (millions of dollars)</u>
2251	Women's full length and knee length hosiery, seamless and full fashioned--	734
2252	Hosiery, except women's full length and knee length hosiery-----	576
2253	Knit outerwear mills-----	1,273
2254	Knit underwear mills-----	448
2271	Woven carpets and rugs-----	284
2272	Tufted carpets and rugs-----	1,206
2279	Carpets and rugs, n.e.c-----	75
2311	Men's, youths', and boys' suits, coats, and overcoats-----	1,849
2321	Men's, youths', and boys' shirts (except work shirts), collars, and nightwear--	1,348
2322	Men's, youths', and boys' underwear----	182
2323	Men's, youths', and boys' neckwear-----	158
2327	Men's, youths', and boys' separate trousers-----	1,042
2328	Men's, youths', and boys' work clothing-	1,052

^{1/} The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1967) lists Major Group 23 as "Apparel and Other Finished Products Made From Fabrics and Similar Materials."

<u>Industry number</u>	<u>Description--Continued</u>	<u>Shipments in 1966 (millions of dollars)</u>
2329	Men's, youths', and boys' clothing n.e.c-----	623
2331	Women's, misses', and juniors' blouses, waists, and shirts-----	797
2335	Women's, misses', and juniors' dresses-----	2,508
2337	Women's, misses', and juniors' suits, skirts, and coats-----	1,780
2339	Women's, misses', and juniors' outer- wear, n.e.c-----	960
2341	Women's, misses', children's, and infants' underwear and nightwear-----	1,042
2342	Corsets and allied garments-----	667
2361	Girls', children's, and infants' dresses, blouses, waists, and shirts-----	493
2363	Girls', children's and infants' coats and suits-----	185
2369	Girls', children's, and infants' outerwear, n.e.c-----	438
2384	Robes and dressing gowns-----	198
2385	Raincoats and other waterproof outer garments-----	306
2389	Apparel and accessories, n.e.c-----	117
2391	Curtains and draperies-----	416
2392	Housefurnishings, except curtains and draperies-----	904
	Total-----	21,661

Floor coverings (Industry numbers 2271, 2272, and 2279) and other furnishings (Industry numbers 2391 and 2392) discussed in 10 summaries in this volume are limited to those covered in schedule 3 of the TSUS. Some articles which might be considered as furnishings--i.e., pillows, mattresses, laundry bags, and mops--are provided for elsewhere in the TSUS and are discussed in other volumes of Summaries.

During 1963, 349 establishments were producing floor coverings, employing 35,656 people and accounting for \$1.1 billion in value of products shipped. Over half of the establishments are located in the South, particularly Georgia. There are over 2,300 firms employing over 60,000 persons producing various types of textile furnishings other than floor coverings. Of this total, about half of the firms are engaged in the production of curtains and drapes, employing some 23,000 persons in 1964 when shipments amounted to \$336 million. The remaining firms include producers of towels, shower bath curtains, comforters and quilts, napkins and tablecloths, slip covers, bedspreads, sheets and pillowcases, as well as some items not included

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in this volume--e.g., pillows, mattresses, and like items. Total shipments of these firms during 1964 were in excess of \$700 million.

Apparel and accessories, discussed in 18 summaries in this volume, are also limited to those provided for in schedule 3 of the TSUS. Other types--i.e., gloves and mittens, most headwear, most apparel of rubber, plastics, leather, fur, beads, bugles, and spangles--are provided for in schedule 7 of the TSUS and are discussed in pertinent volumes of that schedule.

Firms producing knit apparel are classified under Group 22 and those discussed in this volume include manufacturers of hosiery (Industry numbers 2251 and 2252) and knit outerwear and underwear (Industry numbers 2253 and 2254). In 1963 there were 939 establishments producing hosiery, employing 94,867 people and accounting for \$1.1 billion in value of products shipped. The industry is concentrated primarily in the Southeast with North Carolina accounting for over half of the total number of establishments. The knit underwear and outerwear industry employed 96,934 people in 1,303 firms during 1963 and accounted for \$1.4 billion in value of products shipped. The industry is concentrated primarily in the Middle Atlantic Region with New York accounting for over half of the total number of establishments.

Firms producing apparel which is cut-and-sewn from purchased fabrics are classified under Group 23. Those producing types of apparel (not knit) discussed in this volume included some 18,000 establishments in 1963 with about 1.1 million workers. The firms are concentrated in the Middle and South Atlantic and South Central States. Although there has been an increasing number of mergers and acquisitions in the past 10 years, resulting in more companies with annual sales of over \$100 million, most producers are still regarded as small (annual sales under \$25 million). There have been some new developments in the cutting and sewing of apparel; however, most operations are still considered as being labor intensive.

The United States is the world's largest importer of apparel. Imports in 1966 of apparel covered here amounted to \$519 million. Imports of knit outerwear accounted for 45 percent of the total value of these 1966 imports; men's, boys', and infants' shirts, 10 percent; women's, girls', and infants' slacks and shorts, 6 percent; men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts, 5 percent; and blouses, 4 percent.

Japan, Italy, and Hong Kong have been the major sources of apparel since 1961. The Philippine Republic, United Kingdom, France, West Germany, Taiwan, and the Republic of Korea have also been important sources.

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INTRODUCTION

In 1966, U.S. exports of apparel covered here amounted to about \$102 million. U.S. exports of apparel have been considerably less than imports in recent years. U.S. exports of apparel have not been very large in any single market, but have been to a large number of countries. Major items exported in 1966, based on value, were men's and boys' trousers and outer shorts (\$19 million); knit outerwear (\$12 million); brassieres and other body-supporting garments (\$12 million); underwear (\$12 million); men's and boys' shirts (\$10 million); and dresses (\$9 million). The largest markets in 1966 were Canada, the Netherlands Antilles, Mexico, Hong Kong, West Germany, Switzerland, and Panama.

Consumption of the principal textile fibers, cotton, wool, and manmade, in apparel and furnishings produced in the United States increased from 4.6 billion pounds in 1961 to 6.1 billion pounds in 1966. Cotton and wool's share of this consumption declined during this period while manmade fibers' share increased, as shown below:

<u>Percent of principal textile fibers consumed</u>				
<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Cotton</u>	<u>Wool</u>	<u>Manmade fibers</u>
1961-----	100	63	11	26
1966-----	100	52	8	40

Consumption of the three major fibers in the production of apparel and furnishings accounted for 68 percent of total consumption of such fibers in both 1961 and 1966. About 3.6 billion pounds of the major fibers were consumed in the production of apparel during 1966, an increase of 0.7 billion pounds over 1961, while almost 2.6 billion pounds were consumed in the production of furnishings during 1966, an increase of 0.8 billion pounds over 1961.

The various segments of the U.S. textile industry are dependent on domestically grown raw cotton for about 99 percent of their total consumption of this fiber. Imports are limited by absolute quotas to about 60 million pounds annually. Only harsh or rough Asiatic cotton, used primarily for stuffing and padding, can be imported without restriction. Certain types of spinnable cotton waste are also subject to quantitative import restrictions. There are no quantitative import controls on other textile fibers and the domestic textile industry is dependent on imports for about half of the quantity of wool consumed. With respect to other natural fibers (e.g., silk, flax, jute, and the rest) the domestic industry

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is almost totally dependent on imports for its raw material requirements. The domestic producers of manmade fibers, however, have consistently supplied the domestic textile industry with more than 90 percent of its raw material requirements for these fibers during the 20 years since World War II.

Imports of cotton manufactures have been subject to restraint during the 1960's under the provisions of the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade In Cotton Textiles (LTA) (see Appendix C). Although there have been efforts through international negotiations to apply similar restraints to textiles of other fibers, no agreement had been concluded as of March 1968. Imports of apparel produced from all fibers increased steadily from about 80 million pounds in 1961 to over 190 million in 1966. ^{1/} During the same period exports of apparel increased by only 6 million pounds. Imports of other manufactured products increased by almost 30 million pounds while exports rose by about 16 million.

^{1/} For cotton and manmade fibers, the quantities include estimates of fiber consumed in the manufacture of the finished article, including amounts wasted. For wool, the quantity includes only the fiber content of the manufactured article, since most of the waste is rerun and utilized in the manufacturing process.

CommodityTSUS
item

Handmade pile floor coverings----- 360.05, -.10, -.15

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

U.S. trade position

There is little or no commercial production of handwoven or hand-knitted floor coverings in the United States; domestic consumption is supplied principally by imports which in 1966 were valued at about \$15 million.

Description and uses

The floor coverings discussed in this summary are those that have faces of pile formed from yarns that have been inserted or knotted by hand as part of a process of weaving or knitting; they are referred to as "handmade."

Most of the handmade pile floor coverings sold in the United States are of foreign origin, known as "oriental" rugs. Generally woven of wool and in intricate designs, these rugs are nearly all of the type provided for under TSUS item 360.15. In various countries throughout Asia, the weaving of these rugs on upright hand looms is carried on today in almost the same way that it has been done for hundreds of years. The pile yarns (short lengths of yarn) are tied or knotted onto warp yarns in rows; the ends of the pile yarns, which remain free, are trimmed to form the soft surface of the floor covering. The weaver knots the short lengths of pile yarn around each of two warp yarns, and after knotting a complete row, he inserts the filling yarn (weft threads) and packs down the row with a steel comb. The spacing of the warp yarns largely determines the number of knots per inch, and thus the fineness of the weaving and the quality of the rug. The number of knots may range from 50 to more than 400 per square inch, but rugs made for the U.S. market usually contain no more than 225 knots per square inch. After the rugs have been woven the pile is clipped to an even height; the pile is oblique rather than vertical as in machine-made rugs. Large rugs are made by several weavers who work together; one weaver works an area approximately 27 inches wide and completes 8 to 10 inches of this width in a day.

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Oriental rugs are used primarily in private residences; some are used by businesses and institutions. They are sold in the United States by retail specialty stores, large department stores, and independent dealers. Retail sales prices usually exceed \$18 per square yard (\$2 per square foot), and there is an active market for used rugs of better quality. Antique floor coverings--those made 100 years before the date of entry into the United States--are free of duty under the provisions of item 766.25.

Machine-made rugs of oriental design, which resemble to some extent handmade oriental rugs, are manufactured both in the United States and abroad (see summary covering items 360.20-360.48). Those of domestic manufacture are often referred to as "American orientals."

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows (in percent ad valorem and cents per square foot):

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Handmade pile floor cover- ings:			
360.05:	Over 50 percent by weight of the pile of special- ty hairs 1/-----	11.25%	10%	5.5%
	Other:			
360.10:	Not over 66-2/3 cents per square foot-----	15¢	13.5¢	7.5¢
360.15:	Over 66-2/3 cents per square foot-----	22.5%	20%	11%

1/ Hair of the alpaca, guanaco, huarizo, llama, misti, suri, or any combination of such hairs.

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

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first and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

The prior rates shown in the foregoing tabulation remained unchanged under the Tariff Schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963 through the end of 1967. Concessions amounting to a reduction of about 50 percent in duties on the above items were granted by the United States in the trade conference. The ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate for item 360.10, based on dutiable imports during 1966, is 31.3 percent based on the rate in effect at the end of 1967 and 15.6 percent based on the rate which will become effective January 1, 1972.

U.S. consumption and imports

As there is little or no U.S. production of these handmade pile floor coverings, domestic consumption is considered to be roughly equivalent to imports. Imports increased from 501,000 square yards, valued at \$7.4 million (an average value of about \$15 a square yard), in 1961 to 853,000 square yards, valued at \$14.4 million (an average value of \$17 a square yard), in 1966 (table 1). The increase is largely attributable to rising consumer incomes and recent trends in home decorating that have favored the use of these rugs.

The great bulk of U.S. imports, as shown in table 2, consists of rugs of other than of specialty hairs valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot, or \$6 a square yard (item 360.15). Although these rugs are predominantly oriental rugs from Iran and India, a variety of other types of handmade rugs are imported from other sources.

The countries of Western Europe take the largest share of the supply of oriental rugs from exporting countries. Consumption has increased substantially during the 1960's in many European countries and especially in West Germany.

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FLOOR COVERINGS, PILE, HANDMADE

Table 1.--Oriental and other handmade pile floor coverings, pile inserted or knotted during weaving or knitting: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1961-66

Country	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 square yards)					
Iran-----	241	305	306	338	375	422
India-----	203	224	212	211	235	263
Pakistan-----	5	11	15	16	25	35
Spain-----	12	24	28	23	29	27
Morocco-----	10	11	12	11	16	21
Portugal-----	2	6	7	8	18	<u>1/</u> 20
Japan-----	12	15	9	7	11	13
Greece-----	4	8	8	14	14	18
All other-----	12	18	20	17	29	<u>1/</u> 34
Total-----	501	622	617	645	752	853
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Iran-----	4,458	5,389	5,446	6,184	7,099	8,444
India-----	1,967	2,282	2,187	2,325	2,489	2,999
Pakistan-----	114	254	362	351	511	730
Spain-----	165	311	377	360	558	467
Morocco-----	129	147	165	158	234	299
Portugal-----	33	75	89	99	222	<u>1/</u> 274
Japan-----	218	281	168	155	216	195
Greece-----	29	60	96	112	115	150
All other-----	326	474	399	373	692	<u>1/</u> 821
Total-----	7,439	9,273	9,289	10,117	12,136	14,379

1/ Unpublished revision of official data.

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

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Table 2.--Oriental and other handmade pile floor coverings, pile inserted or knotted during weaving or knitting: U.S. imports for consumption, by tariff classification, with principal sources, 1965-66

Abbreviated description and TSUS item number	Quantity	Value (1,000 dollars)	
		All sources	Principal sources
	<u>1,000</u> <u>sq. yds.</u>		
1965:			
Over 50 percent of the pile of specialty hairs (360.05)-----	<u>1/</u>	1	
Other:			
Not over 66-2/3 cents per square foot (360.10)-----	25	113	India, 68; Iran, 36.
Over 66-2/3 cents per square foot (360.15)-----	727	12,022	Iran, 7,063; India, 2,421.
Total-----	<u>752</u>	<u>12,136</u>	
1966:			
Over 50 percent of the pile of specialty hairs (360.05)-----	<u>1/</u>	4	Ecuador, 2.
Other:			
Not over 66-2/3 cents per square foot (360.10)-----	20	86	India, 64; Iran, 12.
Over 66-2/3 cents per square foot (360.15)-----	833	14,289	Iran, 8,432; India, 2,935.
Total-----	<u>853</u>	<u>14,379</u>	

1/ Less than 500 square yards.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce. (Data for 1966 imports in item 360.05 are an unpublished revision of official data.)

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Machine-woven and machine-knitted pile floor coverings-----	360.20, -.25, -.30, -.35, -.36, -.40, -.46, -.48, and 361.90(pt.)

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

U.S. trade position

Domestic production supplies nearly all of U.S. consumption (the value of producer's shipments in 1966 totaled about \$255 million); imports, valued at about \$6 million in 1966, are believed to be somewhat larger than exports.

Description and uses

For tariff purposes, the term floor coverings means carpeting, carpets, rugs, mattings, and mats, of any size or shape, including squares or other segments designed to be joined together, suitable for use as floor coverings. They are used not only in private homes, by businesses and institutions, but also in many types of vehicles and conveyances--automobiles, aircraft, boats, and ships.

This summary covers floor coverings of which the surface consists of pile yarns that have been inserted or knotted by machine during weaving or knitting. The pile or tufts stand erect; the ends may be cut or uncut (looped). Floor coverings in which the pile is hand-inserted or hand-knotted are covered in a separate summary in this volume (items 360.05 to 366.15). Floor coverings known as "tufted" carpets, rugs, and mats are of pile construction, but are not woven or knitted--the tufts, which form the pile face, are inserted mechanically into a previously prepared backing fabric, whereas in weaving or knitting, back and surface are fabricated simultaneously (see summary in this volume covering items 360.65 to 360.80).

Axminsters, Wiltons, and velvets are among the principal types of woven pile floor coverings. They are usually woven in widths of 9, 12, or 15 feet (commonly referred to as "broadlooms"). The Axminster carpet or rug was for many years the traditional machine-made floor covering which dominated the market. The "spool"

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Axminster still has a substantial but proportionately much smaller market; its name is derived in part from the fact that, in the weaving process, the pile yarns are drawn from loom-width rows of spools. Such carpets are woven on complicated looms which make possible intricate design and color combinations. Today, however, the particular type of weave is not as important to the consumer as in the past. In recent years when consumers have tended to prefer carpeting in solid colors and simple designs, the surface appearance of the various types of pile floor coverings has not differed greatly.

The great bulk of the woven and knitted floor coverings considered here are made of wool or man-made fibers. Those of cotton are usually low priced carpets and rugs or novelty products. Except for fairly substantial imports of woven imitation orientals, carpets and rugs of cotton are of minor importance in the domestic market. Pile floor coverings of coir or jute are utility or special-purpose floor coverings; coir floor coverings, for instance, are usually small in size, of the type suitable for use as door mats; jute carpets and rugs are also used for utility purposes but are of small importance.

Wilton carpets and rugs are woven on looms equipped with jacquard attachments, which permit the weaving of multicolor patterns and designs. Such carpets and rugs generally contain submerged pile yarns not necessary for the surface design but which give a buried surface cushion to the carpet. Velvet carpets are made on looms basically similar to the Wilton loom, but without jacquard attachments. The velvet weave is one of the most simple carpet weaves and such carpets are usually of one color with design achieved by variations in the height or type of the pile yarn. Both Wiltons and velvets are made with cut pile, loop pile, or a combination of the two.

Among the woven carpets and rugs covered in this summary are the following (corresponding principal TSUS item numbers are given in parentheses): Wiltons (360.46), velvets (360.46), Axminsters (360.48), chenille (360.40), machine-knotted orientals (360.48), cotton imitation orientals (360.25), cotton chenilles (360.20), cocoa-fiber (coir) mats (360.35), and floor coverings of jute (360.36).

Also included in this summary are pile floor coverings made by machine-knitting, a fairly recent development in the manufacture of carpets and rugs. Knitted floor coverings are produced on machines that have been specially designed to fabricate both the backing and the face (pile) in one operation. This is also done in weaving, but knitting is a faster operation. Knitted carpets are usually made with loop pile; and their design patterns are limited.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) in percent ad valorem or cents per square foot are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective	Final stage, effective
			Jan. 1, 1968	Jan. 1, 1972
	Machine-woven and machine-knitted pile floor coverings:			
	Of cotton:			
360.20	Chenille-----	16%	14.5%	10%
360.25	Imitation oriental--	7%	6.5%	6%
360.30	Other-----	14%	13%	10%
360.35	Of coir-----	10¢	9¢	5¢
360.36	Of jute-----	14¢	12.5%	7%
	Other:			
360.40	Chenille-----	20%	18%	10%
¹ 360.46	Wilton, velvet, and like floor coverings-----	² / 21%	² /	² /
¹ 360.48	Other-----	21%	18.5%	10.5%
361.90 (pt.)	Any article described in the foregoing items, if Canadian article and origi- nal motor-vehicle equipment-----	Free	³ /	³ /

¹/ TSUS 360.45 was replaced by the two TSUS item numbers 360.46 and 360.48, effective Jan. 1, 1968.

²/ Temporarily increased to 40 percent (see comments below relating to escape-clause action). Prior rate not affected by the trade conference.

³/ Duty-free status not affected by the trade conference.

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

The prior rates shown in the foregoing tabulation remained unchanged under the Tariff Schedule of the United States from August 31, 1963, through the end of 1967 for items 360.20 through 360.40. The duty-free status of articles entered under item 361.90 was established pursuant to the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965, P.L. 89-283, effective January 18, 1965. Following a recommendation by the Tariff Commission, the President proclaimed, effective June 18, 1962, a temporary "escape-clause" modification of the rate applying to Wilton, velvet, and like floor coverings (see Presidential Proclamations No. 3454 and No. 3458, March 1962). Pursuant to section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, the rate applying to these types of carpets was increased to 40 percent ad valorem. In accordance with Presidential Proclamation 3815 of October 11, 1967, and pursuant to section 351(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, the increased rate of duty on imports under item 922.50 was extended to December 31, 1969, unless otherwise proclaimed.

The U.S. rate of duty on Wilton, velvet, and like floor coverings (360.46) was not reduced in the sixth round of trade negotiations under GATT. Concessions amounting to from 14 to 38 percent of the prior duty were granted by the United States on floor coverings of cotton (360.20, 360.25, and 360.30). Concessions amounting to a reduction of about 50 percent in duties were granted on all other items. The concessions are being put into effect in five annual stages.

The average ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate of duty for item 360.35, based on dutiable imports during 1966, is 42.6 percent based on the rate at the end of 1967 and 21.3 percent based on the rate which will become effective January 1, 1972.

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

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U.S. consumption

Between 1958 and 1966, consumption of machine-woven and machine-knitted pile floor coverings decreased by about 30 percent, on a quantity basis. The decrease reflects in part competition from tufted floor coverings--in the aggregate, consumption of machine-made pile floor coverings increased during this period. Consumption of the woven and knitted floor coverings covered in this summary had an aggregate value in 1966 of about \$260 million and was almost all supplied by domestic production.

U.S. producers

There are few domestic producers of woven pile floor coverings of cotton, coir, and jute, and their output is of minor significance in the domestic market. Wilton, velvet, Axminster, and knitted carpets and rugs account for the great bulk of the floor coverings considered here. There has been a steady decline during the past decade in the number of firms and plants producing these products. In 1966, 25 firms produced Wiltons or velvets, or both; most of these firms also produced other types of carpets and rugs, principally tufted. Axminsters were produced by 8 concerns, and knitted carpets and rugs, by perhaps 8 or 10 firms. Most of the producing establishments were located in states along the Eastern Seaboard.

U.S. production and exports

Complete data on the production of the floor coverings discussed here are not available. Woven and knitted carpets which are covered in the U.S. Bureau of the Census' Current Industrial Reports, series M22Q, are, however, believed to constitute more than 90 percent of the total output. Shipments of such carpets declined from 57.6 million square yards, with an aggregate value of \$322 million, in 1958 to 39.4 million square yards, with an aggregate value of \$255 million, in 1966, a quantitative decrease of about 32 percent.

For a number of years, velvet carpets and rugs have been the leading type of woven pile floor coverings produced in the United States, and the size of the output has remained fairly stable. Wiltons, although trending downward in production, were second in terms of output during 1958-63, Census data indicate that shipments of Axminsters also have declined for several years; in 1965 these shipments were slightly higher and in 1966 slightly lower than those of Wiltons. Axminsters were the most widely used floor coverings

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until the early 1950's; they were moderately priced, durable, and attractive in appearance. The decrease in the production of Wiltons and of Axminsters during the past decade reflects changing tastes, characterized by a shift in preference to floor coverings with less elaborate color patterns and designs, and competition in the low- and medium-priced fields offered by tufted floor coverings.

Machine-knitted carpets and rugs first appeared in the market in the late 1940's. Because the knitting machine produced significantly more yardage per hour than did the looms required for Wiltons, velvets, and Axminsters, it was predicted that growth in the production of knitted carpets would be very substantial. Such production increased between 1958 and 1964 but declined in 1965 and 1966.

Data on exports of the subject floor coverings are not available. It is believed, however, that they comprise less than 5 percent of domestic shipments on both a quantity and a value basis.

U.S. imports

Imports of the floor coverings under discussion reached a peak in 1961 of 9.6 million square yards, valued at \$30.7 million; they have trended downward since then--to 1.7 million square yards, valued at \$6.3 million, in 1966 (table 1). This decrease reflects the drop in imports of Wiltons and velvets--which had been subject to the escape-clause rate increase discussed above--from 8.2 million square yards, with an aggregate value of \$28 million, in 1961 to 0.6 million square yards, with an aggregate value of \$3.2 million, in 1966. Imports, by type, in 1961 (estimated) and 1966 are summarized as follows (in thousands of square yards):

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1966</u>
Wiltons and velvets-----	8,234	574
Cotton-----	527	572
Coir-----	394	421
Axminster and other-----	445	146
Total-----	<u>9,600</u>	<u>1,713</u>

It is believed that very few, if any, floor coverings of the types considered here were entered free of duty, as original motor equipment from Canada, under item 361.90.

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In 1965 and 1966 the principal sources of various types of woven pile floor coverings were as follows (table 2):

Cotton-----	Belgium
Coir-----	India
Jute-----	Belgium
Chenille (other than cotton)--	United Kingdom
Wilton and velvet-----	Belgium, Italy, United Kingdom
Axminster and other-----	United Kingdom, Sweden, Denmark

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Table 1.--Machine-woven and machine-knitted pile floor coverings:
U.S. shipments and imports for consumption, 1961-66

Year	Shipments			Imports	Ratio (percent) of imports to shipments
	Woven	Knitted	Total		
Quantity (1,000 square yards)					
1961-----	<u>1/</u> 45,500	<u>1/</u> 5,000	50,500	<u>1/</u> 9,600	19.0
1962-----	43,413	5,874	49,287	<u>1/</u> 7,400	15.0
1963-----	42,485	6,485	48,970	<u>1/</u> 3,100	6.3
1964-----	38,418	6,887	45,305	2,120	4.7
1965-----	35,472	5,786	41,258	1,746	4.2
1966-----	34,622	4,781	39,403	1,713	4.3
Value (1,000 dollars)					
1961-----	<u>1/</u> 262,850	<u>1/</u> 25,000	287,850	<u>1/</u> 30,700	<u>2/</u>
1962-----	254,344	27,552	281,896	<u>1/</u> 22,400	<u>2/</u>
1963-----	246,342	28,930	275,272	<u>1/</u> 9,500	<u>2/</u>
1964-----	235,769	28,654	264,423	6,621	<u>2/</u>
1965-----	228,508	22,916	251,424	6,240	<u>2/</u>
1966-----	232,124	22,392	254,516	6,321	<u>2/</u>

1/ Estimated by U.S. Tariff Commission.

2/ Not meaningful.

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

Note.--Exports are believed to have been equivalent to less than 5 percent of domestic production.

Table 2.--Machine-woven and machine-knitted pile floor coverings: U.S. imports for consumption, by tariff classification, with principal sources, 1965-66

Abbreviated description and TSUS item number	Quantity	Value (1,000 dollars)	
		All sources	Principal sources
	<u>1,000</u> <u>sq. yds.</u>		
<u>1965</u>			
Cotton:			
Chenille (360.20)-----	7	5	United Kingdom, 5.
Imitation Oriental (360.25)---	648	1,090	Belgium, 862, Italy, 208.
Other (360.30)-----	7	14	Belgium, 13.
Coir (360.35)-----	436	938	India, 921
Jute (360.36)-----	4	10	Belgium, 9.
Other:			
Chenille (360.40)-----	5	40	United Kingdom, 34.
Wilton and velvet (360.46) ^{1/} ---	519	3,260	Belgium, 1,826; Italy, 495; United Kingdom, 333; Japan, 270.
Axminster and other (360.48) ^{1/} :	120	883	Sweden, 208; United Kingdom, 143; Finland, 135.
Motor vehicle (Canadian) (361.90(pt.))-----	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	
Total-----	1,746	6,240	
<u>1966</u>			
Cotton:			
Chenille (360.20)-----	1	8	Peru, 8.
Imitation Oriental (360.25)---	561	1,203	Belgium, 995; Italy, 178.
Other (360.30)-----	10	26	Belgium, 16.
Coir (360.35)-----	420	889	India, 865.
Jute (360.36)-----	17	41	Belgium, 37.
Other:			
Chenille (360.40)-----	3	36	United Kingdom, 36.
Wilton and velvet (360.46) ^{1/} ---	574	3,236	Belgium, 2,197; Italy, 466; United Kingdom, 288.
Axminster and other (360.48) ^{1/} :	127	882	United Kingdom, 218; Denmark, 177.
Motor vehicle (Canadian) (361.90(pt.))-----	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	
Total-----	1,713	6,321	

^{1/} TSUS 360.45 was replaced by the two TSUS item numbers 360.46 and 360.48, effective January 1, 1968.

^{2/} Few, if any, of the imports under this item are believed to be of the type covered by this summary.

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

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Floor coverings, pile, pre-existing base----	360.65, -.70, -.75, -.80, and 361.90 (pt.)

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

U.S. trade position

Compared with domestic production, imports and exports of machine-tufted carpets and rugs (the major type of pile floor covering produced in the United States) are very small. In 1966 imports of the floor coverings discussed in this summary were valued at \$4.5 million and consisted largely of hand-hooked, or a combination of hand-hooked and machine-tufted floor coverings, of types not produced domestically in significant quantities.

Description and uses

This summary covers pile floor coverings in which the pile has been inserted into a pre-existing base. Although several types of floor coverings are made in this way, by far the most important commercially are tufted carpets and rugs (machine-made) and hooked rugs.

Machine-tufted carpets have pile faces consisting of tufts that have been inserted by machine into previously prepared backings. Until recently, backing fabrics were usually of jute, but substantial quantities are now of man-made materials.

Multineedle tufting machines, which operate at speeds many times faster than those of ordinary carpet looms, are used to sew the pile yarns into fabric backings. The backings are then coated with latex or a similar material which helps to bind the tufts, and in more recent years, the addition of secondary backings, usually of jute, has become common practice; secondary backings increase weight, dimensional stability, and durability. The technique of tufting was adopted in the production of broadloom carpets (over 4 x 6 ft.) in the 1950's and it has since become the major process for producing floor coverings in the United States. The tufted carpets being offered currently have many of the texture, color, and decorative effects that have long been popular in machine-woven pile carpets.

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FLOOR COVERINGS, PILE, PRE-EXISTING BASE

Hooked rugs have looped pile faces formed by punching yarns (or rag strips) through the meshes of jute, burlap, or other base fabric; either small hand punches or electrically driven needles are used. Specialty rugs, made by means of a combination of hand-hooking and machine-tufting, have grown in popularity in recent years, but thus far they have constituted only a very small proportion of total U.S. consumption of hooked and tufted carpets and rugs.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968), in percent ad valorem, are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Pile floor coverings with a pre-existing base: Over 50 percent of the pile being wool:			
360.65:	Valued not over 40 cents per square foot.	15%	13%	7.5%
360.70:	Valued over 40 cents per square foot.	30%	27%	15%
	Other:			
360.75:	Hand-hooked-----	16.5%	15.5%	12.5%
360.80:	Other-----	22.5%	21%	16.5%
361.90:	Any article described in	Free	1/	1/
(pt.):	the foregoing items			
	360.65, 360.70, and			
	360.80, if Canadian			
	article and original			
	motor vehicle equip-			
	ment.			

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

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

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The rates of duty on the above listed floor coverings (except those provided for in item 361.90) remained unchanged under the Tariff Schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963, through the end of 1967. Certain floor coverings of Canadian origin if original motor-vehicle equipment (item 361.90) continue to be duty-free as provided in the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965, Public Law 89-283 (effective January 17, 1965). Concessions were granted by the United States on all other items covered in this summary. The concessions amounted to reductions in the duty of 50 percent on items 360.65, -.70; 24 percent on item 360.75 and 27 percent on item 360.80. The concessions are being put into effect in five annual stages.

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

U.S. consumption

U.S. consumption of tufted floor coverings, which in the 1961-66 period rose from 179 million, to 408 million square yards (an increase of 128 percent), is supplied almost entirely by domestic production. This country, where the tufting process was pioneered, is by far the world's largest consumer of these floor coverings. Consumption of hooked rugs is relatively small and is supplied chiefly by imports.

U.S. producers

According to data reported by U.S. Bureau of the Census, the tufted floor-covering industry in 1963 included 181 establishments, with 19.9 thousand employees of whom 17.2 thousand were production workers; the value of the shipments made by these establishments totaled \$802 million. Comparable data for 1958 were: 92 establishments, with 11.5 thousand employees, 9.9 thousand production workers, and a value of shipments of \$318 million. It is believed that after 1963 the number of establishments continued to increase. In 1966 total employment was 28.2 thousand, of which 23.5 thousand were production workers, and the value of shipments was \$1.2 billion. Most of the producing plants are located in the South, principally in Georgia, but there are a number of plants in California and in the Northeast and North Central States.

There is no commercial production of hooked rugs in continental United States. A few producers are located in Puerto Rico.

U.S. production

Factory shipments of the tufted floor coverings considered here have increased dramatically since the early 1950's, when the bulk of the output consisted of bath mats and scatter rugs of sizes 4 feet by 6 feet and smaller. In 1958, shipments totaled 114 million square yards, with an aggregate value of \$318 million, and consisted of 34 million square yards of sizes 4' by 6' and smaller, 73 million square yards of sizes larger than 4' by 6' (broadloom), and 7 million square yards of automobile and aircraft carpeting. In 1966, shipments of tufted floor coverings totaled 408 million square yards, with an aggregate value of \$1.2 billion, of which 76 million square yards were of sizes 4' by 6' and smaller, 289 million were of sizes larger than 4' by 6', and 43 million were automobile and aircraft carpeting (table 1).

It is believed that in 1966 the production of tufted floor coverings of sizes larger than 4' by 6' accounted for at least 85 percent of the total U.S. output of broadloom pile floor coverings. The corresponding estimate for 1958 was somewhat less than 60 percent.

In 1966, man-made fibers accounted for nearly 90 percent of the pile yarns consumed in the manufacture of machine-tufted carpets and rugs, compared with about 70 percent in 1962 (table 2). Cotton, in both face yarns and backing materials, is used mostly in the manufacture of bath mats and other small rugs. The chief use of rayon and acetate is in face yarns for small rugs and automobile carpeting. Face yarns of wool and noncellulosic man-made fibers are used primarily in wide-roll goods and larger rugs. Currently jute is by far the leading backing material.

The domestic production of hooked rugs and of other miscellaneous types covered by this summary is small, and is probably exceeded by imports.

U.S. exports

Official statistics on U.S. exports of the types of carpets and rugs considered here are not available, but such exports are believed to be relatively insignificant, probably equivalent to less than 1 percent of total U.S. production.

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U.S. imports

U.S. annual imports of the floor coverings covered in this summary (excluding those free of duty from Canada) are believed to have been fairly stable over the past few years and to have consisted mainly of hand-hooked rugs. Official statistics are available only for the years 1964-66. Imports totaled 1.1 million square yards, valued at \$4.9 million, in 1964; 1.2 million square yards, valued at \$5.2 million, in 1965; and 1 million square yards, valued at \$4.5 million, in 1966. Floor coverings of wool pile predominated during these years, but the share of those with pile of man-made fibers increased (table 3). Japan has been by far the principal supplier of most of these types of floor coverings.

Imports of motor-vehicle carpets from Canada, entered free of duty, amounted to 566,000 square yards, valued at \$2.2 million, in 1966. Data on imports in 1965 are not available. These carpets are believed to be predominantly of tufted construction.

Foreign production and trade

Machine-tufted floor coverings are made in Japan and several countries of Western Europe. Production in these countries was undertaken later than it was in the United States, and output has expanded very rapidly. In Canada, as in the United States, machine-tufting is the leading method of floor covering production. A number of foreign producers are affiliated with U.S. companies and most of them have used U.S. technical knowledge in some form.

FLOOR COVERINGS, PILE, PRE-EXISTING BASE

Table 1.--Machine-tufted carpets and rugs:
U.S. shipments, 1961-66

Year	: 4' by 6' and : : smaller :	: Over 4' : : by 6' :	: Automobile : : & aircraft :	: Total
Quantity (1,000 square yards)				
1961-----	44,530	134,095	1/	178,625
1962-----	48,569	145,816	30,437	224,822
1963-----	52,432	176,362	34,191	262,985
1964-----	60,674	219,703	38,539	318,916
1965-----	67,389	259,885	48,474	375,748
1966-----	75,705	288,710	43,298	407,713
Value (1,000 dollars)				
1961-----	85,970	439,662	1/	525,632
1962-----	93,030	505,117	58,446	656,593
1963-----	98,191	615,643	65,653	779,487
1964-----	110,279	768,975	72,926	952,180
1965-----	123,840	884,468	89,194	1,097,502
1966-----	144,043	953,952	85,435	1,183,430

1/ Not available; believed to be included in figures for "over 4' by 6'".

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

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Table 2.--Machine-tufted carpets and rugs: Materials consumed in U.S. manufacture 1962, 1965, and 1966

Type of yarn or fabric	1962	1965	1966
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Face yarns, total-----	306,912	524,391	546,358
Cotton-----	44,301	32,940	25,159
Rayon and/or acetate-----	97,691	117,824	108,004
Wool and chiefly wool-----	53,916	43,784	37,138
Nylon, filament-----	67,758	152,208	169,567
Nylon, spun-----	<u>1/</u> 24,709	59,681	57,574
Acrylic and modacrylic-----	13,476	99,050	109,067
Polypropelene and other yarns---	<u>1/</u> 5,061	18,904	39,849
Yarns and fabric for backing,			
total-----	184,676	332,902	<u>2/</u>
Tufting backing-----	184,676	278,730	<u>2/</u>
Cotton-----	32,436	41,278	<u>2/</u>
Jute-----	<u>1/</u> 152,040	234,421	<u>2/</u>
Other-----	<u>1/</u> 200	3,031	<u>2/</u>
Secondary backing-----	<u>3/</u>	54,172	<u>2/</u>

1/ Estimated.2/ Not available.

3/ Data were not collected separately for secondary backing in 1962. The use of secondary backing fabrics is believed to have been small in 1962 and earlier years; any that may have been used in 1962 is probably included in the figure for jute tufting backing.

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

FLOOR COVERINGS, PILE, PRE-EXISTING BASE

Table 3.--Floor coverings in which the pile or tufts were inserted or knotted into a pre-existing base: U.S. imports for consumption, by kinds, 1965 and 1966

Kinds	1965		1966	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Floor coverings of pile or tufted construction, of textile materials, in which the pile or tufts were inserted or knotted into a pre-existing base:	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Over 50% of the pile being wool (including hand-hooked):	<u>sq. yd.</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>sq. yd.</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Not over 40¢ per square foot (360.65)-----	599	2,041	520	1,780
Over 40¢ per square foot (360.70)-----	157	1,662	130	1,474
Other:				
Hand-hooked (360.75):				
Over 50% of the pile being of vegetable fibers:				
Of cotton-----	44	101	17	40
Other-----	8	32	5	18
Other:				
Of man-made fibers-----	114	551	190	825
Other-----	80	253	56	165
Other (360.80):				
Over 50% of the pile being of vegetable fibers:				
Of cotton-----	-	-	<u>1/</u>	1
Other-----	<u>1/</u>	1	2	8
Other:				
Of man-made fibers-----	135	496	36	118
Other-----	22	54	16	41
Total-----	<u>2/1,159</u>	<u>2/5,191</u>	<u>2/ 972</u>	<u>2/ 4,470</u>

1/ Less than 500 square yards.

2/ Imports in item 361.90, original motor-vehicle equipment duty-free from Canada, not included. Such imports, believed to be predominantly tufted, amounted to 566,000 square yards, valued at \$2.2 million, in 1966. Data for 1965 are not available.

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

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
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Floor coverings, not woven-----	361.05, -.07, -.10, -.18, -.20
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Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

The quantity of imports of these floor coverings, which rose by 160 percent between 1961 and 1966, was equivalent to about 80 percent of the quantity consumed in the latter year. Imports were insignificant prior to 1958. Exports are believed to be negligible.

Description and uses

The floor coverings considered in this summary are composed of braids, cords, fabric strips, and similar materials, in continuous lengths, sewn or otherwise bound together, but not woven. The most important articles in this category are braided rugs, tubular braided rugs, and tubular wrap-a-round rugs. These three types are defined by the Federal Trade Commission in its trade practice rules for the braided rug industry as follows:

- (a) Braided rugs, formed by sewing together flat braids or plaits into desired shapes;
- (b) Tubular braided rugs, formed by braiding yarn around a core to form a sheaf, or tube, for the core and thereafter sewing the same into desired shapes;
- (c) Tubular wrap-a-round rugs, formed by wrapping yarn or thread around a core of filler material in a spiral fashion without interlocking and thereafter sewing such wrapped cores into desired shapes.

All three types are very similar in appearance, and the retail customer might have considerable difficulty in differentiating among them. Tubular braided floor coverings predominate in consumption and imports, and often they are marketed as mats. The price ranges of the tubular braided type and the non-tubular braided type overlap, but the former generally is lower in price and durability than the latter. Tubular wrap-a-round floor coverings are still lower in price and durability. The TSUS does not distinguish between tubular braided and tubular wrap-a-round rugs.

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Various novelty and specialty types of floor coverings are also included in the scope of this summary, but the production of such types is insignificant.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968), in percent ad valorem, are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Floor coverings of			
	braids, cords, fab-			
	ric strips, etc.:			
361.05	Wholly or in part of			
	braids (except tubu-			
	lar braids with a			
	core)-----	42.5%	38%	21%
	Other:			
	Over 50 percent by			
	weight of wool:			
361.07	Valued not over 40			
	cents per square			
	foot-----	15%	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
361.10	Valued over 40			
	cents per			
	square foot-----	30%	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
361.18 2/	Over 50 percent by			
	weight of cotton			
	and/or manmade			
	fibers-----	16%	15%	12%
361.20 2/	Other-----	16%	14%	8%

1/ Prior rate not affected by the trade conference.

2/ TSUS item 361.15 was replaced by the two TSUS items 361.18 and 361.20, effective Jan. 1, 1968.

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

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June 30, 1967. Only the first and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

The prior rates shown in the preceding tabulation remained unchanged under the Tariff Schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963 through the end of 1967. No concessions were granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations on tubular braided rugs, over 50 percent by weight of wool, included in items 361.07 and 361.10. A reduction of 25 percent in duties was granted on tubular braided rugs in chief weight of cotton and/or manmade fibers (item 361.18, formerly 361.15(pt.)). Concessions amounting to a reduction of about 50 percent in duties were granted on braided rugs (without a core), item 361.05, and on "other" tubular braided rugs (item 361.20, formerly 361.15(pt.)). All the above concessions are being put into effect in five annual stages.

The TSUS specifically excepts tubular braids with a core from item 361.05 so that floor coverings made with such tubular braids are dutiable at the lower rates for items 361.07, 361.10, 361.18, or 361.20. This duty structure reflects a decision of the U.S. Customs Court in 1944 (Borab Bros. vs. United States, 12 Cust. Ct. Repts. 13; C.D. 825), regarding certain ladies' handbags and belts, which held that cords consisting of a tubular casing or sheath braided around a single core were not braid within the meaning of paragraph 1529(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930.

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

U.S. consumption

It is believed that 95 percent or more of the U.S. consumption of braided and similar types of floor coverings is composed of non-tubular braided, tubular braided, and tubular wrap-a-round rugs. Total consumption has nearly tripled in quantity since 1958. Consumption reached an estimated 19.2 million square yards, valued at about \$34 million in 1966 (table 1). The increased consumption is attributable to (1) the growing popularity of Early American or Colonial decor, for which these types of floor coverings are especially suitable; and (2) the lower prices of such floor coverings in relation to the prices of other types of rugs. The increase in consumption has been supplied largely by increased imports.

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U.S. producers, production, and exports

It is estimated that about 35 establishments, employing fewer than 2,000 persons, currently are engaged in the production of braided rugs, tubular braided rugs, and tubular wrap-a-round rugs in the United States. These establishments are mainly in the Eastern part of the country, and such rugs are by far their principal product. Domestic shipments of these rugs decreased from an estimated 4,345 thousand square yards in 1962 to 4,282 thousand square yards in 1963, increased to 4,721 thousand square yards in 1965, and then decreased sharply in 1966 to 3,691 thousand square yards. The value of shipments in 1966 was about \$12 million. Tubular braided rugs are believed to be the main item of production, followed in importance by non-tubular braided rugs and tubular wrap-a-round rugs.

Exports, if any, are probably negligible.

U.S. imports

Imports of braided and similar types of floor coverings increased more than two and one-half times over a 6-year period, from an estimated 5,925 thousand square yards in 1961 to 15,416 thousand square yards in 1966, or 80 percent of consumption (table 1). While the per-square-yard foreign value of imports was considerably lower than the per-square-yard value of domestic shipments, imports had a 1966 aggregate value of \$22.6 million, over \$10 million greater than the aggregate value of domestic shipments. Japan has been the only important foreign supplier of these floor coverings, and it is believed to be the only foreign country producing floor coverings of braids and tubular braids in significant quantities. Most of the Japanese production is exported to the United States.

The largest category of imports until 1966 had been tubular braided rugs and mats in chief weight or in chief value of wool (items 361.07 and 361.20(pt.)). Such imports amounted to 8,520 thousand square yards in 1964, but decreased to 6,727 thousand square yards in 1965 and to 4,200 thousand in 1966 (table 2). The decrease was accompanied by a sharp increase of tubular braided rugs wholly or in chief value of manmade fibers (mostly item 361.18), which became the largest category in 1966. Such imports increased from 3,788 thousand square yards in 1965 to 9,250 thousand square yards in 1966. The next most important category was that of tubular braided rugs made largely from recovered (unspecified) textile fiber wastes (item 361.20(pt.)), which amounted to 2,003 thousand square yards in 1965, and 1,604 thousand square yards in 1966. Braided rugs (without a core) (item 361.05) accounted for less than 2 percent of the quantity and less than 3 percent of the value of imports in 1966.

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Table 1.--Floor coverings of braids, cords, fabric strips, etc.:
U.S. shipments, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption,
1961-66

Year	Shipments ^{1/}	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity (1,000 square yards)				
1961-----	^{2/}	^{3/} 5,925	^{2/}	^{2/}
1962-----	4,345	^{3/} 9,169	13,514	67.8
1963-----	4,282	^{3/} 9,514	13,796	69.0
1964-----	4,749	12,785	17,534	72.9
1965-----	4,721	12,959	17,680	73.3
1966-----	3,691	15,416	19,107	80.7
Value (1,000 dollars)				
1961-----	^{2/}	7,592	^{2/}	^{4/}
1962-----	12,649	13,123	25,772	^{4/}
1963-----	13,332	13,797	27,129	^{4/}
1964-----	15,131	20,257	35,388	^{4/}
1965-----	14,533	19,390	33,923	^{4/}
1966-----	11,843	22,584	34,427	^{4/}

^{1/} Shipments of articles listed as braided rugs in Current Industrial Reports, series M22Q.

^{2/} Not available.

^{3/} Estimated by U.S. Tariff Commission.

^{4/} Not meaningful.

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

Note.--Exports are believed to be negligible.

Table 2.--Floor coverings of braids, cords, fabric strips, etc.: U.S. imports for consumption, by tariff classification, 1965-66

Description	1965		1966	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Floor coverings of braids, cords, fabric strips, etc.:				
Wholly or in part of braids (except tubular braids with a core) (361.05):				
Over 50 percent by weight of vegetable fibers:	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>square</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>square</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Of cotton-----	5	3	-	-
Other-----	10	27	21	36
Other: 1/				
Of cotton-----	1	1	1	4
Of vegetable fibers, except cotton-----	4	10	3	5
Of wool-----	241	692	197	509
Of manmade fibers-----	40	42	11	26
Other-----	33	28	8	14
Subtotal, 361.05-----	334	803	241	594
Other:				
Over 50 percent by weight of wool: 2/				
Valued not over 40 cents per square foot (361.07)-----	3,126	5,976	2,634	4,741
Valued over 40 cents per square foot (361.10)-----	4	28	4	41
Over 50 percent by weight of cotton and/or manmade fibers (361.18):				
Of cotton 3/-----	103	118	117	133
Other 3/-----	3,788	5,819	9,250	13,566
Other (361.20):				
Of wool-----	3,601	4,419	1,566	1,804
Other 3/-----	2,003	2,227	1,604	1,705
Subtotal, 361.07-.20-----	12,625	18,587	15,175	21,990
Grand total-----	12,959	19,390	15,416	22,584

1/ No imports of silk.

2/ Exclusive of any core.

3/ Import data are from statistical breakouts under former TSUS item 361.15. Articles included are not exactly comparable to those covered in items 361.18 and 361.20 because of changes from chief value to chief weight as the basis for classification.

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

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Floor coverings not specially provided for -----	361.42, -.44, -.46, -.48, -.50, -.52, -.53, -.54, -.56

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

U.S. trade position

Although imports were relatively stable during 1964-66, they supplied a decreasing share of domestic consumption. U.S. production increased sharply during this period, especially in felted or needle-punched constructions. Exports are believed to have been much smaller than imports.

Description and uses

The floor coverings of textile materials included in this summary are those not elsewhere enumerated in the TSUS and nearly all are nonpile floor coverings of various types. Those of wool (items 361.42-.48) are mainly druggets, which are woven on hand looms and usually have filling yarns of varied colors; numdahs, which are felt rugs ornamented in most cases with embroidery; and so-called in-grain carpets, which are composed of two or more webs, each with its own warp and filling of a distinctive color. Floor coverings of coconut fiber (coir) and of sisal are often used for patios, play areas, porches, hall runners, locker rooms, and similar areas. U.S. production of the foregoing types of rugs is negligible or nil. Non-pile floor coverings of paper yarns, usually coated with plastic, serve about the same uses as those of coir and sisal. Recently, non-woven (felted or needle-punched) floor coverings have attained substantial and increasing usage. Also included in this summary are various hand-made and machine-woven carpets and rugs of cotton, hemp, abaca, silk, man-made fibers, and mixtures of these and other fibers.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968), in percent ad valorem, are as follows:

		U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference (Kennedy Round)		
TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Floor coverings not specially provided for, of textile materials:			
	Of wool:			
	Woven, but not on a power-driven loom:			
361.42	Valued not over 30 cents per square foot----	15 %	13 %	7.5%
361.44	Valued over 30 cents per square foot ----	22.5%	20 %	11 %
	Other:			
361.46	Valued not over 40 cents per square foot ----	15 %	13 %	7.5%
361.48	Valued over 40 cents per square foot ----	30 %	27 %	15 %
	Other:			
361.50	"Hit-and-miss" rag, of cotton----	45 %	40 %	22.5%
361.52	Of coir -----	5 %	4 %	Free
361.53	Of jute -----	14 %	12.5%	7 %
	Other:			
361.54	Woven, but not on a power- driven loom ----	22.5%	21 %	17 %
361.56	Other -----	17 %	15 %	8.5%

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions

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granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade concessions under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) concluded on June 30, 1967. Only the first and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

The prior rates shown in the above tabulation remained unchanged under the Tariff Schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963, through the end of 1967. Concessions amounting to a reduction of about 50 percent in duties were granted on all the above items except those of coir (361.52) and certain floor coverings which are woven, but not on a power-driven loom (361.54). Floor coverings of coir, for which the prior rate was 5 percent ad valorem, became duty-free in the final stage; those in item 361.54 were reduced by about 24 percent.

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

U.S. consumption, production, and exports

Exact data on the domestic consumption or production of the subject floor coverings are not available, but both are known to have been small compared with the total consumption in the United States of soft-surface carpets and rugs. Some idea of the quantity and value of U.S. production may be derived from the following data on shipments of "Other textile rugs (woven paper yarn, coconut fiber, indoor-outdoor (except tufted), etc.)" in Current Industrial Reports, series M22Q, of the Bureau of the Census:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Quantity</u> <u>1,000 square yards</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>1,000 dollars</u>
1962-----	3,744	5,164
1963-----	3,241	6,019
1964-----	5,404	9,474
1965-----	8,523	18,623
1966-----	17,363	44,268

The above figures are believed to include most, if not all, of the types of carpets and rugs considered in this summary that are produced in the United States; a small quantity of types not covered in this summary may also be included. Until 1965, nonpile woven rugs of paper yarns were probably the largest single item of production. In recent years, however, the output of non-woven (felted or needle-punched) floor coverings has become substantial; in 1966, such coverings are believed to have accounted for the major part of production.

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FLOOR COVERINGS NOT SPECIALLY PROVIDED FOR

Export data are not available. It is estimated that in 1966 exports of the subject floor coverings were less than 500 thousand square yards.

U.S. imports

Data on the total U.S. imports of the miscellaneous floor coverings covered in this summary are not available for the years prior to 1964. In 1964, imports totaled 1.4 million square yards, valued at \$2.7 million. Although the aggregate quantity of such imports had dropped to 1.1 million square yards by 1966, the aggregate value remained at \$2.7 million (see table). There was an increase in 1966 in imports of more expensive floor coverings of wool and other materials. An estimated percentage breakdown of the principal types of imports in 1965 and 1966 is as follows:

Type	1965		1966	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Wool -----	18	46	20	53
Coir -----	44	23	42	19
Other:				
Vegetable fibers -----	28	21	20	11
Other -----	10	10	18	17
Total -----	100	100	100	100

The principal sources of imports in 1966, based on value, were Japan, India, and Iran. The principal suppliers, by type of floor coverings, were as follows:

<u>Type</u>	<u>Principal suppliers</u>
Wool -----	Iran, Japan, India, Denmark
Coir -----	India, Netherlands, West Germany, Japan
Other:	
Vegetable fibers -----	Mexico, Ireland, Belgium
Other -----	Japan, West Germany, Netherlands

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Floor coverings not specially provided for: U.S. imports
for consumption, by specified sources, 1965 and 1966

Source	1965		1966	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	<u>1,000</u> <u>square yards</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>square yards</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
Japan -----	160	381	221	568
India -----	389	355	371	447
Iran -----	6	103	20	412
West Germany -----	44	160	70	256
Netherlands -----	159	248	138	219
Denmark -----	32	157	34	164
Spain -----	19	134	21	151
Mexico -----	55	82	62	98
France -----	5	80	6	97
Ireland -----	73	132	43	85
Belgium and Luxembourg -----	75	113	43	73
All other -----	103	326	44	137
Total -----	1,120	2,271	1,073	2,707

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

CommodityTSUS
item

Floor covering underlays----- 361.80, -.85, -.90(pt.)

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

U.S. trade position

Domestic production supplies practically the entire U.S. consumption of textile-type underlays. In 1963 the value of this production is estimated to have been between \$60 and \$70 million. Exports are believed to be negligible.

Description and uses

The underlays covered in this summary are those of textile or other fibrous material chiefly used under textile floor coverings. The major types are felted hair, felted hair and jute, and "rubberized" (coated or laminated) hair and jute. Also covered are underlays wholly of jute which are of considerably less importance, and underlays of resin-treated cotton fibers which reportedly are little used. It is believed that very few underlays, if any, are made of wool. Underlays of sponge or foam rubber or of plastic foam, which have been gaining consumer acceptance, are covered in summaries that discuss articles provided for in part 12A of schedule 7.

Underlays are used under carpets and rugs to provide a luxurious feel underfoot, to increase the wear life of the floor coverings under which they are placed, and to hold them in place so that they do not skid or buckle. Materials for underlays must provide resiliency and durability at reasonable cost. Most textile underlays are made on large needle-felting machines with a substantial yardage output per machine. Major materials used are animal hair (other than wool), jute, and rubber for coating. Hair is generally obtained from hide-processing plants in the United States; jute is mostly that recovered from used jute bagging although some is imported from India.

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U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) in percent ad valorem or free are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
361.80:	Floor covering underlays			
	of wool-----	32%	28.5%	16%
361.85:	Other floor covering			
	underlays-----	17%	15%	8.5%
361.90:	Any article described in			
(pt.):	the foregoing items,			
	if Canadian article			
	and original motor-			
	vehicle equipment-----	Free	1/	1/

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

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

The prior rates shown in the above tabulation for items 361.80 and 361.85 remained unchanged from August 31, 1963, through the end of 1967. The duty-free treatment of the floor covering underlays of Canadian origin for original motor-vehicle equipment use (item 361.90) was established pursuant to concessions in the United States-Canadian automotive agreement signed in January 1965, under the authority of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965 (19 U.S.C. 2022). From August 31, 1963, through January 17, 1965, automotive underlays imported from Canada were dutiable at the rates shown above for items 361.80 and 361.85.

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The duty-free treatment of the specified underlays of Canadian origin was not affected by the sixth round of trade negotiations. Concessions amounting to a reduction of 50 percent in duties were granted by the United States on the other two items; the concessions are being put into effect in five annual stages.

U.S. consumption, production, and exports

Although specific data are not available, it is believed that in recent years the domestic consumption of textile floor covering underlays has increased with the rise in consumption of residential and commercial floor coverings, but probably at a lower rate than that of competitive underlays such as those of foam or sponge rubber and of plastic foam. Virtually all of the U.S. consumption is supplied by domestic production.

Available information indicates that there are fewer than 20 firms producing textile underlays, and that perhaps 6 or 7 of these firms account for the bulk of the production. Data on the output of "hair and/or jute carpet and rug linings and cushions," shown in Current Industrial Reports, series M22T.5 and M22T.6 for 1963-65, published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, are as follows (in thousands of square yards):

<u>Description</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Hair and/or jute carpet and rug linings and cushions not coated with latex, vinyl, or plastic-----	57,635	58,563	53,068
Carpet and/or rug linings and cushions of hair and/or jute coated in pro- duction with latex, vinyl, or plastic-----	48,935	55,411	63,846
Total-----	106,570	113,974	116,914

The above described articles, U.S. producers' shipments of which had an aggregate value of about \$56 million in 1963, are estimated to account for about 90 percent of the total U.S. output of the textile underlays considered here. At the present time the production of underlays coated or laminated with latex, vinyl, or plastic is greater than that of the uncoated articles.

Exports of textile floor covering underlays are probably negligible or nil.

U.S. imports

Imports of textile floor covering underlays are negligible. In 1964 and 1965 they amounted to less than \$5,000 annually, were all of textile materials other than wool, and came from Canada, the United Kingdom, Japan, and Sweden. Dutiable imports in 1966, all from Canada, amounted to less than \$500. Duty-free imports of underlays from Canada (361.90(pt.)) are believed to be negligible also. Underlays are bulky and relatively low-value items, so that when considerable distance is involved in marketing them, transportation costs can be a deterrent to trade.

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Bedding:

Lace, net, or ornamented----- 363.01,
 -.02, -.05, -.10, -.15, -.20, -.25
Other bedding, not ornamented----- 363.30,
 -.35, -.40, -.45, -.50, -.51, -.55, -.60,
 -.65, -.70, -.75, -.80, -.85, -.90

U.S. trade position

Description and uses

This summary deals with bedding of textile fibers. Bedding includes sheets, pillowcases, bedspreads, coverlets, quilts, comforters, mattress pads and covers, spring pads and covers, and blankets, as well as any other articles chiefly used as bed furnishings. The term, "blankets," includes baby carriage robes, lap robes, and steamer rugs. Also included as blankets is blanket cloth marked to indicate the cutting points for individual articles. Electric blankets are also included in this summary as articles of textile materials and the heating elements, controls, and wiring are disregarded in determining the component material of chief value. For tariff purposes, pillows, cushions, and mattresses are not bedding; they are covered in summaries dealing with Part 4A of Schedule 7.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows (in percent ad valorem and cents per pound):

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Bedding:			
	Lace, net, or orna- mented:			
	Vegetable fibers:			
	Sheets and pillow- cases:			
363.01	Cotton-----	45%	42.5%	34%
363.02	Other-----	36%	32%	18%
363.05	Other-----	45%	42.5%	34%
	Wool:			
	Blankets:			
363.10	Not over 3 yards-----	30¢ + 30%	30¢ + 27%	30¢ + 15%
363.15	Over 3 yards----	37.5¢ + 25%	37.5¢ + 22%	37.5¢ + 12.5%
363.20	Other-----	42.5%	38%	21%
363.25	Other-----	42.5%	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
	Not ornamented:			
	Vegetable fibers:			
	Sheets and pillow- cases:			
363.30	Cotton-----	12.5 %	11.5%	9.5%
363.35	Vegetable fi- bers, except cotton-----	8.5%	7.5%	4%
	Blankets:			
363.40	Not over 47.5 cents per pound-----	7.125¢	6.9¢	6¢
363.45	Over 47.5 cents per pound-----	15%	14%	12.5%

See footnote at end of tabulation.

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TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Bedding--Con.			
	Not ornamented--Con.			
	Vegetable fibers			
	--Con.			
	Bedspreads, com-			
	forters, etc.:			
	Not jacquard-			
	figured:			
	Block-printed			
363.50	by hand-----	25%	22%	12.5%
363.51	Other-----	12.5%	11%	6%
363.55	Jacquard-			
	figured-----	20%	19%	15%
363.60	Other-----	20%	19%	15%
	Wool:			
	Blankets:			
363.65	Not over 3			
	yards-----	30¢ +	30¢ +	30¢ +
		30%	27%	15%
363.70	Over 3 yards----	37.5¢ +	37.5¢ +	37.5¢ +
		25%	22%	12.5%
363.75	Other-----	32%	28.5%	16%
363.80	Silk-----	27.5%	24.5%	13.5%
363.85	Manmade fibers-----	25¢ +	22¢ +	12.5¢ +
		30%	27%	15%
363.90	Other-----	17.5%	15.5%	8.5%

1/ Prior rate not affected by the trade conference

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

The prior rates shown in the above tabulation remained unchanged under the Tariff Schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963 through the end of 1967. Lace, net, or ornamented bedding of fibers

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other than vegetable or wool (item 363.25) was the only item covered by this summary that was not considered in the trade negotiations. Concessions amounting to a reduction of about 50 percent in duties were granted by the United States on nine of the TSUS items herein considered but concessions amounting to reductions of less than 25 percent of the duties were granted on cotton sheets and pillowcases, and cotton blankets. The concessions are being put into effect in five annual stages for all items except item 363.45 which is being reduced in three stages--the final stage going into effect on January 1, 1972.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty at two selected periods, based on the value of dutiable imports during 1966, are as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Prior rate</u> <u>(end of 1967)</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Final stage of</u> <u>Kennedy Round</u> <u>(Jan. 1, 1972)</u> <u>Percent</u>
363.10-----	43.4	28.4
363.15-----	46.6	34.1
363.40-----	21.9	18.4
363.65-----	44.7	29.7
363.70-----	35.8	23.3
363.85-----	48.3	24.1.

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

U.S. consumption

Although official data are not available, it is estimated that U.S. consumption of bedding in 1966, in terms of quantity, was at least 35 percent more than in 1961. The total value of the consumption of bedding is estimated to have been approximately \$675 million in 1963, compared with \$545 million in 1958, an increase of about 24 percent.

The population increase, rising standards of living, style-consciousness, and the growing use of over-sized beds are the principal factors which have been responsible for marked increases in the markets for all types of bedding. It is believed that the growing share of bedding of manmade fibers in recent years has contributed to a slowing down in the rate of increase in the consumption of cotton bedding.

U.S. producers

Bedding (except blankets) constitutes the chief product of the group of establishments classified by the U.S. Bureau of the Census as producers of housefurnishings, n.e.c. (Standard Industrial Code No. 2392) (Towels, which are covered in a separate summary are next

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in importance for this group of producers.) U.S. Bureau of the Census data relating to this segment of the textile industry for the 1961-66 period is given below:

Year	: Employees : (thousand)	: Payroll : (million : dollars)	Value of shipments (million dollars)	
			All merchandise	Bedding (approx.)
1961-----	39	130	707	382
1962-----	39	136	740	400
1963-----	40	143	717	387
1964-----	40	153	745	400
1965-----	42	163	801	443
1966-----	45	182	904	488

Although there are many small producers in this group, 12 concerns account for a very large proportion of the production of sheets and pillowcases and 25 to 30 concerns account for nearly all of the production of cotton bedspreads. There are about 18 producers of cotton comforters and quilts; approximately 50 establishments account for nearly all of the production of blankets. The textile "shells" used by appliance makers in the production of electric blankets are part of the output of these manufacturers.

Most sheets, pillowcases, blankets, and a large portion of bedspreads are made by manufacturers of the component fabrics. Tufted bedspreads, tailored bedspreads, comforters, quilts, mattress covers, and mattress pads are made primarily from purchased fabrics. Nearly all concerns manufacturing bedding also produce other articles of furnishings or other textile merchandise.

Most of the production of bedding takes place in the southeastern section of the United States; blankets are produced in States along the eastern seaboard and comforters and quilts, mostly in the northeastern States.

U.S. production

Virtually all of the articles of bedding consumed in the United States are produced domestically. The 1966 output approximated 686 million pounds, compared with about 520 million pounds in 1961. Of the 1966 total, sheets and pillowcases comprised about 55 percent.

A comparison of the estimated production of the principal items of bedding in 1966 with that in 1961, derived from tables 1, 2, and 3, is shown below, in thousands of pounds:

<u>Item</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1966</u>
Cotton sheets and pillowcases-----	281,068	377,754
Bedspreads, quilts, comforters, and coverlets--	124,607	140,290
Blankets-----	88,539	115,607

In 1966, over 98 percent of the output of the sheets and pillowcases were made of cotton. ^{1/} Of the blankets produced, about 61 percent were of manmade fibers, 24 percent of cotton, and 15 percent of wool. Most of the bedspreads produced were of cotton, and most of the quilts and comforters were predominantly of manmade fibers and cotton.

U.S. exports

It is estimated from unofficial data that U.S. exports of bedding increased in the 1964-66 period, having been fairly stable during the years 1961 through 1963. The total value of exports in 1966 was estimated at about \$12 million, of which sheets and pillowcases accounted for nearly 50 percent; bedspreads, quilts, and comforters, 25 percent; and blankets, about 17 percent. The ratio of exports to domestic production in 1966 was somewhat less than 2 percent.

Tables 4, 5, 6, and 7 show exports of selected items of bedding for which data are available, by specified countries, in the period 1961-66. Exports of cotton sheets and pillowcases in 1964 were 42 percent higher in quantity and 50 percent higher in value than in 1961, but in the 1965-66 period they declined somewhat from the level in 1964; Canada was the largest market. Canada was also the principal market for exports of cotton bedspreads. Mexico was the principal market in 1966 for cotton blankets. Exports of wool blankets in 1964 were substantially higher than in 1961. In 1964, Laos, Canada, and Venezuela were the principal markets for U.S. exports of wool blankets; data for later years are not available.

U.S. imports

Imports of bedding in recent years have been equivalent to less than 2 percent of domestic consumption. They reached a high of 16.1 million pounds, valued at \$15 million in 1966, almost twice the corresponding totals for 1965. Of the quantity imported in 1966, sheets

^{1/} In 1967 there was a large production of sheets and pillowcases made of 50 percent cotton and 50 percent polyester fiber.

and pillowcases accounted for about 65 percent; blankets, 5 percent; and bedspreads, quilts, and other bedding, 30 percent.

Imports of cotton sheets and pillowcases amounted to 2.1 million pounds in 1961; they increased to 5.4 million pounds in 1965 and doubled that quantity in 1966. Japan was the predominant supplier. Imports of blankets have tended to decrease since 1961, declining from 1 million pounds in 1961 to 868,000 pounds in 1966 (table 2). In 1966, 55 percent of these imports were of wool and nearly all of the remainder were of cotton. These imports were supplied principally by Italy and the United Kingdom. Official statistics on annual imports of bedspreads, quilts, comforters, and coverlets are not available for the years before 1964, but available data indicate that annual imports in the 1964-66 period were probable less than in 1961 (table 3). Nearly all of the imports in 1964-66 were of cotton, and were supplied principally by India, Japan, and Italy.

Table 1.--Cotton sheets and pillowcases: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-66

Year	Production ^{1/}	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	Percent
1961-----	281,068	2/ 2,143	2,711	280,500	0.8
1962-----	297,828	2/ 4,765	2,687	299,906	1.6
1963-----	312,690	2/ 4,022	3,420	313,292	1.3
1964-----	341,622	4,185	3,852	341,955	1.2
1965-----	359,954	5,393	2,760	362,587	1.5
1966-----	377,754	11,073	3,019	385,808	2.9

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

^{2/} Partly estimated.

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

Note.--Value of domestic shipments, as reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, was as follows (in thousands of dollars):

1961-----	287,446
1962-----	307,758
1963-----	329,073
1964-----	358,727
1965-----	401,722
1966-----	420,557

Table 2.--Blankets: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-66

Year	Production ^{1/}	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1961-----	88,539	^{2/} 1,005	^{3/} 935	88,609	1.1
1962-----	99,579	^{2/} 1,073	^{3/} 1,108	99,544	1.1
1963-----	106,271	968	^{3/} 769	106,470	.9
1964-----	111,729	911	^{3/} 1,012	111,628	.8
1965-----	111,570	891	1,523	110,938	.8
1966-----	115,607	868	1,358	115,117	.8

^{1/} Calculated from data published by the National Cotton Council of America and by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

^{2/} Cotton blankets, and wool blankets not over 3 yards in length. This is a slightly less inclusive category than that used for later statistics.

^{3/} Does not include blankets of man-made fibers.

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

Note.--The value of domestic shipments, as reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1963, was \$126.8 million.

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Table 3.--Bedspreads, quilts, comforters, and coverlets: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-66

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports	Exports <u>2/</u>	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1961-----	124,607	<u>3/</u> 1,827	1,943	124,491	1.5
1962-----	128,662	<u>3/</u> 1,830	1,398	129,054	1.4
1963-----	136,043	<u>3/</u> 1,686	1,484	136,245	1.2
1964-----	143,910	1,440	1,742	143,608	1.0
1965-----	150,169	1,607	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
1966-----	140,290	2,105	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>

1/ Calculated from data published by the National Cotton Council of America; includes filling materials for quilts and comforters.

2/ Includes cotton articles only, which are believed to compose the bulk of exports.

3/ Estimated.

4/ Not available.

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

Note.--The value of shipments, as reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for 1963, was \$169.0 million.

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Table 4.--Cotton sheets and pillowcases: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by specified markets, 1961-66

Market	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Canada-----	864	610	650	799	909	1,164
France-----	9	10	15	123	288	229
Netherlands Antilles--	224	243	430	561	160	183
Bahamas-----	53	44	72	66	110	148
Mexico-----	79	79	108	117	103	138
Jamaica-----	69	78	86	92	93	114
Panama-----	243	219	271	275	72	82
Canary Islands-----	2	40	141	164	126	112
Italy-----	6	35	149	277	129	47
All other-----	1,162	1,329	1,498	1,378	770	802
Total-----	2,711	2,687	3,420	3,852	2,760	3,019
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Canada-----	1,224	922	962	1,208	1,434	1,858
France-----	15	18	25	211	501	429
Netherlands Antilles--	277	309	573	804	230	270
Bahamas-----	74	65	104	98	161	229
Mexico-----	112	104	133	146	133	170
Jamaica-----	96	106	112	124	139	154
Panama-----	293	280	350	375	104	129
Canary Islands-----	2	44	161	192	151	129
Italy-----	12	55	213	371	174	68
All other-----	1,525	1,727	2,032	1,935	1,120	1,202
Total-----	3,630	3,630	4,665	5,464	4,147	4,638

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

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Table 5.--Cotton blankets: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by specified markets, 1961-66

Market	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Mexico-----	115	129	107	123	113	127
Dominican Republic-----	36	153	109	101	55	79
Republic of						
South Africa 1/-----	54	67	69	103	73	42
Australia-----	56	147	72	61	64	32
Canada-----	143	68	25	54	190	30
All other-----	443	371	298	331	495	409
Total-----	847	935	680	773	866	719
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Mexico-----	138	162	142	149	148	156
Dominican Republic-----	37	152	115	105	58	83
Republic of						
South Africa 1/-----	70	91	93	140	102	66
Australia-----	75	197	103	93	93	45
Canada-----	173	99	36	70	305	40
All other-----	497	451	390	451	500	585
Total-----	990	1,152	879	1,008	1,206	975

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

Table 6.--Cotton bedspreads, not quilted: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by specified markets, 1961-66

Market	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Canada-----	1,429	775	735	715	591	460
Mexico-----	75	90	97	138	161	185
Italy-----	2	4	7	94	258	169
Jamaica-----	37	56	88	126	138	148
Bahamas-----	36	33	45	49	68	89
Liberia-----	47	78	79	83	69	75
All other-----	229	294	357	457	477	527
Total-----	1,855	1,330	1,409	1,662	1,762	1,653
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Canada-----	2,066	1,145	1,041	965	1,037	874
Mexico-----	111	122	133	186	215	253
Italy-----	2	7	12	121	328	229
Jamaica-----	49	72	117	167	184	198
Bahamas-----	54	48	66	80	112	148
Liberia-----	63	109	105	109	92	103
All other-----	334	409	519	684	747	801
Total-----	2,679	1,912	1,993	2,312	2,715	2,606

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

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Table 7.-- Wool blankets: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise,
by specified markets, 1961-64

Market	1961	1962	1963	1964 ^{1/}
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Laos-----	-	79	1	132
Canada-----	11	11	11	14
Venezuela-----	1	1	22	15
Japan-----	1	2	4	5
Panama-----	^{2/}	1	1	3
All other-----	75	79	50	70
Total-----	88	173	89	239
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Laos-----	-	102	2	95
Canada-----	35	18	22	29
Venezuela-----	3	2	20	16
Japan-----	3	2	6	13
Panama-----	2	2	3	11
All other-----	134	130	74	88
Total-----	177	256	127	252

^{1/} Separate statistics for exports of wool blankets are not available for years later than 1964.

^{2/} Less than 500 pounds.

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

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>Item</u>
Gobelin and other hand-woven tapestries fit only for use as wall hangings, and valued over \$20 per square foot-----	364.05
Other tapestries-----	364.11, -.12, -.15, -.20, -.22, -.25, -.30, -.35

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

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of commercially-produced tapestries consists entirely of imported merchandise. Imports in 1966 had an aggregate value of \$2.6 million.

Description and uses

Tapestries are usually pictorial with colored yarns being used to produce the pictures or designs in the fabric. The designs can be home or pastoral scenes, historical events, crests or coats of arms, or motifs such as flowers or animals. Tapestries in this summary are of three types: (1) hand-woven wall hangings (such as Gobelin tapestries), in which the pattern is formed by inserting by hand as many short lengths of colored filling yarn as there are colors across the width of the fabric; (2) machine-woven wall hangings in which the pattern is formed by a patterning device which inserts the various colors of filling yarns in continuous lengths across the entire width of the fabric; (3) hand-worked needle-point tapestries in which colored yarns are inserted with a needle, using decorative stitches, to form the design and to completely cover a woven mesh background fabric. Included are certain needle-point products, other than wall hangings, if flat and not formed into articles.

This summary does not include tapestry fabrics in the piece, which are classified elsewhere, principally as woven tapestry and upholstery fabrics, not of pile construction, of vegetable fibers (item 357.05) or of wool (items 357.10 and 357.15); or as woven fabrics of manmade fibers (items 338.10-338.30). Further, certain articles such as curtain and drapery panels, made of tapestry fabrics are not included in this summary but are included in summaries covering items 366.60 through 367.65 if they are other furnishings, and items 386.05 through 389.80 if they are textile articles which are

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not furnishings. Tapestries made over 100 years prior to the date of entry are entitled to exemption from duty as antiques under items 766.20 and 766.25.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows (in percent ad valorem and cents per pound):

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
364.05	Gobelin and other hand- woven tapestries fit only for use as wall hangings, and valued over \$20 per square foot-----	Free	1/	1/
	Other tapestries:			
	Vegetable fibers:			
	Jacquard-figured:			
364.11:	Not pile construction--	27.5%	25%	15%
364.12:	Pile construction-----	16%	15.5%	15% 2/
364.15:	Other-----	20%	19%	15%
	Wool:			
364.20:	Not over \$2 per pound---	37.5¢ + 18%	37.5¢ + 16%	37.5¢ + 9%
364.22:	Over \$2 per pound-----	37.5¢ + 14%	37.5¢ + 12.5%	37.5¢ + 7%
364.25:	Silk-----	27.5%	24.5%	13.5%
364.30:	Manmade fibers-----	25¢ + 30%	22¢ + 27%	12¢ + 15%
364.35:	Other-----	17.5%	15.5%	8.5%

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

2/ The final rate for this item will become effective Jan. 1, 1970, at the third stage.

The preceding tabulation shows the column 1 rates in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) concluded on June 30, 1967. Only the first and final stages of the

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annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

The prior rates shown in the preceding tabulation remained unchanged under the Tariff Schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963 through the end of 1967. Hand-woven tapestries valued over \$20 per square foot (item 364.05) continues to be duty-free, as originally provided in the Tariff Act of 1930; this was the only item covered by this summary that was not considered in the trade conference. Concessions amounting to reductions ranging from about 6 to 45 percent of the duties were granted by the United States on tapestries of vegetable fibers (items 364.11, -.12, and -.15); 50 percent of the ad valorem portions of the duties on wool tapestries (items 364.20 and -.22); and about 50 percent of the duties on all other items. The concessions are being put into effect in five annual stages--the final reduction going into effect on January 1, 1970.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty in effect at two selected periods, based on the value of dutiable imports during 1966, were as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Prior rate (end of 1967)</u>	<u>Final step of Kennedy Round (Jan. 1, 1972)</u>
364.20-----	38.7%	29.7%
364.22-----	17.9%	10.9%
364.30-----	39.1%	19.4%

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

U.S. consumption, production, and exports

U.S. consumption of commercially produced tapestries consists entirely of imported merchandise. There is no domestic commercial production of finished or unfinished hand-worked needle-point tapestries. A few, expensive hand-woven tapestry wall-hangings are produced on a custom basis by individual weavers or in studios. None are believed to be exported. Some unfinished imported tapestries are finished by home hobbyists for their own use.

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U.S. imports

In 1966, imports of tapestries totaled 1,299,000 square yards, valued at \$2,593,000 (see accompanying table). Of these totals, 974,000 square yards, valued at \$1,254,000 were of jacquard-figured (machine-woven) pile construction of vegetable fibers (mostly cotton), principally from Italy. Less important items consisted of hand-woven tapestries valued over \$20 per square foot (1,076 square yards, valued at \$434,000, almost entirely from France); tapestries of vegetable fibers, other than jacquard-figured, believed to be mostly unfinished needle-point in chief value of the mesh backing fabric (204,000 square yards, valued at \$566,000, primarily from Taiwan and Japan); tapestries of wool valued over \$2 per pound, believed to consist mainly of finished needle-point tapestries (76,000 square yards, valued at \$301,000, principally from Portugal and Madeira); and jacquard-figured tapestries of vegetable fibers of non-pile construction (19,000 square yards, valued at \$26,000, principally from Italy and Belgium).

Annual statistics comparable to those in the accompanying table are not available for years prior to 1964.

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Tapestries: U.S. imports for consumption
by principal sources, 1964-66

Source	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 square yards)		
Italy-----	485	786	928
Madeira-----	41	33	78
France-----	34	48	53
Taiwan-----	41	45	78
Hong Kong-----	137	21	24
Japan-----	32	29	82
Portugal-----	36	38	8
All other-----	38	42	48
Total-----	844	1,042	1,299
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Italy-----	633	1,092	1,295
Madeira-----	139	102	250
France-----	354	132	235
Taiwan-----	111	130	212
Hong Kong-----	100	64	127
Japan-----	98	92	122
Portugal-----	78	105	73
All other-----	179	166	279
Total-----	1,722	1,883	2,593

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Coarse woven toweling of vegetable fibers except cotton-----	356.70
Towels, ornamented:	
Cotton-----	365.78 (pt.)
Vegetable fibers except cotton-----	365.82 (pt.)
Towels, not ornamented:	
Cotton-----	366.18, -.21, -.24, -.27
Vegetable fibers except cotton-----	366.30, -.33, -.36, -.39

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968).

U.S. trade position

Imports in 1966, which were valued at \$5.9 million, were equivalent to approximately 4 percent of the quantity of domestic consumption in that year; exports were larger than imports on a value basis, but smaller on a quantity basis.

Description and uses

This summary covers towels of cotton and other vegetable fibers and coarse toweling of vegetable fibers except cotton. There are no separate statistical data for towels of manmade fibers and the limited number used are included as other furnishings under a summary relating to items 365.85, 367.50, 367.55, and 367.60 of the TSUS. Running lengths for making finished towels, where there is a definite line of demarcation, such as a border strip, are considered for tariff purposes to be unfinished towels and not toweling. Articles resulting from cutting toweling material into towel sizes are also unhemmed or unfinished towels (see general headnote 10(h) of the TSUS which appears in appendix A to this volume). Fabrics, without lines of demarcation, which may be used for making towels and also for other purposes and long lengths of fabrics used as endless towels in public wash rooms and other places are not classified as towels for tariff purposes but are considered to be fabrics under parts 3 and 4 of schedule 3 of the TSUS. Wash cloths are not separately classified for tariff or statistical purposes and are included as other furnishings under a summary relating to miscellaneous furnishings not elsewhere enumerated.

Materials used for making towels is generally referred to as toweling. The only material specially identified in the TSUS for making towels is under item 356.70 which provides for "woven fabrics

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TOWELS OF VEGETABLE FIBERS

((except pile or tufted fabrics), of vegetable fibers (except cotton) containing not over 100 yarns per square inch . . . , chiefly used for making towels". Such provision does not include articles which are unfinished towels for tariff purposes. Most towels are made of woven materials although some are knit; the provisions designating towels by name (items 366.18 - .39) include both.

The most important articles covered in this summary are terry-woven (Turkish) cotton towels, shop towels (industrial wiping cloths), and linen towels of plain-woven, nonpile construction. Cotton terry towels (included in items 366.18, -.21, and -.24) are used as both and hand towels and to a lesser degree as kitchen and dish towels. Shop towels are of plain-woven fabric, such as osnaburg, and are used in garages, print shops, and other industrial establishments for wiping machine parts and cleaning away ink, grease, oil, etc. These industrial wiping cloths are to be distinguished from cotton wiping rags (item 390.30). Although used for much the same purposes, the clean wiping rags are initially rags as their name indicates and are usually intended to be used until dirty and then discarded, whereas the industrial wiping cloths are laundered for further use. Linen towels with less than 100 threads per square inch (items 366.30, -.33, -.36, and -.39) are generally used as dish towels, whereas those with over 120 threads per square inch (item 366.36) are generally used as guest or glass towels.

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U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA (1968)) are as follows (in percent ad valorem and cents per pound):

<u>TSUS item</u>	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
356.70	Coarse woven toweling of vegetable fibers except cotton-----	40%	36%	20%
365.78 (pt.)	Towels, ornamented: Cotton-----	50%	46%	30%
365.82 (pt.)	Vegetable fibers except cotton-----	40%	36%	20%
	Towels, not ornamented: Cotton:			
	Pile or tufted:			
366.18	Not over 45¢ each-----	20%	18.5%	14%
	Over 45¢ each:			
366.21	Not over \$1.45: per pound----	18¢	17¢	14¢
366.24	Over \$1.45 per pound----	14%	1/	1/
366.27	Other----- Vegetable fibers except cotton:	20%	19%	15%
	Woven, except pile: or tufted:			
	Yarns per square: inch:			
366.30	Not over 100--	40%	36%	20%
366.33	Over 100 but not over 120-----	27.5%	24.5%	13.5%
366.36	Over 120-----	8%	7%	4%
366.39	Other-----	13.5%	12%	6.5%

1/ Prior rate not affected by the Trade Conference.

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

The prior rates shown in the above tabulation remained unchanged under the Tariff Schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963 through the end of 1967. Cotton pile towels valued over \$1.45 per pound (item 366.24) was the only item covered by this summary that was not considered in the trade conference. Concessions amounting to reductions of 22 to 40 percent of the duties were granted by the United States on other cotton items and concessions amounting to a reduction of about 50 percent of the duties were granted on all items of vegetable fibers except cotton. The concessions are being put into effect in five annual stages. Based on dutiable imports during 1966 under item 366.21, the average ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate of duty at the end of 1967 and at the final stage of the Kennedy Round, effective January 1, 1972, is 18.5 percent and 14.4 percent, respectively.

U.S. consumption

U.S. consumption of towels, which were valued at \$270 million in 1966, consists almost entirely of towels of vegetable fibers (mostly cotton). The consumption of such towels in 1966, on a quantity basis, was 38 percent greater than in 1961. Much of the increase was accounted for by cotton terry towels.

Population growth, rising standards of living, the introduction of stylish colors and designs, and the growing use of large beach towels have greatly stimulated the demand for towels. Decorative towels for kitchen and bath are sold at higher prices than are plain ones. The decline in demand for linen towels in recent years is attributable partly to the greater use of machines for washing and drying dishes and partly to a shift in preference from linen to cotton towels.

U.S. producers

Nearly all cotton towels are produced by the group of establishments classified by the U.S. Bureau of the Census as producers of cotton fabrics (Standard Industrial Code No. 2211). In general, the firms that weave toweling also manufacture (cut and hem) finished towels. Most of the output of cotton towels is produced by about 10 establishments, most of which are in the southern States. They also produce a wide variety of other fabrics and furnishings.

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A number of additional establishments make towels from purchased domestic and imported toweling. The Bureau of the Census classifies these establishments as producers of housefurnishings, n.e.c. (Standard Industrial Code No. 2392). They account for about 10 percent of the U.S. output of finished towels and constitute only a small portion of the total number of establishments in their industry classification.

Coarse toweling is the only linen toweling produced in the United States and that by only one establishment in Massachusetts.

U.S. production

U.S. production of cotton towels constitutes about 98 percent of apparent domestic consumption of such towels. The 1966 output was 246 million pounds compared with 180 million pounds in 1961. The value of shipments in 1966 was \$269 million compared with \$189 million in 1963.

Annual output of coarse toweling of non-cotton vegetable fibers rose from 477,000 pounds in 1961 to approximately 750,000 pounds in 1966. Such toweling is produced from linen yarns exclusively. Domestically produced towels (all of linen) accounted for only 55 percent of consumption of linen and ramie towels in 1966.

U.S. exports

Exports of towels, consisting almost entirely of cotton towels, declined from 2.5 million pounds in 1961 to 2.1 million pounds in 1962, then increased to 4.9 million pounds in 1966 with an aggregate value of \$7 million (table 1).

The increase in exports, which began in 1963, has been accompanied by some shifts in principal foreign markets. In 1961, the principal markets were Canada, South Africa, and countries of Central and South America; in 1966, however, Canada was followed by countries of Western Europe and Australia.

U.S. imports

Imports of cotton towels were just over 3 million pounds in 1961; they were 9.5 million pounds (valued at \$5.1 million) in 1966. On a weight basis, however, imports accounted for less than 3 percent of domestic consumption in 1964-66.

The largest single type imported in 1966 consisted of cotton shop towels (part of item 366.27). In that year, 66 million shop

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towels were imported, weighing 5.8 million pounds; they were valued at \$2.3 million, or less than 4 cents each, and were nearly all from Hong Kong and Malaysia. These cotton shop towels constituted 61 percent of the weight and 47 percent of the value of all cotton towels imported in 1966. They also constituted about one-third of the cotton shop towels consumed in the United States. Of the total value of imported cotton towels, dish towels, valued at \$715,000 accounted for 14 percent. About 10 percent of the value of imports of cotton towels were bath, beach, and hand towels.

Imports of non-cotton towels and coarse toweling of vegetable fibers made up 38 percent of the value of imports of all the commodities covered in this summary in 1961. In 1966, imports of these articles declined to 16 percent of the total value. About two-thirds of the value of the non-cotton towels that year consisted of coarse-woven towels and toweling (items 356.70 and 366.30), principally from Poland and Czechoslovakia. The United Kingdom was the principal supplier of other imported non-cotton towels, chiefly linen towels.

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Table 1.--Cotton towels: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-66

(Quantity in thousands of pounds; value in thousands of dollars)

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports <u>2/</u>	Exports <u>3/</u>	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity					
1961-----	180,044	<u>3/</u> 3,212	2,453	181,203	1.8
1962-----	194,679	<u>3/</u> 6,378	2,082	198,975	3.2
1963-----	194,564	<u>3/</u> 4,788	2,607	196,745	2.4
1964-----	213,334	6,278	3,618	215,994	2.9
1965-----	237,099	7,207	4,821	239,485	3.0
1966-----	<u>3/</u> 246,121	9,547	4,930	250,738	3.8
Value					
1961-----	<u>4/</u>	<u>3/</u> 1,730	3,094	<u>4/</u>	<u>5/</u>
1962-----	<u>4/</u>	<u>3/</u> 3,185	2,660	<u>4/</u>	<u>5/</u>
1963-----	188,519	<u>3/</u> 2,517	3,346	187,690	<u>5/</u>
1964-----	223,433	3,182	4,846	221,769	<u>5/</u>
1965-----	249,745	3,506	6,916	246,335	<u>5/</u>
1966-----	268,520	5,082	7,357	266,245	<u>5/</u>

1/ Production quantity represents the cotton materials consumed in towels and industrial wiping cloths as calculated from information published by the National Cotton Council of America; a small part of the production consists of roller towels, which are not described by any of the TSUS items considered here. Production value is the value of shipments of towels of all fibers as reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, minus a small allowance for towels not of cotton.

2/ Does not include ornamented cotton towels other than dish towels.

3/ Partly estimated.

4/ Not available.

5/ Not meaningful.

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

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TOWELS OF VEGETABLE FIBERS

Table 2.--Towels and coarse toweling of vegetable fibers except cotton:
U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption,
1961-66

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports <u>2/</u>		Apparent consump- tion <u>3/</u>	Ratio of imports to consumption
		Quantity	Value		
	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	Percent
1961-----	477	1,056	1,028	1,533	68.9
1962-----	570	1,019	1,094	1,589	64.1
1963-----	595	745	850	1,340	55.6
1964-----	646	735	775	1,381	53.2
1965-----	716	798	697	1,514	52.7
1966-----	<u>4/</u> 750	908	794	1,658	54.8

1/ Represents shipments of towels and toweling by the only domestic producer of toweling of noncotton vegetable fibers (adjusted to a calendar-year basis); excludes towels produced from imported toweling. Data are disclosed with the permission of this producer.

2/ Data for 1961-63 partly estimated. Data for 1964-66 do not include ornamented towels.

3/ Consists of production plus imports; exports are believed to be negligible or nil.

4/ Estimated.

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

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Textile furnishings not elsewhere enumerated:	
Net, and ornamented--	365.77, -.78(pt.), -.80, -.82(pt.), -.85
Other furnishings, not ornamented:	
Vegetable fibers:	
Curtains and drapes, including panels and valances-----	366.03, -.06, -.09, -.12, -.15
Tablecloths and napkins---	366.42, -.45, -.46, -.47, -.48, -.51, -.54
Other-----	366.57, -.60, -.63, -.65, -.69, -.72, -.75, -.77, -.79, -.81, -.84
Wool-----	367.05, -.10, -.15, -.20, -.25, -.30
Silk-----	367.35, -.40, -.45
Manmade fibers-----	367.50, -.55, -.59, -.60
Other-----	367.65

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

U.S. trade position

Imports, with an aggregate value of \$17 million in 1966, represented less than 5 percent of estimated domestic consumption of the furnishings covered by this summary; they amounted to more than three times the value of estimated exports that year.

Description and uses

This summary covers furnishings of textile fibers, not elsewhere enumerated in the TSUS. These furnishings are curtains and drapes, including panels and valances, napkins, tablecloths, mats, scarves, runners, doilies, centerpieces, antimacassars, and furniture slipcovers, and like furnishings (see headnote 1, part 5(c) in appendix A). Articles such as chair pads, cushion covers, coasters, washcloths, and window shades further illustrate the articles which are here.

Textile furnishings not included in this summary are bedding, tapestries, towels of vegetable fibers, floor coverings, and lace furnishings (the foregoing are covered in separate summaries in this volume, except for lace furnishings, which are covered in another volume of Schedule 3). Plastic furnishings, not being of textile materials, are also excluded (see summaries under Schedule 7).

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U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	:U.S. concessions granted :in 1964-67 trade confer- :ence (Kennedy Round) :First stage, :Final stage, : effective : effective : Jan. 1, : Jan. 1, : 1968 : 1972	
	:Net furnishings and other			
	: furnishings,			
	: ornamented:			
	: Cotton:			
365.77:	Curtains and drapes,			
	machine-embroidered---	30% ad	28% ad val.	20% ad val.
		val.		
365.78:	Other-----	50% ad	46% ad val.	30% ad val.
(pt.):		val.		
	Other vegetable fibers:			
365.80:	Damask tablecloths and			
	napkins-----	30% ad	27% ad val.	15% ad val.
		val.		
365.82:	Other-----	40% ad	36% ad val.	20% ad val.
(pt.):		val.		
365.85:	Other-----	42.5%	38% ad val.	21% ad val.
		ad val.		
	:Other furnishings, not			
	: ornamented:			
	: Vegetable fibers:			
	: Curtains and drapes:			
	: Pile or tufted:			
	: Cotton:			
366.03:	Velveteen; etc----	40% ad	38% ad val.	30% ad val.
		val.		
366.06:	Corduroy-----	50% ad	47.5% ad	38% ad val.
		val.	val.	
366.09:	Other-----	25% ad	23.5% ad	19% ad val.
		val.	val.	
366.12:	Other vegetable	12% ad	10.5% ad	6% ad val.
	fibers.	val.	val.	
366.15:	Other-----	20% ad	19% ad val.	15% ad val.
		val.		

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TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	:U.S. concessions granted :in 1964-67 trade confer- :ence (Kennedy Round)	
			:First stage, :effective :Jan. 1, :1968	:Final stage, :effective :Jan. 1, :1972
	:Other furnishings, not :ornamented--Con.			
	:Vegetable fibers--Con.			
	:Tablecloths and :napkins:			
	:Cotton:			
366.42:	Damask-----	17.5%	16.5% ad	13.5% ad
		ad val.	val.	val.
	:Other:			
366.45:	Block-printed	30% ad	28% ad val.	20% ad val.
	by hand.	val.		
	:Other:			
366.46:	Plain woven,	15% ad	13.5% ad	9% ad
	wholly of	val.	val.	val.
	cotton.			
366.47:	Other-----	20% ad	18% ad val.	12.5% ad
		val.		val.
	:Other vegetable :fibers:			
366.48:	Damask-----	10% ad	9% ad val.	5% ad val.
		val.		
	:Other:			
366.51:	Tablecloths-----	13.5%	12% ad val.	6.5% ad
		ad val.		val.
366.54:	Napkins-----	10% ad	9% ad val.	5% ad val.
		val.		
	:Other:			
366.57:	Knit (except pile or tufted)-----	25% ad	23.5% ad	19% ad val.
		val.	val.	
	:Pile or tufted:			
	:Cotton:			
366.60:	Velveteen, etc----	40% ad	38% ad val.	30% ad val.
		val.		
366.63:	Corduroy-----	50% ad	47.5% ad	38% ad val.
		val.	val.	
366.65:	Terry-----	16% ad	15.5% ad	15% ad
		val.	val.	val. 1/
366.69:	Other-----	25% ad	23% ad val.	15% ad val.
		val.		

See footnotes at end of tabulation.

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FURNISHINGS NOT ELSEWHERE COVERED

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Other furnishings, not ornamented--Con.			
	Vegetable fibers--Con.			
	Other--Con.			
	Pile or tufted--Con.			
366.72:	Other vegetable fibers.	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	6% ad val.
	Other:			
	Cotton:			
366.75:	Damask-----	17.5% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val. 2/
	Other:			
366.77:	Plain woven, wholly of cotton.	15% ad val.	3/	3/
366.79:	Other-----	20% ad val.	19% ad val.	15% ad val.
	Other vegetable fibers:			
366.81:	Damask-----	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	5% ad val.
366.84:	Other-----	13.5% ad val.	12% ad val.	6.5% ad val.
	Wool:			
	Knit (except pile or tufted):			
367.05:	Not over \$5/lb-----	37.5¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 27% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
367.10:	Over \$5/lb-----	37.5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.
367.15:	Pile or tufted-----	33¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.	33¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	33¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.

See footnotes at end of tabulation.

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TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	:U.S. concessions granted :in 1964-67 trade confer- :ence (Kennedy Round)	
			:First stage, :effective :Jan. 1, :1968	:Final stage, :effective :Jan. 1, :1972
	:Other furnishings, not :ornamented--Con.			
	:Wool--Con.			
	:Nonwoven felt:			
367.20:	Not over \$1.50/lb-----	22.5¢	22.5¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	22.5¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.
367.25:	Over \$1.50/lb-----	30¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.
367.30:	Other-----	32% ad val.	28.5% ad val.	16% ad val.
	:Silk:			
367.35:	Knit (except pile or :tufted).	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	10% ad val.
367.40:	Pile or tufted-----	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
367.45:	Other-----	27.5% ad val.	24.5% ad val.	13.5% ad val.
	:Man-made fibers:			
367.50:	Knit (except pile or :tufted).	25¢ per lb. + 32.5% ad val.	22.5¢ per lb. + 29% ad val.	12.5¢ per lb. + 16% ad val.
367.55:	Pile or tufted-----	15¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.	13.5¢ per lb. + 22% ad val.	7¢ per lb. + 12.5% ad val.
	:Other:			
367.59:	Glass-----	27.5% ad val.	24.5% ad val.	13.5% ad val.

See footnotes at end of tabulation.

FURNISHINGS NOT ELSEWHERE COVERED

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	:U.S. concessions granted :in 1964-67 trade confer- :ence (Kennedy Round)	
			:First stage, :effective :Jan. 1, :1968	:Final stage, :effective :Jan. 1, :1972
	:Other furnishings, not :ornamented--Con.			
	:Man-made fibers--Con.			
	:Other--Con.			
367.60:	Other-----	25¢ per : lb. + : 30% ad : val.	25¢ per lb.: + 27% ad val.	25¢ per lb.: + 17% ad val.
367.65:	Other-----	17.5% : ad val.	15.5% ad val.	8.5% ad val.

1/ The final rate for this item will become effective Jan. 1, 1970, at the third stage.

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

3/ Prior rate not affected by the trade conference.

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

The prior rates shown in the above tabulation, except 365.77, remained unchanged under the Tariff Schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963 through the end of 1967. Item 365.77 was created by the Technical Amendments Act of 1965, effective December 7, 1965 (see the historical notes relating to items 365.55-.78 under Other Amendments and Modifications and Statistical Notes at the end of schedule 3, part 5 of the TSUS, reproduced in appendix A to this volume). Item 366.77 was the only item covered by this summary that was not considered in the trade conference. Concessions amounting to a reduction of about 50 percent of the duties was granted by the United States on all non-cotton vegetable fiber items, silk items, most man-made fiber items, and the ad valorem portions of the duties on wool items. The reductions amounted to 24 to 40 percent of the duties on most cotton items. The concessions are being put into effect in five annual stages for all items except 366.65 and 366.75. Item 366.65 is

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being reduced in two stages and 366.75 in three stages--the final reductions going into effect on January 1, 1970 and January 1, 1971, respectively.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty in effect at two selected periods, based on the value of dutiable imports during 1966, are as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Prior rate (end of 1967) (Percent)</u>	<u>Final stage of Kennedy Round (Jan. 1, 1972) (Percent)</u>
367.15-----	63.4	53.4
367.25-----	31.8	21.8
367.50-----	53.1	26.3
367.55-----	48.5	23.5
367.60-----	38.5	25.5

There have been no recent imports under items 367.05, 367.10, or 367.20 on which to compute ad valorem equivalents of their rates.

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

U.S. consumption

Increasing population, rising standards of living, and style consciousness are among the prime factors which have produced a steady increase in the market for most textile furnishings.

Although official data are not available, it is estimated that the U.S. consumption of curtains and drapes in 1965, on a value basis, was about 18 percent greater than in 1961. However, plastic merchandise (not covered by this summary) has probably captured much of the even greater increase in the market for tablecloths, napkins, place mats, bureau covers, and related articles. Consumption of all textile furnishings covered in this summary in 1966 was an estimated 218 million pounds of which 10.4 million consisted of imports. About 30 percent of the merchandise was curtains and 16 percent tablecloths, napkins, place mats, dresser covers, and related articles.

U.S. producers

Curtains and drapes are produced by the group of establishments classified by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in Standard Industrial Code No. 2391. These establishments accounted for 95 percent of the shipments of all curtains and drapes in 1963 and curtains and drapes

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accounted for 96 percent of the activity of these concerns. The increases applicable to these establishments in 1966 over 1961 are indicated below:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit of measure</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1966</u>
Establishments-----	Number	1/	1,125 (approx.)
Employees-----	Thousand	20	27
Payroll-----	Million dollars	61	96
Value of shipments-----	Million dollars	264	416
Value added by manufacture-----	Million dollars	112	189

1/ Not available; there were 783 establishments in 1958.

Very few of these had more than 50 employees, and half the establishments in 1963 had from 1 to 4 employees. New York State accounted for 32 percent of the value of shipments. Other merchandise produced by the above firms consists mainly of bedspreads and bed sets. Other establishments producing curtains and drapes are those manufacturing miscellaneous furnishings discussed below.

Tablecloths, napkins, place mats, dresser covers and other furnishings, covered by this summary, except curtains and drapes, constitute a minor part of the products of the group of establishments classified by the Bureau of the Census as producers of housefurnishings, n.e.c. (Standard Industrial Code No. 2392). Bedding and towels, which are covered in other summaries, are the two largest classes of items produced by the group. In 1966, there were approximately 1,200 such establishments, employing about 45,000 persons, with a payroll of \$182 million. The value of shipments was approximately \$904 million, of which the subject housefurnishings (except curtains and drapes) probably accounted for less than \$150 million. The number of establishments in 1961 was approximately the same, but employment was about 39,000, the payroll was \$130 million, and the value of shipments, \$707 million.

U.S. production

The U.S. production of the furnishings covered by this summary constitutes about 97 percent of the value of the domestic consumption of such articles. It is estimated that the 1965 output, including drapes, was approximately 210 million pounds compared with about 180 million pounds in 1961 and that the value of shipments in 1965 was \$450 million compared with \$390 million in 1961.

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A comparison of the value of shipments of the principal items of the subject furnishings for selected years 1958-65 is shown below in millions of dollars:

<u>Item</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1965</u>
Curtains and drapes-----	199	243	278	297
Slip covers-----	37	1/	44	1/
Tablecloths, napkins, place mats, dresser covers, and related articles, including plastic-----	24	1/	41	1/
Wash cloths-----	31	32	34	36
Total-----	291	1/	397	1/

1/ Not available.

Production of curtains (on a quantity basis) was nearly constant from 1961 through 1964 and rose slightly in 1965. The quantity of production of tablecloths and napkins and related tableware of all fibers increased each year from 1961 through 1964 and decreased slightly in 1965.

In 1966 about one-fourth of the quantity of curtains were of cotton and the remainder probably of manmade fiber. Tablecloths and related tableware, except linen, were about 78 percent cotton. Wash cloths were virtually all of cotton. The use of manmade fibers in furnishings has greatly increased in the past few years. Especially noticeable has been the use of glass textiles in curtains and drapes. Plastic furnishings have displaced a large portion of the market for textile curtains, drapes, doilies, tablecloths, and place mats.

U.S. exports

Official data on the total exports of the furnishings covered by this summary prior to 1965 are not available. Exports in 1966 had an estimated aggregate value of \$5.1 million, and an aggregate quantity of 2.2 million pounds (table 3). The ratio of exports to production in 1966 is estimated to have been about 1 percent in terms of quantity and value.

Curtains and drapes accounted for over half of the total exports in 1966. Table 4 shows the trend of exports of cotton curtains and drapes, the only merchandise covered herein for which data for a series of years are available. Canada was the principal market in 1966 for curtains and drapes of all fibers. Canada was also the principal market for total 1966 exports of the housefurnishings

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FURNISHINGS NOT ELSEWHERE COVERED

covered by this summary as indicated by the following tabulation compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce:

Country	Quantity	Value
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
Canada-----	1,250	3,087
Bahamas-----	133	346
Australia-----	98	182
Bermuda-----	65	145
Jamaica-----	76	133
Mexico-----	27	67
United Kingdom-----	16	57
Other-----	513	1,057
Total-----	2,178	5,074

U.S. imports

A large portion of furnishings covered by this summary were not separately classified in the import statistics prior to August 31, 1963 and total import data are therefore not available for full years earlier than 1964. Imports were 8.4 million pounds valued at \$13.5 million in 1964 and 8.6 million pounds valued at \$14.4 million in 1965. Imports rose in 1966 to 10.3 million pounds valued at \$17 million; the ratio of total imports to consumption, on a quantity basis, is estimated to have been about 4 percent that year. Non-ornamented cotton tablecloths and napkins accounted for 41 percent of the total quantity of all imports of the furnishings herein in 1966. Imports of these tablecloths and napkins amounted to 5.5 million pounds in 1966, principally from Japan. Imports of tablecloths and napkins of vegetable fibers other than cotton amounted to 1.4 million pounds in 1966 and were principally from the United Kingdom.

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Table 1.--Curtains and drapes: U.S. production, value of shipments, imports for consumption, and exports of domestic merchandise, of cotton and of all textile fibers, 1961-66 1/

(Quantity in thousands of pounds; value in thousands of dollars)

Year	Cotton only							Total, all textile fibers				
	Curtain produc- tion <u>2/</u> (Quan- tity)	Curtains and drapes						Curtain produc- tion <u>2/</u> (Quan- tity)	Curtains and drapes			
		Value of ship- ments	Imports		Exports		Value of ship- ments <u>3/</u>		Exports			
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value			Quantity	Value		
1961----	22,733	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	197	388	62,690	261,564	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>		
1962----	20,845	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	191	344	62,879	256,801	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>		
1963----	20,055	55,444	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	117	184	62,276	278,313	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>		
1964----	19,535	<u>4/</u>	57 83	5/ 337	126	229	62,840	300,000	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>		
1965----	21,937	<u>4/</u>	57 182	5/ 407	6/ 222	6/ 557	64,323	296,553	1,307	2,909		
1966----	20,760	<u>4/</u>	52	307	259	588	64,382	<u>4/</u>	1,207	2,590		

1/ Not all data is available and therefore some columns are omitted.

2/ Quantity of drape production is not available but is estimated to be of greater weight than curtains.

3/ Includes only merchandise made from purchased materials. Contract work on materials owned by others amounted to at least \$40 million in 1963.

4/ Not available.

5/ Partly estimated.

6/ Includes 47 thousand pounds valued at \$98 thousand covering knit and bonded fiber merchandise probably not included in exports for years prior to 1965.

Source: Curtain production calculated from data published by the National Cotton Council of America; other data compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

FURNISHINGS NOT ELSEWHERE COVERED

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FURNISHINGS NOT ELSEWHERE COVERED

Table 2.--Tablecloths, napkins, place mats, dresser covers, and related articles: U.S. production, value of shipments, and imports for consumption, 1961-66 ^{1/}

Year	Cotton only			Total - All textile materials			
	Production	Imports (tablecloths & napkins only) ^{2/}		Production (excludes plastic and linen)	Value of shipments (includes plastic) ^{3/}		
		Quantity	Value		Tablecloths	Other	Total
	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
1961-----	19,522	5,153	6,357	23,783	4/	4/	4/
1962-----	20,890	5,389	6,012	25,777	4/	4/	4/
1963-----	21,157	4,273	5,223	26,143	27,995	12,881	40,876
1964-----	21,953	4,498	4,980	27,117	4/	4/	4/
1965-----	20,585	4,473	4,983	26,003	4/	4/	4/
1966-----	20,322	5,534	5,913	26,336	4/	4/	4/

^{1/} Not all data are available and therefore some columns are omitted.

^{2/} Imports exclude ornamented merchandise which probably exceeded \$250 thousand in 1965; data partially estimated for years prior to 1964.

^{3/} Plastics furnishings sales have been growing at a much more rapid rate in recent years than sales of textile furnishings.

^{4/} Not available.

Source: Production calculated from data published by the National Cotton Council of America. Other data compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 3.--Curtains, drapes, tablecloths, napkins, slipcovers, and other textile furnishings not elsewhere enumerated: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and exports of domestic merchandise, 1961-66

Year	Production ^{1/}	Imports		Exports	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u> <u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
1961-----	150,671	^{2/}	^{2/}	^{2/}	^{2/}
1962-----	155,794	^{2/}	^{2/}	^{2/}	^{2/}
1963-----	157,507	^{2/}	^{2/}	^{2/}	^{2/}
1964-----	161,971	8,438	13,469	^{2/}	^{2/}
1965-----	163,459	8,459	14,442	^{3/} 2,297	^{3/} 5,518
1966-----	170,555	10,349	16,789	^{3/} 2,178	^{3/} 5,074

^{1/} Production data understated because they are limited to curtains, slipcovers, tablecloths, napkins, dresser covers, window shades, and wash cloths. Data on drapes are not available.

^{2/} Not available.

^{3/} Exports somewhat overstated because the data include classes more comprehensive than the merchandise covered by the caption.

Source: Production calculated from data published by the National Cotton Council of America. Other data compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 4.--Cotton curtains and drapes: U.S. exports
by country, 1961-66

Country	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Bahamas-----	19	20	9	12	72	75
Canada-----	130	137	49	70	69	78
Bermuda-----	10	7	5	13	12	13
Mexico-----	7	3	3	4	7	9
Jamaica-----	7	-	2	5	13	4
Other-----	24	24	49	22	49	80
Total-----	197	191	117	126	222	259
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Bahamas-----	41	43	26	31	221	211
Canada-----	240	237	73	102	146	150
Bermuda-----	25	17	11	28	26	28
Mexico-----	16	6	8	9	9	18
Jamaica-----	15	1	5	14	35	15
Other-----	51	40	61	45	110	166
Total-----	388	344	184	229	557	588

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Handkerchiefs-----	370.04, -.08, -.12, -.16, -.17, -.19, -.20, -.24, -.28, -.32, -.36, -.40, -.44, -.48, -.52, -.56, -.60, -.64, -.68, -.72, -.76, -.80, -.84, -.88, -.92

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

U.S. trade position

Aggregate consumption of handkerchiefs in recent years appears to have stabilized at about an annual value of \$50 million; imports have accounted for perhaps 25 percent of this total. Exports have been almost negligible.

Description and uses

"Handkerchiefs" are defined in part 6A of schedule 3 of the TSUS as--

. . . Textile articles designed to be worn on or carried on or about the person as articles of utility, for decorative purposes, or both, whether known as kerchiefs, handkerchiefs, neckerchiefs, scarves, or mufflers, which are square or approximately square in shape and do not exceed 24 inches in length or width (finished dimensions), or which, if not square or approximately square, fit wholly within a 24-inch square (finished dimensions) . . .

Cotton, linen, silk, and manmade fibers are among the materials used for the manufacture of handkerchiefs with cotton by far the predominant material. Handkerchiefs may be plain, or ornamented with embroidery, lace, netting, or other kinds of trimmings. Unhemmed handkerchiefs may be either cut squares or uncut piece goods with lines of demarcation between the squares; they are sold to firms which finish them. Finished handkerchiefs are either hand- or machine-hemmed, and the hems are rolled or flat.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows (in percent ad valorem and cents per indicated unit):

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Lace or ornamented handker- chiefs:			
	Vegetable fibers:			
	Not containing handmade lace and not orna- mented by hand:			
	Cotton:			
	Valued per dozen:			
370.04:	Not over \$1.50----	2¢ ea.	1.8¢ ea.	1¢ ea.
		+ 20%	+ 18%	+ 10%
370.08:	Over \$1.50-----	1¢ ea.	0.9¢ ea.	0.5¢ ea.
		+ 15%	+ 13%	+ 7.5%
370.12:	Other vegetable fibers.	1¢ ea.	0.9¢ ea.	0.5¢ ea.
		+ 15%	+ 13%	+ 7.5%
	Other:			
370.16:	Cotton-----	4¢ ea.	1/	1/
		+ 40%		
370.17:	Other-----	3.2¢	2.9¢ ea.	2¢ ea.
		ea. +	+ 29.5%	+ 20%
		32%		
370.19:	Silk-----	2¢ ea.	1.8¢ ea.	1¢ ea.
		+ 20%	+ 18%	+ 10%
370.20:	Other-----	1.6¢	1.4¢ ea.	1¢ ea.
		ea. +	+ 14.8%	+ 10%
		16%		
	Other handkerchiefs:			
	Cotton:			
	Not hemmed:			
	Not fancy or figured and not colored:			
370.24:	Not over 50s aver- age yarn number---	20%	19%	17.5%
370.28:	Over 50s but not over 70s average yarn number.	5¢ per lb. +	4¢ per lb. + 24%	3¢ per lb. + 20%
		25%		

See footnotes at end of table.

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TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	:U.S. concessions granted :in 1964-67 trade confer- :ence (Kennedy Round)	
			:First stage, : effective : Jan. 1, : 1968	:Final stage, : effective : Jan. 1, : 1972
	:Other handkerchiefs--Con.			
	: Cotton--Con.			
	: Not hemmed--Con.			
	: Not fancy or figured : and not : colored--Con.			
370.32:	Over 70s average yarn number.	5¢ per: lb. +: 30%	4¢ per lb. + 28%	3¢ per lb. + 20%
	Fancy or figured, colored, or both:			
370.36:	Not over 50s aver- age yarn number---	23%	21.5%	17.5%
370.40:	Over 50s but not over 70s average yarn number.	5¢ per: lb. +: 28%	4.5¢ per lb. + 26%	3¢ per lb. + 20%
370.44:	Over 70s average yarn number.	5¢ per: lb. +: 33%	4.5¢ per lb. + 30%	3¢ per lb. + 20%
	Hemmed or hemstitched:			
	: Not fancy or figured : and not colored:			
370.48:	Not over 50s aver- age yarn number---	30%	29%	25%
370.52:	Over 50s but not over 70s average yarn number.	5¢ per: lb. +: 35%	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
370.56:	Over 70s average yarn number.	5¢ per: lb. +: 40%	5¢ per lb. + 39%	5¢ per lb. + 35%
	Fancy or figured, colored, or both:			
370.60:	Not over 50s aver- age yarn number---	33%	31%	25%
370.64:	Over 50s but not over 70s average yarn number.	5¢ per: lb. +: 38%	5¢ per lb. + 37%	5¢ per lb. + 35%

See footnotes at end of table.

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TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Other handkerchiefs--Con.			
	Cotton--Con.			
	Hemmed or hem- stitched--Con.			
	Fancy or figured, colored, or both--Con.			
370.68:	Over 70s average yarn number.	5¢ per lb. + 43%	5¢ per lb. + 41%	5¢ per lb. + 35%
	Other vegetable fibers:			
370.72:	Not hemmed-----	6.5%	5.5%	3%
	Hemmed or having drawn yarns:			
370.76:	Handmade hems-----	1¢ ea. + 24%	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
370.80:	Other-----	18%	16%	9%
370.84:	Silk-----	30%	27%	16%
370.88:	Manmade fibers-----	25¢ per lb. + 27.5%	25¢ per lb. + 25%	25¢ per lb. + 16%
370.92:	Other-----	20%	18%	10%

1/ Prior rate not affected by the trade conference.

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

The prior rates shown in the preceding tabulation remained unchanged under the Tariff Schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963 through the end of 1967. Three items covered by this summary were not considered in the trade conference: 370.16, 370.52, and 370.76. Concessions were granted by the United States on all other items amounting to reductions of about 50 percent of the duties

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on handkerchiefs of silk, vegetable fibers except cotton, and cotton handkerchiefs, ornamented or of lace; about 8 to 39 percent of the duties on nonornamented cotton handkerchiefs; and about 36 percent of the duties on handkerchiefs of manmade fibers. The concessions are being put into effect in five annual stages for all items except item 370.24 which is being reduced in three stages--the final stage going into effect on January 1, 1972.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty in effect at two selected periods, based on the value of dutiable imports during 1966 (except those from the Philippine Republic dutiable at preferential rates), are as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Prior rate</u> <u>(end of 1967)</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Final stage of</u> <u>Kennedy Round</u> <u>(Jan. 1, 1972)</u> <u>Percent</u>
370.04-----	43.3	21.7
370.08-----	20.4	10.2
370.12-----	19.0	9.5
370.16-----	52.3	<u>1/</u>
370.17-----	40.4	25.2
370.19-----	24.8	12.4
370.20-----	21.4	13.4
370.28-----	26.4	20.8
370.32-----	31.2	20.7
370.40-----	29.3	20.8
370.44-----	34.1	20.7
370.52-----	36.6	<u>1/</u>
370.56-----	40.5	35.5
370.64-----	38.7	35.7
370.68-----	43.6	35.6
370.76-----	26.0	<u>1/</u>
370.88-----	32.8	21.3

1/ Prior rate not affected by the Kennedy Round.

The rates of duty applicable to "Philippine Articles," as defined in general headnote 3(c) of appendix A to this volume, were 40 percent of the prior rates listed in the preceding tabulation during the calendar years 1965-67 and will be 60 percent of the column 1 rates during the calendar years 1968-70.

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

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U.S. consumption

Consumption of handkerchiefs in recent years appears to have stabilized at an aggregate value of about \$50 million. This may be due to changing style trends, as well as to the competition from disposable tissues for handkerchiefs used for utility purposes.

Exact statistics on the quantity or value of consumption are not available because of the differing concepts of what handkerchiefs are in production, import and export data; and because some of the imports, for which separate statistics are not available, come in as unfinished handkerchiefs, and are also included in domestic production data as finished handkerchiefs.

U.S. producers and production

The number of U.S. establishments producing handkerchiefs declined from about 100 in 1954 to 43 in 1963. One or two firms account for the bulk of the domestic woven handkerchief cloth produced. There have been a few mergers, but most of the decrease has been caused by firms going out of business. Most of these firms, generally located in the New York City area, operate as both manufacturers and jobbers. As manufacturers, they make finished handkerchiefs, but most of them use purchased cloth. As jobbers, they not only purchase cloth, but they also have it converted into handkerchiefs, under contract, by firms in the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Republic.

The quantity of production of handkerchiefs remained fairly constant between 1961 and 1966 (see accompanying table). The aggregate value of production, however, declined by 10 percent between 1958 and 1963.

The relative importance of the main types of handkerchief production in 1963 was as follows:

<u>Type</u>	<u>Percent of total production</u>	<u>Value per dozen</u>
Plain cotton:		
Men's and boys'---	70	\$1.21
Women's and children's-----	16	2.05
Other-----	14	<u>1/</u>

1/ Not meaningful.

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U.S. exports

Exports consist principally of cotton handkerchiefs, and amounted to \$323,000 in 1966. Canada and the Latin American countries were the chief foreign markets that year.

U.S. imports

Under the definition of the term "handkerchief" (see preceding "Description and Uses"), certain types of imported articles known commercially in the U.S. trade as kerchiefs, scarves and mufflers are classified as handkerchiefs for assessment of duty and reporting import statistics. Import data collected before the present definition went into effect on August 31, 1963, are not wholly comparable with data since that date. The changes from former practices in silk and manmade fiber merchandise are probably of greater magnitude than in cotton or linen.

In 1966 imports aggregated 8.7 million dozens with an aggregate value of \$16.1 million. Plain cotton handkerchiefs constituted the largest single type of import, accounting for 49 percent of the quantity and 24 percent of the value of all handkerchief imports. The size, unit value, and principal foreign sources of each major group of imported handkerchiefs in 1966 were as follows:

Type and fiber	Quantity	Value	Value per dozen	Leading sources	
				Country	Percent of total imports (value basis)
	1,000 dozens	1,000 dollars			
Plain:					
Cotton-----	4,273	3,863	\$0.90	Phil. Rep.	68 : \$1.23
				Japan	19 : .44
Linen-----	694	1,723	2.48	U.K.	55 : 2.12
				Phil. Rep.	35 : 3.34
Silk-----	604	3,833	6.34	Italy	62 : 8.05
				Japan	35 : 4.52
Manmade-----	594	646	1.09	Japan	82 : .99
Lace or ornamented-	2,545	6,067	2.39	Madeira	29 : 4.15
				Switzerland	27 : 2.21
				Phil. Rep.	17 : 1.52

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Imports from the Republic of the Philippines at preferential rates of duty accounted for most of the imports in 1966 in TSUS items 370.16, 370.52, 370.56, 370.64, 370.68, and 370.76. Seven countries accounted for 95 percent of the value of all handkerchiefs imported into the United States in 1966 as indicated below:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Value</u> (1,000 dollars)	<u>Percent</u> <u>of total</u>
Philippine Republic---	4,297	27
Japan-----	2,820	17
Italy-----	2,478	15
Switzerland-----	2,003	12
Madeira Islands-----	1,766	11
United Kingdom-----	1,121	7
Hong Kong-----	1,047	6

In the 1950's, because of the growing industrialization and rising wage rates in Puerto Rico and because of the duty-free treatment that applied to imports from the Philippines (which did not become dutiable until 1956), some jobbers transferred contracting work for cutting, hemming, and embroidering from Puerto Rico to the Philippines. As a result of the narrowing of the margin of tariff preference accorded U.S. imports from the Philippine Republic (see preceding "U.S. tariff treatment") a reverse shift in the placement of orders, from the Philippines to Puerto Rico, began in 1966.

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Handkerchiefs: U.S. production, imports for consumption,
and exports of domestic merchandise, 1961-66

Year	Production		Imports <u>1/</u>	Exports
	Total	Cotton		
Quantity (1,000 dozens)				
1961-----	<u>2/</u> 22,089	<u>2/</u> 20,265	8,543	<u>3/</u>
1962-----	<u>2/</u> 22,037	<u>2/</u> 20,200	10,040	<u>3/</u>
1963-----	22,901	20,143	10,400	<u>3/</u>
1964-----	<u>2/</u> 21,935	<u>2/</u> 20,142	9,267	<u>3/</u>
1965-----	<u>2/</u> 22,273	<u>2/</u> 20,687	8,416	321
1966-----	<u>2/</u> 23,739	<u>2/</u> 22,298	8,707	244
Value (1,000 dollars)				
1961-----	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	16,242	<u>3/</u>
1962-----	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	17,501	<u>3/</u>
1963-----	34,918	26,629	16,085	<u>3/</u>
1964-----	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	14,735	<u>3/</u>
1965-----	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	14,320	409
1966-----	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	16,132	323

^{1/} Includes an undetermined amount of scarves. Because of classification changes under the TSUS, data for years prior to 1964 are not wholly comparable with those for 1964 and later years.

^{2/} Compiled from data published by the National Cotton Council of America.

^{3/} Not available.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Veils-----	372.04, -.06, -.08
Mufflers, scarves, and shawls:	
Lace, net, or ornamented-----	372.10
Other-----	372.15, -.20, -.25, -.30, -.35, -.40, -.45, -.50, -.55, -.60, -.65, -.70, -.75, -.80

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

U.S. trade position

Imports with an aggregate value of \$16 million in 1966, are estimated to comprise about one-fifth of domestic consumption. Exports are small.

Description and uses

Mufflers, scarves, and shawls are usually made in a simple operation which consists of hemming a piece of fabric or removing yarns to produce fringed edges. The TSUS distinguishes between these articles and handkerchiefs on the basis of size (see separate summary in this volume dealing with handkerchiefs (items 370.04 -.92). Veils, of a light, fancy, and open fabric, are usually produced on lace, net, or knitting machines and include such articles as mantillas, bridal veils, and certain prayer caps and lace stoles.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows (in percent ad valorem and cents per pound):

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Mufflers, scarves, shawls, and veils:			
	Lace, net, or ornamented:			
	Veils:			
372.04 1/	Cotton-----	26%	24.5%	20%
372.06 1/	Manmade fibers-----	26%	2/	2/
372.08 1/	Other-----	26%	23%	13%
372.10	Other-----	42.5%	40%	30%
	Other:			
372.15	Cotton-----	20%	19%	17%
372.20	Other vegetable fibers-	15%	13%	7.5%
	Wool:			
	Knit:			
372.25	Infants' wear-----	37.5¢	2/	2/
		+ 32%		
	Other, per pound:			
372.30	Not over \$5-----	37.5¢	2/	2/
		+ 30%		
372.35	Over \$5-----	37.5¢	2/	2/
		+ 20%		
	Not knit, per pound:			
372.40	Not over \$4-----	25¢ +	2/	2/
		21%		
372.45	Over \$4-----	37.5¢	2/	2/
		+ 21%		
	Silk:			
372.50	Knit-----	20%	18%	10%
	Not knit:			
	Over 1 ounce per square yard,			
	rectangular:			
372.55	Not over \$5 per dozen-----	40%	36%	20%
372.60	Over \$5 per dozen:	25%	22.5%	13.5%
372.65	Other-----	30%	27%	16%

See footnotes at end of table.

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(Percent ad valorem; cents per pound)				
TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective	Final stage, effective
			Jan. 1, 1968	Jan. 1, 1972
	Mufflers, scarves, shawls, and veils--Con.			
	Other--Con.			
	Manmade fibers:			
372.70	Knit-----	25¢ + 32.5%	2/ 25¢ + 24.5%	2/ 25¢ + 14%
372.75	Not knit-----	27.5%		
372.80	Other-----	20%	18%	10%

1/ TSUS item 372.05 was replaced by the 3 TSUS item numbers 372.04, 372.06, and 372.08, effective Jan. 1, 1968.

2/ Prior rate not affected by the trade conference.

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

The prior rates shown in the preceding tabulation remained unchanged under the Tariff Schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963 through the end of 1967. Veils of manmade fibers (372.06), non-lace or -ornamented wool mufflers, scarves, and shawls (372.25, -.30, -.35, -.40, and -.45), and such knit items of manmade fiber (372.70) were not considered in the trade conference. Concessions amounting to reductions ranging from 15 to 50 percent of the duties were granted by the United States on other items.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty in effect at the end of 1967, based on dutiable imports during 1966, were as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Percent</u>	
372.25-----	37.9	
372.30-----	37.9	
372.35-----	24.0	
372.40-----	28.5	
372.45-----	27.8	
372.70-----	38.4	
372.75-----	33.5	March 1968
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The only one of the above listed items affected by the trade conference is 372.75 and the ad valorem equivalent of the rate at the final stage of the Kennedy Round, effective January 1, 1972, based on the imports in 1966 is 20.5 percent.

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

U.S. consumption

Consumption of the products covered by this summary is estimated to have aggregated \$70 million in 1965, of which \$20 million was supplied by imports. It is believed that consumption has been rising at a moderate rate in recent years, but statistics are not available. Some of the products, particularly men's mufflers and scarves, are seasonal items, worn largely for utility purposes, but others, particularly those used by women, are highly responsive to style trends.

U.S. producers and production

Producers include weaving, knitting, and lace mills, which manufacture the component fabrics and the finished product; accessories manufacturers, who produce such items as handkerchiefs and neckties in addition to the articles covered by this summary; and general apparel producers who often style the articles to match other items of apparel with which they are marketed. The latter two groups, who manufacture from purchased woven, knit, and lace fabrics, account for the greatest part of the production of mufflers, scarves, and shawls. Statistics for these two groups are reported by the Bureau of the Census in two separate categories: men's and boys' neckwear, and women's outerwear not elsewhere classified. In 1963, men's and boys' neckwear made from purchased fabric was produced by 341 establishments, employing 8,385 persons, with shipments of all merchandise valued at \$121 million. Of this total, an estimated \$17 to \$20 million applied to knit and woven mufflers, scarves, and shawls.

In 1963 similar items for women, misses, and juniors were reported in a broad category of women's, outerwear, not elsewhere classified, which was composed of 1,704 establishments, employing almost 30,000 persons, with a total value of shipments of \$377 million. These firms also manufacture with purchased woven or knit fabric. Of this total, shipments of knit and woven mufflers, scarves, and shawls for women, misses, and juniors accounted for \$16 million (this figure includes certain items not covered by this summary, such as dickies and miscellaneous neckwear).

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In addition, there are approximately 40 producers who manufacture both the cloth and the finished product. These establishments include both knitting and weaving mills, but the majority of them are knitting operations. Statistics concerning the operation of these producers are not available, but output is known to be significant.

U.S. exports

Exports of mufflers, scarves, and shawls were not reported separately prior to 1965. Those not knit amounted to about 90,000 pounds, valued at almost \$400,000 in 1965 and 74,000 pounds, valued at \$462,000 in 1966.

U.S. imports

Most imports of the articles covered by this summary were not separately classified in the import statistics for years prior to 1964. Because an undetermined portion of imports formerly classified as scarves or mufflers are presently dutiable as handkerchiefs under the TSUS pursuant to headnote 1(a) of part 6A of schedule 3, comparable import statistics for years prior to 1964 are not available.

Imports of non-ornamented mufflers, scarves, and shawls of man-made fiber (item 372.75) in 1966 comprised 44 percent of the value of all the imported articles covered by this summary. They were nearly all lightweight scarves with an average value of 7 cents each. Imports in 1966 of all the articles covered by this summary amounted to 2.7 million pounds, valued at \$16 million, a marked decrease from imports in 1965 (see accompanying table).

Imports of veils of manmade fibers accounted for 84 percent of the total value of imported veils. Ornamented or lace mufflers, scarves, and shawls were chiefly of wool or manmade fibers, not knit, and were mainly products of Japan and the United Kingdom. Nearly all non-ornamented mufflers, scarves, and shawls were of manmade fibers or of silk. Japan was by far the major supplier, followed by Italy and the United Kingdom.

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MUFFLERS, SCARVES, SHAWLS, AND VEILS

Mufflers, scarves, shawls, and veils: U.S. imports for consumption, by type, 1964-66

Article	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)		
Veils-----	134	92	96
Mufflers, scarves, and shawls:			
Ornamented-----	532	503	333
Not ornamented:			
Silk 1/-----	582	454	330
Manmade fibers 2/-----	2,334	2,369	1,736
All other fibers-----	275	299	244
Total-----	3,857	3,617	2,739
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Veils-----	1,686	1,067	1,056
Mufflers, scarves, and shawls:			
Ornamented-----	2,098	2,015	1,447
Not ornamented:			
Silk-----	6,164	5,650	5,225
Manmade fibers-----	8,946	9,819	7,186
All other fibers-----	1,421	1,590	1,343
Total-----	20,315	20,141	16,257

1/ Imports expressed in thousands of dozens were as follows: 1964--1,385; 1965--1,110; 1966--796.

2/ Imports expressed in thousands of dozens were as follows: 1964--4,676; 1965--6,993; 1966--8,218.

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

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Neckties-----	373.05, -.10, -.15, -.20, -.22, -.25, -.27, -.30

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

U.S. trade position

Imports of neckties in 1966, valued at close to \$1 million, constituted less than 1 percent of estimated U.S. consumption in that year; the value of exports in recent years has been about the same as that of imports.

Description and uses

Most neckties are the four-in-hand type, made of woven fabrics. Bow ties, "clip-on" ties, and knitted ties are of minor importance. Over 90 percent of the ties worn in the United States are in chief value of silk or manmade fibers. This summary also covers unfinished neckties including those existing when fabric in the piece is marked for cutting the ties or where the individual tie design is delineated in the loom and there is no alternative cutting position and no commercial use for the fabric other than completing into finished neckties.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows (in percent ad valorem and cents per pound):

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Neckties:			
373.05:	Ornamented-----	42.5%	38%	21%
	Not ornamented:			
373.10:	Vegetable fibers-----	20%	19%	16.5%
373.15:	Wool-----	37.5¢	37.5¢ +	37.5¢ +
		+ 21%	18.5%	10.5%
	Silk:			
373.20:	Knit-----	20%	18%	10%
373.22:	Not knit-----	32.5%	29%	16%
	Manmade fibers:			
373.25:	Knit-----	25¢ +	22¢ +	12¢ +
		32.5%	29%	16%
373.27:	Not knit-----	25¢ +	22¢ +	12¢ +
		27.5%	24.5%	13.5%
373.30:	Other-----	20%	18%	10%

The preceding tabulation shows the column 1 rates in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Only the first and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates). The prior rates shown remained unchanged under the Tariff Schedules on the United States from August 31, 1963 through the end of 1967. Concessions amounting to a reduction of 18 percent of the duties of ties of cotton and other vegetable fibers and 42 percent of the duties on wool ties were granted by the United States in the trade conference. Concessions amounting to a reduction of about 50 percent in duties were granted by the United States on all other items.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty in effect at two selected periods, based on value of dutiable

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imports during 1966, were as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Prior rate (end of 1967)</u>	<u>Final stage of Kennedy Round (Jan. 1, 1972)</u>
373.15-----	23.7	13.2
373.25-----	33.7	16.6
373.27-----	32.2	15.8

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

U.S. consumption

Consumption of neckties, estimated to have had a value of about \$100 million in 1966, appears to have been increasing moderately in recent years. Domestic production has supplied almost the entire demand.

U.S. producers, production, and exports

The industry identified in the U.S. Census of Manufactures as the men's, youths', and boys' neckwear industry, includes establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of men's and boys' neckties, mufflers, and scarves cut and sewn from purchased woven or knitted fabrics. Most of these establishments are located in the Eastern States, especially New York.

According to data compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, there were 341 such establishments employing 6,872 production workers in 1963 and 362 establishments employing 6,177 production workers in 1958. The total value of shipments of the "primary" products of this industry in 1963 was \$104 million, of which at least \$87 million was accounted for by neckties made from woven fabrics (table 1); corresponding data for 1958 were \$90 million and \$72 million, respectively. Neckties of silk and manmade fibers accounted for most of the shipments of neckties. Knitting mills engaged primarily in the manufacture of neckties are not included in the preceding figures, but their number and output are believed to be small.

U.S. exports of neckties were not reported separately prior to 1965. In 1965 and 1966, they were valued at about \$1 million annually and consisted mainly of neckties of manmade fibers. Principal markets were Latin American countries and Hong Kong.

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U.S. imports

The quantity of imports increased from 1964 to 1965 then decreased slightly in 1966 (table 2). The value nearly doubled from 1964 to 1966. Silk neckties, not knit (item 373.22) accounted for 83 percent of the total value in 1966; Italy was the most important supplier and the United Kingdom, second. Much of the large quantity of low-cost imported cotton neckties (item 373.10) consisted of extremely small novelty bow-ties of a type dispensed in coin-operated machines and were often valued at less than 1 cent each.

Table 1.--Men's, youths', and boys' neckwear: U.S. producers' shipments, by product, 1958 and 1963

Product	1958		1963	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozens</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozens</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
Neckties made from woven fabrics:				
Silk-----	2,252	31,018	2,479	35,884
Rayon and/or acetate-----	4,215	32,453	3,762	26,418
Polyester-----	<u>1</u> / ₁	<u>1</u> / ₁	842	8,362
Other fabrics, including blends-----	973	8,179	1,816	14,018
Other neckwear, including mufflers, scarves, and knit neckties-----	477	4,556	456	3,711
Men's and boys' neckwear, not specified by kind-----	<u>2</u> / ₁ 1,403	13,508	<u>2</u> / ₁ 1,818	17,182
Total-----	9,320	89,714	10,773	105,575

1/ Included with "Other fabrics, including blends."

2/ Estimated.

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

Note.--Shipments in subsequent years, comparable to the totals given above, were valued at 107,757 thousand dollars in 1964, 135,341 thousand dollars in 1965, and 153,105 thousand dollars in 1966.

Table 2.--Men's and boys' neckties: U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS item, 1964-66

TSUS item	Description	1964	1965	1966
		Quantity (1,000 dozens)		
	Neckties:			
373.05	Ornamented-----	1	2	2
	Not ornamented:			
373.10	Vegetable fibers-----	37	49	39
373.15	Wool-----	6	12	12
	Silk:			
373.20	Knit-----	1	1	1
373.22	Not knit-----	24	38	46
	Manmade fibers:			
373.25	Knit-----	<u>1/</u>	-	<u>1/</u>
373.27	Not knit-----	3	5	6
373.30	Other-----	-	1	<u>1/</u>
	Total-----	72	108	106
		Value (1,000 dollars)		
	Neckties:			
373.05	Ornamented-----	7	12	13
	Not ornamented:			
373.10	Vegetable fibers-----	16	26	25
373.15	Wool-----	63	117	123
	Silk:			
373.20	Knit-----	25	17	17
373.22	Not knit-----	469	718	937
	Manmade fibers:			
373.25	Knit-----	1	-	1
373.27	Not knit-----	13	21	17
373.30	Other-----	-	10	1
	Total-----	594	921	1,134

1/ Less than 500 dozens.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Lace, net, or ornamented hosiery---374.05,	-.10, -.15- -.20,
	-.25, -.30, -.35
Other hosiery, not ornamented-----374,40,	-.45, -.50, -.55,
	-.60, -.65

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

U.S. trade position

Shipments of finished hosiery were valued at about \$975 million in 1966. Imports and exports were both small, each amounting to less than 1 percent of this amount.

Description and uses

Hosiery includes stockings, socks, and sockettes of textile materials, designed for human wear, and made in such a manner as to cover the foot and all or part of the leg. Included is hosiery embroidered or otherwise ornamented, and of lace or net. Most hosiery is of seamless (circular knit) construction, some consisting of a straight tube which is shaped to fit after knitting, some is of full-fashioned (flat knit) construction and is shaped to fit in the knitting operation and the edges are joined by a seam, some is of warp knit construction, and a small amount is cut-and-sewn from pre-existing fabric. The bulk of the hosiery is made of nylon and other manmade fibers and includes stretch and support hose. Cotton ranks next in importance. Only a small quantity of wool hosiery is produced, and the production of silk and of other fiber hosiery is negligible.

Not included in this summary are surgical stockings (see separate summary covering TSUS item 709.57), tights, panty hose, and similar garments, and footless hosiery such as athletic (baseball) stockings (see separate summary on knit outerwear in this volume).

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U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Hosiery:			
	Lace, net, or ornamented:			
	Vegetable fibers:			
	Embroidered:			
374.05:	Not over \$5 per dozen pairs.	60% ad val.	54% ad val.	30% ad val.
374.10:	Over \$5 per dozen pairs.	25.5% ad val.	24.5% ad val.	21.5% ad val.
374.15:	Not embroidered-----	42.5% ad val.	40% ad val.	30% ad val.
	Wool:			
	Embroidered:			
374.20:	Not over \$3.50 per dozen pairs.	50% ad val.	1/	1/
374.25:	Over \$3.50 per dozen pairs.	34% ad val.	1/	1/
374.30:	Not embroidered-----	42.5% ad val.	1/	1/
374.35:	Other-----	42.5% ad val.	38% ad val.	21% ad val.
	Other hosiery:			
	Vegetable fibers:			
374.40:	Not from pre-existing fabric.	43% ad val.	41.5% ad val.	36% ad val.
374.45:	From pre-existing fabric.	15% ad val.	14% ad val.	10% ad val.
374.50:	Wool-----	37.5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 12% ad val.
374.55:	Silk-----	24% ad val.	21.5% ad val.	12% ad val.
374.60:	Manmade fibers-----	25¢ per lb. + 35% ad val.	1/	1/
374.65:	Other-----	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	10% ad val.

1/ Prior rate not affected by the trade conference.

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

The prior rates shown in the above tabulation remained unchanged under the Tariff Schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963 through the end of 1967. Items 374.20, -.25, -.30, and -.60 were not considered in the trade negotiation conference. Concessions amounting to a reduction of about 50 percent in duties were granted by the United States on items 374.05, 374.35, and 374.65; 40 percent of the ad valorem portion of the duty on item 374.50; and from 16 to 40 percent of the duties on all other items.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty in effect at two selected periods, based on the value of dutiable imports during 1966, were as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Prior rate (end of 1967)</u>	<u>Final step of Kennedy Round (Jan. 1, 1972)</u>
374.50-----	27.9 percent	19.9 percent
374.60-----	40.0 percent	<u>1/</u>

1/ Prior rate not affected by the Kennedy Round.

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

U.S. consumption

Apparent consumption of hosiery increased from 167.7 million dozen pairs in 1961 to approximately 218 million dozen pairs in 1966 (table 1). During this period the consumption of women's, and misses' nylon stockings accounted for most of the gain, due largely to such developments as low-priced formfitting seamless stockings, changes in clothing styles featuring the wearing of stockings with short skirts, the increasing popularity of new types, styles, and colors of stockings, and an increase in population and consumption per capita. Since 1960 most of the women's and misses' stockings purchased have been of seamless construction, whereas in prior years they had been mostly more expensive full-fashioned hose. Children's and infants' hosiery consumption showed a gain, despite the increasing quantity of longer-wearing manmade-fiber yarns used in their construction, probably

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due to an increase in population and consumption per capita. The consumption of men's hosiery increased only slightly from 1957 to 1965, despite an increasing population. This increased consumption probably was reflected in increased imports, as production of men's hosiery remained almost unchanged for many years through 1965, as the consumption per capita decreased. Unsuccessful efforts to increase production of men's hosiery was attributed to various factors such as: declining exports, the development of more durable conventional-sized socks made of strong manmade-fiber yarns such as nylon, acrylic, polyester, and so forth, and of mixtures of these manmade fibers with cotton or wool, plus the advent of stretch socks, usually of nylon, that only required two sizes to provide the equivalent of a complete line of sizes thereby reducing store inventories as well as an inability to popularize new colors that would increase impulse buying to offset the long-wearing qualities of the new hosiery. However, in 1966 consumption of domestically produced men's hosiery increased, probably due, at least in part, to the development of over-the-calf socks that are increasing in popularity.

U.S. hosiery producers

Most establishments in the hosiery industry produce one of the two major types of hosiery: women's and misses' stockings, or socks and anklets. Some, however, make both types. The number of manufacturing establishments and workers producing hosiery have been declining in recent years as the establishments become larger. Between 1961 and 1966 the number of establishments declined from 1,017 to 750, the number of workers decreased from about 106,000 to about 101,000, and the average number of workers per establishment increased from about 104 to approximately 175. ^{1/} Hosiery has been the principal product for most of the producers, but some were large, highly diversified manufacturers. Prior to 1960, when most of the women's stockings were of full-fashioned construction, most of the full-fashioned mills were located in Northern States and the seamless mills in Southern States. However, in 1966, when most of the hosiery produced was seamless, about 80 percent of the establishments (producing 93 percent of the hosiery) were in the South, principally in North Carolina where about 60 percent of all hosiery was made. Some producers had establishments or affiliates in foreign countries.

Significant changes in the hosiery industry in the 1950's were caused by the development of less expensive women's seamless nylon stockings that were shaped after knitting to fit the leg. This development brought about the virtual demise of full-fashioned (knit to shape) hosiery production and completely altered the method of production of women's and misses' full- and knee-length stockings.

^{1/} Annual Reports of the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers.

Many full-fashioned mills closed, others shifted to producing full-fashioned outerwear or seamless stockings, and as the need for highly-trained full-fashioned knitters lessened, many northern establishments moved south. The development of stretch socks and other technological advances also occurred in the production of men's, and children's and infants' hosiery. Faster knitting processes on new circular machines, coupled with new simpler and faster toe closing methods and new, more efficient dyeing, finishing, packaging, and so forth methods, contributed to the decline in the number of hosiery establishments and employees.

U.S. production

After a slump of several years, production amounting to about 168 million dozen pairs in 1961 increased to about 218 million dozen pairs in 1966.

Production of women's and misses' hosiery increased from about 70 million dozen pairs in 1961 to 105 million dozen pairs in 1966, and was principally of seamless (circular knit) construction. Nylon was the principal fiber, the remainder being of cotton, some of other manmade fibers, and a little of wool. Silk was practically nonexistent.

Men's hosiery production varied little from 1961 to 1965, averaging approximately 51 million dozen pairs annually, but rose to about 55 million dozen pairs in 1966. Men's hosiery was made chiefly of cotton and manmade fiber. Production of wool socks is small and consists mostly of work and sport socks. The limited market for wool dress socks is virtually all supplied by imports. Production of silk socks is practically nil. Production of children's hosiery and misses' socks increased from 48 million dozen pairs in 1961 to 58 million dozen pairs in 1966, and was chiefly of cotton and manmade fiber. Hosiery of manmade fiber has virtually displaced silk and partially displaced hosiery of cotton and wool.

U.S. exports

Exports of hosiery have been declining for many years. During that period many foreign countries built, rebuilt, or expanded their domestic production of hosiery. U.S. annual exports decreased from 7.5 million dozen pairs valued at \$10 million in the early 1950's to about one million dozen pairs valued at about \$6 million in 1966, less than 1 percent of domestic production. Exports, in recent years, consisting mainly of nylon hosiery, and some cotton and acrylic fiber hosiery, have gone primarily to Canada, Mexico, and Hong King. Exports of wool hosiery were small, amounting to 14,000 dozen pairs

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valued at \$69,000 in 1966, and those of silk were not separately reported but are negligible, if any.

U.S. imports

Hosiery imports increased from 513,000 dozen pairs valued at \$3.1 million in 1961 to 634,000 dozen pairs valued at \$3.3 million in 1963 (table 1), and were principally men's wool socks. From 1964 to 1966, however, more than 1 million dozen pairs of hosiery, with an annual average value of over \$4 million, were imported each year. Although over one-half the quantity was of manmade fiber, the value of the manmade fiber hosiery (averaging about \$1.4 million) was equivalent to only about one-half the value of imports of wool hosiery (averaging about \$2.6 million). Imports of cotton and wool hosiery have been declining since 1962, while the quantity of imports of manmade fiber hosiery have increased significantly since 1961 (tables 2, 3, and 4).

Imports of cotton hosiery consist almost entirely of socks; they compete directly with domestic cotton hosiery production. Imports of wool hosiery consist principally of men's dress socks; domestic wool hosiery production consists mainly of sport and work socks. Manmade fiber hosiery imports have previously been mostly men's socks, but since 1964 imports of women's hosiery have been predominant and are competitive with domestic production.

In recent years, the United States has imported hosiery primarily from the United Kingdom, Italy, Canada, and Yugoslavia.

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Table 1.--Hosiery of textile materials: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-66

Year	Production ^{1/}	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption
	Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)			
1961-----	168,500	513	1,283	167,720
1962-----	172,600	703	1,152	172,151
1963-----	178,000	634	1,280	177,354
1964-----	189,200	1,001	1,127	189,074
1965-----	198,200	1,006	999	198,207
1966-----	218,100	1,052	1,133	218,019
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
1961-----	<u>2/</u>	3,101	6,069	<u>2/</u>
1962-----	<u>2/</u>	3,706	5,368	<u>2/</u>
1963-----	<u>2/</u>	3,268	5,999	<u>2/</u>
1964-----	<u>2/</u>	4,349	4,969	<u>2/</u>
1965-----	<u>2/</u>	4,507	4,990	<u>2/</u>
1966-----	<u>2/</u>	3,961	5,812	<u>2/</u>

^{1/} Derived from statistics compiled by the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers.

^{2/} Not available.

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

Note.--The value of domestic shipments of finished hosiery in 1963-66, as reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce, were as follows: 1963--803,493 thousand dollars; 1964--848,637 thousand dollars; 1965--920,740 thousand dollars; 1966--976,861 thousand dollars.

Table 2.--Hosiery of cotton: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-66

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption
	Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)			
1961-----	69,300	80	246	69,134
1962-----	70,200	90	171	70,119
1963-----	70,600	57	160	70,497
1964-----	70,800	43	205	70,638
1965-----	63,900	40	246	63,694
1966-----	64,700	28	288	64,440
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
1961-----	<u>2/</u>	447	769	<u>2/</u>
1962-----	<u>2/</u>	537	543	<u>2/</u>
1963-----	<u>2/</u>	351	570	<u>2/</u>
1964-----	<u>2/</u>	276	642	<u>2/</u>
1965-----	<u>2/</u>	264	974	<u>2/</u>
1966-----	<u>2/</u>	206	1,120	<u>2/</u>

1/ Partly estimated from statistics compiled by the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers.

2/ Not available.

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

Table 3.--Hosiery of wool: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-66

Year	Production ^{1/}	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption
	Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)			
1961-----	4,900	393	<u>2/</u>	5,293
1962-----	5,200	468	<u>2/</u>	5,668
1963-----	5,200	411	<u>2/</u>	5,611
1964-----	5,200	397	<u>2/</u>	5,597
1965-----	6,400	405	11	6,794
1966-----	5,800	368	14	6,154
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
1961-----	<u>2/</u>	2,547	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1962-----	<u>2/</u>	2,780	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1963-----	<u>2/</u>	2,540	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1964-----	<u>2/</u>	2,588	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1965-----	<u>2/</u>	2,721	62	<u>2/</u>
1966-----	<u>2/</u>	2,422	69	<u>2/</u>

^{1/} Partly estimated from statistics compiled by the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers.

^{2/} Not available.

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

Table 4.--Hosiery of man-made fibers: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-66

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption
Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)				
1961-----	94,500	38	1,038	93,500
1962-----	97,500	144	981	96,663
1963-----	102,200	164	1,120	101,244
1964-----	113,200	558	922	112,836
1965-----	127,900	558	687	127,771
1966-----	147,500	652	777	147,375
Value (1,000 dollars)				
1961-----	<u>2/</u>	93	5,300	<u>2/</u>
1962-----	<u>2/</u>	373	4,825	<u>2/</u>
1963-----	<u>2/</u>	356	5,429	<u>2/</u>
1964-----	<u>2/</u>	1,457	4,327	<u>2/</u>
1965-----	<u>2/</u>	1,491	3,683	<u>2/</u>
1966-----	<u>2/</u>	1,304	4,377	<u>2/</u>

1/ Partly estimated from statistics compiled by the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers.

2/ Not available.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Garters, garter belts, and suspenders-----	376.04, -.08, -.12, -.16, -.20

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

U.S. trade position

Domestic producers have supplied nearly all of the garters, garter belts, and suspenders used in this country in recent years; exports, although about twice the value of imports, have been equal to less than 1 percent of the value of domestic production.

Description and uses

Garters, garter belts, and suspenders of textile materials or of textile materials and rubber or plastics are covered in this summary. Such articles may also contain metal or leather but are included in this summary if they are in chief value of textile materials or such materials and rubber or plastics.

Separate garters for use by women are a relatively unimportant item in commerce; they are usually sold as replacement parts in retail stores. The use of women's garter belts has continued in recent years in spite of the popularity of body-supporting garments with garters attached and self-supporting stockings. Men and boys, however, have tended increasingly to prefer self-supporting stockings and belts or beltless trousers to garters and suspenders.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1 1972
	Garters, garter belts, and suspenders of textile materials or of such materials and rubber or plastics:			
376.04:	Vegetable fibers-----	17.5% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val. 1/
376.08:	Wool-----	37.5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.
376.12:	Silk-----	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	7% ad val.
376.16:	Manmade fibers-----	25¢ per lb. + 19% ad val.	22¢ per lb. + 17% ad val.	12¢ per lb. + 9.5% ad val.
376.20:	Other textile materials---	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	10% ad val.

1/ The final stage for this item will become effective Jan. 1, 1971.

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

The prior rates shown in the above tabulation remained unchanged under the Tariff Schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963 through the end of 1967. Concessions were granted by the United States on all garters, garter belts, and suspenders in part 6 of schedule 3 (items 376.04-.20). For those of vegetable fibers or of such fibers and rubber or plastic (376.04), the concession amounted to about 14 percent of the duty; of wool or of wool and rubber or plastic (376.08), 50 percent of the ad valorem part of the compound duty; and those of silk, manmade fibers, or "other" textile materials or of these fibers and rubber or plastic (376.12, 376.16, and 376.20), 50

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percent of the duties. All the above concessions are being put into effect in five annual stages, except that for item 376.04, where the final stage becomes effective on January 1, 1971.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty at two selected periods, based on the value of dutiable imports during 1966 are as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Prior rate</u> <u>(end of 1967)</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Final stage of</u> <u>Kennedy Round</u> <u>(Jan. 1, 1972)</u> <u>Percent</u>
376.08-----	23.6	13.6
376.16-----	24.4	12.1

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

U.S. consumption, production, and exports

Garters and suspenders are produced by about 30 firms located mainly in the Middle Atlantic States, principally New York. Most of these firms have fewer than 50 employees, but some are considerably larger and make other products such as men's and boys' belts. About 15 of the firms produce men's and women's garters and about 15 produce only men's garters or suspenders or only women's garters. Much of the elastic fabric (TSUS items 349.20-.30) used by these firms has been imported from countries of the European Economic Community ^{1/} and Japan which offer a wide variety of fabrics at favorable prices.

Garter belts are made by about one-half of the 351 firms which make brassieres, girdles, and other body-supporting garments as their primary product. These firms are located mainly in the Middle Atlantic States, principally New York, but are concentrated to some extent in the North Central and South Atlantic States and in California. Many of these firms have plants in Puerto Rico (see separate summary in this volume on Brassieres, Girdles, and Allied Garments).

The value of shipments by U.S. producers of garters, garter belts and suspenders increased from \$19.6 million in 1958 to \$24.3 million in 1963; in 1963, consumption was presumably roughly equal to shipments. In that year, garters and suspenders accounted for about

^{1/} Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, and West Germany.

two-thirds of the total value of shipments and garter belts for the remainder. These articles were made principally of manmade fibers.

U.S. exports of garters and suspenders increased from 35,000 pounds, valued at \$118,000, in 1961 to 79,000 pounds, valued at \$144,000, in 1964 (table 1). Data on exports of garter belts are not available, and data on exports of garters, garter belts, and suspenders during 1965 and 1966 were not reported separately. However, if it is assumed that the ratio of exports to domestic shipments for garter belts is the same as that for all body-supporting garments, exports of garter belts in 1965 and 1966 were about \$300,000 a year. Exports of garters and suspenders in 1964 and 1965, although larger than imports (in terms of value), were equal to less than 1 percent of shipments. The principal export markets in the past 8 years have been the Philippines, Canada, and South Africa.

U.S. imports

Import data for years prior to 1964 are not available. Imports of garters, garter belts, and suspenders increased from 39,000 pounds valued at \$73,000, in 1964 to 75,000 pounds, valued at \$155,000, in 1966 (table 2). Imports were equivalent to less than 1 percent of probable domestic shipments, based on value, in 1964-66. Japan, the United Kingdom, Italy, and France were the principal sources in 1966 (table 3). The imports from Japan consisted chiefly of women's rayon garters (item 376.16) and men's cotton cord-like garters (item 376.04), articles with low unit values; those from other countries consisted mainly of men's garters and suspenders of high quality.

Table 1.--Garters and suspenders: 1/ U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1961-64 2/

Market	1961	1962	1963	1964
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Republic of the Philippines-----	2	1	6	23
Canada-----	7	7	1	29
Republic of South Africa <u>3/</u> -----	8	10	11	10
Venezuela-----	5	6	1	5
Hong Kong-----	<u>4/</u>	1	1	3
All other-----	13	8	15	9
Total-----	35	33	35	79
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Republic of the Philippines-----	5	4	24	44
Canada-----	33	32	1	38
Republic of South Africa <u>3/</u> -----	21	21	27	24
Venezuela-----	18	15	2	9
Hong Kong-----	2	3	4	9
All other-----	39	29	55	20
Total-----	118	104	113	144

1/ Data on garter belts were not separately reported.2/ For years later than 1964, separate data on garters, garter belts, or suspenders were not reported.3/ Name changed from Union of South Africa on May 31, 1961.4/ Less than 500 pounds.

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

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Table 2.--Garters, garter belts, and suspenders: U.S. imports
for consumption, by type of material, 1964-66

Type of material	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)		
Cotton, or cotton and rubber or plastics-----	34	27	67
Manmade fibers, or manmade fibers and			
rubber or plastics-----	4	17	7
Other fibers, or other fibers and rubber			
or plastics-----	1	1	1
Total-----	39	45	75
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Cotton, or cotton and rubber or plastics-----	50	43	117
Manmade fibers, or manmade fibers and			
rubber or plastics-----	19	43	35
Other fibers, or other fibers and rubber			
or plastics-----	4	1	3
Total-----	73	87	155

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

Table 3.--Garters, garter belts, and suspenders: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-66

Country	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)		
Japan-----	24	39	68
United Kingdom-----	1	2	2
Italy-----	4	<u>1</u> / ¹	1
France-----	1	1	<u>1</u> / ¹
All other-----	9	3	4
Total-----	39	45	75
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Japan-----	32	59	106
United Kingdom-----	9	9	20
Italy-----	4	2	10
France-----	10	8	7
All other-----	18	9	12
Total-----	73	87	155

¹/ Less than 500 pounds.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Corsets, girdles, brassieres, and similar body-supporting garments-----	376.24, -.28

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

U.S. trade position

U.S. annual consumption of body-supporting garments has risen considerably since 1961 and totaled \$631 million in 1966. Imports supplied about 2 percent of the value of this consumption. Exports were greater than imports on the basis of aggregate value, but not on the basis of quantity.

Description and uses

Body-supporting garments for women, girls, men, and boys are known in the trade as foundation garments. They include brassieres, bra-lettes, bandeaux, corsets, corselets, girdles, and maternity and surgical body-supporting garments. These garments are made in a variety of styles, chiefly of knit or woven fabric or a combination of these fabrics. The fabrics used include both elastic and non-elastic and contain chiefly textile materials. However, such materials as rubber, metal, and plastics are frequently used with textile materials. Cotton and manmade fibers are used in brassieres and bandeaux while manmade fibers such as rayon, acetate, nylon, polyester fiber, and spandex (resilient manmade fiber) are commonly used in corsets and girdles.

Garter belts, although made by body-supporting garment manufacturers, are included in the summary on garters, garter belts, and suspenders (TSUS items 376.04-.20). Surgical belts are included in part 2, subpart B, schedule 7 (see appropriate summary in schedule 7, volume 2). Men's athletic supporters are included in part 6, subpart F, schedule 3 (see appropriate summary in this volume).

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to ports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	:U.S. concessions granted :in 1964-67 trade confer- :ence (Kennedy Round)	
			:First stage, :effective :Jan. 1, :1968	:Final stage, :effective :Jan. 1, :1972
	:Corsets, girdles, bras- :sieres, and similar :body-supporting gar- :ments of any materials:			
376.24:	Lace, net, or ornamented--	32% ad	1/	1/
		val.		
376.28:	Not ornamented-----	23% ad	22% ad val.	18% ad val.
		val.		

1/ Prior rate not affected by the trade conference.

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

The prior rates shown in the above tabulation remained unchanged under the Tariff Schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963 through the end of 1967. No concession was granted by the United States on lace, net, or ornamented body-supporting garments. A concession of 22 percent was granted on body-supporting garments, not ornamented, effective in five annual stages.

The rates of duty applicable to "Philippine articles," as defined in General Headnote 3(c) of Appendix A to this volume, are 60 percent of the column 1 rates during the calendar years 1968 through 1970. Imports from the Republic of the Philippines at preferential rates of duty accounted for a significant part of the total U.S. imports of the articles discussed in this summary.

During the years 1957-61, Japan voluntarily limited its exports to the United States of cotton body-supporting garments. Imports of cotton manufactures are subject to restraint under the provisions

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of the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (see appendix C to this volume).

U.S. consumption

Apparent U.S. consumption of brassieres, girdles, and allied garments has increased markedly in recent years. In 1966 consumption totaled 30 million dozen units with a value of \$631 million compared with 25.2 million dozen units with a value of \$475 million in 1961 (table 1).

Domestic consumption has risen largely because of the regular appearance of new products and new styles accompanied by intensive advertising and promotion in recent years. Typical innovations have included stretch laces, spandex yarn used in lightweight garments, rubber-fabric laminates, stretch straps, moldable nylon brassiere cups and fiberfill padded brassieres. Girls have also begun wearing these garments at an earlier age, and women have acquired wardrobes of them to go with their other clothing.

U.S. producers

In 1963, there were 296 firms with 351 establishments and 37,144 employees producing girdles, brassieres, and other body-supporting garments in the United States as primary products. About one-third of these establishments accounted for 55 percent of the value added by manufacture. Most (97 percent) of the garments were made by producers classified in the Corset and Allied Garments Industry (SIC 2342). Over four-fifths of the total shipments and receipts of these producers were accounted for by their primary product; secondary products were women's underwear and nightwear, knit fabric, elastic yarn and other miscellaneous products.

These establishments were concentrated mainly in the Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Central States. Since 1958, there has been some shift from the Middle Atlantic to the South Atlantic and South Central States. Many producers have plants in Puerto Rico.

A large number of producers have licensees in foreign countries which produce body-supporting garments primarily for their home markets. Some producers, particularly the larger ones, have establishments in foreign countries. In recent years, some producers of other apparel have merged with, acquired, or have been acquired by foundation garment producers.

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U.S. production

Shipments of domestically-produced brassieres, girdles, and allied garments increased from 23.3 million dozens in 1961 to 28.7 million dozens in 1966 (table 1). Based on quantity, brassieres and bandeaux accounted for nearly three-fourths of the shipments of items covered by this summary in the 1961-66 period. The average value per dozen of the brassieres and bandeaux shipped was about \$16 compared with about \$35 for the girdles and similar garments (table 2).

Shipments of body-supporting garments, mainly of brassieres, from Puerto Rico to the United States have increased significantly in recent years. U.S. shipments of body-supporting garments made in Puerto Rico amounted to \$106 million (mostly brassieres) in 1966 or about 17 percent of the value of total domestic shipments.

U.S. exports

In terms of aggregate value, the United States has since 1947 been a net exporter of body-supporting garments. Exports totaled 1.3 million dozens valued at \$12.2 million in 1966 (table 3). On the basis of quantity, exports were equivalent to from 2 to 5 percent of U.S. shipments in the period 1961-66. Brassieres--some of them relatively high-value "brand name" lines--have been the major export item. The growth of U.S. exports has probably been retarded by U.S. firms which have licensed foreign firms or built plants abroad to produce body-supporting garments for the home markets.

The markets for exports totaled over 100 in 1966, compared to 82 in 1958. The major markets in 1966--Switzerland, Denmark, the United Kingdom, Canada, France, Jamaica, the Republic of South Africa, and West Germany--accounted for about two-fifths of the value of exports that year.

U.S. imports

Imports of brassieres, girdles, and allied garments remained stable between 1961 and 1966 at about 2.6 million dozens, but the value of the imports increased in the same period from \$7.6 million to \$10 million (table 1). On the basis of quantity, imports of brassieres and bandeaux were equivalent to about 15 percent of domestic shipments in the period 1961-66, whereas imports of corsets and girdles were equivalent to less than 1 percent (table 2).

The average value per dozen of imports has been considerably lower than exports. Two-thirds of the body-supporting garments imported during the years 1964-65 were cotton brassieres without

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ornamentation, but this ratio dropped to about one-half in 1966. Imports of brassieres of fibers other than cotton (all or nearly all of manmade fibers) increased from 110,000 dozens in 1964 to 275,000 dozens in 1966, which was 4 percent of total imports in 1964 and 10 percent in 1966. Most of the remainder of the imports have been of ornamented cotton brassieres although small quantities of corsets and girdles have also been imported. The qualities and prices of the imported items vary significantly depending largely on the country of origin. The items from the Far East are generally of the lowest quality and price whereas the items from Jamaica and Europe are of the highest quality and price. Ornamented brassieres come mainly from the Philippine Republic probably because of the lower preferential rate of duty.

Although Japan was the principal source of U.S. imports of body-supporting garments in 1958, the Republic of the Philippines, Jamaica, and Hong Kong have largely displaced Japan in recent years. In 1966, these three countries supplied 98 percent of the 2.6 million dozen brassieres imported.

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Table 1.--Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments: U.S. shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-66

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

Year	Ship- ments	Imports	Exports 1/	Apparent consump- tion	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity					
1961-----	23,271	2,626	664	25,233	10
1962-----	23,863	2,842	564	26,141	11
1963-----	23,753	2,610	645	25,718	10
1964-----	26,171	2,846	686	28,331	10
1965-----	27,178	2,608	1,237	28,549	9
1966-----	28,658	2,628	1,285	30,001	9
Value					
1961-----	477,691	7,633	10,460	474,864	2
1962-----	495,238	8,938	9,668	494,508	2
1963-----	520,169	8,412	11,427	517,154	2
1964-----	564,979	9,467	12,523	561,923	2
1965-----	596,182	9,038	12,562	592,658	2
1966-----	632,884	10,066	12,214	630,736	2

1/ Data for 1961-64 include small quantities of garter belts but excludes garments wholly of latex or rubber; data for 1965 and 1966 include brassieres, girdles, and corsets.

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

Table 2.--Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments: U.S.
shipments and imports for consumption, by type, 1961-66

(Quantity in thousands of dozens; value in thousands of dollars)							
Year	Brassieres and bandeaux				Corsets, girdles and other body-suppor- ting garments 2/		
	Ship- ments	Im- ports	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption 1/	of	Ship- ments	Im- ports	3/
	Quantity						
1961-----	17,041	2,617	15	:	6,230	9	
1962-----	17,541	2,816	16	:	6,322	26	
1963-----	17,048	2,589	15	:	6,705	21	
1964-----	18,676	2,846	15	:	7,495	4/	
1965-----	19,390	2,607	13	:	7,788	1	
1966-----	20,575	2,619	13	:	8,083	9	
Value							
1961-----	265,117	7,417	3	:	212,574	216	
1962-----	272,461	8,689	3	:	222,777	249	
1963-----	286,123	8,161	3	:	234,046	251	
1964-----	305,587	9,455	3	:	259,392	12	
1965-----	318,689	9,017	3	:	277,493	21	
1966-----	338,803	9,898	3	:	294,081	168	
Unit value (per dozen)							
1961-----	\$15.56	\$2.83	5/	:	\$34.12	\$23.99	
1962-----	15.53	3.08	5/	:	35.24	9.70	
1963-----	16.78	3.15	5/	:	34.91	11.68	
1964-----	16.36	3.32	5/	:	34.61	5/	
1965-----	16.44	3.46	5/	:	35.63	29.60	
1966-----	16.47	3.78	5/	:	36.38	18.00	

1/ For 1961-63, includes cotton brassieres only, which probably constituted more than 98 percent of total imports.

2/ Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption is less than 0.5 percent for each year shown.

3/ For 1961-63, includes brassieres of fibers other than cotton, not separately reported.

4/ Less than 500 dozens.

5/ Not meaningful.

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

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Table 3.--Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1961-66 ^{1/}

Market	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 dozens)					
Switzerland-----	62	53	61	66	64	49
Denmark-----	11	12	18	22	32	29
United Kingdom-----	37	27	31	34	69	74
Canada-----	50	23	15	20	82	109
France-----	14	11	16	17	34	37
Jamaica-----	27	14	8	6	88	152
Republic of South Africa ^{2/} -----	58	44	49	53	54	57
West Germany-----	15	15	26	42	75	27
Hong Kong-----	17	14	19	23	27	31
Lebanon-----	23	39	37	33	47	33
All other-----	350	310	365	370	665	687
Total-----	664	564	645	686	1,237	1,285
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Switzerland-----	1,143	1,106	1,332	1,579	1,140	905
Denmark-----	188	259	423	622	619	745
United Kingdom-----	805	668	644	799	701	670
Canada-----	691	409	379	389	669	603
France-----	280	258	321	500	585	589
Jamaica-----	225	155	115	116	347	583
Republic of South Africa ^{2/} -----	1,071	876	1,025	1,029	761	543
West Germany-----	280	297	415	685	849	531
Hong Kong-----	316	274	355	404	411	478
Lebanon-----	381	508	559	482	504	476
All other-----	5,080	4,858	5,859	5,918	5,976	6,091
Total-----	10,460	9,668	11,427	12,523	12,562	12,214

^{1/} Data for 1961-64 include small quantities of garter belts, but exclude garments wholly of latex or rubber; data for 1965 and 1966 include brassieres, girdles, and corsets.

^{2/} Name changed from Union of South Africa on May 31, 1961.

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

Table 4.--Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments: U.S. imports for consumption, by type and principal sources, 1964-66

Source	Brassieres			Girdles and other body-supporting garments		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 dozens)					
Philippine Republic-----	1,175	1,195	1,387	-	-	-
Jamaica-----	350	285	332	-	-	2
Hong Kong-----	1,242	1,045	836	-	-	-
Trinidad-----	17	32	33	-	-	-
France-----	1	1	5	1/	1/	2
West Germany-----	1	4	5	1/	1/	2
All other-----	60	45	21	1/	1/	3
Total-----	2,846	2,607	2,619	1/	1/	9
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Philippine Republic-----	4,622	4,381	5,510	-	-	-
Jamaica-----	1,823	1,632	2,048	-	-	17
Hong Kong-----	2,519	2,224	1,754	-	-	-
Trinidad-----	106	171	177	-	-	-
France-----	66	64	132	8	13	29
West Germany-----	14	87	104	1	1	54
All other-----	305	458	173	3	7	68
Total-----	9,455	9,017	9,898	12	21	168

1/ Less than 500 dozens.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Garments designed for rainwear, hunting, fishing, and similar uses, of textile materials, in part of rubber or plastics-----	376.54-.56

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

U.S. trade position

Imports, which supplied about 60 percent of estimated domestic consumption in 1964, dropped from 429,000 dozens, with a value of \$6.6 million, in that year to 216,000 dozens, with a value of \$4.1 million, in 1966.

Description and uses

Garments designed for rainwear, hunting, fishing, and similar uses are often made of textile fabrics that have been coated, filled, or laminated with rubber or plastics. The garments covered in this summary are those made of textile material with one surface of rubber or plastic, with the rubber or plastic usually on the inside of the garment, and such rubber or plastic visibly and significantly affect the surface of the fabric. Reversible garments are included here if the textile surface is that which will be primarily the outside. Where the wearing apparel is completely reversible, such as one shell being of fabric and the reverse shell coated or filled, or laminated, fabric, it is not included here but under the appropriate textile summary in this volume (T.D. 67-73(16)). Garments with rubber or plastic applications that do not visibly and significantly affect the surface of the outside fabric of the garment otherwise than by a change of color are covered in other summaries in this volume. Where apparel such as a raincoat, is made from fabric to which there has been stitched a clear plastic outer sheeting, it is not covered by this summary; if in chief value of textile material, it is included as other apparel in another summary of this volume, while if it is in chief value of the plastic, under the summary covering item 772.30 (T.D. 56184(100) (50)). Garments of textile materials where the fabrics are coated or filled with substances other than rubber or plastics or where the fabrics are not coated or filled are also covered elsewhere in this volume. Wearing apparel with nontransparent rubber or plastic on the outside, as well as wearing apparel of all-rubber or all-plastic, are covered in volume 7:7 (see headnote 5 to schedule 3 of the TSUS).

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Men's and boys' raincoats; parkas; parka suits, including pants and hoods; hunting and fishing vests; and jackets are typical of the garments included here; also included are women's, girls', and infants' raincoats, parka jackets, and parka suits. Most of the textile fabric used in these garments is of cotton, rayon, or nylon that has been coated, filled, or laminated, with rubber or plastics. These garments are relatively inexpensive and compete with all-plastic or all-rubber rainwear, with low-valued all-fiber rainwear, and with low-valued rainwear with nontransparent rubber or plastic on the outside of the garment.

Many of these garments are sold through outlets that sell low-price merchandise. Ponchos and hunting and fishing garments are sold principally in surplus stores, sporting goods stores, and discount stores; raincoats in part of rubber or plastics are sold mainly in department store basements and discount stores.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows (in percent ad valorem):

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	:U.S. concessions granted :in 1964-67 trade confer- : ence (Kennedy Round)	
			:First stage, : effective : Jan. 1, : 1968	:Final stage, : effective : Jan. 1, : 1972
	:Garments designed for rain- : wear, hunting, fishing, : or similar uses of tex- : tile materials, wholly : or almost wholly of : fabrics which are : coated or filled, or : laminated, with rubber : or plastics, which : (after applying head- : note 5 of schedule 3) : are regarded as textile : materials:			
376.54:	Cotton-----	15%	: 14%	: 12.5%
376.56:	Other-----	30%	: 27%	: 16.5%

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

Concessions were granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations on both items 376.54 and 376.56, amounting, respectively, to 17 percent and 45 percent of the duties. The concession rate of 14 percent ad valorem for item 376.54 remains in effect from January 1, 1968 through December 31, 1969 and the concession rate of 13 percent ad valorem will be in effect from January 1, 1970 through December 31, 1971. The concession rate for item 376.56 is being put into effect in five annual stages.

The previous tariff provisions, in effect between August 31, 1963 (the effective date of the TSUS) and December 7, 1965, provided for "rainwear" only and also defined somewhat differently the rubber or plastic inner surfaces of garments. The prior rates shown above became effective on December 7, 1965, pursuant to the Technical Amendments Act of 1965 and remained in effect through December 31, 1967. (See the historical notes relating to items 376.54 and 376.56 under Other Amendments and Modifications and Statistical Notes at the end of schedule 3, part 6, of the TSUS, in appendix A to this volume.) The original items 376.50, -.54, and -.58 of the TSUS as it became effective on August 31, 1963, were repealed and the present two items 376.54 and -.56 were inserted. These latter provisions were broadened to include not only rainwear but apparel for hunting, fishing, or similar uses; at the same time, clarifying language was added. The prior rates of 15 percent and 30 percent ad valorem, respectively, represented weighted averages of trade-agreement rates under provisions of the tariff schedules in effect prior to August 31, 1963.

Imports of garments in chief value of cotton have been limited to some degree since 1957. During 1957-61, Japan voluntarily limited her exports of cotton products to the United States. Since October 1961, imports of cotton garments covered in this summary have been subject to restraint under the Short-Term (Oct. 1, 1961-Sept. 30, 1962) and the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (see appendix C to this volume).

U.S. consumption, production, and exports

Consumption of the rainwear and other garments covered in this summary amounted to an estimated 730,000 dozens in 1964 and 695,000 dozens in 1965; about 60 percent of consumption in 1964 and 50 percent

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in 1965 was supplied by imports. Because the data on shipments are not comparable with those on imports, these percentages are only rough approximations. Exports are believed to have been very small.

Producers of these articles were among the 223 firms with 341 establishments and 16,148 employees, which in 1963, produced as their primary product waterproof garments, except those of all-rubber. These producers were located principally in the Middle Atlantic States, Massachusetts, the Southern States, and California.

Shipments by U.S. producers of rainwear made of rubber- or plastic-coated fabrics increased from about 300,000 dozens in 1964 to about 375,000 dozens in 1966. Data on these shipments are not fully comparable with data on imports because they:

1. exclude ponchos and other sports apparel of fabric and rubber or plastics (such data are not separately available);
2. include all raincoats of coated fabric, whether the rubber or plastics are on the inside or outside of the garment.

As shown below, shipments of women's and girls' raincoats increased somewhat more sharply between 1964 and 1966 than did those of men's and boys'. This reflects the popularity with women and girls of raincoats with clear plastic on the outside, or with foam rubber on the inside, made in a wide variety of styles, colors, and fabric patterns.

Type	U.S. shipments ^{1/} (1,000 dozens)		
	1964	1965	1966
Men's and boys'-----	135	158	163
Women's, misses', and juniors-----	146	177	195
Girls' and children's-----	<u>2/ 18</u>	<u>2/ 15</u>	<u>2/ 16</u>
Total-----	299	350	374

^{1/} Shipments are overstated in regard to merchandise covered by this summary.

^{2/} Estimated.

It is believed that little, if any, of the output of the articles covered in this summary is produced by firms which make their own coated fabrics.

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U.S. imports

U.S. imports of rainwear and other garments covered in this summary declined from 429,000 dozens, with a value of \$6.6 million, in 1964 to 216,000 dozens, with a value of \$4.1 million, in 1966, as shown in the accompanying table. Data for 1966, however, are not completely comparable with those for preceding years (see section on U.S. tariff treatment).

In 1964, garments of textile fabric of other than cotton (principally rayon and nylon) coated or filled, or laminated, with rubber or plastics accounted for about two-thirds of the value of imports; in 1965 and 1966, garments of textile fabric of cotton coated or filled, or laminated, with rubber or plastics accounted for about three-fourths of the total. Japan supplied most of the imports in each year. Most of the imports were valued from about \$1 to \$2 each in 1964-66, but those of men's nylon parka suits ranged from about \$3.75 to \$3.95 each. These values do not include import duties, freight, insurance, importers' markup and/or other charges which would constitute part of the U.S. wholesale prices.

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RAINWEAR AND OTHER GARMENTS IN PART OF RUBBER OR PLASTICS

Rainwear and garments for hunting, fishing, or similar uses, in part of rubber or plastics: U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS item number, 1964-66

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

TSUS item	Description	Quan- tity	Value	
			Total	By principal sources
			1964 <u>1/</u>	
376.54	Cotton-----	147	2,309	Japan, 2,294.
376.56 <u>2/</u>	Other-----	282	4,257	Japan, 4,063.
	Total-----	429	6,566	
			1965 <u>1/</u>	
376.54	Cotton-----	255	4,321	Japan, 4,225.
376.56 <u>2/</u>	Other-----	80	1,303	Japan, 963; Hong Kong, 290.
	Total-----	335	5,624	
			1966	
376.54	Cotton-----	160	3,038	Japan, 2,963
376.56	Other-----	56	1,026	Japan, 691; Hong Kong, 313.
	Total-----	216	4,064	

1/ Imports are slightly understated because the statistical coverage was less prior to Dec. 7, 1965, than after that date.

2/ Data shown were reported under former item number 376.58.

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

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Underwear	378.05, -.10, -.15, -.20, -.25, -.30, -.35, -.40, -.45, -.50, -.55, -.60, -.65, -.70

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

U.S. trade position

Domestic producers have supplied nearly all the underwear consumed in the United States. Imports, though increasing sharply since 1961, still constituted less than 1 percent of consumption in 1966. The value of exports in 1966--\$12 million--was nearly seven times the value of imports.

Description and uses

The term underwear in this summary includes that group of articles of textile materials which are undergarments, not outerwear. Included are men's and boys' undershirts, drawers, undershorts, briefs, and union suits; women's and girls' slips, half-slips, petticoats, panties, bloomers, step-ins, drawers, undershirts, underwear vests, and union suits; and infants' undershirts, drawers, undershorts, briefs, panties, undershirts, underwear vests, slips, and union suits.

Not included in this summary are underwear articles specially provided for in other provisions of the tariff schedules such as corsets, girdles, brassieres, and similar body-supporting garments (see separate summary in this volume on items 376.24 and 376.28). Also not included are tights, leotards, panty hose, and T-shirts (short-sleeved shirts which may be used as outerwear or underwear) (see separate summary in this volume on knit outerwear).

Men's and boys' tight-fitting drawers, briefs, undershirts, and one-piece union suits are made principally of circular knit fabrics, mainly of cotton; men's and boys' loose-fitting undershorts, commonly known as boxer shorts, are made principally of woven fabric, chiefly of cotton or blends of cotton and manmade fibers. Nearly all men's and boys' underwear is unornamented.

Women's and girls' slips, half-slips, and petticoats are made from knit or woven fabric. Lace or net is used on a large proportion

of women's and girls' slips. In 1966, about three-fourths of the women's, misses', and juniors' underwear was made of knit fabrics and about one-fourth, of woven fabrics. About 75 percent of girls' underwear is made of knit fabrics. Women's, girls', and infants' panties, bloomers, step-ins, undershirts, and union suits are made principally of circular knit fabrics. The principal knit fabric used in slips, half-slips, and petticoats is warp-knit tricot, mostly of nylon, acetate, rayon and other manmade fibers. Raschel warp-knit fabrics are also used to a lesser extent. Typical woven fabrics used in slips are broadcloth and batiste, principally of cotton and cotton-manmade fiber blends.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows (in percent ad valorem and cents per pound):

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	:U.S. concessions granted :in 1964-67 trade confer- :ence (Kennedy Round)	
			:First stage, effective : Jan. 1, 1968	:Final stage, effective : Jan. 1, 1972
	:Underwear:			
378.05:	Lace, net, or ornamented--	42.5%	: 1/	: 1/
	: Not ornamented:			
	: Knit, vegetable fibers,			
	: valued per lb.:			
378.10:	Not over \$4-----	30%	: 29%	: 25%
378.15:	Over \$4-----	17.5%	: 17%	: 15% 2/
	: Not knit, cotton,			
	: valued per piece:			
378.20:	Not over 75 cents-----	20%	: 19%	: 16.5%
378.25:	Over 75 cents-----	10%	: 9.5%	: 8% 2/
378.30:	Not knit, other vege-	15%	: 13%	: 7.5%
	: table fibers.			
378.35:	Knit, wool-----	37.5¢ +	: 37.5¢ +	: 37.5¢ +
	: Not knit, wool, valued	: 13.5%	: 12%	: 6.5%
	: per lb.:			
378.40:	Not over \$4-----	25¢ +	: 25¢ +	: 25¢ +
	: Not knit, wool, valued	: 21%	: 18.5%	: 10.5%
378.45:	Over \$4-----	37.5¢ +	: 37.5¢ +	: 37.5¢ +
	: Not knit, wool, valued	: 21%	: 18.5%	: 10.5%

See footnotes at end of table.

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TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	:U.S. concessions granted :in 1964-67 trade confer- :ence (Kennedy Round)	
			:First stage, : effective	:Final stage, : effective
			: Jan. 1, : 1968	: Jan. 1, : 1972
	:Underwear--Con.			
	: Not ornamented--Con.			
378.50:	Knit, silk-----	24%	: 21.5%	: 12%
378.55:	Not knit, silk-----	32.5%	: 29%	: 16%
378.60:	Knit, manmade fibers----	25¢ +	: 1/	: 1/
		: 35%		
378.65:	Not knit, manmade	: 25¢ +	: 22¢ +	: 12.5¢ +
	fibers.	: 27.5%	: 24.5%	: 13.5%
378.70:	Other textile materials--	20%	: 18%	: 10%

1/ Prior rate not affected by the trade conference.

2/ The final rate becomes effective on Jan. 1, 1971.

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

The prior rates shown in the above tabulation remained unchanged under the Tariff Schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963 through the end of 1967. Concessions were granted on all underwear except on lace, net, or ornamented underwear (378.05) and on knit underwear, not ornamented, of manmade fibers (378.60). The rates of duty on items 378.05 and 378.60 were derived from concessions granted in the fourth round of trade negotiations under the GATT, effective on June 30, 1958.

Concessions granted by the United States on knit underwear, not ornamented, of vegetable fibers (378.10-.25) in the sixth round of negotiations in the GATT amounted to from 14 to 20 percent of the duties; wool underwear, not ornamented (378.35-.45), 50 percent of the ad valorem portion of the compound rates; and on other underwear (378.30, -.50, -.55, -.65, and -.70), 50 percent of the duties. All the above concessions are being put into effect in five annual stages except that on items 378.15 and 378.25, where the final stage becomes effective January 1, 1971.

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The ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty at two selected periods, based on 1966 imports, are as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Prior rate (end of 1967) Percent</u>	<u>Final stage of Kennedy Round (Jan. 1, 1972) Percent</u>
378.35-----	23.5	16.5
378.40-----	1/ 35.7	1/ 25.2
378.45-----	<u>1</u> / 30.1	<u>1</u> / 19.6
378.60-----	44.2	2/
378.65-----	33.9	16.7

1/ No imports in 1966; based on 1965 imports.

2/ Prior rate not affected by the Kennedy Round negotiations.

The rates of duty applicable to "Philippine articles," as defined in general headnote 3(c) of appendix A to this volume, were 40 percent of the column 1 rates listed above, during the calendar years 1965-67 and will be 60 percent of the column 1 rates during the calendar years 1968-70. Imports from the Republic of the Philippines at preferential rates of duty accounted for about one-fifth of the total value of imports of underwear in 1966.

Cotton underwear imports have been limited to some degree since 1957. During 1957-61, Japan voluntarily limited her exports of cotton products to the United States. Since October 1961, imports of cotton underwear have been subject to restraint under the Short-Term (October 1961-September 1962) and the current Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (see appendix C to this volume).

U.S. consumption

Total consumption of underwear increased from 200 million pounds in 1961 to 225 million pounds in 1966, an increase of 12 percent (table 1). The value of consumption increased from \$783 million in 1961 to \$820 million in 1965 (data are not available for 1966). If shipments of T-shirts were included, the value trend would have been more sharply upward since value of shipments of this type of garment more than doubled from 1958 to 1965. However, T-shirts are classified, when imported, as knit outerwear and are included in the knit outerwear summary.

Overall consumption of underwear increased slightly during 1961 through 1966, but consumption of some garment types declined. Consumption of men's and boys' knit drawers and briefs, medium and

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heavyweight undershirts, and girls' and infants' slips showed the greatest increases. The largest decreases occurred in men's and women's union suits. Slightly over one-half of total consumption is estimated to have been women's and infants' wear; the remainder, men's and boys' wear.

Nearly three-fourths of underwear consumption was knit and one-fourth, not knit. Most of the men's and boys' underwear consumed was of cotton while most of the women's, girls', and infants' underwear consumed was of manmade fibers.

U.S. producers

In 1963, there were 1,147 firms with 1,267 establishments and 117,171 employees producing underwear and nightwear as their primary products. These producers are classified into three groups of establishments, namely, (1) knit underwear; (2) men's and boys' underwear; and (3) women's, misses', children's, and infants' underwear. The knit underwear producer group is primarily engaged in knitting underwear and nightwear from yarn or in making these garments from knit fabric produced in the same establishments. The other two producer groups usually manufacture underwear from purchased woven or knit fabric. The number of firms, establishments, employees, and value added by manufacture, by the three producer groups in 1963, is shown below:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Knit underwear</u>	<u>Men's and boys' underwear</u>	<u>Women's and children's underwear</u>
Firms-----	1,147	104	65	978
Establishments-----	1,267	118	80	1,069
Employees-----	117,171	28,364	12,084	76,723
Value added by manu- facture (\$1,000)---	664,666	170,709	63,186	430,771

About one-fourth of these establishments had 100 or more employees and accounted for over three-fourths of the value added by manufacture. The greatest concentration of establishments with less than 100 employees was in the women's and children's producer group. Underwear producers were located principally in the Middle Atlantic and Southern States, mainly New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi. Since 1958, the number of establishments in the New England and Middle Atlantic States has declined while the number in the Southern States has increased.

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Underwear producing firms generally were highly specialized in the production of underwear and nightwear, except that many knit underwear producers also made knit T-shirts and sport shirts. In recent years, some firms have been purchased by other apparel firms which are widely diversified.

U.S. production

U.S. production of underwear increased from 205 million pounds in 1961 to 227 million pounds in 1966 (table 2). Value of shipments of underwear increased from \$800 million in 1961 to \$829 million in 1965 (data for 1966 are not available). Again, it should be noted that the total shipment value would have shown a more pronounced upward trend if shipments of T-shirts were included. Shipments of T-shirts increased sharply from 1958 to 1965, but these garments are excluded from domestic data for the sake of comparability with import statistics.

Knit underwear, in terms of quantity, was the predominant type produced for both men and boys and women, misses, juniors, girls, children and infants, as shown below:

Type of fabric	Men's and boys'	Women's, girls' and infants'	Total
U.S. production in 1966 (millions of pounds)			
Knit-----	71 :	89 :	160
Not knit-----	37 :	30 :	67
Total-----	108 :	119 :	227
Percent of U.S. production in 1966			
Knit-----	66 :	75 :	70
Not knit-----	34 :	25 :	30
Total-----	100 :	100 :	100

Most of the production of men's and boys' boxer shorts was of woven fabric, while nearly all other men's and boys' underwear was of knit fabric. Most of the women's, children's, and infants' underwear was of knit fabric except that about half of the slips, half-slips, and petticoats were of knit fabrics and about half of woven fabrics.

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U.S. exports

U.S. exports of underwear declined from 4.6 million pounds in 1961 with an aggregate value of \$17 million to 3.8 million pounds in 1964 with an aggregate value of \$14 million (table 1). In these years, the totals included a certain amount of nightwear, not covered by this summary. Exports of underwear only were 3 million pounds valued at \$11 million in 1965 and 3.1 million pounds valued at \$12 million in 1966. Separate data on nightwear exports in 1965 and 1966 indicate that such exports may have constituted as much as 25 percent of those shown as "underwear" for earlier years.

U.S. underwear exports ranged between 1 and 2 percent of production during 1961-65, but were many times greater than imports, based on value. In 1961 the principal markets were Chile, Canada, and Argentina; but in 1966, Panama, the Netherlands Antilles, Mexico, Hong Kong, Sweden, and Kuwait were the principal markets (table 3).

Based on 1966 quantity (weight) data, about two-thirds of the underwear exports were women's, girls', and infants', and one-third men's and boys'. About two-thirds of women's, girls', and infants' underwear exports were underwear, not knit, and one-third, knit, principally of manmade fibers. Exports of men's and boys' underwear in 1966 were about equally divided between knit and woven fabrics. Most of this underwear was of cotton.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of underwear have been small since 1958, and based on quantity (weight), accounted for less than 1 percent of consumption in each year, 1961-66. In volume, they increased from 153,000 pounds in 1961 to 1 million pounds in 1966, and in value from \$384,000 to \$1.8 million in these years.

During the period 1964-66, about half of the quantity of underwear imported was knit and half, not knit. Imports of men's and boys' underwear during this period were larger than those of women's, girls', and infants' underwear; about two-thirds of the imports of men's and boys' underwear was not knit, while about four-fifths of the imports

of women's, girls', and infants' was knit, as shown in the tabulation below:

Year and type of underwear	Knit	Not knit	Total	
			Quantity	Percent
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	
<u>1964</u>				
Men's and boys'-----	117	216	333	62
Women's, girls', and infants'--	<u>1/</u> 148	53	201	38
All underwear-----	265	269	534	100
<u>1965</u>				
Men's and boys'-----	133	301	434	54
Women's, girls', and infants'--	<u>1/</u> 313	56	369	46
All underwear-----	446	357	803	100
<u>1966</u>				
Men's and boys'-----	191	525	716	69
Women's, girls', and infants'--	<u>1/</u> 233	94	327	31
All underwear-----	424	619	1,043	100

1/ Includes small amount of underwear not identified as knit or not knit.

Most of the imports of men's and boys' underwear during 1964-66 were of cotton, whereas half of the women's, girls', and infants' underwear imported during this period was of manmade fibers, as shown in the percentage distribution of 1964-66 imports presented below:

Type of underwear	Cotton	Manmade fibers	Other fibers	Total
Men's and boys'-----	92	2	6	100
Women's, girls', and infants'----	41	54	5	100
All underwear-----	72	22	6	100

Imports of ornamented underwear were an important segment of total imports in 1965 and 1966, based on value as shown in table 4. Most of the ornamented underwear imports have been from the Philippine Republic in recent years and have consisted mainly of women's nylon slips and infants' cotton panties. The Republic of Korea was a second important source of ornamented underwear, mainly women's,

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girls', and infants' of manmade fibers, in 1966. The principal sources of imported underwear in 1966, in addition to the Philippine Republic and the Korean Republic, were Taiwan, Hong Kong, Jamaica, and Spain, as shown in table 5. Most of the imports from these latter countries were low-valued, not ornamented underwear. These imports have consisted principally of men's and boys' cotton boxer shorts, not knit, mainly from Taiwan and Jamaica; knit cotton underwear principally from Spain and Hong Kong; and knit slips and panties of manmade fibers, chiefly from Hong Kong and Japan.

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UNDERWEAR

Table 1.--Underwear: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-66

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports <u>2/</u>	Exports <u>3/</u>	Apparent consumption
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
1961-----	204,536	153	4,641	200,048
1962-----	211,770	385	3,588	208,567
1963-----	203,832	365	3,569	200,628
1964-----	213,185	534	3,822	209,897
1965-----	220,615	803	2,987	218,431
1966-----	226,992	1,043	3,102	224,933
Value (1,000 dollars)				
1961-----	799,800	384	16,939	783,245
1962-----	842,700	728	13,019	830,409
1963-----	793,300	1,176	13,263	781,213
1964-----	832,500	1,303	14,399	819,404
1965-----	828,800	1,893	11,054	819,639
1966-----	<u>4/</u>	1,767	11,892	<u>4/</u>

1/ Data exclude T-shirts; value data are partly estimated, based on net shipments reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

2/ Data for 1961 exclude underwear, not knit, other than cotton; those for 1962 and 1963 exclude underwear, not knit, other than cotton or manmade fibers, believed to be small.

3/ Data for 1961 include cotton nightwear and those for 1961-64 include nightwear of manmade fibers; data on exports of underwear were not separately reported for years prior to 1965, and excluded underwear of fibers other than cotton or manmade fibers.

4/ Not available.

Source: Production compiled from statistics of the National Cotton Council, except as noted; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 2.--Underwear: U.S. production, by type, 1962-66 ^{1/}

(In thousands of pounds)					
Type	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Men's and boys':					
Drawers and briefs-----	35,653	37,508	41,878	45,817	47,100
Shorts-----	37,083	32,822	35,085	37,923	37,277
Undershirts, athletic--	10,908	10,493	10,703	10,698	11,099
Undershirts, medium- and heavy-weight-----	6,638	6,303	6,693	6,601	9,406
Union suits-----	5,051	4,930	4,675	4,266	3,528
Total-----	95,333	92,056	99,034	105,305	108,410
Women's, girls', and infants':					
Panties, drawers, and bloomers-----	61,970	59,710	59,273	57,980	61,045
Women's ^{2/} -----	43,063	40,858	40,946	39,888	41,206
Girls' and infants'--	18,907	18,852	18,327	18,092	19,839
Slips, petticoats, and half-slips-----	48,074	45,655	48,333	51,108	51,484
Women's ^{2/} -----	39,402	38,070	39,338	39,859	39,749
Girls' and infants'--	8,672	7,585	8,995	11,249	11,735
Vests, undershirts, and step-ins-----	5,846	5,946	6,140	5,997	5,859
Union suits-----	547	465	405	225	194
Total-----	116,437	111,776	114,151	115,310	118,582
Grand total-----	211,770	203,832	213,185	220,615	226,992

^{1/} Excludes T-shirts.^{2/} Includes misses' and juniors'.

Source: Compiled from statistics of the National Cotton Council.

Table 3.--Underwear: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1963-66

Market	1963 1/	1964 1/	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Panama-----	416	455	320	308
Netherlands Antilles-----	364	353	285	319
Mexico-----	316	360	318	372
Hong Kong-----	106	120	97	104
Sweden-----	109	149	108	81
Kuwait-----	149	119	151	159
All other-----	2,109	2,266	1,708	1,759
Total-----	3,569	3,822	2,987	3,102
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Panama-----	1,591	1,613	1,270	1,353
Netherlands Antilles-----	1,286	1,279	1,067	1,260
Mexico-----	769	850	786	935
Hong Kong-----	446	525	406	442
Sweden-----	441	556	437	421
Kuwait-----	420	382	335	391
All other-----	8,310	9,194	6,753	7,090
Total-----	13,263	14,399	11,054	11,892

1/ Includes nightwear of manmade fibers not separately reported, and excludes small quantities of underwear other than of cotton or manmade fiber.

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

Table 4.--Underwear: U.S. imports for consumption, 1965 and 1966, by TSUS description

TSUS description	1965		1966	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
Total-----	803	1,893	1,043	1,767
Lace or net and/or ornamented--	182	815	192	563
Not lace or net and not ornamented, total-----	621	1,078	851	1,204
Knit, of vegetable fibers:				
Valued not over \$4 per pound-----	188	217	165	214
Valued over \$4 per pound---	20	121	13	88
Not knit, of cotton:				
Valued not over 75 cents per separate piece-----	301	309	580	586
Valued over 75 cents per separate piece-----	4	18	2	11
Not knit, of vegetable fibers except cotton-----	<u>1/</u>	1	-	-
Knit, of wool-----	45	170	39	146
Not knit, of wool:				
Valued not over \$4 per pound-----	<u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u>	-	-
Valued over \$4 per pound---	<u>1/</u>	1	-	-
Knit, of silk-----	<u>1/</u>	11	1	13
Not knit, of silk-----	<u>1/</u>	2	<u>1/</u>	1
Knit, of man-made fibers-----	59	214	45	122
Not knit, of man-made fibers--	2	12	6	23
Of textile materials, not elsewhere enumerated-----	<u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u>	-	-
<u>1/</u> Less than 500 pounds.				
<u>2/</u> Less than \$500.				

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

Table 5.--Underwear: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1962-66

Source	1962 <u>1/</u>	1963 <u>1/</u>	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Republic of the Philippines-----	42	88	68	130	97
Taiwan-----	26	15	29	172	322
Hong Kong-----	31	2	4	38	142
Jamaica-----	<u>2/</u>	22	<u>2/</u>	91	155
Republic of Korea-----	-	-	194	137	99
Spain-----	206	64	27	82	89
All other-----	80	174	212	153	139
Total-----	385	365	534	803	1,043
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Republic of the Philippines-----	199	513	384	664	389
Taiwan-----	23	16	26	130	355
Hong Kong-----	38	4	14	65	211
Jamaica-----	6	28	<u>3/</u>	83	133
Republic of Korea-----	-	-	168	146	113
Spain-----	170	53	33	93	110
All other-----	292	562	678	712	456
Total-----	728	1,176	1,303	1,893	1,767

1/ Excludes imports of underwear, not knit, of vegetable fibers except cotton, of wool, and of silk.

2/ Less than 500 pounds.

3/ Less than \$500.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Knit outerwear-----	380.00(pt.), -.02(pt.), -.04(pt.), -.05(pt.), -.06, -.45, -.57, -.59, -.61, -.72, -.81, -.90(pt.), 382.00(pt.), -.02(pt.), -.04(pt.), -.05(pt.), -.06, -.39, -.48, -.54, -.56, -.58, -.69, -.78, -.87(pt.)

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

U.S. trade position

In terms of quantity (weight), imports constituted 4 percent of domestic consumption in 1961; this ratio rose to 10 percent by 1966. Imports in 1966 had an aggregate value of about \$234 million; exports, about \$12 million. Import competition in recent years has been most severe in knit wool outerwear, but increased sharply in manmade fibers in 1965 and 1966.

Description and uses

Knit outerwear of textile materials includes such articles as knit sweaters, shirts, bathing suits, rainwear, suits, dresses, blouses, skirts, jackets, trousers, tights, leotards, panty hose, vests, dickies, coats, infants' knit headwear and footwear, knit play clothes, nightwear, ski wear, robes, dressing gowns, and certain stoles. Not included in this summary but covered in other summaries are knit headwear and footwear other than for infants, gloves (all of the preceding covered by schedule 7, part 1), hosiery, neckties, scarves, mufflers, and shawls (all covered by other summaries in this volume). Also covered in other summaries are knit outerwear in chief value of beads, bugles, and spangles with the fabric not visible in significant part (TSUS 741.50); knit outerwear in chief value of leather (TSUS 791.70 -.75), rubber or plastic (TSUS 772.30); and garments designed for rainwear, hunting, fishing, or similar uses which are coated or filled, or laminated, with plastic or rubber (TSUS 376.54 and 376.56 in this volume).

The majority of domestic knit outerwear is knit directly from yarn. The remainder is cut-and-sewn from pre-existing fabric. A wide range of textile fibers are used for knit outerwear. Knit T-shirts, sweatshirts, polo, basque, and similar shirts are made

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principally of cotton or manmade fibers. Most knit sweaters are made from acrylic fibers, nylon, or wool. Other knit outerwear is made principally of the following fibers: cotton and manmade fibers in playclothes and nightwear; wool and manmade fibers in dresses, suits, skirts, and jackets; cotton, wool, and manmade fibers in bathing suits. Knit garments are made from a wide variety of yarns, including textured yarns, and types of fabrics.

In knit, as distinguished from woven, fabrics, the interlacing is accomplished through the formation of loops. The primary weft or cross-wise stitches are jersey, rib, and purl, with the interlock stitch being a popular variation of the rib stitch. Knitted fabric produced on circular or flat-bed machines may be shaped in three different ways: (1) by cutting, (2) by knitting to shape, and (3) by full fashioning. In the first method, tubular or flat knit fabrics are cut-and-sewn. In the second method, the parts of the garment are shaped on the knitting machine and sewn together. The third method, full-fashioning, is done by increasing or decreasing the number of lengthwise loops or wales in the fabric on hand or power machines. Knit shirts and sweaters are made by all three methods.

Warp knitting is done by converting warp yarn into a fabric by looping. Tricot and raschel machines are usually used to make warp knit outerwear fabrics. Warp knit outerwear fabrics are most commonly used in men's shirts and pajamas and in women's blouses and dresses, but the use of these fabrics in other garments is growing.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows (in percent ad valorem and cents per pound):

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TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Knit outerwear:			
	Men's and boys':			
	Lace, net, or orna- mented:			
380.00 (pt.) 1/	Cotton-----	42.5%	41%	35%
380.02 (pt.) 1/	Wool-----	42.5%	2/	2/
380.04 (pt.) 1/	Manmade fibers-----	42.5%	2/	2/
380.05 (pt.) 1/	Other-----	42.5%	38%	21%
	Not ornamented:			
380.06	Cotton-----	25%	24%	21%
380.45	Vegetable fibers, except cotton-----	25%	22%	12.5%
	Wool, valued per pound:			
380.57	Not over \$5-----	37.5¢ + 30%	2/	2/
	Over \$5:			
380.59 3/	Sweaters valued over \$18 per pound, wholly of cashmere.	37.5¢ + 20%	37.5¢ + 19%	37.5¢ + 15.5%
380.61 3/	Other-----	37.5¢ + 20%	2/	2/
380.72	Silk-----	20%	18%	10%
380.81	Manmade fibers-----	25¢ + 32.5%	2/	2/
380.90 (pt.)	Other textile materials-----	20%	18%	10%
	Women's, girls', or in- fants':			
	Lace, net, or orna- mented:			
382.00 (pt.) 4/	Cotton-----	42.5%	41%	35%

See footnotes at end of table.

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TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	:Knit outerwear--Con.			
	: Women's, girls', or in-			
	: fants'--Con.			
	: Lace, net, or orna-			
	: mented--Con.			
382.02	: Wool-----	42.5%	2/	2/
(pt.) 4/				
382.04	: Manmade fibers-----	42.5%	2/	2/
(pt.) 4/				
382.05	: Other-----	42.5%	38%	21%
(pt.) 4/				
	: Not ornamented:			
382.06	: Cotton-----	25%	24%	21%
382.39	: Vegetable fibers,			
	: except cotton-----	25%	22%	12.5%
	: Wool:			
382.48	: Infants' outer-	37.5¢	2/	2/
	: wear.	+ 32%		
	: Other, valued			
	: per pound:			
382.54	: Not over \$5-----	37.5¢	2/	2/
	: + 30%:			
	: Over \$5:			
382.56	: Sweaters	37.5¢	37.5¢ +	37.5¢ +
5/	: valued over	+ 20%:	19%	15.5%
	: \$18 per			
	: pound, wholly:			
	: of cashmere..			
382.58	: Other-----	37.5¢	2/	2/
5/	: + 20%:			
382.69	: Silk-----	20%	18%	10%
382.78	: Manmade fibers-----	25¢ +	2/	2/
	: 32.5%:			
382.87	: Other textile			
(pt.)	: materials-----	20%	18%	10%

1/ TSUS 380.03 was replaced by the 4 TSUS item numbers 380.00, 380.02, 380.04, and 380.05, effective Jan. 1, 1968.

Footnotes continued on following page.

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Footnotes to table--Continued

2/ Prior rate not affected by the trade conference.

3/ TSUS 380.60 was replaced by the 2 TSUS item numbers 380.59 and 380.61, effective Jan. 1, 1968.

4/ TSUS 382.03 was replaced by the 4 TSUS item numbers 382.00, 382.02, 382.04, and 382.05, effective Jan. 1, 1968.

5/ TSUS 382.57 was replaced by the 2 TSUS item numbers 382.56 and 382.58, effective Jan. 1, 1968.

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

The prior rates shown in the preceding tabulation remained unchanged under the Tariff Schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963 through the end of 1967. No concessions were granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations on knit wearing apparel of wool or of manmade fibers in items 380.02, 380.04, 380.57, 380.61, 380.81, 382.02, 382.04, 382.48, 382.54, 382.58, and 382.78 covered in subpart F, part 6, of schedule 3. However, regarding sweaters, not ornamented, valued over \$18 per pound, wholly of cashmere in items 380.59 and 382.56, concessions were granted on the ad valorem portions of the duties amounting to a reduction of 4.5 percentage points.

Concessions on all other knit wearing apparel covered in subpart F were granted by the United States. For knit cotton apparel, ornamented or of lace or net in items 380.00 and 382.00, the concession amounted to about 18 percent of the duties; that not ornamented in items 380.06 and 382.06, 16 percent of the duties; and knit apparel of vegetable fibers except cotton, silk, or "other" textile materials in items 380.05, 380.45, 380.72, 380.90, 382.05, 382.39, 382.69, and 382.87, 50 percent of the duties. All the above concessions are being put into effect in five annual stages.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty in effect at the end of 1967, based on dutiable imports during

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1966, were as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Ad valorem</u> <u>equivalent</u> <u>(Percent)</u>
380.57-----	41.2
380.59) 380.61)-formerly 380.60----	24.5
380.81-----	40.5
382.48-----	40.5
382.54-----	42.5
382.56) 382.58)-formerly 382.57----	24.3
382.78-----	39.3

Cotton outerwear imports have been limited to some degree since 1957. During 1957-61, Japan voluntarily limited her exports of cotton products to the United States. Since October 1961, imports of cotton outerwear have been subject to restraint under the Short-Term (October 1961-September 1962) and the current Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (see appendix C to this volume).

U.S. consumption

U.S. consumption of knit outerwear increased from 326 million pounds in 1961 to 589 million pounds in 1966, a rise of 81 percent. Imports supplied only 4 percent of annual consumption in 1961, but supplied 10 percent in 1966. Exports amounted to about 1 percent or less of production during each year, 1961-66.

Knit outerwear has grown in importance in wearing apparel since the early 1950's, particularly with the increasing popularity of casual wear. Developments such as the greater use of acrylic fibers and nylon in sweaters; of manmade fibers or blends in shirts; of double knit fabrics and fabric-to-fabric laminates in women's dresses, suits, and separate skirts; of stretch yarns in women's and children's trousers and in bathing suits; of foam-knit fabric laminates in coats; and the use of a variety of textured yarns and other yarns developed for knit garments, have enabled knit apparel to make inroads into the woven apparel markets.

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U.S. producers

Knit outerwear is manufactured mostly from yarn. It is also made, however, from fabric in knit outerwear mills, in knit underwear mills, and in cut-and-sew plants by producers whose primary product is woven apparel.

About three-fifths of all knit outerwear production since 1963 was in knit outerwear mills. In 1963, there were 1,175 firms employing 68,600 persons producing knit outerwear as their primary product; there were 1,114 firms with 60,600 employees in 1958. Most producers are located in the Middle Atlantic States, particularly New York, and in the Southern States. Most firms have only one small establishment; three-fourths of the establishments employed less than 50 persons in 1963. Only 13 percent of the establishments had 100 or more employees, but they accounted for about three-fifths of the total value added by manufacture. The greatest growth since 1958 has been in the Southern States where employment increased from 7,300 to 14,400. Plant size was much larger in the South, averaging 180 employees per establishment. The average was only 45 employees per establishment in the Middle Atlantic States.

Many of the 104 knit underwear firms (with 28,400 employees in 1963) produce some knit shirts or nightwear. These producers are also located mainly in the Middle Atlantic and Southern States.

Cut-and-sew producers of knit outerwear whose primary products are woven outerwear are scattered among various industry groups. Statistics on the number of these establishments producing knit outerwear are not available.

U.S. production

In 1966, U.S. production of knit outerwear totaled 535 million pounds, which was 69 percent greater than in 1961. The principal types of knit outerwear produced in 1966 on the basis of quantity (pounds) were as follows:

<u>Apparel item</u>	<u>Percent of total production</u>
Shirts and blouses-----	44
Sweaters-----	21
Dresses, suits, and skirts-----	16
Other-----	19
Total-----	100

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Further details on production, by type, in 1961 and 1963-66 are shown in table 2.

The unit value of sweaters was considerably higher than for most other knit apparel. Consequently, based on value of shipments, sweaters constituted the greatest share of total shipments of knit outerwear, as shown below:

<u>Apparel item</u>	<u>Value of shipments 1/ (millions of dollars)</u>	<u>Percent of total shipments</u>
Sweaters-----	553	41
Knit shirts and blouses-----	424	32
Other knit outerwear-----	366	27
Total-----	<u>1,343</u>	<u>100</u>

1/ Based on 1963 data, the latest complete data available.

More than half of the sweaters made in the United States in recent years were of manmade fibers, mainly acrylic fibers and nylon. Cotton is the major fiber used in knit shirts. Production in 1966 of all knit outerwear, by fiber in terms of quantity, was as follows:

<u>Fiber</u>	<u>Percent of total production</u>
Cotton-----	51
Manmade-----	36
Wool-----	12
Other-----	1
Total-----	<u>100</u>

The greatest growth, percentagewise, in domestic production of knit outerwear in recent years took place in that of manmade fibers; output of this type rose to 190 million pounds in 1966, or more than twice the 1961 output. Production of sweaters and women's suits, blouses, skirts, and dresses of double-knit fabric and fabric-to-fabric laminates accounted for much of this increase. Production of

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knit outerwear of other fibers also increased, as shown below:

Fiber	Production		Percent
	(millions of pounds)		change
	1961	1966	1966 over 1961
Cotton-----	188	274	46
Manmade fibers-----	84	190	126
Wool-----	44	66	50

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of knit outerwear have increased since 1961, but were less than 1 percent of production in 1966. Exports increased from 2.7 million pounds valued at \$12.7 million in 1961 to 3 million pounds valued at \$13.5 million in 1965, then declined to 2.7 million pounds valued at \$12.3 million in 1966 (table 3). In terms of quantity, exports were equivalent to about 5 percent of imports in 1966.

In 1961, over half of the knit outerwear exported (in terms of quantity) was of manmade fibers, with most of the remainder of cotton. By 1966, the share of cotton and wool outerwear in total exports had increased to over a half, while knit manmade fiber exports share had declined. Knit cotton shirts constituted a large share of total exports of knit cotton outerwear; sweaters comprised the principal item in the wool outerwear exports. Sweaters and shirts have been the major export items of knit outerwear of manmade fibers.

U.S. knit outerwear was exported to a large number of countries in 1966. The principal markets were Canada, Mexico, Hong Kong, West Germany, and other Central American and European countries.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of knit outerwear have risen rapidly since 1961. In 1966, imports were over 4 times greater than in 1961; they increased from 13.3 million pounds valued at \$63 million to 56.6 million pounds valued at \$234 million during this period (table 4).

In 1962-65, in terms of quantity, about three-fifths of total imports were of wool, and most of the remainder of cotton and of manmade fibers. The principal items imported were sweaters, shirts, and women's suits, coats, skirts, and blouses.

Knit cotton outerwear.--In terms of quantity, U.S. imports of knit cotton outerwear were about three times as great in 1966 as in 1961, increasing from 5.4 million pounds to 16.1 million pounds; their share of consumption was 3 percent in 1961 and 6 percent in 1966 (table 5). Increases in imports of higher unit value items such as sweaters and nightwear have contributed to a sharp increase in the value of imports since 1961.

Over four-fifths' of the quantity of knit outerwear imported in 1962-66 consisted of shirts; the remainder was made up of sweaters and "other" outerwear (table 6). The most important items in the "other" category imported since 1961 have been pajamas and other nightwear, women's and girls' blouses, and children's playclothes.

Most U.S. imports of knit cotton outerwear in 1961-66 came from Far Eastern and European countries (table 7). About one-half the value of these imports and two-thirds of their quantity in this period was from Hong Kong and Japan. Lower-valued outerwear, principally shirts, were imported mainly from Hong Kong, Japan, Spain, Taiwan, and Pakistan. Higher-valued shirts, sweaters, and other knit outerwear were imported principally from West Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France, and the United Kingdom.

Knit wool outerwear.--U.S. imports of knit wool outerwear increased, in terms of quantity, from 14 percent in 1961 to 28 percent in 1966 of total domestic consumption of such outerwear (table 5). Imports have consisted mainly of sweaters (table 8) and women's and girls' suits, coats, skirts, jackets, and blouses. In 1963-65 imports of suits, coats, and dresses of double knit fabrics increased rapidly.

In 1964-66, over four-fifths of the quantity of these imports consisted of outerwear for women, girls, and infants; the remainder was for men and boys. Exact data are not available for the years before 1964, but imports since 1961 have been predominantly women's and girls' wear. In 1966, about half of the imports of women's and girls' knit wool outerwear, not ornamented, were valued at not over \$5 per pound.

Since the early 1950's, there have been several changes in the leading source of imports of knit wool outerwear. The United Kingdom was the principal supplier of these U.S. imports in the early 1950's. Japan became first supplier in 1958, and Italy during 1961-66 (table 9).

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Italy, Hong Kong, and Japan have supplied most of the lower valued outerwear and the United Kingdom, Italy, Austria, and France have supplied a large share of the higher valued outerwear. Average unit values of imports from most of the principal sources have declined since 1961. Much of the outerwear from Italy and the Orient has been hand-knit.

Manmade fiber outerwear.--U.S. imports of knit outerwear of manmade fibers have increased rapidly since 1962; these imports rose from 1.4 million pounds valued at \$7 million in 1962 to 15.9 million pounds valued at \$54 million in 1966 (table 10). They supplied 8 percent of domestic consumption in 1966, compared with 1 percent in 1961 (table 5). Much of this increase has been due to increasing production in Japan of knit outerwear of manmade fibers instead of wool.

During the period 1964-66, about 71 percent of manmade fiber outerwear imports consisted of women's, girls', and infants' outerwear, as indicated in table 11. Men's and boys' shirts and sweaters were also important. The principal items of women's, girls', and infants' outerwear imported in recent years were sweaters, blouses, dresses, skirts, infants' outerwear, nightwear, bathing suits, and dickies. In terms of quantity in 1966, the principal source of sweaters were Japan, the Republic of Korea, Italy, and Hong Kong; of dresses, blouses, and other women's and girls' outerwear, Japan, Italy, and France; of shirts, Hong Kong, Japan, and Taiwan; of infants' outerwear, Belgium, the United Kingdom, and France. The Republic of the Philippines was a large supplier of ornamented outerwear in 1962 and 1963, but U.S. imports of these products dropped sharply in more recent years.

Imports of lower-valued outerwear were mainly from Japan, Hong Kong, and Taiwan; those of higher value came principally from France, Italy, the United Kingdom, and Switzerland.

Silk outerwear.--Imports of knit silk outerwear averaged about two-thirds of \$1 million annually during the years 1962-65, but increased to \$1.1 million in 1966 (table 4). The main types imported have been women's apparel, principally dresses, sweaters, and blouses.

Foreign production and trade

Italy, Hong Kong, Japan, and the United Kingdom have supplied a considerable share of their total production of knit outerwear to the United States in recent years. Hong Kong and Japan have supplied a decreasing share of their output of knit cotton outerwear to the United States since 1958, dropping from 86 percent of their total

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production to 68 percent in 1965. Other countries such as Taiwan, West Germany, France, Switzerland, Spain, and Pakistan have exported an increasing share of their output for U.S. consumption.

In Italy, there are about 500 knitwear producers employing 40,000 persons. Wages in Italy have risen in recent years, making it more difficult to compete with producers in areas such as Hong Kong. As a result, producers have invested in modern knitting equipment. Almost all hand machines, as an example, have been converted to semi-automatic operation through the addition of motor controls. A number of U.S. firms cooperate closely in obtaining the desired products for import, and have purchasing offices in Italy. Much of the knitwear exported to this country in the past few years has been higher priced than previously.

Hong Kong has about 400 knitwear establishments. Hand knitting machines are practical because of the low wages paid for making full-fashioned knit outerwear. Much of the knit outerwear exported to the United States is hand-embroidered, hand-sequinned, or hand-beaded, at prices with which producers in other countries find it difficult to compete. Hong Kong producers can also make knit outerwear cheaper than European countries and Japan. The quality of knit outerwear produced in Hong Kong is about equal to that produced in Italy, its chief competitor in the U.S. market.

Japan has a relatively large knitwear industry and was a large supplier prior to 1961 of full-fashioned sweaters made on old, non-automatic flat knitting machines. Since about 1961, Japanese producers have established larger knitting plants and modernized their equipment. Many plants utilize jacquard knitting machines whereas few are used in Hong Kong. A shortage of labor has forced wages upward, considerably above those in Hong Kong. In more recent years, Japan has concentrated more on knit outerwear of manmade fibers and less on that of wool, for export to the United States. The manmade fiber producers in Japan have encouraged this change since a great share of total acrylic production is used in knit outerwear. Acrylic fiber has also been popular in sweaters made in the United States.

Although European countries such as the United Kingdom, Austria, France, and Belgium supply lesser quantities of knit outerwear to the United States than Italy and the Far Eastern countries, their quality and unit value are relatively high. The popularity of women's suits and dresses of double knit fabrics, originally developed in Europe and exported to the United States, encouraged U.S. producers to cater to the demand created for these garments. Recently, there have been indications that Portugal and the Republic of Korea may become substantial suppliers of knit outerwear to the United States.

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Table 1.--Knit outerwear: 1/ U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-66

Year	Produc- tion 2/	Imports 3/	Exports 4/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
Quantity (millions of pounds)					
1961-----	316	13	3	326	4
1962-----	346	21	2	365	6
1963-----	344	26	2	368	7
1964-----	369	31	2	398	8
1965-----	497	47	3	541	9
1966-----	535	57	3	589	10

1/ Excludes knit hosiery, gloves, headwear other than infants', footwear other than infants', neckties, mufflers, scarves, and shawls.

2/ Partly estimated based on data of the National Cotton Council of America and based on yarns consumed including the amount "wasted;" data for 1961-64 are understated because complete data on knit fabric consumed in cut-and-sew plants are not available; data for 1965 are revised data.

3/ Partly estimated for 1961-63.

4/ Partly estimated; excludes data on exports of knit cotton nightwear, knit silk outerwear, men's and boys' knit outerwear of manmade fibers for 1961-63, which were not available; small quantities of knit wool hosiery, gloves, and underwear, not separately reported, are included in 1961-64.

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

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Table 2.--Knit outerwear: U.S. production, by type, 1961 and 1963-66 ^{1/}

(In thousands of pounds)					
Garment type	1961	1963	1964	1965	1966
<u>Men's and boys':</u>					
Lightweight T-shirts ^{2/}	50,679	52,721	61,105	65,474	72,766
Sweat shirts-----	34,500	43,387	47,731	54,883	65,700
Shirts, except dress, business, or sweat shirts-----	45,273	45,902	46,737	53,963	58,894
Dress and business shirts-----	388	1,690	3,891	6,907	4,373
Sweaters-----	31,268	37,127	40,249	41,722	37,247
Pajamas and other nightwear-----	4,310	4,525	4,122	4,470	4,442
Coat linings-----	2,145	2,782	2,976	3,480	3,612
Bathing suits-----	1,706	2,512	2,787	3,239	3,432
<u>Women's, misses', and juniors':</u>					
Sweaters-----	50,860	46,331	47,152	56,621	63,842
Nightwear-----	15,681	18,300	19,271	17,501	17,514
Dresses, suits, and skirts-----	2,176	3,508	4,995	79,640	85,897
Blouses and shirts-----	9,916	10,930	11,970	12,608	15,761
Bathing suits-----	3,634	4,438	5,256	5,992	5,880
Robes and dressing gowns-----	3,815	4,024	4,084	12,040	12,894
Slacks-----	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	9,866	11,915
<u>Girls', children's, and infants':</u>					
Pajamas and other nightwear-----	20,954	25,021	26,289	24,041	27,865
Sweaters-----	14,204	15,078	14,924	14,946	12,800
Blouses and shirts-----	13,472	14,086	13,556	15,534	16,924
Play clothes-----	7,476	7,742	7,775	7,536	6,805
Bathing suits-----	3,223	4,174	3,781	4,286	4,190
Slacks-----	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	1,788	2,029
Total, all apparel---	315,680	344,278	368,651	496,537	534,782

^{1/} Partly estimated based on yarns consumed, including the amount "wasted;" data for 1961-64 are understated because complete data on knit fabric consumed in cut-and-sew plants are not available; data for 1965 are revised data.

^{2/} Made by underwear producers.

^{3/} Not available.

Source: Compiled from data of the National Cotton Council of America.

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Table 3.--Knit outerwear: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1961-66 ^{1/}

Market	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Canada-----	331	262	183	362	229	242
Mexico-----	143	156	163	248	217	259
Hong Kong-----	224	98	181	146	133	140
West Germany-----	83	24	27	65	261	147
Netherlands-----	37	52	78	57	61	121
Japan-----	3	22	79	47	50	68
Panama-----	54	88	76	95	102	107
Netherlands						
Antilles-----	44	68	71	86	179	112
All other-----	2/ 1,743	1,137	1,104	1,295	1,723	1,520
Total-----	2,662	1,907	1,962	2,401	2,955	2,716
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Canada-----	1,665	1,308	896	1,293	1,263	1,186
Mexico-----	478	526	530	824	767	985
Hong Kong-----	1,295	566	1,005	852	916	966
West Germany-----	340	126	148	186	847	700
Netherlands-----	139	151	309	242	322	572
Japan-----	18	110	377	265	305	460
Panama-----	195	375	309	358	491	451
Netherlands						
Antilles-----	187	259	287	364	741	411
All other-----	2/ 8,355	5,112	4,592	5,001	7,849	6,615
Total-----	12,672	8,533	8,453	9,385	13,501	12,346

^{1/} Data on knit cotton nightwear, knit silk outerwear, and men's and boys' knit manmade fiber outerwear, not separately reported, are excluded for 1961-64. Quantities are believed to be small except for men's and boys' manmade fiber outerwear, which is estimated to have been valued at 1 to 1.5 million dollars. Small quantities of knit wool hosiery, gloves, and underwear, not separately reported, are included.

^{2/} Exports to Chile were 374,000 pounds valued at \$1,689,000, and to Sweden were 117,000 pounds valued at \$701,000.

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

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Footnotes to table 4--Continued

3/ Excludes small quantities of ornamented apparel prior to 1964; quantities of non-ornamented apparel estimated prior to 1963.

4/ Includes estimates for ornamented apparel prior to 1964, not separately reported.

5/ Ornamented only; non-ornamented data are not separately reported, but imports are believed to be small.

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

Table 4.--Knit outerwear: U.S. imports for consumption, by garment type and by fiber, 1961-66

Description	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Garment type:						
Shirts-----	1/	6,708	5,829	7,204	12,492	17,793
Sweaters 2/-----	1/	7,102	12,586	16,853	25,980	24,402
Other-----	1/	6,729	7,097	6,694	8,701	14,379
Total-----	13,337	20,539	25,512	30,751	47,173	56,574
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Shirts-----	1/	8,148	8,151	11,905	26,065	36,647
Sweaters 2/-----	1/	38,889	66,593	80,644	106,981	103,146
Other-----	1/	48,961	52,228	52,717	66,532	94,567
Total-----	62,837	95,998	126,972	145,266	199,578	234,360
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Fiber:						
Cotton-----	5,431	7,777	6,775	7,549	10,591	16,111
Vegetable fi-						
bers, except						
cotton-----	2	5	11	7	14	15
Wool-----	7,177	11,230	16,506	18,764	26,229	24,518
Silk 3/-----	59	87	28	22	23	23
Manmade fibers 4/	668	1,440	2,192	4,381	10,303	15,893
Other 5/-----	-	-	-	28	13	15
Total-----	13,337	20,539	25,512	30,751	47,173	56,574
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Cotton-----	7,758	10,475	10,641	13,183	21,071	32,386
Vegetable fi-						
bers, except						
cotton-----	7	18	24	72	141	135
Wool-----	52,188	77,752	105,893	115,066	142,740	146,855
Silk 3/-----	531	787	252	704	842	1,061
Manmade fibers 4/	2,353	6,966	10,162	16,170	34,719	53,858
Other 5/-----	-	-	-	71	65	65
Total-----	62,837	95,998	126,972	145,266	199,578	234,360

1/ Not available.

2/ Ornamented sweaters were not reported separately in 1962-63 and are included in other knit outerwear, believed to be less than 10 percent of total sweater imports.

Footnotes continued on following page.

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Table 5.--Knit outerwear: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, by fiber, 1961-66

Fiber and year	Production 1/	Imports 2/	Exports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
Cotton					
1961-----	188,000	5,431	924	192,507	2.8
1962-----	210,000	7,777	1,011	216,766	3.6
1963-----	202,000	6,775	1,103	207,672	3.3
1964-----	212,000	7,549	1,529	218,020	3.5
1965-----	247,000	10,591	1,364	256,227	4.1
1966-----	274,000	16,111	1,008	289,103	5.6
Wool					
1961-----	44,000	7,177	223	50,954	14.1
1962-----	49,000	11,230	188	60,042	18.7
1963-----	60,000	16,506	227	76,279	21.6
1964-----	65,000	18,764	314	83,450	22.5
1965-----	70,000	26,229	244	95,985	27.3
1966-----	66,000	24,518	322	91,196	28.0
Manmade fibers:					
1961-----	84,000	668	1,515	83,153	.8
1962-----	87,000	1,440	708	87,732	1.6
1963-----	82,000	2,192	631	83,561	2.6
1964-----	92,000	4,381	558	95,823	4.6
1965-----	175,000	10,303	1,202	184,101	5.6
1966-----	190,000	15,893	1,216	204,677	7.8

1/ Production partly estimated based on yarns consumed, including the amount "wasted;" data for 1961-64 are understated because complete data on knit fabric consumed in cut-and-sew plants are not available; data for 1965 are revised data.

2/ Partly estimated for 1961-63.

3/ Exports of wool, partly estimated; exports of manmade fiber outerwear understated for 1961-64 because data on men's and boys' knit outerwear were not available.

Source: Compiled or estimated from data of the National Cotton Council of America, the Textile Economics Bureau, and the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 6.--Knit cotton outerwear: U.S. imports,
by garment type, 1961-66 ^{1/}

Garment type	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Shirts-----	4,547	6,703	5,617	6,051	8,538	12,938
Sweaters-----	333	395	371	653	1,186	848
Other-----	551	679	787	845	867	2,325
Total-----	5,431	7,777	6,775	7,549	10,591	16,111
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Shirts-----	5,694	8,130	7,717	8,377	13,178	22,600
Sweaters-----	609	1,000	1,244	2,157	3,839	3,669
Other-----	1,455	1,345	1,680	2,649	4,054	6,117
Total-----	7,758	10,475	10,641	13,183	21,071	32,386
Percent of total quantity						
Shirts-----	84	86	83	80	81	80
Sweaters-----	6	5	5	9	11	5
Other-----	10	9	12	11	8	15
Total-----	100	100	100	100	100	100
Percent of total value						
Shirts-----	73	78	73	64	63	70
Sweaters-----	8	9	11	16	18	11
Other-----	19	13	16	20	19	19
Total-----	100	100	100	100	100	100

^{1/} Partly estimated for 1961-63.

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

Table 7.--Knit cotton outerwear: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1961-66

Source	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Japan-----	2,171	2,355	2,481	2,319	3,879	5,830
Hong Kong-----	1,708	2,364	2,021	2,544	3,334	3,951
West Germany-----	141	217	358	613	1,183	1,080
Switzerland-----	55	78	109	143	225	240
Italy-----	83	93	89	83	135	279
France-----	86	99	136	224	167	262
United Kingdom--	68	82	112	122	127	162
Taiwan-----	83	1,389	461	164	351	443
Spain-----	848	686	118	84	68	391
All other-----	188	414	890	1,253	1,122	3,473
Total-----	5,431	7,777	6,775	7,549	10,591	16,111
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Japan-----	2,685	3,020	3,260	3,088	5,351	10,600
Hong Kong-----	1,919	2,692	2,420	3,213	4,174	5,290
West Germany-----	386	565	918	1,741	3,595	3,517
Switzerland-----	306	475	678	926	1,453	1,671
Italy-----	474	593	629	695	905	1,929
France-----	377	397	512	597	711	1,079
United Kingdom--	287	314	404	496	573	761
Taiwan-----	75	1,109	381	143	335	420
Spain-----	602	598	150	175	234	793
All other-----	647	712	1,289	2,109	3,740	6,326
Total-----	7,758	10,475	10,641	13,183	21,071	32,386
Unit value ^{1/} (per pound)						
Japan-----	\$1.24	\$1.28	\$1.31	\$1.33	\$1.38	\$1.82
Hong Kong-----	1.12	1.14	1.20	1.26	1.25	1.34
West Germany-----	2.74	2.60	2.56	2.84	3.04	3.26
Switzerland-----	5.60	6.12	6.20	6.47	6.47	6.96
Italy-----	5.75	6.35	7.07	8.40	6.72	6.91
France-----	4.38	3.99	3.77	2.66	4.26	4.11
United Kingdom--	4.19	3.81	3.62	4.05	4.50	4.72
Taiwan-----	.90	.80	.83	.87	.95	.95
Spain-----	.71	.87	1.27	2.09	3.47	2.03
All other-----	3.44	1.72	1.45	1.68	3.33	1.82
Average-----	1.43	1.35	1.57	1.75	1.99	2.01

^{1/} Calculated from unrounded data.

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

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Table 8.--Sweaters, total and in chief value of specified fibers:
U.S. imports for consumption, 1963-66

Item and year	Quantity		Value	Unit value per dozen
	1,000 dozens	1,000 pounds		
Sweaters, total:				
1963-----	<u>1</u> / 1,375	<u>2</u> /	<u>1</u> / 66,593	\$48.43
1964-----	1,752	16,854	80,644	46.03
1965-----	2,903	25,980	106,981	36.85
1966-----	3,480	24,402	103,146	29.64
Sweaters in chief value of wool: <u>3</u> /				
1963-----	1,189	11,197	62,113	52.24
1964-----	1,380	13,739	70,980	51.43
1965-----	2,192	20,025	88,777	40.50
1966-----	1,912	16,160	75,834	39.66
Sweaters in chief value of manmade fibers:				
1963-----	112	<u>4</u> / 1,013	3,236	28.89
1964-----	236	2,457	7,405	31.38
1965-----	501	4,765	14,281	28.50
1966-----	1,392	7,390	23,527	16.90

1/ Excludes sweaters in chief value of silk.

2/ Not available.

3/ Excludes infants' sweaters of wool which are not separately reported.

4/ Includes estimate for ornamented sweaters.

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

Table 9.--Knit wool outerwear: U.S. imports for consumption,
by principal sources, 1961-66

Source	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Italy-----	3,549	5,970	10,850	11,902	12,902	9,839
Hong Kong-----	559	1,166	1,682	3,372	8,907	9,580
United Kingdom--	608	861	1,095	962	1,171	1,219
Japan-----	1,435	1,586	991	592	795	896
Austria-----	193	220	243	296	325	338
France-----	197	405	428	279	248	230
West Germany----	160	172	190	190	223	210
All other-----	476	850	1,027	1,171	1,658	2,206
Total-----	7,177	11,230	16,506	18,764	26,229	24,518
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Italy-----	24,206	40,294	66,819	70,525	70,753	67,059
Hong Kong-----	3,206	7,329	9,302	16,528	37,395	41,712
United Kingdom--	6,902	8,742	10,250	9,480	11,282	11,921
Japan-----	9,135	8,678	5,271	3,149	4,415	4,510
Austria-----	1,959	2,241	2,512	3,042	3,313	3,381
France-----	1,751	2,911	3,088	2,405	2,345	2,516
West Germany----	1,277	1,274	1,393	1,502	1,741	1,798
All other-----	3,752	6,283	7,258	8,435	11,496	13,958
Total-----	52,188	77,752	105,893	115,066	142,740	146,855
Unit value (per pound) ^{1/}						
Italy-----	\$6.82	\$6.75	\$6.16	\$5.93	\$5.48	\$6.81
Hong Kong-----	5.73	6.29	5.53	4.90	4.20	4.35
United Kingdom--	11.35	10.16	9.36	9.86	9.64	9.78
Japan-----	6.37	5.47	5.32	5.32	5.56	5.03
Austria-----	10.16	10.19	10.33	10.30	10.19	10.01
France-----	8.90	7.18	7.21	8.62	9.45	10.92
West Germany----	7.97	7.41	7.32	7.90	7.80	8.56
All other-----	7.87	7.39	7.07	7.20	6.93	6.33
Average-----	7.27	6.92	6.42	6.13	5.44	5.99

^{1/} Calculated from unrounded data.

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

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Table 10.--Knit manmade fiber outerwear: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1961-66

Source	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Japan-----	- : 828	: 1,226	: 2,713	: 4,942	: 8,779	
Hong Kong-----	- : 163	: 228	: 349	: 2,069	: 2,280	
Italy-----	- : 149	: 171	: 260	: 406	: 555	
Taiwan-----	- : 1	: 157	: 496	: 824	: 1,476	
France-----	- : 39	: 84	: 169	: 110	: 68	
United Kingdom--	- : 17	: 27	: 31	: 66	: 54	
Switzerland----	- : 9	: 17	: 17	: 24	: 39	
All other-----	- : 1/ 234	: 2/ 282	: 346	: 1,862	: 2,642	
Total 3/----	4/ 668	: 1,440	: 2,192	: 4,381	: 10,303	: 15,893
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Japan-----	- : 2,736	: 3,741	: 7,861	: 16,777	: 29,353	
Hong Kong-----	- : 715	: 936	: 1,064	: 6,897	: 6,838	
Italy-----	- : 651	: 1,430	: 2,392	: 2,653	: 4,179	
Taiwan-----	- : 4	: 218	: 636	: 1,350	: 2,473	
France-----	- : 548	: 1,203	: 1,925	: 1,164	: 929	
United Kingdom--	- : 129	: 203	: 268	: 494	: 438	
Switzerland----	- : 127	: 207	: 205	: 309	: 433	
All other-----	- : 1/ 2,056	: 2/ 2,224	: 1,819	: 5,075	: 9,215	
Total 3/----	4/ 2,353	: 6,966	: 10,162	: 16,170	: 34,719	: 53,858
Unit value (per pound) 5/						
Japan-----	- : \$3.30	: \$3.05	: \$2.90	: \$3.39	: \$3.34	
Hong Kong-----	- : 4.38	: 4.10	: 3.00	: 3.33	: 3.00	
Italy-----	- : 4.37	: 8.35	: 9.21	: 6.53	: 7.54	
Taiwan-----	- : 3.07	: 1.39	: 1.28	: 1.64	: 1.68	
France-----	- : 13.92	: 14.36	: 11.41	: 10.54	: 13.75	
United Kingdom--	- : 7.41	: 7.46	: 8.66	: 7.45	: 8.14	
Switzerland----	- : 14.43	: 12.39	: 12.05	: 13.02	: 11.09	
All other-----	- : 8.79	: 7.89	: 5.25	: 2.73	: 3.49	
Average----	\$3.52	: 4.84	: 4.64	: 3.69	: 3.37	: 3.39

1/ Includes 146 thousand pounds valued at \$1,271 thousand, all ornamented, from the Republic of the Philippines.

2/ Includes 106 thousand pounds valued at \$978 thousand, nearly all ornamented, from the Republic of the Philippines.

3/ Includes estimates for ornamented outerwear in 1962-63.

4/ Includes estimates for ornamented outerwear; complete data, including ornamented, by country not available.

5/ Calculated from unrounded data.

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

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Table 11.--Knit outerwear: U.S. imports for consumption, by garment type and fiber, 1966 ^{1/}

Garment type	Total	Cotton	Wool	Man-made: fibers	Other fibers
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Shirts, total-----	17,793	12,938	243	4,612	2/
Men's and boys'-----	13,894	9,573	243	4,078	2/
Women's, girls', and infants'-----	3,899	3,365	2/	534	2/
Sweaters, total-----	24,402	848	16,160	7,390	4
Men's and boys'-----	4,523	365	3,985	173	-
Women's, girls', and infants'-----	19,879	483	12,175	7,217	4
Other knit outerwear, total-----	14,379	2,325	8,115	3,890	49
Men's and boys'-----	564	257	150	143	14
Women's, girls', and infants'-----	13,815	2,068	7,965	3,747	35
Total, men's and boys'---	18,982	10,195	4,378	4,395	14
Total, women's, girls', and infants'-----	37,593	5,916	20,140	11,498	39
Total-----	56,574	16,111	24,518	15,893	53
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Shirts, total-----	36,647	22,600	1,754	12,293	2/
Men's and boys'-----	31,142	17,859	1,754	11,529	2/
Women's, girls', and infants'-----	5,505	4,741	2/	764	2/
Sweaters, total-----	103,146	3,669	75,834	23,527	116
Men's and boys'-----	27,889	1,565	25,441	883	-
Women's, girls', and infants'-----	75,257	2,104	50,393	22,644	116
Other knit outerwear, total-----	94,567	6,117	69,267	18,039	1,144
Men's and boys'-----	2,268	630	878	668	92
Women's, girls', and infants'-----	92,298	5,487	68,388	17,371	1,052
Total, men's and boy'----	61,299	20,054	28,073	13,080	92
Total, women's, girls', and infants'-----	173,060	12,332	118,781	40,779	1,168
Total-----	234,360	32,386	146,855	53,858	1,261

^{1/} Because of rounding, figures do not always add to the totals shown.^{2/} Not reported separately.

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

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Raincoats, 3/4 length or longer, of textile materials, not knit (except of fabrics coated or filled, or laminated, with rubber or plastics):	
Men's and boys'-----	380.00 (pt.), -.02 (pt.), -.04 (pt.), -.05 (pt.), -.09 (pt.), -.12 (pt.), -.51 (pt.), -.63 (pt.), -.66 (pt.), -.75 (pt.), -.84 (pt.), -.90 (pt.)
Women's, girls', and infants'-----	382.00 (pt.), -.02 (pt.), -.04 (pt.), -.05 (pt.), -.09 (pt.), -.12 (pt.), -.42 (pt.), -.60 (pt.), -.63 (pt.), -.72 (pt.), -.81 (pt.), -.87 (pt.)

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

U.S. trade position

Domestic consumption of textile raincoats in 1966 (valued at about \$170 million) was about 50 percent higher than that in 1961. Imports amounted to 9 percent of consumption in 1966; exports were less than 1 percent of production in 1966.

Description and uses

The raincoats discussed in this summary are of textile fabric, not knit, 3/4 length or longer. Short raincoats of textile fabric are included with other coats in separate summaries in this volume; raincoats of textile fabric coated or filled or laminated, with rubber or plastics (items 376.54 and 376.56) are also in a separate summary in this volume; while raincoats of rubber or plastics (item 772.30) are included in a summary in volume 7, schedule 7.

Raincoat shells (the outer fabric) are usually of poplin, but gabardine, twill, and other fabrics are also used. Most raincoat fabrics are treated with a water-repellent finish. Raincoats may be lined or unlined, and linings may be permanent or removable. Linings may be lightweight or "all weather," the latter usually being of pile fabric of acrylic, wool, or alpaca. Men's and boys' raincoats with zip-in, button-in, or permanent linings have become popular as all-weather coats, sometimes serving as a substitute for more expensive

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topcoats. Most raincoats are made in a cut-and-sew process, but are not tailored like topcoats or overcoats.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows - (in percent ad valorem and cents per pound):

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Raincoats, 3/4 length or longer, not knit: Men's or boys': Lace or ornamented:			
380.00 (pt.) 1/:	Cotton-----	42.5%	41%	35%
380.02 (pt.) 1/:	Wool-----	42.5%	2/	2/
380.04 (pt.) 1/:	Manmade fibers-----	42.5%	2/	2/
380.05 (pt.) 1/:	Other-----	42.5%	38%	21%
	Not ornamented:			
380.09 (pt.) :	Cotton, valued each: Not over \$4-----	20%	19%	16.5%
380.12 (pt.) :	Over \$4-----	10%	9.5%	8% 3/
380.51 (pt.) :	Other vegetable fibers-----	15%	13%	7.5%
	Wool, valued per pound:			
380.63 (pt.) :	Not over \$4-----	25¢ + 21%	2/	2/
380.66 (pt.) :	Over \$4-----	37.5¢ + 21%	2/	2/
380.75 (pt.) :	Silk-----	32.5%	29%	16%
380.84 (pt.) :	Manmade fibers-----	25¢ + 27.5%	2/	2/
380.90 (pt.) :	Other textile material-----	20%	18%	10%

See footnotes at end of table.

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TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	:U.S. concessions granted :in 1964-67 confer- : ence (Kennedy Round)	
			:First stage, effective : Jan. 1, 1968	:Final stage, effective : Jan. 1, 1972
	:Raincoats, 3/4 length or : longer, not knit-- : Con. : Women's, girls', or : infants': : Lace or ornamented:			
382.00 (pt.) 4/:	Cotton-----	42.5%	41%	35%
382.02 (pt.) 4/:	Wool-----	42.5%	2/	2/
382.04 (pt.) 4/:	Manmade fibers-----	42.5%	2/	2/
382.05 (pt.) 4/:	Other-----	42.5%	38%	21%
	Not ornamented:			
	Cotton, valued each:			
382.09 (pt.) :	Not over \$4-----	20%	19%	16.5%
382.12 (pt.) :	Over \$4-----	10%	9.5%	8% 3/
382.42 (pt.) :	Other vegetable fibers-----	15%	13%	7.5%
	Wool, valued per pound:			
382.60 (pt.) :	Not over \$4-----	25¢ + 21%	2/	2/
382.63 (pt.) :	Over \$4-----	37.5¢ + 21%	2/	2/
382.72 (pt.) :	Silk-----	32.5%	29%	16%
382.81 (pt.) :	Manmade fibers-----	25¢ + 27.5%	2/	2/
382.87 (pt.) :	Other textile material-----	20%	18%	10%

1/ TSUS 380.03 was replaced by the 4 TSUS item numbers 380.00, 380.02, 380.04, and 380.05, effective Jan. 1, 1968.

2/ Prior rate not affected by the trade conference.

3/ The final stage for this item becomes effective Jan. 1, 1971.

4/ TSUS 382.03 was replaced by the 4 TSUS item numbers 382.00, 382.02, 382.04, and 380.05, effective Jan. 1, 1968.

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

The prior rates shown in the preceding tabulation remained unchanged under the Tariff Schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963 through the end of 1967. No concessions were granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations on raincoats of wool or of manmade fibers in items 380.02, 380.04, 380.63, 380.66, 380.84, 382.02, 382.04, 382.60, 382.63, and 382.81.

Concessions on all other raincoats covered in this summary were granted by the United States. For cotton raincoats, ornamented or of lace in items 380.00 and 382.00, the concession amounted to about 18 percent of the duties; that of cotton and not ornamented in items 380.09, 380.12, 382.09, and 382.12, 17.5 to 20 percent of the duties; and raincoats of vegetable fibers except cotton, silk, or "other" textile materials in items 380.05, 380.51, 380.75, 380.90, 382.05, 382.42, 382.72, and 382.87, 50 percent of the duties. All the above concessions are being put into effect in five annual stages except those for items 380.12 and 382.12, where the final rate becomes effective on January 1, 1971.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty in effect at the end of 1967, based on dutiable imports during 1966, are shown below. These rates were not affected by the Kennedy Round.

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Ad valorem</u> <u>equivalent</u> <u>(Percent)</u>
380.63(pt.) 1/-----	30.6
380.66(pt.) 1/-----	26.0
380.84(pt.)-----	33.0
382.60(pt.) 2/-----	30.1
382.63(pt.) 2/-----	25.8
382.81(pt.)-----	32.2

1/ Includes other coats.

2/ Includes other coats, 3/4 length or longer.

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Cotton raincoat imports have been limited to some degree since 1957. During 1957-61, Japan voluntarily limited her exports of cotton products to the United States. Since October 1961, imports of cotton raincoats have been subject to restraint under the Short-Term (Oct. 1, 1961-Sept. 30, 1962) and the current Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (see appendix C to this volume).

U.S. consumption

Raincoat consumption in 1966 was about 1.6 million units--about three-fifths more than that of 1961 (table 1). The value of consumption rose from an estimated \$114 million in 1961 to about \$170 million in 1966.

About three-fifths of the raincoats sold in 1966 were for women, girls, and infants; the remainder were for men and boys. Since 1962 the greatest growth in consumption has occurred in men's and boys' raincoats of the "all weather" type, with zip-in or button-in liners. The "all weather" raincoats, usually lower-priced than tailored topcoats, have often been worn as a substitute for a topcoat. Retail prices for most raincoats and all-weather coats range from \$15 to \$65.

U.S. producers

In 1963 raincoats covered by this summary accounted for about two-thirds of the total value of shipments of all products made by producers of raincoats and other waterproof outer garments. Raincoats of all rubber or all plastic, of rubber or plastic coated fabrics, baby pants, diaper covers, aprons, and other waterproof outer garments are also made by these producers. Most of the firms make raincoats for both sexes, but a few specialize in men's and boys' or women's and girls' raincoats. Some of the producers import raincoats to supplement their lines. In 1963, 223 firms with 341 establishments employed 16,148 persons in the manufacture of raincoats and other waterproof outer garments; in 1958, 270 firms with 277 establishments employed 13,159 persons.

The greatest growth in numbers of establishments and employees since 1958 occurred in the Southern and New England States. However, the greatest concentration of establishments is in the Middle Atlantic States, particularly New York, followed by New England (chiefly Massachusetts). In 1963, the establishments in the Middle Atlantic States averaged 31 employees each while those in the New England and Southern States averaged 76 and 164 employees, respectively.

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U.S. production

Production of the raincoats covered by this summary increased from about 1.2 million dozens in 1962 to about 1.4 million dozens in 1966 (table 2). In 1966, in terms of quantity, 67 percent of total raincoat production was women's, girls', and infants' and 33 percent was men's and boys'. Raincoats with outer shells of blends of cotton and manmade fibers have been the most popular ones since 1964. About two-thirds of the men's and boys', but only one-third of the women's, girls', and infants' raincoat production in 1966 consisted of those with all-weather liners.

U.S. exports

Separate data are not available on exports of raincoats covered by this summary. Estimated quantities have been less than 1 percent of production since 1961. In 1965, exports of raincoats nearly comparable to those in this summary, of cotton and of manmade fibers, amounted to 5,900 dozens valued at \$265,000; in 1966 these exports increased to 7,500 dozens valued at \$300,000. The most important markets were Canada, Bermuda, the Netherlands, and Mexico. Exports of raincoats covered in this summary plus those of coated, filled, or laminated fabrics and those of all-plastic were valued at about \$425,000 per year during 1961-64.

U.S. imports

Imports of raincoats increased from 108,000 dozens in 1961 to 176,000 dozens in 1962, declined to 91,000 dozens in 1963, then increased to 137,000 dozens in 1966. These imports were equivalent to 13 percent of consumption in 1962, 8 percent in 1963 and in 1964, and 9 percent in 1966. Most of the imports during the period 1964-66 were men's and boys' cotton, not ornamented, raincoats, valued over \$4 each (table 3). Raincoat imports since 1962 have failed to maintain the share of U.S. consumption they had in that year. This occurred partly because foreign producers have been slower in upgrading their products to the attractive all-weather coats that U.S. producers have been marketing and partly because there was probably a decline in the demand for low-priced imported raincoats.

The main sources of raincoat imports in recent years have been Japan, the United Kingdom, Israel, Belgium, and Hong Kong. Japan, Hong Kong, the Nansei and Nanpo Islands (Ryukus) and Jamaica supplied most of the lower priced raincoats. The higher priced and higher quality raincoats were principally from the United Kingdom, Israel, Spain, Belgium, and West Germany; most of the women's and girls' raincoats were from Belgium and the United Kingdom.

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Table 1.--Raincoats, 3/4 length or longer, of textile materials, not knit (except of fabrics coated, filled, or laminated with rubber or plastic): U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1961-66

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports <u>2/</u>	Apparent consumption <u>3/</u>	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozens</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozens</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozens</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1961-----	906	<u>4/</u> 108	1,000	11
1962-----	1,219	176	1,400	13
1963-----	1,141	91	1,200	8
1964-----	1,316	107	1,400	8
1965-----	1,365	131	1,500	9
1966-----	1,418	137	1,600	9

1/ Includes raincoats of all lengths.

2/ For 1962-66, includes raincoats of cotton and of manmade fibers only; imports of raincoats of other fibers not separately reported, but believed to have been small.

3/ Production plus imports, rounded; exports are believed to have been small during the period 1961-64. Exports of raincoats of cotton and of manmade fibers amounted to 6 thousand dozens in 1965 and 8 thousand dozens in 1966.

4/ Includes only cotton raincoats, not ornamented, which accounted for most of the imports of raincoats.

Source: 1966 production compiled from data of the National Cotton Council of America; other data compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 2.--Raincoats, all lengths, of textile materials, not knit (except of fabrics coated, filled, or laminated with rubber or plastic): U.S. production, by type and fiber, 1962-66

(In thousands of dozens)					
Type and fiber	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Grand total-----	1,219	1,141	1,316	1,355	1,418
Men's and boys', total-----	455	400	438	446	461
With all-weather liner such :	:	:	:	:	:
as pile, wool, etc. :	:	:	:	:	:
(zip-in, button-in, :	:	:	:	:	:
permanent), <u>1/</u> total----	242	228	261	290	301
Cotton-----	156	145	88	89	70
Cotton and manmade fiber, :	:	:	:	:	:
except rayon or acetate--:	86	83	173	201	231
Unlined or lightweight :	:	:	:	:	:
lined, total-----	203	165	177	156	160
Cotton-----	71	46	46	23	20
Cotton and manmade fiber, :	:	:	:	:	:
except rayon or acetate--:	111	105	121	126	140
Other <u>1/</u> -----	21	14	10	7)
Other, not specified by :	:	:	:	:	:
type-----	10	7	-	-	-
Women's, misses', and jun- :	:	:	:	:	:
iors', lined and unlined :	:	:	:	:	:
(including some foam :	:	:	:	:	:
laminates), total-----	722	687	765	789	814
Cotton-----	405	385	275	181	109
Cotton and manmade fiber, :	:	:	:	:	:
except rayon or acetate---:	120	115	246	228)
Rayon and/or acetate-----:	128	123	135	152	) 705
Other-----	69	64	109	228)
Girls' and children's <u>2/</u> -----:	42	61	113	120	143

1/ Raincoats of "other" fibers with all-weather liners included with unlined raincoats of "other" fibers.

2/ Partly estimated.

Source: 1966 production compiled from data of the National Cotton Council of America; other data compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 3.--Raincoats, 3/4 length or longer, of textile materials, not knit (except of fabrics coated, filled, or laminated with rubber or plastic): U.S. imports for consumption, by type and fiber, 1964-66 ^{1/}

Type and fiber	Quantity			Value		
	(1,000 dozens)			(1,000 dollars)		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Total-----	107	131	137	9,387	10,609	11,044
Ornamented, total-----	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	7	12	11
Not ornamented:						
Cotton, total-----	102	126	133	9,019	10,234	10,720
Not over \$4 each-----	14	26	32	281	531	640
Over \$4 each-----	88	100	101	8,738	9,703	10,080
Manmade fibers-----	5	5	4	361	363	313
Men's and boys', total----	79	86	77	7,226	7,898	7,482
Ornamented:						
Cotton-----	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	1	2	7
Manmade fibers-----	-	-	<u>2/</u>	-	-	1
Not ornamented:						
Cotton, total-----	76	83	76	7,014	7,713	7,378
Not over \$4 each-----	4	5	7	112	162	187
Over \$4 each-----	72	78	69	6,902	7,551	7,191
Manmade fibers-----	3	3	1	211	183	96
Women's, girls', and						
infants', total-----	28	45	60	2,161	2,711	1,241
Ornamented:						
Cotton-----	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	4	8	2
Manmade fibers-----	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	2	2	1
Not ornamented:						
Cotton, total-----	26	43	57	2,005	2,521	3,342
Not over \$4 each-----	10	21	25	169	369	453
Over \$4 each-----	16	22	32	1,836	2,152	2,889
Manmade fibers-----	2	2	3	150	181	217

^{1/} Includes imports of raincoats of cotton and manmade fibers only; imports of raincoats of other fibers were not separately reported and are believed to have been small.

^{2/} Less than 500 dozens.

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

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Table 4.--Raincoats, 3/4 length or longer, of textile materials, not knit (except of fabrics coated, filled, or laminated with rubber or plastic): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1962-66 ^{1/}

Source	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 dozens)				
Japan-----	90	40	31	34	54
United Kingdom-----	10	6	8	9	7
Israel-----	30	11	15	12	12
Belgium-----	1	2	4	6	12
Hong Kong-----	12	10	12	20	19
Canada-----	2	1	2	3	5
Spain-----	4	4	3	4	5
All other-----	27	17	32	43	23
Total-----	176	91	107	131	137
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan-----	5,321	2,816	2,262	2,048	2,645
United Kingdom-----	1,735	1,162	1,366	1,625	1,365
Israel-----	2,432	985	1,279	1,035	1,136
Belgium-----	107	378	570	737	1,122
Hong Kong-----	616	539	635	948	962
Canada-----	334	194	357	599	810
Spain-----	542	473	570	705	730
All other-----	2,624	1,690	2,348	2,912	2,274
Total-----	13,711	8,237	9,387	10,609	11,044

^{1/} Includes raincoats of cotton and manmade fibers only; imports of raincoats of other fibers, not separately reported, are believed to have been small.

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

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>Item</u>
Robes and dressing gowns, not knit:	
Men's and boys'-----	380.00(pt.), -.02(pt.), -.04(pt.), -.05(pt.), -.15, -.18, -.51(pt.), -.63(pt.), -.66(pt.), -.75(pt.), -.84(pt.), -.90(pt.)
Women's, girls', and infants'-----	382.00(pt.), -.02(pt.), -.04(pt.), -.05(pt.), -.15, -.18, -.42(pt.), -.60(pt.), -.63(pt.), -.72(pt.), -.81(pt.), -.87(pt.)

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

U.S. trade position

Consumption of robes and dressing gowns increased from about \$133 million in 1961 to about \$179 million in 1966, with about 4 to 6 percent of the quantity (less in terms of value) supplied by imports during this period. The aggregate value of exports was only about half that of imports during 1961-66.

Description and uses

The articles covered by this summary include men's and boys' lounging robes, smoking jackets, beach robes, bathrobes, and kimonos and women's, girls', and infants' lounging robes, beach robes, bathrobes, dusters, housecoats, brunch or breakfast coats, and kimonos. The wearing apparel of the types listed is particularly for informal wear and does not include apparel such as judicial or religious robes or special graduation robes or gowns. These garments are made of a variety of woven or tufted fabrics of natural and manmade fibers. The most common fabrics are terry cloth, corduroy, flannel, suede cloth, gingham, brocade, crepe, and satin. Cotton, cotton and manmade fiber blends, wool and wool and cotton blends, and manmade fibers are principally used in these fabrics. Knit articles of the type referred to here are included in the summary concerning knit outerwear in this volume.

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U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows (in percent ad valorem and cents per pound):

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Robes and dressing gowns, not knit:			
	Men's and boys':			
	Lace, net, or orna- mented:			
380.00 (pt.) 1/:	Cotton-----	42.5%	41%	35%
380.02 (pt.) 1/:	Wool-----	42.5%	2/	2/
380.04 (pt.) 1/:	Manmade fibers-----	42.5%	2/	2/
380.05 (pt.) 1/:	Other-----	42.5%	38%	21%
	Not ornamented:			
	Cotton, valued each:			
380.15	Not over \$2.50-----	20%	19%	16.5%
380.18	Over \$2.50-----	10%	9.5%	8% 3/
380.51 (pt.)	Other vegetable fibers.	15%	13%	7.5%
	Wool, valued per pound:			
380.63 (pt.)	Not over \$4-----	25¢ + 21%	2/	2/
380.66 (pt.)	Over \$4-----	37.5¢ + 21%	2/	2/
380.75 (pt.)	Silk-----	32.5%	29%	16%
380.84 (pt.)	Manmade fibers-----	25¢ + 27.5%	2/	2/
380.90 (pt.)	Other textile materials.	20%	18%	10%

See footnotes at end of table.

(Percent ad valorem; cents per pound)

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Robes and dressing gowns, not knit--Con. Women's, girls', and infants': Lace, net, or orna- mented:			
382.00 (pt.) 4/	Cotton-----	42.5%	41%	35%
382.02 (pt.) 4/	Wool-----	42.5%	2/	2/
382.04 (pt.) 4/	Manmade fibers-----	42.5%	2/	2/
382.05 (pt.) 4/	Other-----	42.5%	38%	21%
	Not ornamented:			
	Cotton, valued each:			
382.15	Not over \$2.50-----	20%	19%	16.5%
382.18	Over \$2.50-----	10%	9.5%	8% 3/
382.42 (pt.)	Other vegetable fibers.	15%	13%	7.5%
	Wool, valued per pound:			
382.60 (pt.)	Not over \$4-----	25¢ + 21%	2/	2/
382.63 (pt.)	Over \$4-----	37.5¢ + 21%	2/	2/
382.72 (pt.)	Silk-----	32.5%	29%	16%
382.81 (pt.)	Manmade fibers-----	25¢ + 27.5%	2/	2/
382.87 (pt.)	Other textile materials.	20%	18%	10%

1/ TSUS 380.03 was replaced by the 4 TSUS item numbers 380.00, 380.02, 380.04, and 380.05, effective Jan. 1, 1968.

2/ Prior rate not affected by the trade conference.

3/ The final rate for this item becomes effective Jan. 1, 1971.

4/ TSUS 382.03 was replaced by the 4 TSUS item numbers 382.00, 382.02, 382.04, and 382.05, effective Jan. 1, 1968.

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

The prior rates shown in the above tabulation remained unchanged under the Tariff Schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963 through the end of 1967. No concessions were granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations on robes and dressing gowns, not knit, of wool or of manmade fibers in items 380.02, 380.04, 380.63, 380.66, 380.84, 382.02, 382.04, 382.60, 382.63, and 382.81. Concessions on all other robes and dressing gowns, not knit, were granted by the United States. For those of cotton, ornamented or of lace or net in items 380.00 and 382.00, the concession amounted to about 18 percent of the duties; those of cotton, not ornamented (380.15, 380.18, 382.15, and 382.18), 17 to 20 percent of the duties; and those of other vegetable fibers, silk, or "other" textile materials in items 380.05, 380.51, 380.75, 380.90, 382.05, 382.42, 382.72, and 382.87, 50 percent of the duties. All the above concessions are being put into effect in five annual stages, except those for items 380.18 and 382.18, where the final reduction becomes effective January 1, 1971.

For robes and dressing gowns, not knit, not ornamented, of wool or manmade fibers, the average ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty in effect at the end of 1967, based on dutiable imports during 1966, were as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Ad valorem</u> <u>equivalent</u> <u>(percent)</u>
380.63(pt.)-----	30.7
380.66(pt.)-----	27.9
380.84(pt.)-----	41.1
382.60(pt.)-----	<u>1/</u> 28.3
382.63(pt.)-----	25.7
382.81(pt.)-----	34.4

1/ Based on 1965 imports; no imports in 1966.

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Imports of cotton robes and dressing gowns, not knit, have been limited to some degree since 1957. During 1957-61, Japan voluntarily limited her exports of cotton products to the United States. Since October 1961, imports of cotton robes and dressing gowns have been subject to restraint under the Short-Term (Oct. 1, 1961-Sept. 30, 1962) and the current Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (see appendix C to this volume).

U.S. consumption

The U.S. annual consumption of robes and dressing gowns, not knit, increased by 27 percent between 1962 and 1966, from about 3.8 million dozen garments in 1962 to about 4.8 million dozens in 1966. Domestic producers supplied most of the consumption; imports supplied from 4 to 6 percent during the period 1962-66.

Women's, misses', and juniors' robes, dressing gowns, breakfast and brunch coats, and dusters and housecoats constituted about 80 percent of consumption during the period 1961-66; about 10 percent was comprised of men's and boys' robes and dressing gowns, and the remainder consisted of girls', children's, and infants' robes and dressing gowns. The trend since 1958 has been to the less expensive wash and wear robes, resulting in a lower average unit value per garment.

U.S. producers

In 1963, 268 firms with 271 establishments employed 11,889 persons in the production of men's and boys', women's, misses', and juniors' robes and dressing gowns. The corresponding figures in 1954 were 328 establishments with 10,957 employees. Ninety-four percent of all such robes and dressing gown shipments in 1963 were made by these establishments, and the remainder by establishments producing other primary products such as blouses and women's and children's underwear. House dresses were the main secondary product of the robe and dressing gown producers.

About three-fourths of the establishments and three-fifths of the employees were located in the Middle Atlantic States, with much of the remainder in the Southern States. The establishments in the Middle Atlantic States were the smallest, averaging 34 employees per plant and those in the Southern States were the largest, averaging 104 employees per plant. In 1958 New England, rather than the South, was the second most important producing area.

U.S. production and exports

U.S. annual production of robes and dressing gowns, not knit, increased from 3.2 million dozens in 1961 to 4.6 million dozens in 1966 (table 2). During this period, about two-thirds of these garments were cotton or cotton and manmade fiber or wool blends, about one-fifth of manmade fibers, and the remainder, of other fibers, mainly wool or silk. About one-tenth of the robes and dressing gowns were tufted. In 1963, the average unit wholesale values per dozen of robes and dressing gowns were as follows:

<u>Type</u> 1/	<u>Average wholesale value</u> <u>per dozen</u>
Men's and boys'-----	\$60.04
Cotton-----	51.56
Manmade-----	69.98
Other-----	103.58
Women's 2/-----	40.42
Tufted, all fibers-----	57.14
Other, mainly woven-----	38.95
Cotton-----	30.20
Manmade-----	58.71
Other-----	63.29

1/ Data not available for girls' and infants'.

2/ Includes women's, misses', and juniors'.

From 1958 to 1963, the average wholesale value of robes and dressing gowns declined by about \$3 per dozen, primarily because of the increased production of less expensive wash-and-wear garments for women, misses, and juniors.

Based on quantity, annual exports of robes and dressing gowns have been equal to less than 2 percent of production since 1962. Exports in 1966 aggregated 59,000 dozen units, with a value of \$1.9 million. About 90 percent of the value of exports of robes and dressing gowns in 1966 were women's, misses', and children's; the most important markets in that year were the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, and West Germany.

U.S. imports

Imports of robes and dressing gowns, not knit, increased from 116,000 dozens valued at \$2 million in 1961 to 296,000 dozens valued

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at \$4.4 million in 1966. 1/ Most of these garments were of cotton or of manmade fibers during the years 1962-66 as shown below:

Distribution of imports, by fiber, based on the years 1962-64 and 1965-66

Fiber	Percent of total			
	Quantity		Value	
	1962-64	1965-66	1962-64	1965-66
	:	:	:	:
Cotton-----	81	78	64	65
Manmade-----	14	18	15	16
Wool-----	3	3	11	12
Silk-----	2	1	10	7
Total-----	100	100	100	100
	:	:	:	:

Most of the imports since 1958 were not ornamented. Based on quantity, about four-fifths of total robes and dressing gowns imported in 1965-66 were women's, girls', and infants' (table 3); about the same proportion of those made in the United States in 1965 were women's, girls', and infants' (table 2).

In 1966, the major sources of robes and dressing gowns, not knit, were Japan, Hong Kong, Jamaica, and the United Kingdom (table 4). The principal sources of robes and dressing gowns, not knit, by fiber, were as follows:

<u>Fiber</u>	<u>Principal sources</u>
Cotton-----	Japan, Hong Kong, Jamaica
Wool-----	United Kingdom, Japan
Silk-----	Hong Kong
Manmade fibers-----	Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan

Most of the imports of robes and dressing gowns, not knit, of cotton and of manmade fibers were inexpensive relative to comparable domestic items, while those of wool and of silk were as high or higher in price than comparable domestic items. Cotton robes and dressing gowns, not knit, were imported mostly in the "not over \$2.50 each" class and those of wool, mostly in the "over \$4 per pound" class.

1/ Data not available for girls' and infants'.

Table 1.--Robes and dressing gowns, not knit: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-66

(Quantity in thousands of dozens; value in thousands of dollars)						
Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports <u>2/</u>	Exports <u>3/</u>	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption	
Quantity						
1961-----	3,188	<u>4/</u> 116	<u>5/</u>	<u>5/</u>	<u>5/</u>	
1962-----	3,697	158	69	3,786		4
1963-----	4,091	168	39	4,220		4
1964-----	4,028	188	51	4,165		5
1965-----	4,417	238	58	4,597		5
1966-----	4,560	296	59	4,797		6
Value						
1961-----	133,300	<u>4/</u> 2,100	<u>5/</u>	<u>5/</u>	<u>5/</u>	
1962-----	150,100	2,476	2,100	150,476		1
1963-----	169,000	3,066	1,400	170,666		2
1964-----	166,400	3,481	1,850	168,031		2
1965-----	173,700	3,700	1,806	175,594		2
1966-----	179,400	4,408	1,923	181,885		2

1/ Production data include garments of knit fabrics, but most are of fabrics, not knit; value shown is value of shipments, partly estimated for 1963 and estimated for other years.

2/ Partly estimated for 1961-63.

3/ Partly estimated for 1962-64.

4/ Excludes imports of garments of silk.

5/ Not available.

Source: Production quantity compiled from statistics of the National Cotton Council of America; other are official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

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Table 2.--Robes and dressing gowns, not knit: 1/
U.S. production, by type, 1961-66

(In thousands of dozens)

Type	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Men's and boys'-----	371	425	467	458	477	501
Women's <u>2/</u> -----	2,553	2,977	3,300	3,251	3,584	3,685
Girls' and infants' <u>3/</u> ---	264	295	324	319	356	374
Total-----	3,188	3,697	4,091	4,028	4,417	4,560

1/ Includes garments of knit fabrics, but most of the garments are of fabrics, not knit.

2/ Includes misses' and juniors'.

3/ Includes children's.

Source: Compiled from statistics of the National Cotton Council of America.

Table 3.--Robes and dressing gowns, not knit: U.S. imports for consumption, by type, 1965 and 1966

Type	Quantity		Value	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozens</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozens</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
Total-----	238	296	3,700	4,408
Ornamented-----	20	48	220	417
Not ornamented, total-----	218	248	3,480	3,991
Cotton-----	191	223	2,359	2,821
Wool-----	8	6	504	421
Silk-----	3	4	297	303
Manmade fibers-----	16	15	320	446
Men's and boys', total 1/-----	44	48	1,252	1,393
Ornamented, all fibers-----	2/	2	10	22
Not ornamented:				
Cotton, total-----	32	35	678	855
Not over \$2.50 each-----	25	28	313	438
Over \$2.50 each-----	7	7	365	417
Wool, total-----	7	6	452	395
Not over \$4 per pound--	4	3	206	142
Over \$4 per pound-----	3	3	246	253
Manmade fibers-----	5	5	112	121
Women's, girls', and				
infants', total 3/-----	194	248	2,448	3,015
Ornamented, all fibers-----	20	46	210	395
Not ornamented:				
Cotton, total-----	159	188	1,681	1,966
Not over \$2.50 each-----	156	185	1,548	1,791
Over \$2.50 each-----	3	3	133	175
Wool, total-----	1	2/	52	26
Not over \$4 per pound--	2/	-	33	-
Over \$4 per pound-----	2/	2/	19	26
Silk-----	3	4	297	303
Manmade fibers-----	11	10	208	325

1/ Excludes small quantities of garments of silk and of vegetable fibers except cotton. 2/ Less than 500 dozens.

3/ Excludes small quantities of garments of vegetable fibers except cotton.

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

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Table 4.--Robes and dressing gowns, not knit: U.S. imports
for consumption, by principal sources, 1962-66

Source	1962 ^{1/}	1963 ^{1/}	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 dozens)				
Japan-----	67	72	65	86	78
Hong Kong-----	69	54	45	64	85
Jamaica-----	2	15	20	14	42
United Kingdom-----	3	3	3	3	3
All other-----	17	24	55	71	88
Total-----	158	168	188	238	296
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan-----	1,076	1,137	1,194	1,568	1,488
Hong Kong-----	708	751	749	880	1,274
Jamaica-----	82	447	539	172	349
United Kingdom-----	232	262	302	283	286
All other-----	378	469	697	797	1,011
Total-----	2,476	3,066	3,481	3,700	4,408
	Unit value (per dozen) ^{2/}				
Japan-----	\$16.17	\$15.82	\$18.35	\$18.29	\$19.17
Hong Kong-----	10.21	13.98	16.68	13.79	14.97
Jamaica-----	32.91	29.39	27.86	11.97	8.27
United Kingdom-----	83.95	81.69	90.27	87.40	86.45
All other-----	22.43	19.44	12.55	11.27	11.48
Average-----	15.67	18.24	18.50	15.56	14.87

^{1/} Includes estimate for silk.

^{2/} Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Men's and boys' shirts, not knit-----	380.00(pt.), -.02(pt.), -.04(pt.), -.05(pt.), -.27, -.51(pt.), -.63(pt.), -.66(pt.), -.75(pt.), -.84(pt.), -.90(pt.)
Infants' shirts, not knit-----	382.00(pt.), -.02(pt.), -.04(pt.), -.05(pt.), -.33(pt.), -.42(pt.), -.60(pt.), -.63(pt.), -.72(pt.), -.81(pt.), -.87(pt.)

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

U.S. trade position

U.S. annual imports of men's and boys' business, sport, work, and uniform shirts and of infants' shirts have in recent years substantially exceeded exports. Based on quantity, imports (with an aggregate value of about \$52 million) supplied about 12 percent of the U.S. 1966 consumption of such shirts.

Description and uses

Dress and business shirts are worn on social and business occasions when some degree of formality is desired. The collars are designed to be buttoned and to be worn with neckties. While sport, work, and uniform shirts are usually made in a limited size selection such as small, medium, large, and extra large, dress shirts are produced in a full assortment of collar and sleeve lengths. Dress shirts are made of such fabrics as broadcloth, poplin, oxford, batiste, madras, printcloth, and light-weight chambrays. Cotton has been the traditional material for dress shirts; but the greater frequency of travel and the desire to avoid laundering have made polyester fiber and cotton easy care and permanent press shirts increasingly popular in recent years.

Sport shirts are worn mainly for leisure or casual occasions, but some are worn to work in certain occupations. These shirts are made in a number of styles, fabric designs, and colors. The fabrics most popular in sport shirts are gingham, flannels, corduroys,

broadcloths, madras, and seersuckers. Cotton, wool, manmade fibers, and fiber blends are popular in sport shirt fabrics. Uniform shirts are worn by a number of civilian employees as well as by the military. Most of such shirts are made of cotton. Infants' shirts, worn by boys 6 years old or less, are generally made of the same materials as men's and boys' shirts.

Work shirts, not knit, are usually worn by men and boys engaged in manual work. Such shirts are made of sturdy fabrics such as twills, chambrays, denims, and flannels. Cotton is the most-used fiber. These shirts are usually sewn with double- or triple-needle stitching for strength.

Men's and boys' knit shirts are covered by the Knit Outerwear summary in this volume.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows (in percent ad valorem and cents per pound):

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Men's and boys' shirts, not knit:			
	Lace, net, or orna- mented:			
380.00 (pt.) 1/	Cotton-----	42.5%	41%	35%
380.02 (pt.) 1/	Wool-----	42.5%	2/	2/
380.04 (pt.) 1/	Manmade fibers-----	42.5%	2/	2/
380.05 (pt.) 1/	Other-----	42.5%	38%	21%
	Not ornamented:			
380.27	Cotton-----	25%	24%	21%
380.51 (pt.) :	Other vegetable fibers:	15%	13%	7.5%

See footnotes at end of table.

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(Percent ad valorem; cents per pound)					
TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)		
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972	
	Men's and boys' shirts, not knit--Con.				
	Not ornamented--Con.				
	Wool, valued per lb.:				
380.63	Not over \$4-----	25¢ +	2/	2/	
(pt.)		21%			
380.66	Over \$4-----	37.5¢	2/	2/	
(pt.)		+ 21%			
380.75	Silk-----	32.5%	29%	16%	
(pt.)					
380.84	Manmade fibers-----	25¢ +	2/	2/	
(pt.)		27.5%			
380.90	Other textile	20%	18%	10%	
(pt.)	materials.				
	Infants' 3/ shirts, not knit:				
	Lace, net, or orna- mented:				
382.00	Cotton-----	42.5%	41%	35%	
(pt.) 4/					
382.02	Wool-----	42.5%	2/	2/	
(pt.) 4/					
382.04	Manmade fibers-----	42.5%	2/	2/	
(pt.) 4/					
382.05	Other-----	42.5%	38%	21%	
(pt.) 4/					
	Not ornamented:				
382.33	Cotton-----	20%	19%	16.5%	
(pt.)					
382.42	Other vegetable fibers:	15%	13%	7.5%	
(pt.)					
	Wool, valued per lb.:				
382.60	Not over \$4-----	25¢ +	2/	2/	
(pt.)		21%			
382.63	Over \$4-----	37.5¢	2/	2/	
(pt.)		+ 21%			

See footnotes at end of table.

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(Percent ad valorem; cents per pound)					
TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)		
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972	
	Infants' <u>3</u> / shirts, not knit--Con.				
	Not ornamented--Con.				
382.72 (pt.)	Silk-----	32.5%	29%	16%	
382.81 (pt.)	Manmade fibers-----	25¢ + 27.5%	<u>2</u> / 18%	<u>2</u> / 10%	
382.87 (pt.)	Other textile materials.	20%	18%	10%	

1/ TSUS 380.03 was replaced by the 4 TSUS item numbers 380.00, 380.02, 380.04, and 380.05, effective Jan. 1, 1968.

2/ Prior rate not affected by the trade conference.

3/ Defined (see headnote 2(a) TSUS schedule 3, pt. 6 in appendix A) as children, regardless of their sex, up to and including 6 years old.

4/ TSUS 382.03 was replaced by the 4 TSUS item numbers 382.00, 382.02, 382.04, and 382.05, effective Jan. 1, 1968.

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

The prior rates shown in the preceding tabulation remained unchanged under the Tariff Schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963 through the end of 1967. No concessions were granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations on men's, boys', and infants' shirts, not knit, of wool or of manmade fibers in items 380.02, 380.04, 380.63, 380.66, 380.84, 382.02, 382.04, 382.60, 382.63, and 382.81. Concessions on all other shirts, not knit, covered here were granted by the United States. For those of cotton, ornamented or of lace of net in items 380.00 and 382.00, the concession amounted to about 18 percent of the duties; for those of cotton, not ornamented in items 380.27 and 382.33, 16 and 17 percent, respectively, of the duties; and for those of other vegetable fibers, silk, or "other" textile materials in items 380.05, 380.51, 380.75, 380.90, 382.05, 382.42, 382.72, and 382.87, 50 percent of the duties.

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All the above concessions are being put into effect in five annual stages.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty in effect at the end of 1967, based on 1966 dutiable imports of men's and boys' shirts, not knit, of wool or manmade fibers were as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Ad valorem</u> <u>equivalent</u> <u>(percent)</u>
380.63(pt.)-----	31.1
380.66(pt.)-----	28.2
380.84(pt.)-----	36.5

Data are not available on imports of infants' shirts of wool or of manmade fibers, TSUS items 382.60(pt.), 382.63(pt.), and 382.81(pt.).

Cotton shirt imports have been limited to some degree since 1957. During 1957-61, Japan voluntarily limited her exports of cotton products to the United States. Since October 1961, imports of cotton shirts have been subject to restraint under the Short-Term (October 1961-September 1962) and the current Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (see appendix C to this volume).

U.S. consumption

U.S. annual consumption of men's and boys' dress and business, sport, work, and uniform shirts increased sharply during the 1961-66 period, particularly from 1961 to 1962 and from 1963 to 1964. Consumption increased from 35 million dozens in 1961 to 46 million dozens in 1966 (table 1). Such factors as the rise in population, higher incomes, desire for larger, diversified wardrobes, more jobs requiring dress shirts, and the popularity of leisure wear have contributed to this upward trend in consumption. In 1966, the consumption of work shirts amounted to about 4.2 million dozens compared with 3.7 million dozens in 1961. Since 1950, there has been a leveling out in work shirt consumption attributable to the partial substitution of sport shirts for work shirts for wear on "blue collar" jobs and for wear around the home.

Many of the shirts sold in this country are highly advertised, brand-name products. Most men's dress shirts sell at retail for less than \$6 each; most sport shirts for less than \$8 each; and most work shirts, for less than \$5 each. Most boys' shirts sell at retail for less than \$4 each.

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U.S. producers

In 1963, some 659 firms with 113,193 employees in 834 establishments produced men's and boys' dress, sport, and uniform shirts and nightwear. Of these firms, 19, each with sales volume of \$10 million or more, accounted for about 58 percent of U.S. sales. The producers include firms that produce well-known brand name shirts and those that produce store brand and lesser known brand shirts.

Most of the producers are located in the Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, and East South Central regions. There are more establishments in the Middle Atlantic region, particularly New York, than in the Southern regions but they are smaller in size than those located in the South. The individual Southern establishments employ, on the average, about 212 persons compared with about 79 in the Middle Atlantic region. Growth in shirt manufacture has occurred mainly in the South Atlantic and East South Central States. More liberal depreciation rates for tax purposes have contributed toward inducing producers to invest in new plants and equipment. Increased sewing speeds of the newer machines, labor-saving devices, improved warehousing techniques, and the use of data processing equipment for keeping records and scheduling production and sales have improved production and marketing efficiency.

There were 439 establishments in 1963 with 62,477 employees classified in SIC 2328, "Work clothing." About 15 percent of the total value of their shipments that year consisted of work shirts. Many of these firms have diversified by adding a broad variety of sportswear, including that made of knit fabrics.

U.S. production

U.S. annual production of men's and boys' dress and business, sport, work, and uniform shirts increased from 34 million dozens in 1961 to 41 million dozens in 1966 (table 2). The value of shipments of men's and boys' shirts increased from \$753 million in 1961 to \$949 million in 1965 (1966 data are not available). The production of both dress and business shirts and of sport shirts increased during the 1961-66 period; sport shirt production accounted for about two-thirds of the total dress and sport shirt output. Cotton was the major fiber used in all shirts, but cotton and polyester fiber blends in wash and wear and permanent press dress and sport shirts have been used in larger amounts, particularly since 1965. Shirts with nationally-advertised brand names have accounted for one-third to two-fifths of the dress shirts sold in this country since 1961, but for a substantially smaller share of the sport shirts.

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Men's and boys' work shirt production increased from 3.7 million dozens in 1961 to 4.2 million dozens in 1966; however, production in 1966 was about the same as in 1958. The value of shipments increased from \$79 million in 1961 to an estimated \$101 million in 1965 (1966 value data are not available). Most of the work shirts produced were of cotton.

U.S. exports

In terms of quantity, between 1 and 2 percent of the men's and boys' shirts produced in the United States in the 1961-66 period were exported. Exports in 1966 were 501,000 dozens valued at \$9.7 million. In 1966, exports of cotton shirts were about 75 percent of total dress and sport shirt exports, based on quantity. Prior to 1965, data were available only on cotton shirt exports. Annual exports of cotton dress and sport shirts averaged about 204,000 dozens valued at \$5.1 million during the period 1961-64 compared with 262,000 dozens valued at \$6.1 million in 1958. The principal export markets in 1966 were Mexico, Hong Kong, Canada, the Netherlands Antilles, and Kuwait.

In 1966, exports of work shirts, not knit, totaled 34,000 dozens compared to an estimated 26,000 dozens in 1958 and were equivalent to less than 1 percent of work shirt production. Mexico was the principal market in 1966, but the value of exports amounted to only \$144,000.

U.S. imports

Imports of men's and boys' dress and business, sport, work, and uniform shirts supplied about 12 percent of the quantity of apparent consumption in 1966, this proportion representing a peak for post-World War II years. Imports increased from 2 million dozens in 1961 to 5.5 million dozens in 1966 (table 1), and their value rose from \$14.2 million to \$51.5 million. About 70 percent of the dress and sport shirts imported in 1966 were made of cotton and most were not ornamented. About two-fifths of the imports were dress shirts and nearly three-fifths were sport shirts. The imported dress and sport shirts are comparable to the lower- and medium-priced shirts produced in this country. These imported shirts compete mainly with the non-brand or store brand shirts of U.S. manufacture. Import competition has been greatest with domestic producers of men's dress shirts and boys' sport shirts; about half of the imported cotton sport shirts were for boys. Imports of men's cotton dress shirts were equivalent to about 14 percent and 22 percent of domestic production in 1965

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and 1966, respectively, and boys' cotton sport shirts, to about 20 percent and 28 percent of domestic production, respectively, in these years, as shown below:

Kind	Production		Imports <u>1/</u>		Ratio of imports to production	
	1965	1966 <u>2/</u>	1965	1966	1965	1966
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozens</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozens</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozens</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozens</u>	Percent	Percent
Cotton dress and business shirts: <u>3/</u>						
Men's-----	8,324	4,866	1,163	1,077	14	22
Boys'-----	1,478	1,135	150	197	10	17
Cotton sport shirts:						
Men's-----	14,299	11,050	1,078	1,249	8	11
Boys'-----	5,401	4,444	1,106	1,236	20	28

1/ Excludes small amount of ornamented cotton shirts.

2/ Partly estimated.

3/ Excludes uniform shirts.

The average foreign values per dozen of imported men's and boys' cotton dress and sport shirts during 1965 and 1966 are shown below. These prices, with the duty, freight, insurance and other charges added, were still substantially lower than the wholesale prices for most of the domestically produced shirts.

Commodity	Average foreign value per dozen					
	All countries		Japan		Hong Kong	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
Dress shirts of cotton: <u>1/</u>						
Men's-----	\$9.74	\$9.57	\$9.54	\$9.41	\$9.92	\$9.86
Boys'-----	6.31	6.39	5.90	5.38	8.38	8.27
Sport shirts of cotton: <u>1/</u>						
Men's-----	10.62	9.34	11.17	11.96	10.12	9.65
Boys'-----	5.74	6.03	7.07	7.74	5.84	6.23

1/ Excludes small quantities of ornamented cotton shirts.

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Imports of work shirts were virtually insignificant; nearly all those imported during 1961-66 were of cotton.

Over one-fourth of the shirts imported in 1966 were in chief value of manmade fibers; imports of shirts of these fibers were over seven times as large in 1966 as in 1964. Imports of dress shirts in chief value of manmade fibers in 1966 were mainly of polyester fiber and cotton blends. Most of the wool shirts imported during the years 1964-66 were valued at not over \$4 per pound (table 3). Imports of shirts of other fibers are very small.

In 1966, Japan and Hong Kong supplied about two-thirds of the shirt imports; Jamaica, Taiwan, and the Republic of Korea supplied most of the remainder (table 4). Imports of sport shirts from India, mostly of bleeding madras, increased from 5,000 dozens in 1963 to 89,000 dozens in 1965, but declined to 32,000 dozens in 1966.

Table 1.--Men's, boys', and infants' shirts, not knit: 1/ U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-66

(Quantity in thousands of dozens; value in thousands of dollars)						
Year	Production <u>2/</u>	Imports <u>3/</u>	Exports <u>4/</u>	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption	
Quantity						
1961-----	33,605	<u>5/</u> 1,961	<u>6/</u> 236	35,330		6
1962-----	37,287	<u>7/</u> 2,936	218	40,005		7
1963-----	37,279	3,198	213	40,264		8
1964-----	39,451	3,796	216	43,031		9
1965-----	40,675	4,132	<u>8/</u> 486	44,321		9
1966-----	<u>9/</u> 40,748	5,521	<u>8/</u> 501	45,768		12
Value						
1961-----	752,690	<u>5/</u> 14,192	<u>6/</u> 5,668	761,214		2
1962-----	850,643	<u>7/</u> 21,899	5,278	867,264		3
1963-----	861,428	25,359	5,584	881,203		3
1964-----	892,050	32,682	5,404	919,328		4
1965-----	948,682	37,423	<u>8/</u> 8,509	977,596		4
1966-----	<u>10/</u>	51,514	<u>8/</u> 9,726	<u>10/</u>	<u>10/</u>	

1/ Includes dress, sport, work and uniform shirts.

2/ Includes shirts of knit purchased fabric, not separately reported.

3/ Excludes shirts of vegetable fibers except cotton and of silk.

4/ Includes cotton shirts only in 1962-64.

5/ Includes cotton shirts only, which probably accounted for 90 percent or more of total imports.

6/ Includes estimates for cotton shirts.

7/ Excludes shirts, ornamented, of wool.

8/ Includes all the major fibers, of which cotton accounted for about 80 percent in 1965 and 75 percent in 1966, based on quantity.

9/ Partly estimated.

10/ Not available.

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

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Table 2.--Men's, boys', and infants' shirts, not knit: 1/
U.S. production, by kind, 1961-66

(In thousands of dozens)						
Kind	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Total-----	33,605	37,287	37,279	39,451	40,675	40,748
Dress shirts,						
total <u>2/</u> -----	8,689	10,589	10,589	11,657	12,261	12,530
Men's-----	7,614	9,179	9,179	9,940	10,672	10,930
Boys'-----	1,075	1,410	1,410	1,717	1,589	<u>3/</u> 1,600
Sport shirts,						
total-----	20,298	22,057	22,057	22,958	23,446	22,897
Men's-----	14,703	15,964	15,964	16,957	17,539	16,897
Boys'-----	5,595	6,093	6,093	6,001	5,907	<u>3/</u> 6,000
Work shirts,						
total-----	3,687	3,653	3,786	3,769	4,029	4,221
Men's-----	3,620	3,597	3,742	3,658	3,906	4,096
Boys'-----	67	56	44	111	123	<u>3/</u> 125
Uniform shirts-----	931	1,031	847	1,067	939	<u>3/</u> 1,100
All shirts chiefly						
of cotton,						
total-----	29,623	33,021	32,950	34,277	33,919	33,715
Dress-----	8,135	9,333	9,537	10,530	9,802	<u>3/</u> 10,024
Sport-----	17,055	19,284	19,041	19,367	19,700	<u>4/</u> 18,970
Uniform-----	857	897	737	875	751	<u>3/</u> 880
Work-----	3,576	3,507	3,635	3,505	3,666	<u>3/</u> 3,841

1/ Includes dress, sport, work, and uniform shirts.

2/ Includes dress shirts of knit fabric, not separately reported.

3/ Estimated.

4/ Partly estimated.

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

Table 3.--Men's, boys', and infants' shirts, not knit: 1/ U.S. imports for consumption, by type and fiber, 1964-66

Type and fiber	Quantity			Value		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
	<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>dozens</u>	<u>dozens</u>	<u>dozens</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Total, ornamented and not ornamented-----	3,796	4,132	5,521	32,682	37,423	51,514
Dress, total-----	1,389	1,610	2,276	13,739	15,397	22,326
Cotton-----	1,270	1,317	1,278	12,114	12,313	11,597
Manmade fibers-----	119	293	998	1,626	3,084	10,729
Sport, total-----	2,336	2,492	3,206	18,271	21,657	28,845
Cotton-----	2,157	2,188	2,516	15,094	17,163	19,218
Wool-----	98	145	175	2,467	3,531	4,266
Manmade fibers-----	81	159	515	710	963	5,361
Work, total-----	71	30	39	672	368	343
Ornamented, total-----	49	107	117	278	428	471
Dress-----	11	17	30	62	103	142
Sport-----	38	90	87	212	322	329
Work-----	2/	2/	-	4	3	-
Not ornamented, total--	3,747	4,025	5,404	32,404	36,995	51,043
Dress, total-----	1,378	1,593	2,246	13,678	15,294	22,184
Cotton-----	1,261	1,314	1,274	12,065	12,281	11,565
Manmade fibers-----	117	279	972	1,613	3,013	10,619
Sport, total-----	2,298	2,402	3,119	18,058	21,336	28,516
Cotton-----	2,140	2,184	2,485	15,008	17,143	19,124
Wool, total-----	97	145	175	2,449	3,531	4,266
Not over \$4 per lb-----	93	141	158	2,234	3,346	3,575
Over \$4 per lb-----	4	4	17	215	185	691
Manmade fibers-----	61	73	459	601	662	5,126
Work-----	71	30	39	668	365	343

1/ Includes dress, sport, work, and uniform shirts; excludes silk shirts and shirts of vegetable fibers except cotton.

2/ Less than 500 dozens.

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

Note.--In a few instances, the data do not add to the totals shown because of rounding.

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Table 4.--Men's, boys', and infants' shirts, not knit: 1/ U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1962-66

Source	1962 2/	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 dozens)				
Japan-----	934	1,237	1,397	1,448	1,909
Hong Kong-----	1,237	1,047	1,291	1,315	1,865
Republic of Korea-----	31	137	52	200	281
Jamaica-----	329	352	406	415	392
Taiwan-----	353	218	275	333	339
All other-----	52	207	375	3/ 421	4/ 735
Total-----	2,936	3,198	3,796	4,132	5,521
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan-----	8,111	11,599	13,332	15,056	21,331
Hong Kong-----	9,485	8,086	11,475	12,402	17,869
Republic of Korea-----	133	556	303	1,444	2,529
Jamaica-----	1,680	1,711	2,332	2,203	2,070
Taiwan-----	1,630	1,042	1,612	1,895	2,049
All other-----	860	2,365	3,628	3/ 4,423	4/ 5,666
Total-----	21,899	25,359	32,682	37,423	51,514
	Unit value (per dozen) 5/				
Japan-----	\$8.68	\$9.38	\$9.54	\$10.40	\$11.17
Hong Kong-----	7.67	7.72	8.89	9.43	9.58
Republic of Korea-----	4.27	4.06	5.77	7.22	9.00
Jamaica-----	5.11	4.87	5.75	5.31	5.28
Taiwan-----	4.62	4.78	5.86	5.69	6.05
All other-----	16.54	11.43	9.67	10.51	7.71
Average-----	7.46	7.91	8.61	9.04	9.33

1/ Includes dress, sport, work, and uniform shirts; excludes shirts of vegetable fibers except cotton and of silk.

2/ Excludes shirts of ornamented wool.

3/ Includes 89 thousand dozens, valued at 1,562 thousand dollars, from India, and 87 thousand dozens, valued at 591 thousand dollars, from Malaysia.

4/ Includes 264 thousand dozens, valued at 1,350 thousand dollars, from Belgium and Luxembourg; 140 thousand dozens, valued at 1,123 thousand dollars, from Malaysia; and 32 thousand dozens, valued at 502 thousand dollars, from India.

5/ Calculated from the unrounded data.

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

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Men's and boys' separate trousers and outer shorts, not knit	380.00(pt.), -.02(pt.), -.04(pt.), -.05(pt.), -.39(pt.), -.51(pt.); -.63(pt.), -.66(pt.), -.75(pt.), -.84(pt.), -.90(pt.)

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

U.S. trade position

Both domestic production and imports of men's and boys' separate trousers and outer shorts have increased significantly since 1961. Imports supplied about 6 percent of the quantity of U.S. consumption in 1966; exports were equivalent to about 1 percent of the estimated value of domestic shipments of about \$1.3 billion in 1965.

Description and uses

Men's and boys' separate trousers, slacks, and outer shorts of textile materials, not knit, covered here, are sold as individual units.

The types of separate trousers covered in this summary include dress, casual or sports, work pants, dungarees, waistband overalls, and trousers worn with uniforms. Separate dress and sport trousers are usually worn with a sport coat, an outdoor jacket, a sweater, or with only a shirt. Dress trousers are tailored, generally higher priced than casual trousers, and commonly made of high-quality woolen or worsted fabrics. Casual trousers, usually nontailored, are often made of cotton, a blend of different manmade fibers, or a blend of cotton or wool and manmade fibers. Work pants, dungarees, and waistband overalls are nontailored and are made mainly of cotton. Most outer shorts are made of cotton or blends of cotton and manmade fibers. Most trousers are made of such fabrics as sateens, chinos, denims, twills, tweeds, flannels, shetlands, coverts, gabardines, novelty fabrics, hopsacking, bengalines, poplins, and tropical worsteds.

Outer shorts are usually worn with some type of outer shirt. They are generally made of such fabrics as twills, macrās, denims, gingham, sateens, and poplins. The use of trousers or outer shorts

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made of lace or net is practically nil. The ornamented articles covered in this summary, which contain such decorations as embroidered designs or braid, are also of negligible importance in the trade.

Separate trousers for boys under 6 years old are covered in other summaries in this volume. Also, coveralls and bib overalls are covered in another summary "Wearing apparel, not knit, not elsewhere covered," in this volume.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 2 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows (in percent ad valorem and cents per pound):

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Men's or boys' trousers and outer shorts, not knit:			
	Ornamented:			
380.00 (pt.) 1/	Cotton-----	42.5%	41%	35%
380.02 (pt.) 1/	Wool-----	42.5%	2/	2/
380.04 (pt.) 1/	Manmade fibers-----	42.5%	2/	2/
380.05 (pt.) 1/	Other-----	42.5%	38%	21%
	Not ornamented:			
380.39 (pt.)	Cotton-----	20%	19%	16.5%
380.51 (pt.)	Other vegetable fibers--	15%	13%	7.5%
	Wool, valued per lb.:			
380.63 (pt.)	Not over \$4-----	25¢ + 21%	2/	2/
380.66 (pt.)	Over \$4-----	37.5¢ + 21%	2/	2/
380.75 (pt.)	Silk-----	32.5%	29%	16%

See footnotes at end of table.

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TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Men's or boys' trousers and outer shorts, not knit--Con.			
	Not ornamented--Con.			
380.84 (pt.)	Manmade fibers-----	25¢ + 27.5%	2/	2/
380.90 (pt.)	Other textile materials-----	20%	18%	10%

1/ TSUS 380.03 was replaced by the 4 TSUS item numbers 380.00, 380.02, 380.04, and 380.05, effective Jan. 1, 1968.

2/ Prior rate not affected by the trade conference.

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

The prior rates shown in the preceding tabulation remained unchanged under the Tariff Schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963 through the end of 1967. No concessions were granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations on men's and boys' trousers and outer shorts of wool or of manmade fibers in items 380.02, 380.04, 380.63, 380.66, and 380.84.

Concessions on all other men's and boys' trousers and shorts covered here were granted by the United States. For those of cotton, ornamented, in item 380.00, the concession amounted to about 18 percent of the duty; those of cotton, not ornamented in item 380.39, 17 percent of the duty; and those of other vegetable fibers, silk, or "other" textile materials in items 380.05, 380.51, 380.75, and 380.90, 50 percent of the duties. All the above concessions are being put into effect in five annual stages.

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The average ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty in effect at the end of 1967, based on dutiable imports of men's and boys' trousers and shorts of wool or manmade fibers during 1966, were as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Ad valorem equivalent (Percent)</u>
380.63(pt.)-----	28.6
380.66(pt.)-----	26.2
380.84(pt.)-----	36.5

Imports of men's and boys' cotton trousers and outer shorts have been limited to some degree since 1957. During 1957-61, Japan voluntarily limited her exports of cotton products to the United States. Since October 1961, imports of cotton garments covered here have been subject to restraint under the Short-Term (October 1961-September 1962) and the current Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (see appendix C to this volume).

U.S. consumption

The annual U.S. consumption of men's and boys' separate trousers and outer shorts, not knit, has increased fairly steadily during the past decade. Consumption rose from 344 million pairs in 1961 to 449 million pairs in 1966. Imports have supplied about 6 percent of consumption since 1962 (table 1). The rising popularity of casual wear contributed largely to the increased consumption of separate dress and sport trousers and outer shorts. Consumption of work pants has declined, but consumption of dungarees and waistband overalls has increased since 1961. Such developments as wash-and-wear, stretch, and durable press fabrics have also contributed to the popularity of separate trousers and outer shorts. Men's outer shorts (particularly "Bermuda shorts"), formerly rarely worn in the United States, have come into increasing acceptance in recent years.

U.S. producers

Some 669 firms with 735 establishments employing 73,848 persons produced men's and boys' separate dress and sport trousers and outer shorts as their primary products in 1963 (SIC 2327). These establishments accounted for about three-fourths of the total shipments of these garments; they produce secondary products such as sport coats and jackets, shirts, and heavy outerwear jackets. About three-fifths of these establishments are jobbers or contractors. Some

producers formerly specializing in work clothing have become large volume producers of slacks and outer shorts. The remainder of the shipments were made by producers whose primary products were men's and boys' suits and coats, work clothing, women's outerwear, and other apparel.

Since 1958, the greatest growth in employment and value added by manufacture by producers of men's and boys' separate trousers and outer shorts (SIC 2327) has occurred in the South Atlantic and South Central States, particularly Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas. Forty-five percent of these establishments were located in the Middle Atlantic States in 1963, but the largest plants measured by number of employees or value added by manufacture, were in the South Central States, as shown below; producers in the South Central States accounted for 45 percent of total employees and 41 percent of value added by manufacture in that year.

	:	:	Number of	:	Value added by
	:	Number	employees	:	manufacture
Geographic area	:	of estab-	Average	:	Average
	:	lishments:	Total	:	Total
	:	:	per estab-	:	per estab-
	:	:	lishment	:	lishment
	:	:	:	:	<u>1,000</u>
	:	:	:	:	<u>dollars</u>
United States,	:	:	:	:	:
total-----	:	735	73,848	100	383,134
Middle Atlantic	:	:	:	:	:
States-----	:	331	14,042	42	84,427
South Atlantic	:	:	:	:	:
States-----	:	104	16,251	156	82,743
East South	:	:	:	:	:
Central States---	:	73	20,590	282	88,847
West South	:	:	:	:	:
Central States---	:	53	12,531	236	68,885
All other	:	:	:	:	:
States-----	:	174	10,434	60	58,232
	:	:	:	:	:

In 1963, there were 301 firms with 439 establishments and 62,477 employees producing work pants, dungarees, waistband overalls, and other work clothing. The establishments were concentrated in the South Central and South Atlantic States.

Although producers of trousers and outer shorts have used sewing machines with new innovations and with increased sewing speeds and modernized warehousing techniques, labor costs are still considered to be relatively high even in the most efficient plants, mainly because of the large number of individual operations required in cutting, sewing, and finishing the garments.

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U.S. production and exports

The annual U.S. production of men's and boys' trousers and outer shorts increased from about 331 million pairs in 1961 to 436 million pairs in 1966. The value of shipments increased from about \$925 million in 1961 to \$1,330 million in 1965 (1966 data not available). Over 90 percent of the quantity of men's and boys' dress and sport trousers and outer shorts produced in the 1961-66 period consisted of trousers; the remainder consisted of outer shorts. About two-thirds of the production of dress and sport trousers were men's, and one-third were boys' (table 2).

The production of men's dress and sport trousers, excluding trousers for uniforms, increased from about 99 million pairs in 1961 to 142 million pairs in 1965. About nine-tenths of these garments were made from cotton, manmade fibers, or blends thereof and most of the remainder, from wool or wool blended with other fibers. The production of boys' dress and sport trousers increased from about 50 million pairs in 1961 to 58 million pairs in 1965. These trousers were mainly of cotton, manmade fibers, and cotton or manmade fiber blends. Production of trousers for men's and boys' uniforms, which includes output for military needs, rose from 5 million pairs in 1961 to 13 million pairs in 1965.

The production of men's dress shorts rose from about 5 million pairs in 1961 to 9 million pairs in 1965, but production of boys' dress shorts was lower in 1965 than in any year since 1961. Most of the men's and boys' dress shorts produced during 1961-65 were made of cotton or cotton blended with manmade fibers.

Nearly three-fifths of the men's dress and sport trousers produced in the 1964-65 period were priced at wholesale at less than \$4.25 per pair. Average wholesale prices of boys' trousers were \$2 to \$3 less than those of men's trousers. Trousers of cotton, blends of cotton and manmade fibers, or blends of different manmade fibers accounted for most of the low-priced trousers; trousers of wool or blends of wool and other fibers were generally priced higher.

Output of work pants decreased from 76 million units in 1961 to 73 million units in 1965, while dungarees and waistband overalls production increased from 91 million units in 1961 to 118 million units in 1965. Most of these garments were of cotton.

Complete data on U.S. exports of men's and boys' trousers and outer shorts are not available for years prior to 1965. It is estimated, however, that the exports in 1961-64 amounted to 1 to 2 percent of domestic production. In 1966, exports amounted to 13 million units, equivalent to 3 percent of production, and were valued

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at \$18.8 million; the principal markets were Belgium, Canada, France, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles, West Germany, and Sweden. Exports have had unit values considerably higher than those of imports, and have included style items that have become increasingly more in demand in many foreign markets.

U.S. imports.

Imports of men's and boys' separate trousers and outer shorts, not knit, increased from 13 million pairs, valued at \$13 million, in 1961 to 29 million pairs, valued at \$28 million, in 1965; they declined to 26 million pairs, valued at \$27 million, in 1966. Based on quantity, the imports in 1961 were equivalent to 4 percent of domestic consumption, and in 1966, to 6 percent. No data are available on the composition of imports between separate trousers and outer shorts or between dress and sport trousers as compared with work trousers, dungarees, and waistband overalls.

In terms of quantity, 66 percent of the trousers and outer shorts imported in 1965 and 73 percent of those imported in 1966 were of cotton (table 3). Cotton's share increased and manmade fiber's share decreased between 1965 and 1966, a reversal of the pattern of the preceding 5-year period. About two-thirds of the garments of cotton were boys' and one-third were men's during 1963-66. Most of the imported cotton trousers and outer shorts were not ornamented.

Between 1962 and 1965, imports of wool and cotton separate trousers and outer shorts declined, both in actual number, and as a proportion of domestic production, whereas those of manmade fibers increased, as shown in the following tabulation:

Men's and boys' trousers and outer shorts	:	1962	:	1963	:	1964	:	1965
	:	Quantity (millions of units)						
Cotton:	:		:		:		:	
Domestic production <u>1</u> /-----	:	286.4	:	286.7	:	301.8	:	302.1
Imports-----	:	<u>2</u> / 20.7	:	18.2	:	18.5	:	18.9
Wool:	:		:		:		:	
Domestic production <u>1</u> /-----	:	20.4	:	20.0	:	20.3	:	19.8
Imports-----	:	<u>2</u> / 1.6	:	<u>3</u> / 1.0	:	.8	:	.6
Manmade fibers:	:		:		:		:	
Domestic production <u>1</u> /-----	:	72.4	:	77.2	:	91.8	:	97.5
Imports-----	:	<u>4</u> /	:	<u>3</u> / 1.8	:	3.7	:	6.8
	:		:		:		:	
	:	Ratio (percent) of imports to production						
Cotton-----	:	7	:	6	:	6	:	6
Wool-----	:	8	:	5	:	4	:	3
Manmade fibers-----	:	<u>4</u> /	:	2	:	4	:	7

1/ Partly estimated; includes work pants, dungarees, and waistband overalls.

2/ Excludes small amounts of ornamented garments.

3/ Includes estimates of ornamented garments.

4/ Not available.

The major sources of U.S. imports of cotton trousers and outer shorts have been Hong Kong and Japan. In 1966, in terms of quantity, Hong Kong supplied 49 percent of the cotton trousers and outer shorts; Japan, 25 percent; Singapore, 11 percent; and Taiwan, 7 percent.

Hong Kong, Japan, Taiwan, and the Republic of Korea have accounted for most of the total imports of men's and boys' trousers and outer shorts of all fibers since 1962 (table 4). Based on value, Japan, the United Kingdom, Israel, and Italy were the major sources of wool trousers and outer shorts imported in 1966 (table 5). Most of the imported garments, except those of wool, were in the low-price range.

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Table 1.--Men's and boys' trousers and outer shorts, not knit: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-66

(Quantity in millions of units: value in millions of dollars)									
Year	Production <u>1/</u>			Im-ports <u>2/</u>	Ex-ports	Appar-ent con-sump-tion	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)		
	Dress and sport trousers and outer shorts	Work pants, dungarees, and waistband overalls	Total						
Quantity									
1961----	164	167	331	13	<u>3/</u>	344	4		
1962----	187	192	379	23	<u>3/</u>	402	6		
1963----	195	189	384	<u>4/</u> 22	<u>3/</u>	406	5		
1964----	209	205	414	24	<u>3/</u>	438	5		
1965----	228	191	419	29	9	439	7		
1966----	<u>5/</u> 233	<u>5/</u> 203	<u>5/</u> 436	26	13	449	6		
Value									
1961----	558	367	925	13	<u>3/</u>	938	1		
1962----	628	411	1,039	21	<u>3/</u>	1,060	2		
1963----	669	441	1,110	<u>4/</u> 22	<u>3/</u>	1,132	2		
1964----	721	478	1,199	25	<u>3/</u>	1,224	2		
1965----	820	510	1,330	28	13	1,345	2		
1966----	<u>6/</u>	<u>6/</u>	<u>6/</u>	27	19	<u>6/</u>	<u>6/</u>		

1/ Value data are value of shipments, partly estimated.

2/ Excludes garments of silk; data for 1961-63 exclude vegetable fibers except cotton, and those for 1964-65 exclude vegetable fibers except cotton ornamented.

3/ Not available; believed to have been less than 2 percent of production.

4/ Data for ornamented wool trousers and shorts partly estimated.

5/ Partly estimated.

6/ Not available.

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

Table 2.--Men's and boys' trousers and outer shorts, not knit: U.S. production, by type and fiber, 1961-65 ^{1/}

(In thousands of units)					
Type and fiber	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Total-----	331,420	379,237	383,894	414,010	419,411
Dress and sport trousers, :	:	:	:	:	:
men's and boys', total--	148,946	168,791	176,365	187,108	200,071
Cotton ^{2/} -----	74,785	85,050	90,963	98,981	110,276
Wool ^{3/} -----	20,474	19,634	19,370	19,063	17,795
Other-----	53,687	64,107	66,032	69,064	72,000
Men's, total-----	98,728	114,400	116,733	128,081	142,348
Cotton ^{2/} -----	44,551	51,480	52,530	60,756	75,928
Wool ^{3/} -----	16,043	15,298	15,442	15,933	14,969
Other-----	38,134	47,622	48,761	51,392	51,451
Boys', total-----	50,218	54,391	59,632	59,027	57,723
Cotton ^{2/} -----	30,234	33,570	38,433	38,225	34,348
Wool ^{3/} -----	4,431	4,336	3,928	3,130	2,826
Other-----	15,553	16,485	17,271	17,672	20,549
Dress shorts, men's and :	:	:	:	:	:
boys, total-----	9,959	13,422	13,859	13,110	14,389
Cotton ^{2/} -----	8,855	11,859	11,981	10,301	10,667
Other-----	1,104	1,563	1,878	2,809	3,722
Men's, total-----	4,972	7,444	8,377	7,544	9,008
Cotton ^{2/} -----	4,341	6,469	7,096	5,648	6,413
Other-----	631	975	1,281	1,896	2,595
Boy's, total-----	4,987	5,978	5,482	5,566	5,381
Cotton ^{2/} -----	4,514	5,390	4,885	4,653	4,254
Other-----	473	588	597	913	1,127
Uniform trousers, men's :	:	:	:	:	:
and boys'-----	5,115	5,348	4,310	8,436	13,371
Work pants, dungarees, :	:	:	:	:	:
and waistband overalls, :	:	:	:	:	:
men's and boys'-----	167,400	191,676	189,360	205,356	191,580

^{1/} Data for 1966 are not available in the detail shown.

^{2/} Includes some blends of 50 percent cotton, 50 percent other fiber.

^{3/} Includes some blends of 50 percent wool, 50 percent other fiber.

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

Table 3.--Men's and boys' trousers and outer shorts, not knit: U.S. imports for consumption, by type and fiber, 1965 and 1966

Type and fiber	1965		1966	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	<u>1,000</u> <u>units</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>units</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
Ornamented and not				
ornamented, total 1/-----	28,644	28,031	26,335	26,666
Cotton-----	18,885	17,875	19,170	17,551
Vegetable fibers except				
cotton-----	2,408	1,866	2,384	1,571
Wool-----	573	3,970	615	4,430
Manmade fibers-----	6,778	4,320	4,166	3,114
Ornamented, total 2/-----	6,051	3,180	3,239	1,621
Cotton-----	21	15	12	8
Manmade fibers-----	6,030	3,165	3,227	1,613
Not ornamented, total-----	22,593	24,851	23,096	22,875
Cotton-----	18,864	17,860	19,158	17,543
Vegetable fibers except				
cotton-----	2,408	1,866	2,384	1,571
Wool, total-----	573	3,970	615	4,430
Valued not over \$4 per				
lb-----	47	149	18	76
Valued over \$4 per lb---	526	3,821	597	4,354
Manmade fibers-----	748	1,155	939	1,501

1/ Excludes garments of silk, not separately reported.

2/ Data for ornamented garments of vegetable fibers except cotton are not available, but imports are believed to be very small; there were virtually no imports of ornamented garments of wool.

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

TROUSERS AND OUTER SHORTS, NOT KNIT, MEN'S AND BOYS'

Table 4.--Men's and boys' trousers and outer shorts, not knit:
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1962-66 ^{1/}

Source	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 units)				
Hong Kong-----	11,098	9,586	10,654	9,832	9,538
Japan-----	6,722	5,368	6,030	5,987	5,479
Republic of Korea-----		2,308	1,172	5,529	3,859
Taiwan-----	2,589	3,028	5,114	4,759	3,621
Malaysia and Singapore-----	-	-	-	1,300	^{2/} 2,272
United Kingdom-----	126	120	123	106	157
Italy-----	155	173	136	143	161
Israel-----	86	127	106	154	145
West Germany-----	52	62	40	30	32
All other-----	1,680	747	665	804	1,071
Total-----	22,508	21,519	24,040	28,641	26,335
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Hong Kong-----	8,692	8,799	9,943	9,602	9,172
Japan-----	6,375	6,150	6,721	6,913	6,642
Republic of Korea-----		1,825	994	3,742	2,502
Taiwan-----	1,306	1,761	3,455	2,791	1,994
Malaysia and Singapore-----	-	-	-	835	^{2/} 1,360
United Kingdom-----	863	913	868	854	1,225
Italy-----	748	656	637	764	923
Israel-----	444	691	575	914	873
West Germany-----	602	650	463	403	417
All other-----	1,550	955	980	1,203	1,558
Total-----	20,580	22,400	24,636	28,031	26,666

^{1/} Data exclude garments of silk in all years and of vegetable fibers, except cotton, ornamented, in 1962 and 1963.

^{2/} Imports from Singapore totaled 2,137 units, valued at 1,273 thousand dollars; not reported separately prior to 1966.

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

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Table 5.--Men's and boys' trousers and outer shorts, not knit: U.S. imports for consumption, by type and principal sources, 1966 ^{1/}

Source	Total	Orna- mented <u>2/</u>	Not ornamented			
			Cotton	Vegetable:	Wool	Man- made fibers
				fibers except cotton		
Quantity (1,000 units)						
Hong Kong-----	9,538	33	9,328	12	6	159
Japan-----	5,479	28	4,724	72	169	486
Rep. of Korea--	3,859	974	411	2,287	3	184
Taiwan-----	3,621	2,195	1,382	9	1	34
Israel-----	145	-	2	-	143	-
United Kingdom-	157	7	37	4	96	13
Singapore-----	2,137	-	2,137	-	-	-
Italy-----	161	-	17	-	131	13
West Germany---	32	-	13	-	15	4
All other-----	1,206	2	1,107	3/	51	46
Total-----	26,335	3,239	19,158	2,384	615	939
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Hong Kong-----	9,172	10	8,924	12	69	157
Japan-----	6,642	16	4,758	89	958	821
Rep. of Korea--	2,502	601	318	1,448	3	132
Taiwan-----	1,994	989	973	7	1	24
Israel-----	873	-	4	-	869	-
United Kingdom-	1,225	3	188	15	935	84
Singapore-----	1,273	-	1,273	-	-	-
Italy-----	923	-	84	-	802	37
West Germany---	417	-	75	-	315	27
All other-----	1,645	2	946	4/	478	219
Total-----	26,666	1,621	17,543	1,571	4,430	1,501
Unit value <u>5/</u>						
Hong Kong-----	\$0.96	\$0.31	\$0.96	\$1.00	\$11.50	\$0.99
Japan-----	1.21	.55	1.01	1.22	5.65	1.69
Rep. of Korea--	.65	.61	.77	.63	.86	.72
Taiwan-----	.55	.45	.70	.76	2.47	.71
Israel-----	6.03	-	1.95	-	6.09	-
United Kingdom-	7.80	.42	5.04	3.66	9.82	6.38
Singapore-----	.65	-	.65	-	-	-
Italy-----	5.74	-	4.96	-	6.16	2.73
West Germany---	12.97	-	5.95	-	20.60	6.50
All other-----	.88	1.08	.69	17.92	9.14	4.76
Average-----	1.01	.50	.92	.66	7.20	1.60

^{1/} Data exclude garments of silk.^{2/} Data shown cover mostly garments of manmade fibers; data for ornamented garments of vegetable fibers except cotton are not available, and there were virtually no imports of ornamented garments of wool.^{3/} Less than 500 units.^{4/} Less than \$500.^{5/} Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>Item</u>
Men's and boys' suits and coats (including jackets), not knit-----	380.00(pt.), -.02(pt.), -.04(pt.), -.05(pt.), -.09(pt.), -.12(pt.), -.39(pt.), -.51(pt.), -.63(pt.), -.66(pt.), -.75(pt.), -.84(pt.), -.90(pt.)

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

U.S. trade position

Most of the U.S. consumption of men's and boys' suits in recent years has been supplied by domestic production. Imports, which have been several times larger than exports, have been equivalent to about 2 percent of consumption--the value of which in 1965 is estimated to have totaled \$1.7 billion.

Description and uses

Most men's and boys' suits ^{1/} and coats are made of woven fabric and contain no ornamentation. Raincoats, ^{3/4} length or longer, are covered elsewhere in this volume.

About two-thirds of the men's and boys' suits (dress suits, including uniforms, for daytime and evening wear) produced in the United States are made of medium- or heavy-weight fabric appropriate for fall and winter wear. The trend in the past decade, however, has been to lighter weight suits--consequences of better heating of homes and offices and greater use of private cars for transportation--although the demand for very light-weight fabrics has been affected to some extent by the prevalence of air conditioning. Typical heavy- and medium-weight fabrics used in suits are cheviots, sharkskins, flannels, gabardines, and unfinished worsted; typical summer-weight fabrics used are tropical worsteds, cords, and poplins. Most heavy- and medium-weight suits are of all-wool, whereas light-weight suits may be of polyester fiber blended with wool, cotton, or rayon; all-wool; or blends of various manmade fibers. Except for the relatively small output that is custom-made, tailored suits are mass produced by machines; some hand tailoring is done on higher priced suits. Few, if any men's and boys' suits are nontailored.

^{1/} Such garments as sweatsuits, skisuits, sunsuits, playsuits, and swimsuits are not included here.

The Tariff Schedules of the United States make no distinction between tailored and nontailored apparel. However, because of the statistical classification of apparel industries and products, some distinction is necessary. The production of men's and boys' tailored suits, coats, and jackets entails many more individual operations than nontailored garments; a man's suit may require about 250 separate manufacturing operations. Tailored clothing requires more attention to details such as fit and appearance.

Men's and boys' coats (and jackets) may be either tailored or nontailored. Most dress and sport coats and jackets, overcoats, topcoats, suburban and car coats, and storm coats are tailored. These coats and jackets are made of a variety of fabrics which can be of wool, cotton, manmade fibers, and blends of these fibers; tweeds, coverts, chevots, gabardines, and meltons are typical. All-weather coats with zip-in linings have increasingly supplanted topcoats (see separate summary covering raincoats in this volume).

Nontailored coats (mostly jackets) include mackinaws, lumber jackets, work jackets, and unlined jackets. Such jackets are made in various lengths and of such fabrics as corduroy, poplin, denim, twill, suede, melton, plaids, and gabardines. Heavy outdoor jackets are made mainly of wool or cotton, or blends of other fibers with these fibers; other lined and unlined jackets are made of cotton, manmade fibers, or blends with use of these fibers. Work jackets are made mainly of cotton.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows (in percent ad valorem and cents per pound):

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Men's and boys' suits and coats, not knit:			
	Ornamented:			
380.00 (pt.) 1/2	Cotton-----	42.5%	41%	35%
380.02 (pt.) 1/2	Wool-----	42.5%	2/	2/
380.04 (pt.) 1/2	Manmade fibers-----	42.5%	2/	2/
380.05 (pt.) 1/2	Other-----	42.5%	38%	21%
	Not ornamented:			
	Cotton:			
	Coats valued each:			
380.09 (pt.)	Not over \$4-----	20%	19%	16.5%
380.12 (pt.)	Over \$4-----	10%	9.5%	8% 3/
380.39 (pt.)	Suits-----	20%	19%	16.5%
380.51 (pt.)	Other vegetable fibers--	15%	13%	7.5%
	Wool, valued per lb.:			
380.63 (pt.)	Not over \$4-----	25¢ + 21%	2/	2/
380.66 (pt.)	Over \$4-----	37.5¢ + 21%	2/	2/
380.75 (pt.)	Silk-----	32.5%	29%	16%
380.84 (pt.)	Manmade fibers-----	25¢ + 27.5%	2/	2/
380.90 (pt.)	Other textile materials-----	20%	18%	10%

See footnotes on following page.

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Footnotes to preceding tabulation

1/ TSUS item 380.03 was replaced by the 4 TSUS items numbers 380.00, 380.02, 380.04, and 380.05, effective Jan. 1, 1968.

2/ Prior rate not affected by the trade conference.

3/ Final stage becomes effective Jan. 1, 1971.

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

The prior rates shown in the preceding tabulation remained unchanged under the Tariff Schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963 through the end of 1967. No concessions were granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations on men's and boys' suits and coats, not knit, of wool or of manmade fibers in items 380.02, 380.04, 380.63, 380.66, and 380.84.

Concessions on all other garments covered here were granted by the United States. For those of cotton, ornamented or of lace or net in item 380.00, the concession amounted to about 18 percent of the duties; for those of cotton, not ornamented, in items 380.09, 380.12, and 380.39, 17 to 20 percent of the duties; and for those of other vegetable fibers, silk, or "other" textile materials in items 380.05, 380.51, 380.75, and 380.90, 50 percent of the duties. All the above concessions are being put into effect in five annual stages, except that for item 380.12, where the final rate becomes effective on January 1, 1971.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty in effect at the end of 1967, based on dutiable imports of men's and boys' trousers and outer shorts of wool or manmade fibers during 1966, were as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Ad valorem</u> <u>equivalent</u> <u>(Percent)</u>
380.63(pt.) (coats)-----	30.5
380.63(pt.) (suits)-----	27.8
380.66(pt.) (coats)-----	25.8
380.66(pt.) (suits)-----	26.3
380.84(pt.) (coats)-----	36.7
380.84(pt.) (suits)-----	34.8

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Imports of men's and boys' suits and coats have been limited to some degree since 1957. During 1957-61, Japan voluntarily limited her exports of cotton products to the United States. Since October 1961, imports of the cotton garments covered here have been subject to restraint under the Short-Term (October 1961-September 1962) and the current Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (see appendix C to this volume).

U.S. consumption

Apparent consumption of men's and boys' suits, coats, and jackets increased from about 98 million units in 1962 to about 122 million units in 1966 (table 1). Men's and boys' tailored sport coats and nontailored coats and jackets accounted for most of the increase, reflecting the upward trend in the demand for casual wear. Annual consumption of men's suits during the period 1962-66 remained stable and accounted for about one-half of total consumption, in terms of value; unit consumption of men's suits in each of these years, however, was below that in 1939. Topcoat consumption has declined since 1961, mainly because of the increased popularity of all-weather coats, suburban coats, and heavy outerwear jackets; overcoat consumption has continued stable at a relatively low level.

U.S. producers

Some 1,031 firms with 1,112 establishments, employing 122,679 persons (of whom 109,045 were production workers), produced men's and boys' suits and/or tailored coats as their primary product in 1963. These establishments accounted for 96 percent of total shipments of these products. In 1963, the value added by manufacture in 11 percent of the establishments accounted for about two-thirds of that for all establishments. The Middle Atlantic States accounted for over one-half of the total employed by these establishments; the South Atlantic and South Central States, for about one-fourth; and the North Central States, for about one-sixth. The average number of employees per establishment located in the East North Central and Southern States was somewhat higher than the national average of 110.

Between 1958 and 1963, the number of establishments producing men's and boys' tailored suits and coats as primary products decreased from 1,365 to 1,112, but total employment in the industry remained constant at about 122,000 persons. Some clothing firms have been acquired by larger and more diversified firms; some, particularly manufacturers of tailored apparel, have acquired retail stores.

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In addition, some of the 529 firms that are classified by the U.S. Bureau of the Census as producers of "men's and boys' clothing, not elsewhere classified," produce men's and boys' nontailored coats and jackets, except work jackets. Coats and jackets in 1963 accounted for about two-thirds of the total value of shipments made by 554 establishments of these firms. These establishments, located principally in the Middle Atlantic and Southern States, employed about 36,000 persons--an average of 65 persons per plant. Work jackets were produced mainly by producers of work clothing, located chiefly in the South Atlantic and South Central States.

Basically, there has been little change in manufacturing methods in the past 2 decades. However, sewing machine speeds have increased and many small innovations for these machines have been developed. Warehousing methods have improved and use of data processing machines for production, sales, and inventory needs have improved service to retailers. Because of the special skills required in making tailored clothing, labor shortages persist.

U.S. production and exports

Production of men's and boys' suits and tailored and nontailored coats and jackets increased from 88 million units in 1961 to 118 million units in 1966. Most of this increase was accounted for by separate nontailored coats and jackets and by separate tailored dress and sport coats and jackets. Men's suit production was relatively constant in the period 1962-64, at about 20.4 million units per year, increased in 1965 to 21.9 million units, then declined in 1966 to about 20.2 million units. Many of the suits produced in 1965 were made from imported fabrics. Topcoat production has shown a downward trend since 1961 (table 2).

During the period 1961-65 (data not available for 1966), the total value of shipments of these articles increased from \$1,315 million to about \$1,659 million; data relating to these shipments,

as reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, are shown below (in millions of dollars):

Type	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Men's suits-----	665	693	727	744	814
Men's separate dress and sport coats-----	192	211	221	236	273
Men's overcoats, topcoats, and other tailored coats-----	118	124	114	108	113
Boys' suits, coats, and tailored jackets-----	94	101	95	87	96
Men's and boys' nontailored jackets-----	1/ 246	1/ 269	1/ 271	315	363
Total-----	1,315	1,398	1,428	1,490	1,659

1/ Estimated.

The relative shares of these articles in 1965, in terms of value of shipments, are indicated below:

Type	Percent of total
Men's suits-----	49
Men's and boys' separate dress and sport coats-----	16
Men's and boys' tailored topcoats, overcoats, and "other" coats, and boys' suits-----	13
Men's and boys' nontailored jackets-----	22

Men's and boys' suits and coats are sold at wholesale in three broad price categories, commonly referred to as "popular," "medium," and "better." In 1965, about one-half of the total number of men's suits produced were in the "popular," about one-third in the "medium," and the remainder in the "better" price range. The share represented by each of these categories, based on data reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, for the years 1961-65, is shown below (in percentages):

Category 1/	Percent of total				
	1961	1963	1964	1965	
"Popular" (under \$33.00)-----	57	53	2/ 55	2/ 53	
"Medium" (\$33.00 - \$49.99)-----	34	35	3/ 31	3/ 32	
"Better" (\$50.00 and over)-----	9	12	14	15	

See footnotes on following page.

Footnotes to preceding tabulation

- 1/ Based on price per suit with 1 pair of trousers.
2/ Based on unit prices under \$35.00.
3/ Based on unit prices ranging from \$35.00 through \$49.99.

Complete export data are not available for the years prior to 1965. Exports are believed to have represented less than 1 percent of domestic production during the period 1961-66. In 1965, exports amounted to 499,000 units, valued at \$3.7 million; in 1966, they amounted to 621,000 units, valued at \$4.2 million. Exports in 1966 were equivalent to about 19 percent of imports on a quantity basis, and to 36 percent on a value basis. Principal export markets in 1966, though small, were Mexico, Belgium, and Canada.

U.S. imports

Imports of men's and boys' suits and coats historically have supplied only a small part of domestic consumption. They were equivalent to about 1 to 4 percent of consumption during the period 1962-66, increasing from 1.2 million units in 1962 to 3.2 million units in 1966. The principal sources of these imports since 1963 were Japan, the United Kingdom, and Hong Kong (table 3).

In the period 1963-66, imports of men's and boys' suits, mostly not ornamented, of wool, valued over \$4 per pound, averaged about 195,000 units a year (table 4) and were equivalent to less than 1 percent of domestic production. Japan and Hong Kong were the chief foreign sources of suits; in the 1950's, the United Kingdom was the chief foreign supplier. The average foreign unit value 1/ in 1966 of wool suits was \$16.40 for those from Japan and \$23.99 for those from Hong Kong (table 5). Such suits, including suits of wool-silk or wool-mohair blends, compete with U.S.-made suits in both the popular- and medium-price ranges. Lower labor costs in Japan and Hong Kong permit liberal use of hand tailoring on popular and medium-priced suits; whereas in the United States, hand tailoring generally is possible only on "better" suits.

Despite their advantages, foreign-made suits have been imported in relatively small quantities. Domestic manufacturers have offered suits in a wide variety of fabrics and sizes and at relatively reasonable prices made possible by virtue of the economies of mass production. Also, when increased imports of suits have been in prospect, labor and manufacturer groups have threatened to take counter actions, including boycotts of retail stores that carried

1/ Generally the market value in the foreign country and therefore excludes U.S. import duties, freight and transportation insurance charges, and the importers' gross mark-up.

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imported suits. Furthermore, since 1961 the size of U.S. imports of wool suits from Japan (a large exporter to the United States of wool fabrics for suits) have been limited by unofficial voluntary export quotas set by Japan.

Imports of men's and boys' coats and jackets increased from 1.5 million units in 1963 to 4.1 million units in 1966 (table 4). During this period, they were equivalent to 2 to 4 percent of domestic production as shown below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Domestic production 1,000 units</u>	<u>Imports 1,000 units</u>	<u>Ratio (percent) of imports to production</u>
1963----	66,458	1,509	2
1964----	71,597	1,650	2
1965----	81,939	2,639	3
1966----	90,540	4,057	4

Of the coats and jackets imported in 1966, about three-fifths of the quantity was of cotton, one-fourth of manmade fibers, and the remainder of wool. The rates of duty on cotton coats and jackets have been considerably lower than those on coats and jackets of wool or manmade fibers, but imported cotton coats and jackets have been subject to quantity restraint or limitation since 1961 (see section on U.S. tariff treatment).

Japan and Hong Kong were the chief sources of imports of coats and jackets of cotton and of manmade fibers in 1966 (table 6). Imported cotton coats and jackets were mainly low-priced, nontailored, unlined outdoor jackets, the average foreign value of which was about \$2.10 each in 1966. In recent years, most of the imports of coats and jackets of manmade fibers were men's and boys' unlined jackets of polyester fiber and cotton, nylon ski parkas, and other jackets which competed with domestic items in "popular" price ranges.

The United Kingdom and Italy were the chief sources of imported wool coats and jackets in 1966; about three-fifths of the quantity of these coats and jackets imported in 1966 were valued "over \$4 per pound." Coats "over \$4 per pound" were mainly tailored sport coats which competed with domestic coats in the medium-price range. Coats in the lower value bracket were mainly loden and duffle coats.

Table 1.--Men's and boys' suits and coats (including jackets), not knit: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-66

(Quantity in thousands of units; value in thousands of dollars)

Year	Production ^{1/}	Imports ^{2/}	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity					
1961-----	88,202	^{3/}	^{3/}	^{3/}	^{3/}
1962-----	96,796	^{4/} 1,225	^{3/}	98,021	1
1963-----	93,378	^{4/} 1,661	^{3/}	95,039	2
1964-----	98,548	1,773	^{3/}	100,321	2
1965-----	^{5/} 110,731	2,881	499	113,113	3
1966-----	^{5/} 117,933	4,321	621	121,633	4
Value					
1961-----	1,315,000	^{3/}	^{3/}	^{3/}	^{3/}
1962-----	1,398,000	^{4/} 8,127	^{3/}	1,406,127	1
1963-----	1,428,000	^{4/} 8,711	^{3/}	1,436,711	1
1964-----	1,490,000	9,896	^{3/}	1,499,896	1
1965-----	1,659,000	13,762	3,676	1,669,086	1
1966-----	^{3/}	19,523	4,194	^{3/}	^{3/}

^{1/} Value shown is value of shipments, partly estimated.

^{2/} Excludes small quantities of suits of cotton and suits and coats of vegetable fibers except cotton and of silk; includes raincoats less than 3/4 length, of cotton or man-made fibers and raincoats of wool, not separately reported, and work jackets.

^{3/} Not available.

^{4/} Partly estimated.

^{5/} Compiled from data of the National Cotton Council of America.

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

Table 2.--Men's and boys' suits and coats (including jackets),
not knit: U.S. production, by type, 1961-66

(In thousands of units)						
Type	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Men's and boys' tailored clothing and nontailored jackets, including tailored uniform clothing, total	88,202	96,796	93,378	95,032	106,915	117,933
Suits	24,326	26,678	26,573	26,628	28,445	27,036
Separate dress and sport coats	13,484	15,259	14,775	14,187	16,327	17,148
Overcoats, topcoats, suburban and car coats, and stormcoats	6,228	5,794	5,346	4,964	5,225	5,124
Heavy outerwear jackets, nontailored	21,768	23,016	22,344	24,516	28,812	33,228
Other outerwear jackets, nontailored	20,568	24,132	22,812	22,632	25,380	28,836
Tailored uniform suits	289	361	347	323	347	357
Tailored uniform overcoats, topcoats, and jackets	1,539	1,556	1,181	1,782	2,379	6,204
Men's tailored clothing, total	33,312	36,249	36,013	35,173	38,126	36,972
Suits	18,797	20,315	20,561	20,377	21,855	20,160
Separate dress and sport coats 1/	9,711	11,339	11,183	10,827	12,291	12,912
Overcoats (outer fabric over 22 ounces a yard)	304	392	319	332	332	1,812
Topcoats 2/	2,632	2,602	2,429	2,005	1,780	2,088
Suburban and car coats	1,759	1,489	1,521	1,632	1,868	2,088
Stormcoats	109	112	3/	3/	3/	3/
Men's nontailored jackets, total	28,164	31,668	30,720	33,084	36,492	40,584
Heavy outerwear jackets 4/	12,504	13,512	13,536	16,056	18,024	20,280
Other outerwear jackets 4/	15,660	18,156	17,184	17,028	18,468	20,304

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.--Men's and boys' suits and coats (including jackets), not knit: U.S. production, by type, 1961-66--Continued

(In thousands of units)						
Type	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Boys' tailored clothing, total-----	10,726	11,482	10,681	10,606	11,871	12,336
Suits-----	5,529	6,363	6,012	6,251	6,590	6,876
Separate dress and sport coats-----	3,773	3,920	3,592	3,360	4,036	4,236
Overcoats, topcoats, suburban and car coats, and storm coats-----	1,424	1,199	1,077	995	1,245	1,224
Boys' nontailored jackets, total-----	14,172	15,480	14,436	14,064	17,700	21,480
Heavy outerwear jackets ^{4/} -----	9,264	9,504	8,808	8,460	10,788	12,948
Other outerwear jackets ^{4/} -----	4,908	5,976	5,628	5,604	6,912	8,532

^{1/} Includes tailored sport and leisure jackets and excludes uniform coats.

^{2/} Includes reversibles, zipper-lined and water-repellent wool topcoats.

^{3/} Not available.

^{4/} Includes small quantities of jackets of nontextile materials and jackets not identified as either men's or boys'; men's jackets include work jackets.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except for 1966, which was compiled from data of the National Cotton Council of America.

Table 3.--Men's and boys' suits and coats (including jackets), not knit:^{1/} U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-66

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 units)			
Japan-----	852	976	1,909	2,971
United Kingdom-----	65	92	109	122
Hong Kong-----	197	247	230	469
Italy-----	46	78	67	113
Canada-----	10	23	37	85
Spain-----	60	60	74	89
Austria-----	43	29	50	44
Yugoslavia-----	25	57	60	73
West Germany-----	93	49	52	31
All other-----	270	162	293	324
Total-----	1,661	1,773	2,881	4,321
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Japan-----	2,486	2,705	5,135	8,715
United Kingdom-----	1,254	1,453	1,898	2,143
Hong Kong-----	760	1,274	1,537	2,129
Italy-----	620	1,137	1,037	1,624
Canada-----	109	332	344	1,061
Spain-----	662	714	889	1,060
Austria-----	1,116	461	835	705
Yugoslavia-----	232	601	531	635
West Germany-----	641	629	723	414
All other-----	831	590	833	1,037
Total-----	8,711	9,896	13,762	19,523

^{1/} Excludes suits of vegetable fibers or silk, coats of silk, and ornamented coats of vegetable fibers except cotton, but includes rain-coats, less than 3/4 length, of cotton or manmade fibers and rain-coats of wool, not separately reported.

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

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Table 4.--Men's and boys' suits and coats (including jackets), not knit: U.S. imports for consumption, by type, 1963-66

Type	1963	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (1,000 units)				
Suits:				
Ornamented-----	40	6	33	23
Not ornamented:				
Wool 1/-----	96	105	172	214
Manmade fibers-----	16	11	37	23
Total suits 2/-----	152	122	242	264
Coats:				
Ornamented-----	3/ 82	50	21	44
Not ornamented:				
Cotton, valued--				
Not over \$4 each-----	837	837	1,207	2,480
Over \$4 each-----	272	323	435	686
Wool, valued--				
Not over \$4 a pound-----	143	113	133	106
Over \$4 a pound-----	86	89	120	181
Manmade fibers-----	89	238	711	555
Total coats 4/-----	1,509	1,650	2,639	4,057
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Suits:				
Ornamented-----	22	28	32	40
Not ornamented:				
Wool 1/-----	1,897	2,293	3,404	4,248
Manmade fibers-----	63	31	140	213
Total suits 2/-----	1,983	2,353	3,577	4,504
Coats:				
Ornamented-----	3/ 75	99	42	63
Not ornamented:				
Cotton, valued--				
Not over \$4 each-----	1,063	1,195	1,845	4,477
Over \$4 each-----	2,001	2,709	3,437	5,131
Wool, valued--				
Not over \$4 a pound-----	1,392	987	1,244	967
Over \$4 a pound-----	1,905	2,053	2,598	3,317
Manmade fibers-----	292	501	1,014	1,043
Total coats 4/-----	6,728	7,543	10,185	15,019

1/ Predominantly suits valued over \$4 a pound.

2/ Excludes suits of cotton and of silk, not separately reported; for 1963, 1964, and 1966, includes small imports of not-ornamented suits of vegetable fibers except cotton.

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Footnotes to table 4--Continued

3/ Excludes ornamented coats of wool and of manmade fibers, not separately reported.

4/ Excludes other than suit-type and ornamented coats of vegetable fibers except cotton and of silk, not separately reported; includes small imports of not-ornamented coats of vegetable fibers except cotton; includes raincoats, less than 3/4 length, of cotton or man-made fibers and raincoats of wool, not separately reported.

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

Table 5.--Men's and boys' wool suits, not knit: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-66

Source	: 1963	: 1964	: 1965	: 1966
	Quantity (1,000 units)			
Japan-----	55	65	123	137
Hong Kong-----	22	27	36	56
Italy-----	8	10	8	10
United Kingdom-----	3	3	3	5
All other-----	8	1	2	6
Total-----	96	106	172	214
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Japan-----	966	1,109	1,945	2,248
Hong Kong-----	485	770	1,035	1,337
Italy-----	222	302	228	310
United Kingdom-----	109	88	171	199
All other-----	118	28	26	154
Total-----	1,900	2,297	3,405	4,248
	Unit value ^{1/}			
Japan-----	\$17.44	\$16.94	\$15.86	\$16.40
Hong Kong-----	22.05	28.58	28.96	23.99
Italy-----	27.60	31.35	27.11	30.89
United Kingdom-----	37.51	34.27	53.41	37.60
All other-----	14.99	28.00	16.04	25.67
Average-----	19.76	21.75	19.84	19.82

^{1/} Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

Table 6.--Men's and boys' coats (including jackets), not knit:
U.S. imports for consumption, by fiber and principal sources, 1966

Source	Total	Cotton <u>1/</u>	Wool <u>2/</u>	Other <u>3/</u>
Quantity (1,000 units)				
Japan-----	2,809	2,285	38	486
United Kingdom-----	115	53	59	3
Italy-----	103	15	86	2
Spain-----	89	84	5	-
Canada-----	82	73	8	1
Hong Kong-----	413	348	15	50
Austria-----	44	3	39	2
All other-----	402	321	38	43
Total-----	4,057	3,182	288	587
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan-----	6,296	5,198	318	780
United Kingdom-----	1,939	582	1,338	19
Italy-----	1,304	169	1,132	3
Spain-----	1,060	989	71	-
Canada-----	1,002	843	149	10
Hong Kong-----	790	616	118	56
Austria-----	704	34	641	29
All other-----	1,924	1,205	524	195
Total-----	15,019	9,636	4,291	1,092

1/ Includes raincoats of cotton, less than 3/4 length, not separately reported.

2/ Includes wool raincoats, not separately reported.

3/ Includes raincoats, less than 3/4 length, of manmade fibers, not separately reported.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Women's, girls', and infants' suits, coats, skirts, and jackets, not knit--	382.00(pt.), -.02(pt.), -.04(pt.), -.05(pt.), -.09(pt.), -.12(pt.), -.33(pt.), -.42(pt.), -.60(pt.), -.63(pt.), -.72(pt.), -.81(pt.), -.87(pt.)

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

U.S. trade position

Imports, which were valued at about \$18 million in 1966 (about 11 times the value of exports), were equivalent to less than 2 percent of the quantity of domestic consumption.

Description and uses

Women's, girls', and infants' outerwear suits, most coats, separate skirts, and jackets of all textile materials, not knit, are included in this summary. Garments in chief value of other than textile materials such as leather, plastic, or fur are included in summaries under schedule 7. Also included in other summaries in this volume are outerwear garments of knit fabrics, raincoats of textile materials, and garments designed for rainwear, hunting, fishing, or similar uses, wholly or almost wholly of fabrics which are coated or filled, or laminated, with rubber or plastics.

Women's, girls', and infants' suits and coats are fashion items in which the garment design and fabric type are important. They are usually tailored and are among the higher priced articles of apparel for women and children. About three-fourths of the coats and one-half of the suits are made of wool and most of the rest of manmade fibers. Women's and girls' suits, skirts, and jackets of knit fabrics, particularly double-knit fabrics and fabric-to-fabric laminates, have become popular in recent years, replacing part of these garments of woven fabrics; the knit garments are included in the knit outerwear summary in this volume.

Skirts are the most numerous although not the most valuable of the articles included. They are made in about equal quantity of wool, cotton, and manmade fibers. Jackets are often designed to

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complement skirts or slacks. If the jackets and slacks are considered suits, they are included here; if they are considered separates, the jackets are included here and the slacks in the "wearing apparel, not knit, not elsewhere covered," in this volume. About one-half of them are of cotton; most of the rest are of wool and of manmade fibers.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows (in percent ad valorem and cents per pound):

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	: Women's, girls', or in-	:	:	:
	: fants' suits, coats,	:	:	:
	: skirts, and jackets,	:	:	:
	: not knit:	:	:	:
	: Lace, net, or ornamented:	:	:	:
382.00	: Cotton-----	42.5%	41%	35%
(pt.) 1/:		:	:	:
382.02	: Wool-----	42.5%	2/	2/
(pt.) 1/:		:	:	:
382.04	: Manmade fibers-----	42.5%	2/	2/
(pt.) 1/:		:	:	:
382.05	: Other-----	42.5%	38%	21%
(pt.) 1/:		:	:	:
	: Not ornamented:	:	:	:
	: Cotton:	:	:	:
	: Coats and jackets	:	:	:
	: valued each:	:	:	:
382.09	: Not over \$4-----	20%	19%	16.5%
(pt.) :		:	:	:
382.12	: Over \$4-----	10%	9.5%	8% 3/
(pt.) :		:	:	:
382.33	: Suits and skirts-----	20%	19%	16.5%
(pt.) :		:	:	:
382.42	: Other vegetable fibers-	15%	13%	7.5%
(pt.) :		:	:	:
	:	:	:	:

See footnotes at end of table.

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(Percent ad valorem; cents per pound)

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Women's, girls', or in- fants' suits, coats, skirts, and jackets, not knit--Con. Not ornamented--Con. Wool, valued per pound:			
382.60 (pt.)	Not over \$4-----	25¢ + 21%	2/	2/
382.63 (pt.)	Over \$4-----	37.5¢ + 21%	2/	2/
382.72 (pt.)	Silk-----	32.5%	29%	16%
382.81 (pt.)	Manmade fibers-----	25¢ + 27.5%	2/	2/
382.87 (pt.)	Other textile materials	20%	18%	10%

1/ TSUS 382.03 was replaced by the 4 TSUS item numbers 382.00, 382.02, 382.04, and 382.05, effective Jan. 1, 1968.

2/ Prior rate not affected by the trade conference.

3/ Final stage becomes effective Jan. 1, 1971.

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

The prior rates shown in the preceding tabulation remained unchanged under the Tariff Schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963 through the end of 1967. No concessions were granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations on women's, girls', and infants' suits, coats, skirts, and jackets, not knit, of wool or of manmade fibers in items 382.02, 382.04, 382.60, 382.63, and 382.81. Concessions on all other garments covered here were granted by the United States. For the cotton garments, ornamented,

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or of lace or net in item 382.00, the concession amounted to about 18 percent of the duty; for cotton coats and jackets in items 382.09 and 382.12, not ornamented, 17 and 20 percent, respectively of the duties and for cotton suits and skirts in item 382.33, not ornamented, 17 percent of the duty; and for all garments of other vegetable fibers, silk, and "other" textile materials in items 382.05, 382.42, 382.72, and 382.87, 50 percent of the duties. All the above duties are effective in five annual stages, except that for item 382.12, where the final stage becomes effective January 1, 1971.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty in effect at the end of 1967, based on dutiable imports of the garments covered here during 1966, were as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Ad valorem</u> <u>equivalent</u> <u>(percent)</u>
380.60(pt.)-----	30.2
382.63(pt.)-----	25.4
382.81(pt.)-----	32.6

Imports of women's, girls', and infants' cotton coats, jackets, suits, and skirts, not knit, have been limited to some degree since 1957. During 1957-61, Japan voluntarily limited her exports of cotton products to the United States. Since October 1961, imports of cotton garments covered here have been subject to restraint under the Short-Term (Oct. 1, 1961-Sept. 30, 1962) and the current Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (see appendix C to this volume).

U.S. consumption

Total consumption of women's, girls', and infants' suits, coats, skirts, and jackets increased from a level of between 180 million and 186 million units annually during the period 1961-64 to 203 million units in 1965 and 216 million units in 1966 (table 1). Since 1961, the proportion of coats trimmed with fur has increased. Consumption of rayon and acetate coats declined while coats of other manmade fibers increased. Short coats, particularly suburban or car coats, increased in popularity. Women's 1/ suit consumption declined slightly in recent years, mainly because of the popularity of leisure wear. Suit consumption increased in 1964 over 1963, but

1/ Includes misses' and juniors'.

then declined again in 1965 and 1966. Skirt consumption has shown a marked upward trend since 1954 as a part of the general growth in leisure wear.

U.S. producers, production, and exports

Some 2,500 firms employing 88,000 persons produced women's 1/ coats, suits, skirts, and jackets in 1963. Three-fourths of these firms were jobbers and contractors. Another 284 establishments with 12,000 employees produced girls' and children's 2/ coats, suits, and jackets. Girls' and children's skirts are produced by establishments whose primary products are girls' and children's playclothes, slacks, and swimwear. There were 623 of these establishments with 34,160 employees in 1963.

Most of the firms and employees are located in the Middle Atlantic States, especially New York. The rest are located principally in Massachusetts, the North Central States, and California. Small but increasing proportions of the firms and employees making girls' and children's coats, suits, and jackets are located in the South.

Production of women's, 1/ girls', and infants' coats, suits, skirts, and jackets increased from 185 million units, valued at \$1.3 billion in 1961, to 200 million units, valued at \$1.4 billion in 1965. Unit production increased to 212 million in 1966 (table 2). Increases occurred in every major category except suits. However, while total women's 1/ coat production advanced from 23 million units in 1961 to 25 million units in 1966, the proportion of untrimmed coats in these totals fell from 87 percent in 1961 to 76 percent in 1966, because of the increasing popularity of fur-trimmed coats. The larger production of fur-trimmed coats contributed to an increase in the average value of women's coats between 1961 and 1965.

Exports, chiefly to Canada, Mexico, and the Netherlands Antilles were valued at \$1.9 million in 1965 and \$1.6 million in 1966, or less than 1 percent of the value of domestic shipments.

U.S. imports

Imports have amounted to 1 to 2 percent of the quantity of domestic consumption in each year 1961-66. In 1966 they were 3.9

1/ Includes misses' and juniors'.

2/ Includes infants'.

million units, valued at \$17.9 million, compared to 1.2 million units, valued at \$6.1 million, in 1961 (table 1).

Most of the imports consist of coats and jackets, entries of which in 1966 numbered 2.8 million units (table 3). This quantity is equivalent to about 6 percent of consumption in the United States. Most of the imported coats and jackets are of cotton or of manmade fibers, unlike those of domestic manufacture, most of which are of wool. However, because of the high unit value of imported wool coats and jackets, the value of these garments constituted about 56 percent of the value of imports of all coats and jackets in 1966. In 1966, imported suits comprised about 1 percent and imported skirts, less than 1 percent of estimated consumption of these garments. Most of the coats and jackets of cotton and manmade fibers imported in 1966 came from Japan, Portugal, and Hong Kong (table 4); they generally sold in the United States, after payment of duty and other costs, at prices somewhat below the average wholesale price prevailing for women's and misses' coats and jackets of the same materials produced domestically. The imported coats and jackets of wool, on the other hand, consisted predominantly of coats which came principally from the United Kingdom, West Germany, France, Italy, and Austria. They are sold in the United States at prices equal to or above the average for most wool coats produced here.

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Table 1.--Women's, girls', and infants' suits, coats, skirts, and jackets, not knit: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1961-66

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports <u>2/</u>	Apparent consumption <u>3/</u>
	Quantity (1,000 units)		
1961-----	184,703	1,235	185,938
1962-----	177,520	2,866	180,386
1963-----	182,642	1,884	184,526
1964-----	182,670	2,814	185,484
1965-----	199,736	3,081	202,817
1966-----	212,105	3,934	216,039
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
1961-----	1,259,976	6,125	1,266,101
1962-----	1,251,893	9,155	1,261,048
1963-----	1,280,260	7,850	1,288,110
1964-----	1,325,013	10,800	1,335,813
1965-----	1,409,344	13,580	1,422,924
1966-----	<u>4/</u>	17,917	<u>4/</u>

1/ Value shown is value of shipments, partly estimated; includes garments made from purchased knit fabrics, not separately reported.

2/ Import data partly estimated in 1961-62. Includes cotton, wool, and manmade fibers only; excludes garments of other vegetable fibers, those of silk, and all suits of cotton or of wool, ornamented, not separately reported in the import statistics.

3/ Based on production plus imports. Exports in 1965 and 1966, when they were first reported separately, were valued at \$1.9 million and \$1.6 million, respectively.

4/ Not available.

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

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Table 2.--Women's, girls', and infants' suits, coats, skirts, and jackets, not knit: 1/ U.S. production by garment type, 1963-66

Garment type	1963	1964	1965	1966 <u>2/</u>
	Quantity (1,000 units)			
Women's: <u>3/</u>				
Suits-----	10,902	12,058	11,933	10,481
Coats:				
Fur trimmed-----	4,437	5,760	6,139	5,902
Untrimmed-----	18,680	17,759	19,135	18,690
Skirts-----	100,344	95,604	108,216	122,532
Jackets-----	7,164	9,768	9,720	9,700
Girls' and infants':				
Coats, suits, and				
jackets-----	24,891	26,697	28,705	28,800
Skirts-----	16,224	15,024	15,888	16,000
Total-----	182,642	182,670	199,736	212,105
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Women's: <u>3/</u>				
Suits-----	201,594	226,220	230,490)
Coats:)
Fur trimmed-----	502,180	521,790	552,762	) <u>4/</u>
Untrimmed-----				
Skirts-----	381,400	387,890	429,897	) <u>4/</u>
Jackets-----				
Girls' and infants':)
Coats, suits, and)
jackets-----	148,886	144,513	148,195)
Skirts-----	<u>5/</u> 46,200	<u>5/</u> 44,600	<u>5/</u> 48,000)
Total-----	1,280,260	1,325,013	1,409,344	<u>4/</u>

1/ Includes garments made from purchased knit fabric, not separately reported.

2/ Data are partly estimated.

3/ Includes misses' and juniors'.

4/ Not available.

5/ Estimated.

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

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Table 3.--Women's, girls', and infants' suits, coats, jackets, and skirts, not knit: 1/ U.S. imports for consumption, by garment type and fiber, 1965 and 1966

Garment type and fiber	Quantity (1,000 units)		Value (1,000 dollars)	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
Suits, coats, jackets, and skirts:				
Ornamented-----	258	267	426	421
Not ornamented, total-----	2,823	3,667	13,154	17,496
Cotton-----	1,214	2,270	2,605	5,187
Wool-----	647	931	8,746	10,389
Manmade fibers-----	962	466	1,803	1,920
Total-----	3,081	3,934	13,580	17,917
Suits:				
Ornamented 2/-----	165	65	205	81
Not ornamented, total 3/-----	94	89	1,843	2,071
Wool, total-----	76	61	1,536	1,543
Not over \$4 per pound-----	26	11	98	44
Over \$4 per pound-----	50	50	1,438	1,499
Manmade fibers-----	18	28	307	528
Total, suits-----	259	154	2,048	2,152
Coats and jackets:				
Ornamented-----	61	135	161	271
Not ornamented, total-----	2,266	2,706	10,338	13,940
Cotton, total-----	875	1,735	2,316	4,699
Not over \$4 each-----	715	1,402	682	2,022
Over \$4 each-----	160	333	1,634	2,677
Wool, total-----	462	557	6,598	7,936
Not over \$4 per pound-----	289	338	2,736	3,115
Over \$4 per pound-----	173	219	3,862	4,821
Manmade fibers-----	929	414	1,424	1,305
Total, coats and jackets-----	2,327	2,841	10,499	14,211
Skirts:				
Ornamented-----	32	67	60	69
Not ornamented, total-----	462	872	974	1,485
Cotton-----	339	535	289	488
Wool, total-----	109	314	6,612	910
Not over \$4 per pound-----	6	210	12	251
Over \$4 per pound-----	103	104	600	659
Manmade fibers-----	114	23	73	87
Total, skirts-----	494	939	1,034	1,554

1/ Data exclude garments of vegetable fibers other than cotton, of silk, and of textile materials not elsewhere classified such as metallic yarns, not separately reported.

2/ Data exclude suits of cotton or of wool, not separately reported.

3/ Data exclude suits of cotton, not separately reported.

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

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SUITS, COATS, SKIRTS, AND JACKETS, NOT KNIT,
WOMEN'S, GIRLS', AND INFANTS'

Table 4.--Women's, girls', and infants' suits, coats, skirts, and jackets, not knit: 1/ U.S. imports for consumption, by kind and principal source, 1966

(In thousands of units)		
Garment type and fiber	Total	By principal sources
Total, all garments----	3,934	Japan, 1,609; Portugal, 567; Hong Kong, 423.
Suits, total-----	154	Taiwan, 44; Hong Kong, 24; United Kingdom, 16.
Ornamented 2/-----	65	Taiwan, 44.
Not ornamented: 3/		
Wool:		
Not over \$4 per lb---	11	Portugal, 7.
Over \$4 per lb-----	50	United Kingdom, 13; Italy, 10.
Manmade fibers-----	28	Hong Kong, 12; Japan, 4.
Coats and jackets, total---	2,841	Japan, 1,371; Portugal, 279; Hong Kong, 269.
Ornamented-----	135	Taiwan, 104; Japan, 11.
Not ornamented:		
Cotton:		
Not over \$4 each-----	1,402	Japan, 866; Portugal, 268; Hong Kong, 189.
Over \$4 each-----	334	Japan, 129; Canada, 63; Hong Kong, 46; Belgium, 26.
Wool:		
Not over \$4 per lb---	338	France, 95; Italy, 73; West Germany, 71; Austria, 59.
Over \$4 per lb-----	219	United Kingdom, 81; West Germany, 44; Austria, 21.
Manmade fibers-----	414	Japan, 363.
Skirts, total-----	939	Portugal, 281; Japan, 234; Hong Kong, 130.
Ornamented-----	67	Taiwan, 55.
Not ornamented:		
Cotton-----	535	Portugal, 280; Hong Kong, 96.
Wool:		
Not over \$4 per lb---	210	Japan, 150; Hong Kong, 24.
Over \$4 per lb-----	104	United Kingdom, 69.
Manmade fibers-----	23	Spain, 9; Hong Kong, 6.

1/ Data exclude garments of vegetable fibers other than cotton, of silk, and of textile materials, not elsewhere classified, such as metallic yarns.

2/ Data exclude suits of cotton or wool, not separately reported.

3/ Data exclude suits of cotton, not separately reported.

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

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>Item</u>
Blouses, not knit-----	382.00(pt.), -.02(pt.), -.04(pt.), -.05(pt.), -.33(pt.), -.42(pt.), -.60(pt.), -.63(pt.), -.72(pt.), -.81(pt.), -.87(pt.)

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

U.S. trade position

The United States, during 1961-66, was a substantial net importer of women's, girls', and infants' blouses, not knit. Imports (with an aggregate value of \$23 million in 1966) supplied about 16 percent of the quantity of U.S. consumption during 1961-66, while exports were equivalent to less than 1 percent of production.

Description and uses

Women's, girls', and infants' blouses, not knit, include dress blouses, usually worn with suits, and casual blouses, usually worn with skirts, slacks, pedal-pushers, or shorts. Shirts and waists, not knit, are also included. Blouses of knit fabric are included in the knit outerwear summary. A wide variety of styles and fabrics characterize blouses; some have lace, net, or other ornamentation. Most are made of cotton, manmade fibers, or blends of fibers, particularly cotton and polyester. Smaller quantities are made of silk, flax, and wool. Winter blouses are long- or short-sleeved whereas summer blouses are short-sleeved or sleeveless.

Blouses are sold separately or in combination with skirts, slacks, or shorts. The principal selling seasons are the fall and spring. The majority of the blouses sell at retail for less than \$7 each.

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U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows (in percent ad valorem and cents per pound):

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Women's, girls', and infants' blouses, not knit: Lace, net, or orna- mented:			
382.00 (pt.) 1/:	Cotton-----	42.5%	41%	35%
382.02 (pt.) 1/:	Wool-----	42.5%	2/	2/
382.04 (pt.) 1/:	Manmade fibers-----	42.5%	2/	2/
382.05 (pt.) 1/:	Other-----	42.5%	38%	21%
	Not ornamented:			
382.33 (pt.) :	Cotton-----	20%	19%	16.5%
382.42 (pt.) :	Other vegetable fibers:	15%	13%	7.5%
	Wool, valued per lb.:			
382.60 (pt.) :	Not over \$4-----	25¢ + 21%	2/	2/
382.63 (pt.) :	Over \$4-----	37.5¢ + 21%	2/	2/
382.72 (pt.) :	Silk-----	32.5%	29%	16%
382.81 (pt.) :	Manmade fibers-----	25¢ + 27.5%	2/	2/
382.87 (pt.) :	Other textile materials.	20%	18%	10%

1/ TSUS 382.03 was replaced by the 4 TSUS item numbers 382.00, 382.02, 382.04, and 382.05, effective Jan. 1, 1968.

2/ Prior rate not affected by the trade conference.

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

The prior rates shown in the preceding tabulation remained unchanged under the Tariff Schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963 through the end of 1967. No concessions were granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations on blouses, not knit, of wool or of manmade fibers in items 382.02, 382.04, 382.60, 382.63, and 382.81. Concessions on all other blouses, not knit, were granted by the United States. For cotton blouses, ornamented or of lace or net in item 382.00, the concession amounted to about 18 percent of the duties; those of cotton, not ornamented in item 382.33, 17 percent of the duties; and those of other vegetable fibers, silk, or "other" textile materials in items 382.05, 382.42, 382.72, and 382.87, 50 percent of the duties. All the above concessions are being put into effect in five annual stages.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty in effect at the end of 1967, based on dutiable imports during 1966, were as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Ad valorem</u> <u>equivalent</u> <u>(percent)</u>
382.60(pt.)-----	37.2
382.63(pt.)-----	23.9
382.81(pt.)-----	37.2

A sharp increase in imports of cotton blouses from Japan in the mid-1950's prompted domestic producers to file an application for an escape-clause investigation with the Tariff Commission early in 1956 (pursuant to sec. 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended). The investigation was discontinued and dismissed on June 22, 1956 (21 F.R. 4694), at the request of the domestic industry after Japan announced the institution of a voluntary export control program on cotton textiles and apparel exported to the United States.

Cotton blouse imports have been limited to some degree since 1957. During 1957-61, Japan voluntarily limited her exports of cotton products to the United States. Since October 1961, imports

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of cotton blouses have been subject to restraint under the Short-Term (Oct. 1, 1961-Sept. 30, 1962) and the current Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (see appendix C to this volume).

U.S. consumption

The annual U.S. consumption of women's, girls', and infants' blouses, not knit, has increased gradually during 1961-65, but declined in 1966. Apparent consumption rose from 20.9 million dozens in 1961 to 25.5 million dozens in 1965 then declined to 23.3 million dozens in 1966 (table 1). The value of consumption in 1965 was about \$552 million (data are not available for 1966).

The increased popularity of leisure wear and sportswear since the early 1950's has contributed to the growth in consumption of blouses. Combinations of blouses with skirts, culottes, slacks, pedal pushers, or shorts have become very popular. In the last few years, however, blouse consumption has been adversely affected by the slackening in demand for women's and misses' suits, the substitution of slip-over sweaters for blouses, and the popularity of mini-dresses.

U.S. producers

In 1963, some 1,175 establishments employing 57,595 employees produced women's, misses', and juniors' blouses as their primary product. About four-fifths of the establishments were contractors and jobbers. These establishments accounted for about three-fourths of all the women's, misses', and juniors' blouses shipped in 1963. The remainder of the output was produced by establishments that were primarily concerned with the manufacture of other products. Most of the producers were concentrated in the Middle Atlantic States and California. Employment in 1963 averaged 50 persons per establishment; the largest plants were in the South Atlantic and South Central States.

Since 1958, most of the growth in establishments and employment has occurred in the South Atlantic and South Central States. Employment in the Middle Atlantic States remained about the same in 1958 and 1963, but the number of establishments declined from 906 to 769.

Girls', children's, and infants' blouses and dresses were produced by approximately 667 establishments with about 35,792 employees in 1963. These establishments were located mainly in the Middle Atlantic and Southern States. Employees per establishment averaged 53 persons.

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In the 1960's, a number of the firms that formerly produced only blouses have begun producing skirts, slacks, shorts, beachwear, and other items of apparel. Some firms have establishments in Puerto Rico, but blouses produced there constitute a small portion of U.S. production. Some U.S. firms either have establishments in foreign countries or licensing agreements with foreign firms whereby the foreign firm utilizes U.S. knowledge on production and marketing and sometimes brand names.

U.S. production and exports

The U.S. annual production of women's, girls', and infants' blouses, not knit, increased from 18.5 million dozens in 1961 to 21.4 million dozens in 1964, then declined to 19.2 million dozens in 1966 (table 2). The value of the shipments of blouses rose more sharply than units produced, increasing from \$411 million in 1961 to \$530 million in 1965. Value of shipments data are not available for 1966.

In the period 1958-66, women's, misses', and juniors' blouses accounted for about four-fifths of the U.S. production of blouses. Cotton was the most popular fiber from which blouses were made; however, cotton's share of this market has been declining, mainly due to competition from manmade fibers. Many blouses are made from blends of polyester fiber and cotton. About half of the blouses produced in this country in 1965-66 were produced to sell at wholesale for less than \$23 per dozen.

In the 1961-66 period, U.S. exports of blouses amounted to less than 1 percent of production. The value of exports averaged about \$2 million annually during 1965-66. The principal export markets in 1966 were the Netherlands Antilles, Mexico, Hong Kong, Canada, and Panama.

U.S. imports

U.S. annual imports of women's, girls', and infants' blouses, not knit, increased from 2.4 million dozens in 1961 to 4.5 million dozens in 1965, then declined to 4.2 million dozens in 1966; the value of these imports increased from \$13.5 million to a peak of \$24.6 million in 1965, then declined to \$23.3 million in 1966. Imports of blouses supplied 18 percent of consumption in 1966, based on quantity. From two-thirds to four-fifths of the annual imports of blouses during the years 1961-66 were cotton blouses, not of lace or net and not ornamented, although imports of blouses made of man-made fibers showed an upward trend (table 3). Imports of cotton

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blouses declined from 1965 to 1966, mainly because of a shifting to blouses of cotton and manmade fiber blends which were classified as garments of manmade fibers. About three-fourths of the blouses imported in 1964-66 were women's and one-fourth, girls' and infants'.

Imports of cotton blouses relative to U.S. consumption rose from 18 to 22 percent during the period 1962-66 as shown below (in thousands of dozens):

Item	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
U.S. production-----	14,832	15,519	14,490	13,880	12,761
U.S. imports-----	3,332	3,400	3,809	4,002	3,486
U.S. exports-----	47	48	75	90	85
Apparent consumption----	18,117	18,871	18,224	17,792	16,162
Ratio (percent) of im- ports to consumption--	18	18	21	22	22

Most of the blouses imported since 1958 came from Japan and Hong Kong. Many of these blouses were imported with skirts, slacks, or shorts but are often reported separately for tariff purposes. The blouses or blouse sets generally competed with low-priced blouses made in this country. The unit values of imported blouses vary depending upon such factors as the fabric, style, and size. The average unit values of the blouses imported from Japan and Hong Kong ranged from \$4.62 per dozen to \$5.90 per dozen during the period 1961-66 (table 4); these blouses retailed for about \$1 to \$2 each.

Table 1.--Women's, girls', and infants' blouses, not knit: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-66

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

Year	Produc- tion <u>1/</u>	Im- ports <u>2/</u>	Ex- ports <u>3/</u>	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity					
1961-----	18,545	2,377	43	20,879	11
1962-----	19,397	3,383	47	22,733	15
1963-----	20,856	3,458	48	24,266	14
1964-----	21,407	4,080	75	25,412	16
1965-----	21,061	4,548	136	25,473	18
1966-----	<u>2/</u> 19,236	4,221	138	23,319	18
Value					
1961-----	410,700	13,529	945	423,284	3
1962-----	446,891	19,666	1,062	465,495	4
1963-----	488,892	17,200	1,089	505,003	3
1964-----	522,302	21,157	1,241	542,218	4
1965-----	529,613	24,552	1,903	552,262	4
1966-----	<u>4/</u>	23,333	2,159	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>

1/ Value is value of shipments, which are partly estimated.

2/ See footnotes to table 4.

3/ Data are for cotton blouses only, in 1961-64; such blouses accounted for about two-thirds of the quantity of exports in 1965 and 1966.

4/ Not available.

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

BLOUSES, NOT KNIT

Table 2.--Women's, girls', and infants' blouses, not knit:
U.S. production, by type, 1961-66

Type	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (million dozens)						
Women's, misses', and juniors'-----	15.2	15.9	17.4	18.3	18.1	16.2
Girls', children's, and infants'-----	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.1	2.9	^{1/} 3.0
Total-----	18.5	19.4	20.9	21.4	21.0	19.2
Value (million dollars) ^{2/}						
Women's, misses', and juniors'-----	370.2	402.6	443.6	481.9	489.1	^{3/}
Girls', children's, and infants'-----	40.5	44.3	45.3	40.4	40.5	^{3/}
Total-----	410.7	446.9	488.9	522.3	529.6	^{3/}

^{1/} Estimated.

^{2/} Value is value of shipments; value of shipments of girls', children's, and infants' blouses is partly estimated.

^{3/} Not available.

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

Note.--For the years shown above, from 64 to 78 percent of the total production consisted of cotton blouses.

Table 3.--Women's, girls', and infants' blouses, not knit: U.S. imports for consumption, by type and fiber, 1963-66

Type and fiber	1963	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (1,000 dozens)				
Total-----	3,458	4,080	4,548	4,221
Cotton-----	3,400	3,809	4,002	3,486
Manmade fibers-----	58	262	535	708
Other fibers-----	1/	9	11	27
Lace or net or with orna- mentation, total-----	189	140	195	365
Cotton-----	177	109	21	115
Manmade fibers-----	12	31	174	250
Other fibers-----	1/	2/	2/	2/
Not lace or net and not with ornamentation, total-----	3,269	3,940	4,353	3,856
Cotton-----	3,223	3,700	3,981	3,370
Manmade fibers-----	46	231	361	459
Other fibers-----	1/	3/ 9	3/ 11	3/ 27
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Total-----	17,200	21,157	24,552	23,333
Cotton-----	16,626	18,693	20,888	18,300
Manmade fibers-----	574	1,931	3,101	4,474
Other fibers-----	1/	533	563	559
Lace or net or with orna- mentation, total-----	1,066	913	1,279	2,280
Cotton-----	915	552	173	791
Manmade fibers-----	151	349	1,088	1,440
Other fibers-----	1/	12	18	49
Not lace or net and not with ornamentation, total-----	16,134	20,244	23,273	21,053
Cotton-----	15,711	18,141	20,715	17,509
Manmade fibers-----	423	1,582	2,013	3,034
Other fibers-----	1/	3/ 521	3/ 545	3/ 510

1/ Data on blouses of vegetable fibers except cotton, wool, and silk are not separately reported, but quantities are believed to be small.

2/ Less than 500 dozen wool blouses; blouses of vegetable fibers except cotton and of silk are excluded, but quantities are believed to be small.

3/ Includes blouses of wool and of silk.

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

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Table 4.--Women's, girls', and infants' blouses, not knit:
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1961-66

Source	1961 <u>1/</u>	1962 <u>2/</u>	1963 <u>2/</u>	1964 <u>3/</u>	1965 <u>3/</u>	1966 <u>3/</u>
	Quantity (1,000 dozens)					
Japan-----	1,359	2,013	1,972	2,338	2,395	2,353
Hong Kong-----	860	1,018	1,033	1,237	1,485	1,150
Nansei and Nan- po Islands <u>4/</u>	62	137	194	179	259	236
All other-----	96	215	259	326	409	482
Total-----	2,377	3,383	3,458	4,080	4,548	4,221
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Japan-----	7,574	11,428	10,255	12,320	13,061	13,718
Hong Kong-----	4,905	6,003	4,776	6,017	7,514	6,056
Nansei and Nan- po Islands <u>4/</u>	383	895	888	777	1,179	1,047
All other-----	667	1,340	1,281	2,043	2,798	2,512
Total-----	13,529	19,666	17,200	21,157	24,552	23,333
	Unit value (per dozen) <u>5/</u>					
Japan-----	\$5.57	\$5.68	\$5.20	\$5.27	\$5.45	\$5.83
Hong Kong-----	5.70	5.90	4.62	4.86	5.06	5.27
Nansei and Nan- po Islands <u>4/</u>	6.18	6.54	4.58	4.34	4.55	4.43
All other-----	6.95	6.23	4.95	6.90	6.84	5.21
Average----	5.69	5.81	4.97	5.19	5.40	5.53

1/ Includes cotton blouses only; blouses of other fibers not reported separately.

2/ Includes blouses of cotton or manmade fibers; blouses of other fibers not reported separately.

3/ Includes all blouses except those of vegetable fibers other than cotton and of silk, ornamented.

4/ Includes islands under U.S. administration, such as Okinawa and part of the Ryukyu Islands.

5/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Women's, girls', and infants'	
dresses, not knit-----	382.00(pt.), -.02(pt.), -.04(pt.),
	-.05(pt.), -.33(pt.), -.42(pt.),
	-.60(pt.), -.63(pt.), -.72(pt.),
	-.81(pt.), -.87(pt.)

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

U.S. trade position

U.S. producers supply nearly all of the dresses, not knit, consumed domestically. In 1966, U.S. imports (with an aggregate value of about \$13 million) were equivalent to about 2 percent of consumption, and exports were equivalent to about 1 percent of domestic output.

Description and uses

Nearly all the dresses in this summary are made from woven fabrics but some are made from non-woven felts and other non-woven fabrics. Dresses for women and children are made from cotton or other vegetable fibers, wool, silk, and manmade fibers and a smaller quantity from miscellaneous textile materials such as metallized or paper yarns. The dresses covered here include one- and two-piece dresses, including uniform dresses, but not knit dresses (covered by the knit outerwear summary in this volume) and not doll dresses (see separate summary in schedule 7).

Dresses range in type from simple, inexpensive house dresses to exclusive one-of-a-kind dresses, evening gowns, or cocktail dresses. Dresses are style items and the garment style and fabrics used change from season to season and year to year. Some dress styles originate in Rome, Paris, and other foreign cities, but American originals are becoming increasingly popular. Dress prices range from a few dollars to thousands of dollars each, depending on the designer, style, type, fabric, and other factors. At the whole-sale level, lower-priced dresses are priced by the dozen and dresses with a value of about \$5 or more each are priced by the unit. Lower-priced dresses are made predominantly of cotton, manmade fibers, and blends of these fibers; a small quantity of dresses are made of paper yarns or non-woven fabric. Higher-priced dresses are made mostly of manmade fibers and of cotton, but wool, silk, and flax are also used.

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U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows (in percent ad valorem and cents per pound):

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Women's, girls', or in- fants' dresses, not knit:			
	Lace, net, or ornamented:			
382.00 (pt.) 1/	Cotton-----	42.5%	41%	35%
382.02 (pt.) 1/	Wool-----	42.5%	2/	2/
382.04 (pt.) 1/	Manmade fibers-----	42.5%	2/	2/
382.05 (pt.) 1/	Other-----	42.5%	38%	21%
	Not ornamented:			
382.33 (pt.)	Cotton-----	20%	19%	16.5%
382.42 (pt.)	Other vegetable fibers:	15%	13%	7.5%
	Wool, valued per lb.:			
382.60 (pt.)	Not over \$4-----	25¢ + 21%	2/	2/
382.63 (pt.)	Over \$4-----	37.5¢ + 21%	2/	2/
382.72 (pt.)	Silk-----	32.5%	29%	16%
382.81 (pt.)	Manmade fibers-----	25¢ + 27.5%	2/	2/
382.87 (pt.)	Other textile materials.	20%	18%	10%

1/ TSUS 382.03 was replaced by the 4 TSUS item numbers 382.00, 382.02, 382.04, and 382.05, effective Jan. 1, 1968.

2/ Prior rate not affected by the sixth round of trade negotiations under the GATT.

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

The prior rates shown in the preceding tabulation remained unchanged under the Tariff Schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963 through the end of 1967. No concessions were granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations on dresses, not knit, of wool or of manmade fibers in items 382.02, 382.04, 382.60, 382.63, and 382.81.

Concessions on all other dresses covered here were granted by the United States. For cotton dresses, not knit, ornamented or of lace or net in item 382.00, the concession amounted to about 18 percent of the duty; for those of cotton, not knit and not ornamented in item 382.33, 17 percent of the duty; and dresses, not knit, of other vegetable fibers, silk, or "other" textile materials in items 382.05, 382.42, 382.72, and 382.87, 50 percent of the duties. All the above concessions are being put into effect in five annual stages.

The rates of duty applicable to "Philippine articles," as defined in general headnote 3(c) of appendix A to this volume, were 40 percent of the prior rates listed in the preceding tabulation during the calendar years 1965-67 and will be 60 percent of the column 1 rates during the calendar years 1968-70. Imports from the Republic of the Philippines at preferential rates of duty accounted for about 16 percent of the total value of U.S. imports of dresses, not knit, in 1966.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty in effect at the end of 1967, based on dutiable imports of dresses of wool or manmade fibers, not knit and not ornamented, during 1966, were as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Ad valorem</u> <u>equivalent</u> <u>(percent)</u>
382.60(pt.)-----	29.2
382.63(pt.)-----	22.8
382.81(pt.)-----	32.2

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Cotton dress imports have been limited to some degree since 1957. During 1957-61, Japan voluntarily limited her exports of cotton products to the United States. Since October 1961, imports of cotton dresses have been subject to restraint under the Short-Term (Oct. 1, 1961-Sept. 30, 1962) and the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (see appendix C to this volume).

U.S. consumption

Annual consumption of dresses, nearly all of U.S. origin, increased from an estimated 32 million dozen units in 1961 to about 35 million dozen units in 1965, then declined to 34 million dozen units in 1966. Imports accounted for 2 percent of this consumption in each year 1964-66 and probably for a smaller proportion in previous years. During the period 1962-66, about 70 percent of the dresses consumed were women's 1/ and 30 percent were girls' and children's. 2/ About two-thirds of the women's dresses were unit-priced and one-third were dozen-priced, at wholesale. Dresses that are dozen-priced at wholesale, range in retail price from \$2 to \$8 each. Unit-priced dresses sell at retail at about \$7 and up. Since 1958, consumption of dresses in the high and intermediate price ranges has grown much faster than consumption in the lower-priced ranges, reflecting a tendency on the part of the U.S. consumer to "trade-up" to better dresses. Consumption of women's dresses, by price categories, was approximately as follows in 1965: 3/

<u>Wholesale unit price</u>	<u>Approximate retail unit price</u>	<u>Percent of total consumption</u>
<u>Unit-priced</u>		
Under \$6.00	Under \$10.00	40
\$6.00 - \$9.99	\$10.01 - \$17.95	33
\$10.00 - \$15.99	\$17.96 - \$26.95	16
\$16.00 and over	\$26.96 and over	11
<u>Dozen-priced</u>		
Under \$26.00	Under \$3.95	29
\$26.00 - \$34.99	\$3.96 - \$4.95	27
\$35.00 - 50.99	\$4.96 - \$6.95	23
\$51.00 and over	\$6.96 and over	21

1/ Women's includes misses' and juniors' in this summary.

2/ Children's includes infants' in this summary.

3/ The data for this tabulation are adapted from the "Apparel Survey," Current Industrial Reports, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, except for data on retail prices which are estimated by the Tariff Commission.

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Consumption of girls' and children's dresses in 1965 was 10 percent larger than in 1958. Data on consumption by price range are not available.

The ready-made American dress has long been considered the standard of world excellence with respect to quality of construction, and appropriateness of style, sizing, colors, and fabrics. The development of "wash and wear" dresses (which require little or no ironing) and the consequent increase in consumption of these dresses is a notable example. This consideration is one of the more important factors responsible for the predominance of the domestically produced dresses in U.S. consumption. The frequency of style changes and the growing importance of domestic style centers and "houses" help sustain this predominance.

U.S. producers

There were 4,577 firms with 4,752 establishments and 200,000 employees, producing women's dresses in 1963, compared with 4,502 firms with 185,000 employees in 1958. About two-thirds of these firms were jobbers and contractors. About 70 percent of the firms and 50 percent of the employees were located in the Middle Atlantic States; most of the others were in Massachusetts, California, Illinois, South Carolina, and Texas. Separate data on producers of uniform dresses are not available.

In addition, there were 630 firms with 36,000 employees producing girls' and children's dresses and/or blouses in 1963. Over one-half of these firms were jobbers and contractors. Most of the firms were located in the Middle and South Atlantic States.

New York City is the principal style center for the dress industry; Florida and California are prevailing resort-type dress style centers.

U.S. production and exports

U.S. production of dresses increased from 31.7 million dozens in 1961 to 35.2 million dozens in 1965 then declined to about 34 million dozens in 1966. The value of wholesale shipments increased from about \$1.9 billion in 1961 to about \$2.2 billion in 1965 (data are not available for 1966). The data in this summary relating to quantity and value of domestic production of dresses, not knit, are overstated by about one-fifth to one-fourth because they include dresses made in cut-and-sew plants from purchased knit fabric in addition to those covered by this summary made from other type fabrics.

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Cotton has been for many years the major fiber used for the manufacture of dresses. Since 1963, however, production of dresses of other fibers has been increasing steadily, particularly those of manmade fibers or blends including manmade fibers. Manmade fibers, cotton, and wool, in that order, were the principal fibers used in women's unit-priced dresses; linen and silk were also used. Cotton was the principal fiber used in women's dozen-priced dresses and in girls' and children's dresses (table 2).

Exports of dresses, not knit, were 317 thousand dozens valued at \$8.3 million in 1965 and 349,000 dozens valued at \$9.2 million in 1966. The quantity was equivalent to about 1 percent of production and to about 50 percent of imports in each of these years. The principal markets were the Netherlands Antilles, Mexico, Panama, and Canada. Comparable data for earlier years are not available.

The small quantity of exports since 1961 is attributable mainly to the following factors:

1. Import barriers such as quantitative controls in certain existing and potential export markets.
2. The lack of interest, on the part of most U.S. producers, particularly the smaller ones, in promoting exports; this is mainly attributable to the barriers referred to above and the difficulties which small producers encounter in developing export sales.
3. Cost advantages, and in some instances, preferential tariff advantages, enjoyed by producers in other exporting countries.
4. The importation of substantial quantities of used clothing into many of the lesser developed countries.
5. The use of American designs and know-how by some foreign manufacturers, who are associated with U.S. producers through joint ventures and/or licensing arrangements.
6. Establishment of plants in foreign countries to produce mainly for those countries' own market.

U.S. imports

Imports of dresses, not knit, averaged 644 thousand dozens, valued at \$11 million per year in 1964-66. In that period they were

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equivalent to 2 percent of consumption (quantity basis). The importers of dresses have not worked as closely with foreign manufacturers in helping them adapt output to U.S. markets as have importers of other women's and girls' wearing apparel, such as blouses and sweaters. This lack of closer liaison is one of the factors contributing to the small market share of the imports. (Other factors were stated in the section on consumption.)

Based on quantity, 82 percent of the imports of dresses, not knit, during 1964-66 were of cotton and most of the remainder were of manmade fibers. (Imports, by type and fiber, for 1965-66 are shown in table 3.) In 1966, most of the imports of dresses were from Hong Kong, the Philippine Republic, Japan, and France (table 4). Most of the ornamented cotton dresses, chiefly girls' and infants', were from the Philippine Republic; most of the other cotton dresses, mainly women's, were from Japan and Hong Kong. Hong Kong, Japan, and Mexico were the largest sources of imported dresses of manmade fibers in 1966.

The value of imports of silk dresses and wool dresses, not knit, averaged 15 percent and 11 percent, respectively, of the total value of imports of each type in 1964-66. Hong Kong, Italy, and France supplied most of the silk dresses and France and the United Kingdom, most of the wool dresses.

Table 1.--Women's, girls', and infants' dresses, not knit: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-66

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

	Produc- tion <u>1/</u>	Im- ports <u>2/</u>	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
	Quantity				
1961-----	31,745	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1962-----	31,826	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1963-----	32,433	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1964-----	33,962	667	<u>4/</u> 239	34,390	2
1965-----	35,187	609	317	35,479	2
1966-----	<u>4/</u> 33,842	655	349	34,148	2
	Value				
1961-----	1,916,925	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1962-----	1,971,579	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1963-----	2,004,731	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1964-----	2,099,249	9,850	<u>4/</u> 7,889	2,101,210	0.5
1965-----	2,184,097	10,431	8,339	2,186,189	.5
1966-----	<u>3/</u>	12,633	9,242	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>

1/ Includes dresses made from purchased knit fabric and washable uniforms, not separately reported; value data are based on shipments and partly estimated.

2/ Data for 1964-66 exclude dresses of vegetable fibers other than cotton and of ornamented wool or silk, since these are not separately reported.

3/ Not available.

4/ Partly estimated.

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

Table 2.--Women's, girls', and infants' dresses, not knit:
U.S. production, 1/ by type and fiber, 1963-66

(In thousands of dozens)

Type and fiber	1963	1964	1965	1966
Total-----	32,433	33,692	35,187	33,842
Cotton-----	20,138	19,727	19,924	<u>2/</u>
Other-----	12,295	14,235	15,263	<u>2/</u>
Women's dresses, <u>3/</u> total-----	21,665	22,673	23,506	22,592
Unit-priced dresses-----	13,478	14,228	14,858	14,555
Manmade fibers-----	6,582	7,251	7,520	<u>2/</u>
Cotton-----	4,754	4,450	4,613	<u>2/</u>
Wool-----	1,185	1,455	1,405	<u>2/</u>
Other-----	957	1,072	1,320	<u>2/</u>
Dozen-priced dresses-----	8,187	8,445	8,648	8,037
Cotton-----	6,256	6,300	6,340	<u>2/</u>
Other <u>4/</u> -----	1,931	2,145	2,308	<u>2/</u>
Women's uniform dresses, <u>3/</u> total-----	1,559	1,644	1,763	<u>5/</u> 1,750
Cotton <u>5/</u> -----	1,169	1,151	1,111	<u>2/</u>
Other <u>5/</u> -----	390	493	652	<u>2/</u>
Girls' and children's dresses, <u>6/</u> total-----	9,209	9,645	9,918	<u>5/</u> 9,500
Cotton-----	7,959	7,826	7,860	<u>2/</u>
Other-----	1,250	1,819	2,058	<u>2/</u>

1/ Includes dresses made from purchased knit fabric, not separately reported.

2/ Not available.

3/ Includes misses' and juniors'; excludes uniform dresses.

4/ Mostly of manmade fibers.

5/ Estimated.

6/ Includes infants'.

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

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Table 3.--Women's, girls', and infants' dresses, not knit: U.S. imports for consumption, 1/ by fiber and type, 1965 and 1966

Fiber and type	1965		1966	
	Quantity:	Value	Quantity:	Value
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	dozens	dollars	dozens	dollars
Total-----	609	10,431	655	12,633
Cotton, total-----	517	5,139	475	5,386
Ornamented-----	292	2,064	293	2,071
Not ornamented-----	225	3,075	182	3,315
Wool, not ornamented, total-----	6	1,120	6	1,485
Valued not over \$4 per lb-----	<u>2/</u>	5	<u>2/</u>	9
Valued over \$4 per lb-----	6	1,115	6	1,476
Silk, not ornamented-----	11	1,608	11	1,975
Manmade fibers, total-----	75	2,564	163	3,787
Ornamented-----	36	1,307	103	1,987
Not ornamented-----	39	1,257	60	1,800

1/ Excludes imports of dresses of vegetable fibers except cotton and of ornamented wool or silk, not separately reported.

2/ Less than 500 dozens.

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

Table 4.--Women's, girls', and infants' dresses, not knit: U.S. imports for consumption, 1/ by principal sources, 1964-66

Source	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 dozens)		
Hong Kong-----	67	111	70
Republic of the Philippines-----	419	338	340
Japan-----	66	88	123
France-----	3	3	3
Italy-----	5	6	5
All other-----	107	63	114
Total-----	667	609	655
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Hong Kong-----	3,041	3,388	3,530
Republic of the Philippines-----	2,441	1,967	2,068
Japan-----	972	1,145	1,742
France-----	821	884	1,177
Italy-----	483	662	784
All other-----	2,092	2,385	3,332
Total-----	9,850	10,431	12,633

1/ Excludes imports of dresses of vegetable fibers except cotton and of ornamented wool or silk, not separately reported.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>Item</u>
Women's, girls', and infants' slacks and shorts, not knit-----	382.00(pt.), -.02(pt.), -.04(pt.), -.05(pt.), -.33(pt.), -.42(pt.), -.60(pt.), -.63(pt.), -.72(pt.), -.81(pt.), -.87(pt.)
Playclothes, not knit-----	380.00(pt.), -.02(pt.), -.04(pt.), -.05(pt.), -.39(pt.), -.51(pt.), -.63(pt.), -.66(pt.), -.75(pt.), -.84(pt.), -.90(pt.), 382.00(pt.), -.02(pt.), -.04(pt.), -.05(pt.), -.33(pt.), -.42(pt.), -.60(pt.), -.63(pt.), -.72(pt.), -.81(pt.), -.87(pt.)
Nightwear, not knit-----	380.00(pt.), -.02(pt.), -.04(pt.), -.05(pt.), -.21, -.24, -.39(pt.), -.51(pt.), -.63(pt.), -.66(pt.), -.75(pt.), -.84(pt.), -.90(pt.), 382.00(pt.), -.02(pt.), -.04(pt.), -.05(pt.), -.21, -.24, -.33(pt.), -.42(pt.), -.60(pt.), -.63(pt.), -.72(pt.), -.81(pt.), -.87(pt.)
Wearing apparel, not knit, not elsewhere enumerated-----	380.00(pt.), -.02(pt.), -.04(pt.), -.05(pt.), -.30, -.33, -.36, -.39(pt.), -.48, -.51(pt.), -.63(pt.), -.66(pt.), -.75(pt.), -.84(pt.), -.90(pt.), 382.00(pt.), -.02(pt.), -.04(pt.), -.05(pt.), -.27, -.30, -.33(pt.), -.42(pt.), -.60(pt.), -.63(pt.), -.72(pt.), -.81(pt.), -.87(pt.)

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

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U.S. trade position

Imports, which had an aggregate value of about \$65 million in 1966, are estimated to have supplied about 5 percent of the quantity of domestic consumption of playclothes, nightwear, and "other" wearing apparel, not knit, and about 20 percent of the consumption of women's, girls', and infants' slacks and shorts, not knit. Exports of wearing apparel of the types discussed here were between 1 and 2 percent of production during 1961-66.

Description and uses

Most wearing apparel items, not knit, are covered in other summaries in this volume. The residual items considered here are:

Women's, girls', and infants' slacks and shorts, not knit
 Playclothes, not knit
 Nightwear, not knit
 Other wearing apparel, not knit, not elsewhere enumerated

Women's, girls', and infants' slacks and shorts, not knit.--
 Women's, girls', and infants' slacks, pedal pushers, Bermuda and dress shorts, and riding breeches or jodhpurs, made of fabric, not knit, are included in this description. Most of the articles are made of cotton or manmade fibers, or blends of cotton and manmade fibers, but Bermuda shorts and slacks for winter wear are often made of wool. In recent years, slacks of stretch fabrics, usually of manmade fibers, have become popular. Sets of blouses and slacks or shorts are included with "wearing apparel, not knit, not elsewhere enumerated" in this volume.

Playclothes, not knit.--Most of the playclothes included are boys', girls', and infants' (children 6 years old and under) playsuits, sunsuits, washsuits, creepers, and rompers. Cotton garments predominate and most others are of manmade fibers.

Nightwear, not knit.--Men's and boys', women's, girls', and infants' pajamas, nightgowns, and other nightwear of fabrics, not knit, are included. Most pajamas and nightwear or sleepwear are made of cotton; some are made of manmade fibers, silk, and infrequently, of other fibers.

Other wearing apparel, not knit, not elsewhere enumerated.--
 Vests, collars and cuffs, diaper sets, belts, bibs, swimwear, aprons, culottes, coveralls, canvas shoe uppers (whether or not containing laces), brassiere shoulder straps, all not knit, and other wearing apparel and unfinished wearing apparel of textile materials, not knit, not elsewhere covered, are included here. Also included

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are certain types of apparel sets, not regarded as separate entities, such as boys' vest, shirt, and bow tie sets, baseball uniform sets, cabana sets, and blouse and slacks or shorts sets.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows (in percent ad valorem and cents per pound):

TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Wearing apparel, not knit, not elsewhere covered:			
	Men's or boys':			
	Lace, net, or orna- mented nightwear, playclothes, vests, and other wearing apparel:			
380.00 (pt.) 1/	Cotton-----	42.5%	41%	35%
380.02 (pt.) 1/	Wool-----	42.5%	2/	2/
380.04 (pt.) 1/	Manmade fibers-----	42.5%	2/	2/
380.05 (pt.) 1/	Other-----	42.5%	38%	21%
	Not ornamented:			
	Cotton:			
	Pajamas valued per suit:			
380.21	Not over \$1.50--	20%	19%	16.5%
380.24	Over \$1.50-----	10%	9.5%	8% 3/
380.30	Shirt collars and cuffs.	9.5%	9%	7% 3/
	Vests, valued each:			
380.33	Not over \$2-----	20%	19%	16.5%
380.36	Over \$2-----	10%	9.5%	8% 3/

See footnotes at end of table.

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TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Wearing apparel, not knit, not elsewhere covered--Con. Men's or boys'--Con. Not ornamented--Con. Cotton--Con.			
380.39 (pt.)	Other nightwear, playclothes, and other apparel.	20%	19%	16.5%
	Other vegetable fibers:			
380.48	Shirt collars and cuffs.	5%	4%	2.5% <u>4</u> /
380.51 (pt.)	Other apparel-----	15%	13%	7.5%
	Wool, valued per pound:			
380.63 (pt.)	Not over \$4-----	25¢ + 21%	<u>2</u> /	<u>2</u> /
380.66 (pt.)	Over \$4-----	37.5¢ + 21%	<u>2</u> /	<u>2</u> /
380.75 (pt.)	Silk-----	32.5%	29%	16%
	Manmade fibers:			
380.84 (pt.)	Nightwear and other apparel.	25¢ + 27.5%	<u>2</u> /	<u>2</u> /
380.90 (pt.)	Other textile materials.	20%	18%	10%
	Women's, girls', or infants':			
	Lace, net, or orna- mented nightwear, playclothes, vests, slacks, shorts, and other apparel:			
382.00 (pt.) <u>5</u> /:	Cotton-----	42.5%	41%	35%

See footnotes at end of table.

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TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Wearing apparel, not knit, not elsewhere covered--Con.			
	Women's, girls', or infants'--Con.			
	Lace, net, or orna- mented nightwear, playclothes, vests, slacks, shorts, and other apparel--Con.			
382.02 (pt.) 5/	Wool-----	42.5%	2/	2/
382.04 (pt.) 5/	Manmade fibers-----	42.5%	2/	2/
382.05 (pt.) 5/	Other-----	42.5%	38%	21%
	Not ornamented:			
	Cotton:			
	Pajamas valued per suit:			
382.21	Not over \$1.50--	20%	19%	16.5%
382.24	Over \$1.50-----	10%	9.5%	8% 3/
	Vests, valued each:			
382.27	Not over \$2-----	20%	19%	16.5%
382.30	Over \$2-----	10%	9.5%	8% 3/
382.33 (pt.)	Other nightwear, playclothes, slacks, shorts, and other apparel.	20%	19%	16.5%
382.42 (pt.)	Other vegetable fibers.	15%	13%	7.5%

See footnotes at end of table.

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TSUS item	Commodity	Prior rate	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	:Wearing apparel, not knit, : not elsewhere : covered--Con.			
	: Women's, girls', or : infants'--Con.			
	: Not ornamented--Con.			
	: Wool:			
	: Slacks, shorts, : and other ap- : parel valued : per pound:			
382.60 (pt.)	: Not over \$4-----	: 25¢ + : 21%	: 2/ :	: 2/ :
382.63 (pt.)	: Over \$4-----	: 37.5¢ : + 21%	: 2/ :	: 2/ :
	: Silk:			
382.72 (pt.)	: Nightwear, slacks, : shorts, and : other apparel.	: 32.5% :	: 29% :	: 16% :
	: Manmade fibers:			
382.81 (pt.)	: Nightwear, play- : clothes, : slacks, shorts, : and other : apparel.	: 25¢ + : 27.5% :	: 2/ :	: 2/ :
382.87 (pt.)	: Other textile : materials.	: 20% :	: 18% :	: 10% :

1/ TSUS 380.03 was replaced by the 4 TSUS item numbers 380.00, 380.02, 380.04, and 380.05, effective Jan. 1, 1968.

2/ Prior rate not affected by the trade conference.

3/ The final stage for this item becomes effective Jan. 1, 1971.

4/ Three reductions in 5-year period with final reduction effective Jan. 1, 1972.

5/ TSUS 382.03 was replaced by the 4 TSUS item numbers 382.00, 382.02, 382.04, and 382.05, effective Jan. 1, 1968.

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

The prior rates shown in the preceding tabulation remained unchanged under the Tariff Schedules of the United States from August 31, 1963 through the end of 1967. No concessions were granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations on wearing apparel, not knit, not elsewhere enumerated, of wool or of manmade fibers in items 380.02, 380.04, 380.63, 380.66, 380.84, 382.02, 382.04, 382.60, 382.63, and 382.81. Concessions on all other apparel covered here were granted by the United States. The amount of these concessions expressed as a percent of the prior rates are shown in the tabulation below:

<u>TSUS number</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Amount of reduction</u>
	Apparel, not knit, not ornamented:	
	Cotton:	
	Pajamas, valued per suit:	
380.21, 382.21	Not over \$1.50-----	17%
380.24, 382.24	Over \$1.50-----	20%
380.30	Shirt collars and cuffs-----	26%
	Vests, valued each:	
380.33, 382.27	Not over \$2-----	17%
380.36, 382.30	Over \$2-----	20%
380.39, 382.33	Other apparel (including nightwear, playclothes, slacks, and shorts)-	17%
	Other vegetable fibers:	
380.48	Shirt collars and cuffs-----	50%
380.51, 382.42	Other apparel-----	50%
380.75, 382.72	Silk-----	50%
380.90, 382.87	Other textile materials-----	50%

The average ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty in effect at the end of 1967, based on dutiable imports of items of

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Wool or manmade fibers during 1966, were as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Ad valorem equivalent (Percent)</u>
380.63(pt.)-----	32.4
380.66(pt.)-----	25.9
380.84(pt.)(Nightwear)-----	34.2
380.84(pt.)(Other, TSUSA No. 380.8490)-----	37.3
382.60(pt.)(Trousers and shorts)-----	31.7
382.60(pt.)(Other, TSUSA No. 382.6090)-----	29.4
382.63(pt.)(Trousers and shorts)-----	26.5
382.63(pt.)(Other, TSUSA No. 382.6390)-----	25.1
382.81(pt.)(Nightwear)-----	36.4
382.81(pt.)(Playclothes)-----	35.0
382.81(pt.)(Trousers and shorts)-----	37.2
382.81(pt.)(Other, TSUSA No. 382.8150)-----	33.7

The rates of duty applicable to "Philippine articles," as defined in General Headnote 3(c) of appendix A to this volume, were 40 percent of the prior rates shown in this section, during the calendar years 1965-67 and will be 60 percent of the column 1 rates during the calendar years 1968-70.

Finished and unfinished cotton apparel imports have been limited to some degree since 1957. During 1957-61, Japan voluntarily limited her exports of cotton products to the United States. Since October 1961, imports of cotton apparel covered here have been subject to restraint under the Short-Term (October 1961-September 1962) and the current Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (see appendix C to this volume).

U.S. consumption

Consumption of almost all of the articles here considered has increased--in many instances substantially--during the period under review. In some of the subsections that follow, it will be noted that all-cotton wearing apparel accounts for a declining share of the consumption. Two developments are chiefly responsible:

1. The growing popularity of "wash-and-wear" apparel has increased the demand for many different man-made fibers for blending with cotton, although all-cotton "wash-and-wear" fabrics are now also available.

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2. The demand for durable press fabrics and garments that are blends of manmade fibers and cotton (mainly polyester fiber and cotton), introduced in recent years, has grown more rapidly than the demand for garments that are all-cotton.

Women's, girls', and infants' slacks and shorts, not knit.--

U.S. consumption of these garments increased from 15.2 million dozens in 1961 to 21.2 million dozens in 1966 (table 1). The long-run growth in consumption of leisure wear has accelerated in recent years, with women and girls wearing slacks or various types of shorts the year-round. Slacks of stretch fabrics, mostly of manmade fibers, have also been popular.

Playclothes, not knit.--Data for the years prior to 1962 are incomplete. In 1963, when consumption amounted to 13.1 million dozens, it probably was larger than in any preceding year, and averaged 12.6 million dozens annually during 1964-66. Girls' playclothes consumption apparently has increased, while toddlers' apparently has declined since 1961, partly because of the stabilization and recent decline in the youngest age group. Cotton playclothes accounted for most of the consumption, but those of manmade fibers and blends with cotton have been gaining at the expense of cotton since 1961.

Nightwear, not knit.--Annual consumption of nightwear, not knit, increased from 13.8 million dozens in 1962 to 16.4 million dozens in 1966 (table 1). Data for earlier years are incomplete. About three-fourths of the nightwear was women's, girls', and infants', the remainder, men's and boys'. Cotton has been the major nightwear fabric, but manmade fibers have been used more extensively in nightwear fabrics since 1961.

Other wearing apparel, not knit.--Statistics of consumption cannot be compiled because data on production and exports are not available.

U.S. producers

Data are not separately reported on the producers of wearing apparel covered in this summary. However, data are available in terms of standard industrial classifications (SIC) for establishments which produce the apparel covered here, and certain similar types of apparel.

Women's, girls', and infants' slacks and shorts, not knit, and playclothes, not knit.--In 1963, there were 1,297 establishments with 59,500 employees classified in SIC 2339, "Women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear, not elsewhere classified." These establishments produced principally women's, misses', and juniors' washable service apparel, scarves, dickies, swimwear, slacks, and shorts. In that year, about one-third of the total value of shipments of apparel produced in this industry consisted of slacks and shorts.

In 1963, there were 624 establishments with 34,000 employees classified in SIC 2369, "Girls', children's, and infants' outerwear, not elsewhere classified." These firms produced principally playclothes, slacks, swimwear, skirts, headwear, neckwear, and robes. In the same year, about 50 percent of the total value of shipments of apparel produced in this industry consisted of slacks, shorts, and playclothes.

Most of the establishments in each industry were located in the Middle and South Atlantic States. In each industry almost half of the establishments were jobbers or contractors.

Nightwear, not knit.--In 1963, there were 834 establishments with 113,193 employees classified in SIC 2321, "Men's, youths', and boys' shirts (except work shirts), collars, and nightwear." About 10 percent of the total value of shipments of apparel produced in this industry consisted of nightwear. In 1963, there were 1,069 establishments with 76,723 employees classified in SIC 2341, "Women's, misses', children's, and infants' underwear and nightwear." Value of shipments of woven nightwear accounted for about 25 percent of the total value of shipments of this industry. Most establishments were located in the Middle and South Atlantic and South Central States.

Other wearing apparel, not knit.--While separate data are not available on producers of this apparel, it is believed that most of these producers are located in the Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic and South Central States.

U.S. production and exports

Women's, girls', and infants' slacks and shorts, not knit.--U.S. production was 31 percent larger in 1966 than in 1961, increasing from 13.2 million dozens to about 17.2 million dozens (table 1). (Data on the value of production or shipments are not available.) In 1966, about two-thirds of total production was on women's, misses', and juniors' sizes, and one-third, girls' and children's. Cotton slacks and shorts accounted for about three-fourths of the total

production in 1966; like garments of manmade fibers, or blends with cotton, have shown a sharp upward trend since 1958. Production data on these garments are shown below:

Type	Production (1,000 dozens)					
	1958	1960	1962	1964	1965	1966 ^{1/}
Women's, mis-	:	:	:	:	:	:
ses', and	:	:	:	:	:	:
juniors'----	5,929	7,201	9,003	10,599	11,019	11,256
Cotton-----	5,154	5,666	6,780	7,664	8,119	8,212
Other-----	775	1,535	2,223	2,935	2,900	3,044
Girls' and	:	:	:	:	:	:
children's--	4,844	4,303	4,674	5,752	5,663	5,941
Cotton-----	4,626	4,056	4,315	4,895	4,825	5,030
Other-----	218	247	359	857	838	911
Total-----	10,773	11,504	13,677	16,351	16,682	17,197
Cotton-----	9,780	9,722	11,095	12,559	12,944	13,242
Other-----	993	1,782	2,582	3,792	3,738	3,955

^{1/} Partly estimated from data of National Cotton Council of America.

Data are not available on total exports of women's, girls', and infants' slacks and shorts, not knit. Exports of these items of cotton increased from about 13,000 dozens, valued at \$323,000, in 1962 to 65,000 dozens, valued at \$1.1 million in 1966. Total exports, based on quantity, were estimated to have been equivalent to less than 1 percent of production in 1962-65. The principal markets in 1966 were the Netherlands Antilles, Canada, Mexico, and Panama.

Playclothes, not knit.--During the period 1961-66, U.S. playclothes production ranged from 11 million dozens in 1961 to 12.6 million dozens in 1963. The proportions of total production, by type, in 1966, were about as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
Children's, except wash suits-----	38
Girls'-----	30
Toddler's, except wash suits-----	20
Women's, misses', and juniors'-----	7
Children's and toddler's wash suits-----	5
Total-----	<u>100</u>

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Most of the playclothes were of cotton, but the proportion produced of manmade fibers has increased since 1961. In 1961, about 95 percent of all non-knit playclothes produced were of cotton, but in 1966, about 81 percent were of cotton. In each year, most of the remainder was of manmade fiber or blends of manmade fiber and cotton. Data on the value of shipments are not available.

Exports of playclothes, not knit, increased from an estimated 18,000 dozens valued at \$371,000 in 1962 to 46,000 dozens, valued at \$492,000 in 1966, equivalent to less than 1 percent of production. The leading markets in 1966 were Mexico, Canada, Bermuda, and the Netherlands Antilles.

Nightwear, not knit.--U.S. production of nightwear, not knit, increased from 12.7 million dozens in 1961 to 15.5 million dozens in 1966. The estimated value of shipments increased from \$296 million in 1961 to \$373 million in 1966. Most of the nightwear produced was of cotton, as shown below. However, production of nightwear of manmade fibers, or of blends of such fibers and cotton, has been increasing since 1958, particularly in women's nightgowns and boys' and girls' pajamas.

Type	Production (1,000 dozens)					
	1958	1960	1962	1964	1965	1966
Men's and boys', total-----	2,908	3,257	3,552	4,063	4,335	4,378
Cotton-----	2,792	3,127	3,339	3,819	3,996	4,098
Other-----	116	130	213	244	339	280
Women's, girls', and infants', total-----	8,248	9,278	9,700	10,695	10,897	11,138
Pajamas-----	4,337	4,934	5,204	5,902	5,946	6,101
Cotton-----	3,941	4,440	4,661	5,042	5,057	5,070
Other-----	396	494	543	860	889	1,031
Other nightwear-----	3,911	4,344	4,496	4,793	4,951	5,037
Cotton-----	3,178	3,189	3,273	2,970	2,875	3,000
Other-----	733	1,155	1,223	1,823	2,076	2,037
Total-----	11,156	12,535	13,252	14,758	15,232	15,516
Cotton-----	9,911	10,756	11,273	11,831	11,928	12,168
Other-----	1,245	1,779	1,979	2,927	3,304	3,348

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Estimated exports were equivalent to less than 1 percent of production from 1962 through 1966. Exports increased from an estimated 62,000 dozens, valued at \$884,000, to 146,000 dozens, valued at \$2.1 million during this period. Principal markets in 1966 were the Netherlands Antilles, Kuwait, Panama, and Lebanon.

Other wearing apparel, not knit, not elsewhere enumerated.--As previously noted, separate data on production and exports are not available for most items included in this group.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of non-knit apparel have been predominantly all-cotton. Most of the remainder have been of manmade fibers or of blends containing manmade fibers. Most of the imports have been in the low-priced, low-quality ranges, and are lower in price at retail than similar articles of U.S. origin. Better quality apparel has been imported in greater quantities in recent years, however, as importers and their suppliers have adapted their products to the increasingly affluent U.S. market.

The advent of the International Long-Term Cotton Textile Arrangement has given foreign manufacturers an additional incentive to upgrade their apparel containing cotton. Upgraded apparel generally sells at higher prices, increasing the revenues realized under the quantitative limitations imposed under the Arrangement.

Most of the imports of wearing apparel covered by this summary compete with domestic products on the basis of price. Therefore the countries with the lowest labor costs tend to have the greatest advantage for supplying the U.S. market. Differences between Western European and U.S. labor costs have narrowed since 1960, and the European producers have accordingly been replaced as major suppliers by those in the lower-cost Eastern Asia countries such as Hong Kong, Japan, the Republic of the Philippines, Taiwan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, and Singapore.

Women's, girls', and infants' slacks and shorts, not knit.-- Imports of women's, girls', and infants' slacks and shorts, not knit, increased from 2 million dozens in 1961 to 4.5 million dozens in 1964, but declined to 4.1 million dozens in 1966 (table 1). Imports in 1966 had an aggregate value of \$30 million (table 2).

For the 3-year period 1964-66, 86 percent of total imports were of cotton, 9 percent of manmade fibers, 5 percent of wool, and less than 1 percent of silk (table 2). The principal imports, in absolute

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quantity and in relation to domestic production, were girls' and infants' slacks and shorts, of cotton, as shown below (in thousands of dozens):

Type and fiber	U.S. production		U.S. imports	
	1964	1965	1964	1965
Cotton, total-----	12,559	12,944	3,820	3,594
Women's-----	7,664	8,119	1,786	1,613
Girls' and infants'-----	4,895	4,825	2,034	1,981
Other fibers-----	3,792	3,738	649	640
Total-----	16,351	16,682	4,469	4,234

Most of the slacks and shorts discussed here were low-priced items of cotton or manmade fibers competitive with popular priced garments made in this country. Japan, Hong Kong, and Taiwan were the principal sources of imports in 1966 (table 3).

Playclothes, not knit.--Imports of playclothes, not knit, have been a small part of domestic consumption in recent years; imports were equivalent to 8 percent of consumption in 1962 but only 4 percent in 1966. The quantity of annual imports during the period 1961-66 ranged from 447,000 dozens in 1964 to 1.2 million dozens in 1961. Imports of 552,000 dozens in 1966 had an aggregate value of \$3 million. Most of the playclothes imported were women's, girls', and infants' of cotton, not ornamented, from Japan and Hong Kong (tables 4 and 5). Most of the ornamented cotton playclothes imported were from the Philippine Republic. About 9 percent of the imports of playclothes, not knit, in 1964, 14 percent in 1965, and 15 percent in 1966, were of manmade fibers, mostly ornamented, principally from Taiwan. Most playclothes imported were of low value compared with the value of similar domestically produced playclothes.

Nightwear, not knit.--Imports of nightwear, not knit, increased from 633,000 dozens in 1962 to 1.1 million dozens (with an aggregate value of \$9.7 million) in 1966; they were equivalent to 4 percent of consumption in 1962 and 6 percent in 1966. Most of the imports in 1964-66 were pajamas of cotton, not ornamented, valued not over \$1.50 per suit, principally from Hong Kong, Singapore, and Japan. Imports of men's and boys' nightwear of cotton have increased since 1964 while women's, girls', and infants' declined (table 6). A large part of the imports of nightwear, not knit, of manmade fibers in 1964-66, were women's, girls', and infants', ornamented, chiefly from Taiwan, Japan, and the Republic of Korea. In 1966, the principal

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sources of nightwear, not knit, were Hong Kong, Malaysia and Singapore, and Japan (table 7). A comparison of domestic production and imports of nightwear, not knit, for 1964-65 is shown below (in thousands of dozens):

Type and fiber	U.S. production		U.S. imports	
	1964	1965	1964	1965
Men's and boys'-----	4,063	4,335	239	388
Cotton-----	3,819	3,996	229	382
Other-----	244	339	10	6
Women's, girls', and infants'----	10,695	10,897	554	628
Cotton-----	8,012	7,932	516	589
Other-----	2,683	2,965	38	39
Total-----	14,758	15,232	793	1,016
Cotton-----	11,831	11,928	745	971
Other-----	2,927	3,304	48	45

Other wearing apparel, not knit, not elsewhere covered.--The TSUS categories (see first page of this summary) including imports of other wearing apparel and unfinished wearing apparel, not knit, not elsewhere covered, cover items not a part of other summaries in this volume. However, because certain items were not reported separately but appeared in a "basket" statistical class, the totals reported in this summary (tables 8 and 9) include imports of items covered by other summaries. Examples of such items are women's dresses and suits of linen, women's and girls' slacks and shorts and men's and boys' shirts of ramie blended with other fibers, women's and girls' ornamented dresses and blouses of silk, and women's and girls' non-ornamented skirts and suits of silk. Therefore, the figures in tables 8 and 9 are overstated to some extent, mainly on imports of apparel of vegetable fibers other than cotton and of silk. Imports of other wearing apparel and parts of wearing apparel, not knit, not elsewhere covered (as defined above), increased from 6.1 million pounds in 1964 to 11.9 million pounds in 1966, valued at \$14.9 million and \$21.3 million, respectively (table 8). Principal sources were Japan, Hong Kong, and the Republic of the Philippines (table 9). Data for other years are not available.

Based on quantity, imports of finished and unfinished cotton apparel accounted for more than 75 percent of total imports in 1964 and 1965 and for 75 percent in 1966. Among the wide variety of cotton items imported, the principal ones were infants' diaper

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sets, canvas shoe uppers (often with shoe laces), shirt and slack sets, and jumper and blouse sets. Other imports of cotton items included girls' culottes, swimwear, aprons, brassiere straps, bibs, cotton and part rubber snow suits, and infants' plastic lined pants. Stoles and men's and women's vests were the principal wool items imported.

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Table 1.--Slacks and shorts for women, girls, and infants; playclothes, and nightwear, all not knit: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-66

(In thousands of dozens)						
Year	Production	Imports <u>1/</u>	Exports <u>2/</u>	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption	
Women's, girls', and infants' slacks and shorts, not knit						
1961-----	13,157	<u>3/</u> 2,023	<u>4/</u> 13	15,167	13	
1962-----	13,677	3,029	<u>4/</u> 13	16,693	18	
1963-----	15,469	4,303	17	19,755	22	
1964-----	16,351	4,469	18	20,802	21	
1965-----	16,682	4,234	65	20,851	20	
1966-----	<u>5/</u> 17,197	4,059	65	21,191	19	
Playclothes, not knit						
1961-----	10,973	1,181	<u>6/</u>	<u>6/</u>	<u>6/</u>	
1962-----	11,607	1,063	18	12,652	8	
1963-----	12,633	503	20	13,116	4	
1964-----	12,026	447	19	12,454	4	
1965-----	11,990	517	29	12,478	4	
1966-----	<u>5/</u> 12,464	552	46	12,970	4	
Nightwear, not knit						
1961-----	12,144	<u>6/</u>	<u>6/</u>	<u>6/</u>	<u>6/</u>	
1962-----	13,252	633	62	13,823	4	
1963-----	14,035	782	61	14,756	5	
1964-----	14,758	793	93	15,458	5	
1965-----	15,232	1,016	114	16,134	6	
1966-----	<u>5/</u> 15,516	1,061	146	16,431	6	

1/ Women's, girls', and infants' slacks and shorts, not knit: Includes all fibers except vegetable fibers other than cotton in 1964-66 and except these vegetable fibers and silk in other years; imports of garments of fibers excluded believed to be small.

Playclothes, not knit: Includes imports of playclothes of cotton and manmade fibers; those of other fibers are not separately reported, but believed to be small.

Nightwear, not knit: Excludes imports of nightwear of vegetable fibers except cotton, of wool, and of ornamented silk; also excludes those of silk, not ornamented in 1962-63; data on excluded items not separately reported, but believed to be small.

2/ Women's, girls', and infants' slacks and shorts, not knit: Data are for cotton trousers and shorts only, which are believed to represent a large share of total exports of these items.

Footnotes for table 1--Continued

Playclothes, not knit: Exports partially estimated in each year.

Nightwear, not knit: Data partially estimated, but excludes estimate for those of silk or vegetable fibers except cotton, believed to be very small.

3/ Partly estimated.

4/ Estimated.

5/ Partly estimated based on data of National Cotton Council of America.

6/ Not available.

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

Note.--Production data in table 1 include some garments made from knit fabrics where such data were not reported separately from that made from woven fabrics.

Table 2.--Women's, girls', and infants' slacks and shorts, not knit:
U.S. imports for consumption, by fiber, 1962-66

Fiber	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 dozens)				
Cotton-----	2,589	3,779	3,820	3,594	3,566
Wool 1/-----	377	448	342	190	91
Silk-----	2/	3/	1/ 1	1/ 1	1/ 1
Manmade fibers-----	63	76	306	449	401
Total 4/-----	3,029	4,303	4,469	4,234	4,059
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Cotton-----	16,611	20,802	21,876	21,344	22,596
Wool 1/-----	6,382	7,988	5,862	3,632	2,876
Silk-----	2/	3/	1/ 117	1/ 124	1/ 130
Manmade fibers-----	1,193	2,033	4,221	5,055	4,398
Total 4/-----	24,186	30,823	32,076	30,155	30,000

1/ Excludes ornamented, not separately reported.

2/ Not reported separately.

3/ Not reported separately during January-August 1963.

4/ Excludes vegetable fibers except cotton, not separately reported.

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

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Table 3.--Women's, girls', and infants' slacks and shorts, not knit:
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1962-66

Source	1962 1/	1963 1/	1964 2/	1965 2/	1966 2/
	Quantity (1,000 dozens)				
Japan-----	1,017	1,364	1,489	1,356	1,437
Hong Kong-----	1,310	1,680	2,126	1,901	1,636
Taiwan-----	144	245	333	389	415
Malaysia and Singapore---	-	-	-	129	192
Nansei and Nanpo Islands--	214	405	198	213	196
Italy-----	223	271	138	82	23
All other-----	121	338	185	164	160
Total-----	3,029	4,303	4,469	4,234	4,059
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan-----	8,714	10,919	12,606	12,466	13,532
Hong Kong-----	7,402	9,068	13,028	11,139	10,357
Taiwan-----	1,062	1,009	1,414	1,388	1,365
Malaysia and Singapore---	-	-	-	657	873
Nansei and Nanpo Islands--	1,445	2,294	937	1,092	862
Italy-----	3,695	4,909	2,618	1,507	591
All other-----	1,868	2,624	1,473	1,906	2,420
Total-----	24,186	30,823	32,076	30,155	30,000

1/ Excludes slacks and shorts of vegetable fibers other than cotton, of silk, and of wool, ornamented. The excluded articles probably accounted for less than 1 percent of the total quantity and value reported above.

2/ Excludes slacks and shorts of vegetable fibers other than cotton, and of wool or silk, ornamented.

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

Table 4.--Playclothes, not knit: U.S. imports for consumption, 1/
by fiber and type, 1964-66

Fiber and type	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (1,000 dozens)			
Cotton, total-----	407	446	470
Ornamented-----	71	87	76
Not ornamented-----	336	359	394
Manmade fibers, total-----	40	71	82
Ornamented-----	38	59	77
Not ornamented-----	2	12	5
Total-----	447	517	552
Value (1,000 dollars)			
Cotton, total-----	2,273	2,583	2,624
Ornamented-----	498	531	461
Not ornamented-----	1,775	2,052	2,163
Manmade fibers, total-----	220	294	327
Ornamented-----	158	243	276
Not ornamented-----	62	51	51
Total-----	2,493	2,877	2,951

1/ Excludes playclothes of fibers other than cotton or manmade fibers and estimated to be small.

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

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Table 5.--Playclothes, not knit: U.S. imports for consumption, 1/
by principal sources, 1964-66

Source	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (1,000 dozens)			
Japan-----	171	215	220
Hong Kong-----	113	106	110
Republic of the Philippines-----	69	79	97
Taiwan-----	60	81	74
All other-----	34	36	51
Total-----	447	517	552
Value (1,000 dollars)			
Japan-----	972	1,320	1,299
Hong Kong-----	570	531	564
Republic of the Philippines-----	452	457	500
Taiwan-----	247	333	280
All other-----	252	236	308
Total-----	2,493	2,877	2,951

1/ Excludes playclothes of fibers other than cotton or manmade fibers and estimated to be small.

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

Table 6.--Nightwear, not knit: U.S. imports for consumption, 1/ by fiber and type, 1964-66

Fiber and type	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (1,000 dozens)			
Cotton, total-----	745	971	1,004
Men's and boys'-----	229	382	514
Women's, girls', and infants'----	516	589	490
Silk, total-----	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Men's and boys'-----	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Women's, girls', and infants'----	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
Manmade fibers, total-----	48	45	57
Men's and boys'-----	10	6	15
Women's, girls', and infants'----	38	39	42
Total-----	793	1,016	1,061
Value (1,000 dollars)			
Cotton, total-----	6,303	8,740	9,059
Men's and boys'-----	2,137	3,941	5,076
Women's, girls', and infants'----	4,166	4,799	3,983
Silk, total-----	18	38	60
Men's and boys'-----	<u>3/</u> 18	<u>3/</u> 38	<u>3/</u> 60
Women's, girls', and infants'----	18	38	60
Manmade fibers, total-----	522	478	595
Men's and boys'-----	53	89	223
Women's, girls', and infants'----	469	389	372
Total-----	6,843	9,256	9,714

1/ Excludes nightwear of vegetable fibers except cotton, of wool, and of silk, except women's, girls', and infants' silk, not ornamented.

2/ Less than 500 dozens.

3/ Not reported separately.

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

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Table 7.--Nightwear, not knit: U.S. imports for consumption, 1/
by principal sources, 1964-66

Source	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (1,000 dozen)			
Hong Kong-----	551	582	532
Malaysia and Singapore-----	1	162	238
Japan-----	133	114	113
Taiwan-----	24	33	61
Malta-----	7	14	31
All other-----	77	111	86
Total-----	793	1,016	1,061
Value (1,000 dollars)			
Hong Kong-----	4,721	5,516	5,094
Malaysia and Singapore-----	10	1,290	2,016
Japan-----	1,042	885	953
Taiwan-----	162	235	394
Malta-----	13	108	219
All other-----	895	1,222	1,038
Total-----	6,843	9,256	9,714

1/ Excludes nightwear of vegetable fibers except cotton, of wool, and of silk except women's, girls', and infants' silk, not ornamented.

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

Table 8.--"Other" wearing apparel, not knit, not elsewhere covered: 1/
U.S. imports for consumption, by fiber, 1964-66

Fiber	:	1964	:	1965	:	1966
	:	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Cotton-----	:	4,605	:	7,495	:	8,897
Vegetable fibers, except cotton----	:	308	:	762	:	1,982
Wool-----	:	592	:	341	:	110
Silk-----	:	124	:	149	:	130
Manmade fibers-----	:	347	:	550	:	705
Other textile materials-----	:	80	:	90	:	39
Total-----	:	6,056	:	9,387	:	11,863
	:	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Cotton-----	:	8,682	:	12,097	:	12,483
Vegetable fibers, except cotton----	:	935	:	1,760	:	3,638
Wool-----	:	1,248	:	1,058	:	909
Silk-----	:	2,349	:	2,374	:	2,211
Manmade fibers-----	:	1,316	:	1,647	:	1,932
Other textile materials-----	:	333	:	250	:	161
Total-----	:	14,863	:	19,186	:	21,334

1/ Includes all Schedule 3 wearing apparel, not knit, not included elsewhere in this volume or in this summary. The figures are overstated to some extent (see text on p. 12).

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

Table 9.--^{1/}Other wearing apparel, not knit, not elsewhere covered: 1/
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-66

Source	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)		
Japan-----	2,054	4,306	4,715
Hong Kong-----	1,491	2,191	3,393
Republic of the Philippines-----	1,533	1,380	1,309
Republic of Korea-----	196	569	640
Italy-----	45	38	284
France-----	47	74	69
All other-----	690	829	1,453
Total-----	6,056	9,387	11,863
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Japan-----	2,873	5,862	5,989
Hong Kong-----	3,443	4,292	5,123
Republic of the Philippines-----	4,971	4,226	3,839
Republic of Korea-----	435	1,033	1,011
Italy-----	494	438	929
France-----	590	690	822
All other-----	2,057	2,645	3,621
Total-----	14,863	19,186	21,334

^{1/} Includes all Schedule 3 wearing apparel, not knit, not included elsewhere in this volume or in this summary. The figures are overstated to some extent (see text on p. 12).

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

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APPENDIX A
TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED
STATES ANNOTATED

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

GENERAL HEADNOTES AND RULES OF INTERPRETATION

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

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

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

(a) Products of Insular Possessions.

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

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

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

(c) Products of the Philippine Republic.

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

(ii) Except as otherwise prescribed in the schedules, a Philippine article, as defined in subdivision (c)(iv) of this headnote, imported into the customs territory of the United States and entered on or before July 3, 1974, is subject to that rate which results

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

from the application of the following percentages to the most favorable rate of duty (i.e., including a preferential rate proscribed for any product of Cuba) set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules:

(A) 20 percent, during calendar years

1963 through 1964,

(B) 40 percent, during calendar years

1965 through 1967,

(C) 60 percent, during calendar years

1968 through 1970,

(D) 80 percent, during calendar years

1971 through 1973,

(E) 100 percent, during the period from January 1, 1974, through July 3, 1974.

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

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

(d) Products of Canada.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) electricity,

(d) securities and similar evidences of value, and

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

are not articles subject to the provisions of these schedules.

6. **Containers or Holders for Imported Merchandise.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) that such part (A) is commercially negligible,
(B) is not capable of segregation without excessive cost, and (C) will not be segregated prior to its use in a manufacturing process or otherwise, and
(ii) that the commingling was not intended to avoid the payment of lawful duties.
Any article with respect to which such proof is furnished shall be considered for all customs purposes as a part of the article, subject to the next lower rate of duty, with which it is commingled.

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

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

Any merchandise with respect to which such proof is furnished shall be considered for all customs purposes to be dutiable at the rate applicable to the material present in greater quantity than any other material.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) if two or more tariff descriptions are equally applicable to an article, such article shall be subject to duty under the description for which the original statutory rate is highest, and, should the highest original statutory rate be applicable to two or more of such descriptions, the article shall be subject to duty under that one of such descriptions which first appears in the schedules;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

General statistical headnotes:

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

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

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

(c) the foreign port of lading;

(d) the United States port of unloading;

(e) the date of importation;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Wherever in the tariff schedules an article is classifiable under a provision which derives its rate of duty from a different provision, the statistical reporting number is, in the absence of specific instructions to the contrary elsewhere, the 7-digit number for the basic provision followed by the item number of the provision from which the rate is derived. Thus, the statistical reporting number of mixed apple and grape juices, not containing over 1.0 percent of ethyl alcohol by volume, is "165.8500-165.40".

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

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

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

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

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HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1
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Amendments and ModificationsPROVISIONS

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

PROVISIONS

Gen Hdnte--Headnotes 3(d), (e), and (f) redesignated as
3(d), (e), headnotes 3(e), (f), and (g), respectively,
(f) and (g) and new headnote 3(d) added. Pub. L. 89-283,
Secs. 401(a), 403, Oct. 21, 1965, 79 Stat.
1021, 1022; entered into force Oct. 22, 1965,
by Pres. Proc. 3682, Oct. 21, 1965, 3 CFR,
1965 Supp., p. 68.
Gen Hdnte--Language "and containers of usual types ordi-
narily sold at retail with their contents,"
6(b)(1) added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 4,
Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 934, effective
date Dec. 7, 1965.

SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Part 1 - Textile Fibers and Wastes; Yarns and Threads

- A. Cotton
- B. Vegetable Fibers, Except Cotton
- C. Wool and Related Animal Hair
- D. Silk
- E. Man-Made Fibers
- F. Miscellaneous Textile Materials

Part 2 - Cordage**Part 3 - Woven Fabrics**

- A. Woven Fabrics, of Cotton
- B. Woven Fabrics, of Vegetable Fibers (Except Cotton)
- C. Woven Fabrics, of Wool
- D. Woven Fabrics, of Silk
- E. Woven Fabrics, of Man-Made Fibers
- F. Woven Fabrics, of Other Textile Materials

Part 4 - Fabrics of Special Construction or for Special Purposes; Articles of Wadding or Felt; Fish Nets; Machine Clothing

- A. Knit, Pile, Tufted, and Narrow Fabrics; Braids and Elastic Fabrics
- B. Lace, Netting, and Ornamented Fabrics
- C. Wadding, Felts, and Articles Thereof; Fish Netting and Nets; Artists' Canvas; Coated or Filled Fabrics; Hose; Machine Clothing; Other Special Fabrics

Part 5 - Textile Furnishings

- A. Textile Floor Coverings
- B. Bedding
- C. Tapestries, Linens, and Other Furnishings

Part 6 - Wearing Apparel and Accessories

- A. Handkerchiefs
- B. Mufflers, Scarves, Shawls, and Veils; Men's and Boys' Neckties
- C. Hosiery
- D. Garters and Suspenders; Body-Supporting Garments; Rainwear
- E. Underwear
- F. Other Wearing Apparel

Part 7 - Miscellaneous Textile Products; Rags and Scrap Cordage

- A. Miscellaneous Textile Products
- B. Textile Articles Not Specially Provided For
- C. Rags and Scrap Cordage

Schedule 3 headnotes:**1. This schedule does not cover --**

- (i) articles of unspun fibrous vegetable materials (see part 2B of schedule 21);
- (ii) asbestos fibers, or yarns, fabrics, or other articles containing asbestos in significant amounts, i.e., articles in which asbestos is used in sufficient amounts to impart its peculiar characteristics or properties to the article (see part 1F of schedule 51);
- (iii) wire, or wire cordage, screen, fencing, or other wire products (see parts 2 and 3B of schedule 61); or
- (iv) footwear, headwear, gloves, handbags, pillows, mattresses, and other articles of textile materials provided for in schedule 7.

2. For the purposes of the tariff schedules --

- (a) the term "**textile materials**" means --
 - (i) the fibers (cotton, other vegetable fibers, wool and hair, silk, and man-made fibers) provided for in part 1 of this schedule,
 - (ii) the yarn intermediates and the yarns provided for in part 1 and part 4 (elastic yarns) of this schedule,
 - (iii) the cordage provided for in part 2 and part 4 (elastic cordage) of this schedule,
 - (iv) the fabrics provided for in part 3 and part 4 of this schedule,
 - (v) braids, as defined in headnote 2(f), *infra*, and
 - (vi) except as provided by headnote 5, articles produced from any of the foregoing products;
- (b) the term "**colored**", as used in connection with textile materials or textile articles, means that they have been subjected to a process such as, but not limited to, dyeing, staining, painting, printing, or stenciling, in which color is imparted at any stage of manufacture to all or part of the fiber, yarn, fabric, or other textile article, except identification yarns and except marking in or on selvages;
- (c) the term "**wool**", except as used in part 1C of this schedule, means wool or hair of the types covered by the said part 1C of this schedule, or any combinations thereof;
- (d) the term "**knit**" means knit or crocheted;
- (e) the term "**yarns**" includes threads, but does not include elastic yarns or any braids;
- (f) the term "**braids**", as used in connection with textile materials or textile articles, includes all braids in the piece, whether of flat, tubular, or other construction, with or without cores, and whether braided from fibers, filaments (including tinsel wire and lamel), yarns, cordage, textile fabrics, or any combination thereof;
- (g) the term "**burnt-out lace**" means embroidery in which the base or ground (whether fabric, paper, or other material), having been removed chemically or by other means, is not visible; and
- (h) a "**lace**" article or a "**net**" article is an article which (exclusive of any added ornamentation) is wholly or almost wholly of lace, including burnt-out lace, or wholly or almost wholly of net, whether the lace or net pre-existed or was formed in the process of producing the article.

3. For the purposes of the tariff schedules --

- (a) the term "**ornamented**", as used with reference to textile fabrics and other articles of textile materials, means fabrics and other articles of textile materials which are ornamented with --
 - (i) fibers, filaments (including tinsel wire and lamel), yarns, or cordage, any of the foregoing introduced as needlework or otherwise, including --
 - (A) embroidery, and pile or tufting, whether wholly cut, partly cut, or not cut, and
 - (B) other types of ornamentation,
 - but not including functional stitching or one row of straight hemstitching adjoining a hem;

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

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Schedule 3 headnotes (con.):

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

4. For the purposes of the tariff schedules --
 (a) Except as specifically provided otherwise, in determining the yarn count of fabrics, the warp and filling yarns, whether plied or not, shall be counted as they occur in the fabric.
 (b) In determining the component fibers of chief value in coated or filled, or laminated, fabrics and articles wholly or in part thereof, the coating or filling, or the nontextile laminating substances, shall be disregarded in the absence of context to the contrary.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<u>Item</u>	<u>Compensatory part of rate</u>
336.35	30¢ per lb.
336.55	37.5¢ per lb.

Schedule 3 statistical headnote:

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

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HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1
Schedule 3,
Headnotes

Amendments and ModificationsPROVISION

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

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

PROVISION

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

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

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

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

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Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		<p>PART 4. - FABRICS OF SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION OR FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES; ARTICLES OF WADDING OR FELT; FISH NETS; MACHINE CLOTHING</p> <p><u>Part 4 headnote:</u></p> <p>1. This part covers certain textile fabrics and, in addition, certain other textile products. The provisions of subpart B of this part and the provisions for "fish netting and fishing nets" in subpart C hereof do not cover gauze and leno-woven fabrics. Woven textile fabrics not specially provided for in this part are provided for in part 3 of this schedule.</p> <p>Subpart A. - Knit, Pile, Tufted, and Narrow Fabrics; Braids, and Elastic Fabrics</p> <p><u>Subpart A headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. This subpart provides for the named fabrics, braids, and elastic materials, when in the piece only. Any fabric described in this subpart and also in subpart B or C of this part is classifiable in the said subpart B or C. This subpart does not cover --</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) braids suitable for making or ornamenting headwear (see part 10 of schedule 7); or (ii) rubber or plastics filaments (see part 1E of schedule 3 and part 12D of schedule 7). <p>2. For the purposes of the tariff schedules --</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the term "narrow fabrics" means <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) woven or knit fabrics, not over 12 inches in width, with fast edges (that is, with both edges made or treated to prevent the fabric from unraveling, by means of selvages, stitching, quilting, tucking, or simple hemming); or (ii) seamless woven or knit tubings which, when flattened, are not over 12 inches in width; or (iii) bias binding consisting of strips, not over 12 inches in width, cut on the bias from woven or knit fabrics and folded and creased on the edges; (b) the term "elastic", as used to describe yarns, cordings, braids, and fabrics, means that such articles possess elasticity which is attributable in whole or in part to rubber. <p>3. Any article described in more than one superior heading of this subpart is classifiable under the last such heading in which it is described.</p>			

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

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		<p>Subpart C. - Wadding, Felts, and Articles Thereof; Fish Netting, and Nets; Artists' Canvas; Coated or Filled Fabrics; Hose; Machine Clothing; Other Special Fabrics</p> <p>Subpart C headnotes:</p> <p>1. The provisions of this subpart do not cover --</p> <p>(i) any of the products described in part 5, 6, or 7A of this schedule;</p> <p>(ii) cloth-lined or reinforced paper (see part 4B of schedule 2);</p> <p>(iii) cloths coated with abrasives (see part 1G of schedule 5);</p> <p>(iv) fish landing nets (see part 5B of schedule 7);</p> <p>(v) laminated or reinforced plastics (see part 12 of schedule 7);</p> <p>(vi) hair felt, and articles thereof (see part 13A of schedule 7); or</p> <p>(vii) other articles specially provided for in schedule 7 or elsewhere.</p> <p>2. For the purposes of the tariff schedules --</p> <p>(a) the term "coated or filled", as used with reference to textile fabrics and other textile articles, means that any such fabric or other article has been coated or filled (whether or not impregnated) with gums, starches, pastes, clays, plastics materials, rubber, flock, or other substances, so as to visibly and significantly affect the surface or surfaces thereof otherwise than by change in color, whether or not the color has been changed thereby;</p> <p>(b) the term "nonwoven fabrics" refers to fabrics made of matted textile fibers which are not in the form of yarns, but includes needle-punched felts comprised of fibers punched through a base fabric; and</p> <p>(c) the provisions in this subpart for fabrics, coated or filled with rubber or plastics material, or laminated with sheet rubber or plastics (items 355.65-.85), cover products weighing not over 44 ounces per square yard without regard to the relative quantities of the textile fibers and the rubber or plastics material, but do not cover products weighing over 44 ounces per square yard unless they contain more than 50 percent by weight of textile fibers.</p>			
		Wads, wadding, batting, and nonwoven fabrics, including felts and bonded fabrics, and articles not specially provided for of any one or combination of these products, all the foregoing, of textile materials, whether or not coated or filled:			
355.02	00	Of vegetable fibers:			
		Of cotton.....	Lb.....	19% ad val.	40% ad val.
355.04	00	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Lb.....	20% ad val.	40% ad val.

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356.05 - 357.15

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

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Woven or knit fabrics (except pile or tufted fabrics), of textile materials, coated or filled, not specially provided for: Oilcloths:			
356.05	00	Of silk.....	Sq. yd.	24.5% ad val.	65% ad val.
356.10		Other.....		9% ad val.	30% ad val.
	10	Of cotton.....	Sq. yd.		
	30	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Sq. yd.		
	40	Of wool.....	Sq. yd.		
	60	Of man-made fibers.....	Sq. yd.		
	90	Other.....	Sq. yd.		
356.15		Tracing cloth.....		16.5% ad val.	30% ad val.
	10	Of cotton.....	Sq. yd.		
	30	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Sq. yd.		
	40	Of wool.....	Sq. yd.		
	60	Of silk.....	Sq. yd.		
	90	Of man-made fibers.....	Sq. yd.		
		Other.....	Sq. yd.		
356.20	00	Window hollands of cotton.....	Sq. yd.	9% ad val.	30% ad val.
		Other:			
356.25		Of vegetable fibers.....		9% ad val.	35% ad val.
	10	Of cotton.....	Sq. yd.		
	30	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Sq. yd.		
356.30	00	Of wool.....	Sq. yd.	32% ad val.	50% ad val.
356.35	00	Of silk.....	Sq. yd.	24.5% ad val.	65% ad val.
356.40	00	Of man-made fibers.....	Sq. yd. v lb.	22¢ per lb. + 27% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.
356.45	00	Other.....	Sq. yd.	18.5% ad val.	40% ad val.
		Woven fabrics of vegetable fibers, suitable for covering cotton bales:			
356.50	00	Recovered from used bags and sacks.....	Lb.....	Free	Free
356.51	00	Other fabrics, in the piece or in units, containing not over 16 yarns per square inch (counting the warp and filling) and weighing 15 or more ounces per square yard.....	Sq. yd.	0.2¢ per sq. yd.	0.6¢ per sq. yd.
356.70	00	Woven fabrics (except pile or tufted fabrics), of vegetable fibers (except cotton), containing not over 100 yarns per square inch (counting the warp and filling), chiefly used for making towels.....	Lb.....	36% ad val.	55% ad val.
356.80	00	Woven fabrics, in the piece or in units, of vegetable fibers (except cotton), containing over 30 yarns to the square inch (counting the warp and filling) and weighing not over 12 ounces per square yard, chiefly used for paddings or inter- linings in wearing apparel.....	Lb.....	9% ad val.	55% ad val.
		Woven tapestry fabrics and woven upholstery fabrics (except bed-ticking fabrics and pile fabrics):			
357.05		Jacquard-figured, of vegetable fibers.....		26% ad val.	55% ad val.
		Of cotton:			
	12	Tapestry fabrics:			
		Not combed.....	Sq. yd.		
	14	Combed.....	Sq. yd.		
		Upholstery fabrics:			
	18	Not combed.....	Sq. yd.		
	18	Combed.....	Sq. yd.		
	30	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Sq. yd.		
		Of wool:			
357.10	00	Valued not over \$2 per pound.....	Sq. yd. v lb.	37.5¢ per lb. + 16% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 55% ad val.
357.15	00	Valued over \$2 per pound.....	Sq. yd. v lb.	37.5¢ per lb. + 12.5% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 60% ad val.

APPENDIX A

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 3
Schedule 3,
Part 4Staged Rates

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

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

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Part 5. - Textile Furnishings

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360.05 - 360.36

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		PART 5. - TEXTILE FURNISHINGS			
		Subpart A. - Textile Floor Coverings			
		<u>Subpart A headnotes:</u>			
		1. This subpart covers floor coverings of textile materials and floor covering underlays of fibrous materials. This subpart does not cover -- (i) floor coverings of unspun fibrous vegetable materials (see part 2B of schedule 2); (ii) linoleum, and other nontextile floor coverings (see part 4B of schedule 7); or (iii) rugs or carpets made prior to 100 years before their date of entry (see part 11 of schedule 7).			
		2. For the purposes of this subpart -- (a) the term "floor coverings" means carpeting, carpets, rugs, matting, and mats, all the foregoing of any size or shape, including squares or other segments designed to be joined together, suitable for use as floor coverings in homes, business establishments, institutions, vehicles, or elsewhere; and (b) the term "floor covering underlays" means any cushions or paddings of textile or other fibrous materials, of any size or shape, chiefly used under textile floor coverings.			
		3. For the purposes of this subpart, rubber, plastics, or other nontextile materials incorporated into a floor covering as a backing or underlay or to hold the pile in place shall be disregarded in determining the component material of chief value in the floor covering.			
		Floor coverings of pile or tufted construction, of textile materials:			
		In which the pile was inserted or knotted during weaving or knitting:			
		With pile hand-inserted or hand-knotted:			
360.05	00	With over 50 percent by weight of the pile being hair of the alpaca, guanaco, huarizo, llama, misti, suri, or any combination of these hairs.....	Sq. ft..	10% ad val.	45% ad val.
360.10	00	Other: Valued not over 66-2/3 cents per square foot.....	Sq. ft..	13.5¢ per sq. ft.	30¢ per sq. ft.
360.15	00	Valued over 66-2/3 cents per square foot.....	Sq. ft..	20% ad val.	45% ad val.
		With pile not hand-inserted and not hand-knotted:			
		Of cotton:			
360.20	00	Chenille.....	Sq. ft..	14.5% ad val.	40% ad val.
360.25	00	Imitation oriental.....	Sq. ft..	6.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
360.30	00	Other.....	Sq. ft..	13% ad val.	35% ad val.
360.35	00	Of coir.....	Sq. ft..	9¢ per sq. ft.	12¢ per sq. ft.
360.36	00	Of jute.....	Sq. ft..	12.5% ad val.	35% ad val.

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Part 5. - Textile Furnishings

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360.40 - 361.20

Item	Stat. Surfix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Floor coverings of pile, etc. (con.): In which the pile was inserted or knotted, etc. (con.): With pile not hand-inserted, etc. (con.): Other:			
360.40	00	Chenille.....	Sq. ft..	18% ad val.	60% ad val.
360.46	00	Wilton (including brussels) and velvet (including tapestry) floor coverings, and floor coverings of like character or description.....	Sq. ft..	21% ad val. 1/ 18.5% ad val.	60% ad val. 60% ad val.
360.48	20	Other.....	Sq. ft.		
	40	Amminster.....	Sq. ft.		
		Other.....	Sq. ft.		
		In which the pile or tufts were inserted or knotted into a pre-existing base: With over 50 percent by weight of the pile being wool.			
360.65	00	Valued not over 40 cents per square foot.....	Sq. ft..	13% ad val.	30% ad val.
360.70	00	Valued over 40 cents per square foot.....	Sq. ft..	27% ad val.	60% ad val.
360.75		Other: Hand-hooked, that is, in which the pile or tufts were inserted or knotted by hand or by means of a hand tool.....		15.5% ad val.	60% ad val.
		With over 50 percent by weight of the pile or tufts, being of vegetable fibers:			
	22	Of cotton.....	Sq. ft.		
	25	Other.....	Sq. ft.		
	40	Other: Of man-made fibers.....	Sq. ft.		
	45	Other.....	Sq. ft.		
360.80		Other.....		21% ad val.	60% ad val.
		With over 50 percent by weight of the pile or tufts, being of vegetable fibers:			
	22	Of cotton.....	Sq. ft.		
	25	Other.....	Sq. ft.		
	42	Other: Of man-made fibers.....	Sq. ft.		
	45	Other.....	Sq. ft.		
361.05		Floor coverings composed of braids, cords, fabric strips, and similar materials in continuous lengths, sewn or otherwise bound together but not woven, of textile materials: Wholly or in part of braids (except tubular braids with a core).....		38% ad val.	90% ad val.
		With over 50 percent by weight of the fibers being of vegetable fibers:			
	22	Of cotton.....	Sq. ft.		
	25	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Sq. ft.		
	42	Other: Of cotton.....	Sq. ft.		
	45	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Sq. ft.		
	50	Of wool.....	Sq. ft.		
	55	Of silk.....	Sq. ft.		
	60	Of man-made fibers.....	Sq. ft.		
	65	Other.....	Sq. ft.		
		Other: With over 50 percent by weight of the fibers, exclusive of any core, being of wool:			
361.07	00	Valued not over 40 cents per square foot.....	Sq. ft..	15% ad val.	30% ad val.
361.10	00	Valued over 40 cents per square foot.....	Sq. ft..	30% ad val.	60% ad val.
361.18		With over 50 percent by weight of the fibers, exclusive of any core, being cotton, man-made fibers, or cotton and man-made fibers.....		15% ad val.	35% ad val.
	20	Of cotton.....	Sq. ft.		
	40	Other.....	Sq. ft.		
361.20		Other.....		14% ad val.	35% ad val.
	10	Of cotton.....	Sq. ft.		
	20	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Sq. ft.		
	30	Of wool.....	Sq. ft.		
	40	Of silk.....	Sq. ft.		
	50	Of man-made fibers.....	Sq. ft.		
	60	Other.....	Sq. ft.		

1/ Temporarily increased. See Appendix to Tariff Schedules.

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS
Part 5. - Textile Furnishings3 - 5 - A, B
361.42 - 361.90

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Floor coverings not specially provided for, of textile materials:			
		Of wool:			
		Woven, but not made on a power-driven loom:			
361.42	00	Valued not over 30 cents per square foot.....	Sq. ft..	13% ad val.	30% ad val.
361.44	00	Valued over 30 cents per square foot.....	Sq. ft..	20% ad val.	45% ad val.
		Other:			
361.46	00	Valued not over 40 cents per square foot.....	Sq. ft..	13% ad val.	30% ad val.
361.48	00	Valued over 40 cents per square foot.....	Sq. ft..	27% ad val.	60% ad val.
		Other:			
361.50	00	"Hit-and-miss" rag, of cotton.....	Sq. ft..	40% ad val.	75% ad val.
361.52	00	Of coir.....	Sq. ft..	4% ad val.	16% ad val.
361.53	00	Of jute.....	Sq. ft..	12.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
		Other:			
361.54		Woven, but not made on a power-driven loom.....		21% ad val.	45% ad val.
	22	Of cotton.....	Sq. ft.		
	25	Other.....	Sq. ft.		
361.56		Other:		15% ad val.	40% ad val.
		With over 50 percent by weight of the fibers being of vegetable fibers:			
	22	Of cotton.....	Sq. ft.		
	25	Other.....	Sq. ft.		
		Other:			
	42	Of man-made fibers.....	Sq. ft.		
	45	Other.....	Sq. ft.		
		Floor covering underlays:			
361.80	00	Over 50 percent by weight of wool.....	Sq. ft..	28.5% ad val.	50% ad val.
361.85	00	Other.....	Sq. ft..	15% ad val.	40% ad val.
361.90	00	Any article described in the foregoing items 360.20 to 360.70, inclusive, 360.80, 361.80, or 361.85, if Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment (see headnote 2, part 6B, schedule 6).....	Sq. ft..	Free	
Subpart B. - Bedding					
<u>Subpart B headnotes:</u>					
1. For the purposes of this subpart --					
(a) the term "bedding" means sheets, pillowcases, blankets, bedspreads, coverlets, quilts, comforters and other articles, by whatever name known, chiefly used as bed furnishings, including mattress pads and covers, and spring pads and covers, all the foregoing of textile materials, but not including pillows, cushions, and mattresses (see part 4A of schedule 7); and					
and					
(b) the term "blankets" includes baby carriage robes, lap robes, and steamer rugs notwithstanding the fact that they are not chiefly used as bed furnishings.					
2. For the purposes of this subpart, feathers or downs used as filling in quilts or comforters, and heating elements (together with their controls and wiring if permanently attached) shall be disregarded in determining the component material of chief value in the bedding.					

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Part 5. - Textile Furnishings

3 - 5 - B

363.01 - 363.35

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Lace or net bedding, whether or not ornamented, and other bedding, ornamented:			
		Of vegetable fibers:			
		Sheets and pillowcases (including bolster cases):			
363.01	00	Of cotton.....	No. v	42.5% ad val.	90% ad val.
		Lb.			
363.02	00	Other.....	No. v	32% ad val.	90% ad val.
		Lb.			
363.05		Other.....		42.5% ad val.	90% ad val.
		Of cotton:			
	10	Blankets.....	No. v		
		Lb.			
	15	Bedspreads.....	No. v		
		Lb.			
	20	Coverlets, quilts, and comforters...	No. v		
		Lb.			
	25	Other.....	Lb.		
		Of vegetable fibers, except cotton:			
	40	Blankets.....	No. v		
		Lb.			
	45	Bedspreads.....	No. v		
		Lb.			
	50	Coverlets, quilts, and comforters...	No. v		
		Lb.			
	55	Other.....	Lb.		
		Of wool:			
		Blankets:			
363.10		Not over 3 yards in length.....		30¢ per lb. + 27% ad val.	40¢ per lb. + 40% ad val.
	20	Baby carriage robes, lap robes, and steamer rugs.....	No. v		
		Lb.			
	40	Other.....	No. v		
		Lb.			
363.15		Over 3 yards in length.....		37.5¢ per lb. + 22% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 60% ad val.
	20	Baby carriage robes, lap robes, and steamer rugs.....	No. v		
		Lb.			
	40	Other.....	No. v		
		Lb.			
363.20	00	Other.....	Lb.	38% ad val.	90% ad val.
363.25		Other.....		42.5% ad val.	90% ad val.
	50	Of silk.....	Lb.		
	60	Of man-made fibers.....	Lb.		
	90	Other.....	Lb.		
		Other bedding, not ornamented:			
		Of vegetable fibers:			
		Sheets and pillowcases (including bolster cases):			
363.30		Of cotton.....		11.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
		Not combed:			
	10	Sheets.....	No. v		
		Lb.			
	20	Pillowcases (including bolster sets).....	No. v		
		Lb.			
		Combed:			
	30	Sheets.....	No. v		
		Lb.			
	40	Pillowcases (including bolster sets).....	No. v		
		Lb.			
363.35		Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....		7.5% ad val.	40% ad val.
	20	Sheets.....	No. v		
		Lb.			
	40	Pillowcases (including bolster sets).....	No. v		
		Lb.			

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS
Part 5. - Textile Furnishings3 - 5 - B
363.40 - 363.60

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
363.40		other bedding, not ornamented (con.):			
		Of vegetable fibers (con.):			
		Blankets:			
		Valued not over 47.5 cents per pound.....		6.9¢ per lb.	14.25¢ per lb.
	20	Of cotton:			
		Jacquard-figured.....	No. lb.	v	
363.45	40	Not jacquard-figured.....	No. lb.	v	
	60	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	No. lb.	v	
		Valued over 47.5 cents per pound.....		14% ad val.	30% ad val.
	20	Of cotton:			
		Jacquard-figured.....	No. lb.	v	
	40	Not jacquard-figured.....	No. lb.	v	
363.50	60	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	No. lb.	v	
		Bedspreads, coverlets, quilts, and comforters:			
		Not jacquard-figured:			
		Block-printed by hand.....		22% ad val.	25% ad val.
		Of cotton:			
		Bedspreads:			
363.51	20	Tufted.....	No. lb.	v	
	40	Other.....	No. lb.	v	
	60	Other.....	No. lb.	v	
	80	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	No. lb.	v	
		Not block-printed by hand.....		11% ad val.	25% ad val.
		Of cotton:			
363.55	20	Bedspreads:			
		Tufted.....	No. lb.	v	
	40	Other.....	No. lb.	v	
	60	Other.....	No. lb.	v	
	80	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	No. lb.	v	
		Jacquard-figured.....		19% ad val.	40% ad val.
363.60		Of cotton:			
		Bedspreads:			
	20	Tufted.....	No. lb.	v	
	40	Other.....	No. lb.	v	
	60	Other.....	No. lb.	v	
	80	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton..	No. lb.	v	
363.60		Other.....		19% ad val.	40% ad val.
		Of cotton:			
	25	Quilt covers.....	No. lb.	v	
	40	Other.....	No. lb.	v	
	60	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	No. lb.	v	

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1966)

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363.65 - 364.15

SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Part 5. - Textile Furnishings

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Other bedding, not ornamented (con.):			
		Of wool:			
		Blankets:			
363.65		Not over 3 yards in length.....		30¢ per lb. + 27% ad val.	40¢ per lb. + 40% ad val.
	20	Baby carriage robes, lap robes, and steamer rugs.....	No. v Lb.		
	40	Other.....	No. v Lb.		
363.70		Over 3 yards in length.....		37.5¢ per lb. + 22% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 60% ad val.
	20	Baby carriage robes, lap robes, and steamer rugs.....	No. v Lb.		
	40	Other.....	No. v Lb.		
363.75	00	Other.....	Lb.....	28.5% ad val.	50% ad val.
363.80	00	Of silk.....	Lb.....	24.5% ad val.	65% ad val.
363.85		Of man-made fibers.....		22¢ per lb. + 27% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.
	20	Blankets.....	Lb.		
	40	Bedspreads, coverlets, quilts, and comforters.....	Lb.		
	60	Other.....	Lb.		
363.90	00	Other.....	Lb.....	15.5% ad val.	40% ad val.
Subpart C. - Tapestries, Linens, and Other Furnishings					
Subpart C headnote:					
i. For the purposes of this subpart, the term "furnishings" means curtains and drapes, including panels and valances; towels; napkins, tablecloths, mats, scarves, runners, dollies, centerpieces, antimacassars, and furniture slipcovers; and like furnishings; all the foregoing, of textile materials, and not specially provided for.					
Tapestries, including hand-worked petit-point and other needle-point tapestries, all the foregoing of textile materials:					
364.05	00	Gobelin and other hand-woven tapestries fit only for use as wall hangings, and valued over \$20 per square foot.....	Sq. yd..	Free	Free
		Other:			
		Of vegetable fibers:			
		Jacquard-figured:			
364.11		Not pile construction.....		25% ad val.	55% ad val.
	20	Of cotton.....	Sq. yd.		
	40	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Sq. yd.		
364.12		Pile construction.....		15.5% ad val.	40% ad val.
	20	Of cotton.....	Sq. yd.		
	40	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Sq. yd.		
364.15		Other.....		19% ad val.	40% ad val.
	20	Of cotton.....	Sq. yd.		
	40	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Sq. yd.		

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS
Part 5. - Textile Furnishings

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364.20 - 365.45

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Tapestries, including hand-worked petit-point and other needle-point tapestries, etc. (con.): Other (con.): Of wool:			
364.20	00	Valued not over \$2 per pound.....	Sq. yd.v	37.5¢ per lb. + 16% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.
364.22	00	Valued over \$2 per pound.....	Sq. yd.v	37.5¢ per lb. + 12.5% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 60% ad val.
364.25	00	Of silk.....	Sq. yd..	24.5% ad val.	65% ad val.
364.30	00	Of man-made fibers.....	Sq. yd.v	22¢ per lb. + 27% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.
364.35	00	Other.....	Sq. yd..	15.5% ad val.	40% ad val.
		Lace or net furnishings, whether or not ornamented, and other furnishings, ornamented: Handmade-lace furnishings: Valued not over \$50 per pound:			
365.00	00	Of cotton.....	Lb.....	47% ad val.	90% ad val.
365.05	00	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Lb.....	27% ad val.	90% ad val.
365.10		Other.....		36% ad val.	90% ad val.
	40	Of wool.....	Lb.....		
	50	Of silk.....	Lb.....		
	60	Of man-made fibers.....	Lb.....		
	80	Other.....	Lb.....		
365.15		Valued over \$50 per pound:		17% ad val.	90% ad val.
	10	Of cotton.....	Lb.....		
	30	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Lb.....		
	40	Of wool.....	Lb.....		
	60	Of silk.....	Lb.....		
	80	Of man-made fibers.....	Lb.....		
	80	Other.....	Lb.....		
		Machine-made-lace furnishings: Made on a Leavers (including go-through) machine:			
		12 points or finer:			
365.20	00	Of man-made fibers.....	Lb.....	32% ad val.	90% ad val.
365.25		Other.....		26.5% ad val.	90% ad val.
	10	Of cotton.....	Lb.....		
	30	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Lb.....		
	40	Of wool.....	Lb.....		
	50	Of silk.....	Lb.....		
	80	Other.....	Lb.....		
365.29		Not 12 points or finer: Of vegetable fibers (except cotton), or of wool.....		40% ad val.	90% ad val.
	30	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Lb.....		
	40	Of wool.....	Lb.....		
365.31		Other.....		60% ad val.	90% ad val.
	10	Of cotton.....	Lb.....		
	50	Of silk.....	Lb.....		
	60	Of man-made fibers.....	Lb.....		
	80	Other.....	Lb.....		
365.35		Made on a bobbinet-jacquard machine.....		24% ad val.	90% ad val.
	10	Of cotton.....	Lb.....		
	30	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Lb.....		
	40	Of wool.....	Lb.....		
	50	Of silk.....	Lb.....		
	60	Of man-made fibers.....	Lb.....		
	80	Other.....	Lb.....		
365.40		Made on a Nottingham lace-curtain machine: Of vegetable fibers.....		30.5% ad val.	60% ad val.
	10	Of cotton.....	Lb.....		
	30	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Lb.....		
365.45		Other.....		45% ad val.	90% ad val.
	40	Of wool.....	Lb.....		
	50	Of silk.....	Lb.....		
	60	Of man-made fibers.....	Lb.....		
	80	Other.....	Lb.....		

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365.50 - 366.12

SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS.
Part 5. - Textile Furnishings

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
365.50		Lace or net furnishings, etc. (con.): Machine-made-lace furnishings (con.): Made on any other machine.....		48% ad val.	90% ad val.
	10	Of cotton.....	Lb.		
	30	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Lb.		
	40	Of wool.....	Lb.		
	50	Of silk.....	Lb.		
	60	Of man-made fibers.....	Lb.		
	90	Other.....	Lb.		
365.70		Burnt-out-lace furnishings.....		40% ad val.	90% ad val.
	10	Of cotton.....	Lb.		
	30	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Lb.		
	40	Of wool.....	Lb.		
	50	Of silk.....	Lb.		
	60	Of man-made fibers.....	Lb.		
	90	Other.....	Lb.		
365.75		Of lace, of netting, or of lace and netting, and made in designs or patterns formed wholly or in substantial part by joining (by applique or otherwise) machine-made, or handmade and machine-made, materials by handwork.....		40% ad val.	90% ad val.
	10	Of cotton.....	Lb.		
	30	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Lb.		
	40	Of wool.....	Lb.		
	50	Of silk.....	Lb.		
	60	Of man-made fibers.....	Lb.		
	90	Other.....	Lb.		
365.77	00	Net furnishings made on a lace, net, or knitting machine, whether or not ornamented; and other furnishings, ornamented: Of cotton: Curtains and drapes, including panels and valances, all the foregoing if machine-embroidered but not other- wise ornamented.....	Lb.....	28% ad val.	90% ad val.
365.78	20	Other.....	No. v	46% ad val.	90% ad val.
	30	Dish towels.....	Lb.		
		Other.....	Lb.		
365.80	00	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton: Damask tablecloths and damask napkins....	Lb.....	27% ad val.	90% ad val.
365.82	00	Other.....	Lb.....	36% ad val.	90% ad val.
365.85		Other.....		38% ad val.	90% ad val.
	40	Of wool.....	Lb.		
	50	Of silk.....	Lb.		
	60	Of man-made fibers.....	Lb.		
	90	Other.....	Lb.		
		Other furnishings, not ornamented: Of vegetable fibers: Curtains and drapes, including panels and valances: Pile or tufted construction: Of cotton: Velveteen, velvet, plush, velour, or any combina- tion thereof.....	No. ....v	38% ad val.	62.5% ad val.
366.03	00		Lb.		
366.06	00	Corduroy.....	No. ....v	47.5% ad val.	50% ad val.
366.09	00	Other.....	No.v	23.5% ad val.	50% ad val.
366.12	00	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	No.v	10.5% ad val.	50% ad val.
			Lb.		

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS
Part 5. - Textile Furnishings3 - 5 - C
366.15 - 366.27

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
366.15		Other furnishings, not ornamented (con.):			
		Of vegetable fibers (con.):			
		Curtains and drapes, etc. (con.):			
		Other.....		19% ad val.	40% ad val.
	20	Of cotton.....	No. v		
		Lb.			
	40	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	No. v		
		Lb.			
366.18		Towels:			
		Of cotton:			
		Pile or tufted construction:			
		Valued not over 45 cents each.....		18.5% ad val.	40% ad val.
		Dish towels:			
	20	Terry.....	No. v		
		Lb.			
	40	Other.....	No. v		
		Lb.			
	60	Other:			
		Terry.....	No. v		
		Lb.			
	80	Other.....	No. v		
		Lb.			
366.21		Valued over 45 cents each:			
		Valued not over \$1.45 per pound.....		17¢ per lb.	40% ad val.
		Dish towels:			
	20	Terry.....	No. v		
		Lb.			
	40	Other.....	No. v		
		Lb.			
	60	Other:			
		Terry.....	No. v		
		Lb.			
	80	Other.....	No. v		
		Lb.			
366.24		Valued over \$1.45 per pound.....		14% ad val.	40% ad val.
		Dish towels:			
	20	Terry.....	No. v		
		Lb.			
	40	Other.....	No. v		
		Lb.			
	60	Other:			
		Terry.....	No. v		
		Lb.			
	80	Other.....	No. v		
		Lb.			
366.27		Other.....		19% ad val.	40% ad val.
	20	Jacquard-figured.....	No. v		
		Lb.			
	40	Not jacquard-figured:			
		Shop towels (dedicated to use in garages, filling stations, and machine shops).....	No. v		
		Lb.			
	60	Dish towels.....	No. v		
		Lb.			
	80	Other.....	No. v		
		Lb.			

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Part 5. - Textile Furnishings

3 - 5 - C

366.30 - 366.84

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Other furnishings, not ornamented (con.):			
		Of vegetable fibers (con.):			
		Towels (con.):			
		Of vegetable fibers, except cotton:			
		Woven, except pile or tufted construction:			
366.30	00	With not over 100 yarns per square inch, counting warp and filling.....	No.....v Lb.	36% ad val.	55% ad val.
366.33	00	With over 100 yarns but not over 120 yarns per square inch, counting warp and filling.....	No.....v Lb.	24.5% ad val.	55% ad val.
366.36	00	With over 120 yarns per square inch, counting warp and filling.....	No.....v Lb.	7% ad val.	40% ad val.
366.39	00	Other.....	No.....v Lb.	12% ad val.	40% ad val.
		Tablecloths and napkins:			
		Of cotton:			
366.42	00	Damask.....	Lb.....	16.5% ad val.	30% ad val.
366.45	00	Other:			
		Block-printed by hand.....	Lb.....	28% ad val.	30% ad val.
366.46	00	Not block-printed by hand:			
		Plain-woven, wholly of cotton.....	Lb.....	13.5% ad val.	30% ad val.
366.47	00	Other.....	Lb.....	18% ad val.	40% ad val.
		Of vegetable fibers, except cotton:			
366.48	20 40	Damask.....	Lb.....	9% ad val.	55% ad val.
		Tablecloths.....	Lb.....		
		Napkins.....	Lb.....		
		Other:			
366.51	00	Tablecloths.....	Lb.....	12% ad val.	40% ad val.
366.54	00	Napkins.....	Lb.....	9% ad val.	55% ad val.
366.57		Other:			
		Knit (except pile or tufted construction).....	Lb.....	23.5% ad val.	45% ad val.
	20 40	Of cotton.....	Lb.....		
		Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Lb.....		
		Pile or tufted construction:			
		Of cotton:			
366.60	00	Velveteen, velvet, plush, velour, or any combination thereof.....	Lb.....	38% ad val.	62.5% ad val.
366.63	00	Corduroy.....	Lb.....	47.5% ad val.	50% ad val.
366.65	00	Terry.....	Lb.....	15.5% ad val.	40% ad val.
366.69	00	Other.....	Lb.....	23% ad val.	40% ad val.
366.72	00	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Lb.....	10.5% ad val.	50% ad val.
		Other:			
		Of cotton:			
366.75	00	Damask.....	Lb.....	17% ad val.	30% ad val.
		Other:			
366.77	00	Plain-woven, wholly of cotton.....	Lb.....	15% ad val.	30% ad val.
366.79	00	Other.....	Lb.....	19% ad val.	40% ad val.
		Of vegetable fibers, except cotton:			
366.81	00	Damask.....	Lb.....	9% ad val.	45% ad val.
366.84	00	Other.....	Lb.....	12% ad val.	40% ad val.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS
Part 5. - Textile Furnishings3 - 5 - C
367.05 - 367.65

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Other furnishings, not ornamented (con.):			
		Of wool:			
		Knit (except pile or tufted construction):			
367.05	00	Valued not over \$5 per pound.....	Lb.....	37.5¢ per lb. + 27% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.
367.10	00	Valued over \$5 per pound.....	Lb.....	37.5¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.
367.15	00	Pile or tufted construction.....	Lb.....	33¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	44¢ per lb. + 55% ad val.
		Nonwoven felt:			
367.20	00	Valued not over \$1.50 per pound.....	Lb.....	22.5¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 35% ad val.
367.25	00	Valued over \$1.50 per pound.....	Lb.....	30¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	40¢ per lb. + 40% ad val.
367.30	00	Other.....	Lb.....	28.5% ad val.	50% ad val.
		Of silk:			
367.35	00	Knit (except pile or tufted construction).....	Lb.....	18% ad val.	60% ad val.
367.40	00	Pile or tufted construction.....	Lb.....	15% ad val.	70% ad val.
367.45	00	Other.....	Lb.....	24.5% ad val.	65% ad val.
		Of man-made fibers:			
367.50	00	Knit (except pile or tufted construction).....	Lb.....	22.5¢ per lb. + 29% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 60% ad val.
367.55	00	Pile or tufted construction.....	Lb.....	13.5¢ per lb. + 22% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.
		Other:			
367.59	00	Of glass.....	Lb.....	24.5% ad val.	60% ad val.
367.60	00	Other.....	Lb.....	25¢ per lb. + 27% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.
367.65	00	Other.....	Lb.....	15.5% ad val.	40% ad val.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1
Schedule 3,
Part 5

Staged Rates

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), 32 F.R.

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
360.05	11.25% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.
360.10	15¢ per sq. ft.	13.5¢ per sq. ft.	12¢ per sq. ft.	10.5¢ per sq. ft.	9¢ per sq. ft.	7.5¢ per sq. ft.
360.15	22.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.
360.20	16% ad val.	14.5% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	12% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.
360.25	7% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	6% ad val.	6% ad val.	6% ad val.
360.30	14% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	10% ad val.
360.35	10¢ per sq. ft.	9¢ per sq. ft.	8¢ per sq. ft.	7¢ per sq. ft.	6¢ per sq. ft.	5¢ per sq. ft.
360.36	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.
360.40	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
360.48	21% ad val.	18.5% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	14.5% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	10.5% ad val.
360.65	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
360.70	30% ad val.	27% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	18% ad val.	15% ad val.
360.75	16.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	13% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
360.80	22.5% ad val.	21% ad val.	20% ad val.	18.5% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	16.5% ad val.
361.05	42.5% ad val.	38% ad val.	34% ad val.	29.5% ad val.	25% ad val.	21% ad val.
361.18	16% ad val.	15% ad val.	14% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	12% ad val.
361.20	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.
361.42	15% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
361.44	22.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.
361.46	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
361.48	30% ad val.	27% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	18% ad val.	15% ad val.
361.50	45% ad val.	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	31% ad val.	27% ad val.	22.5% ad val.
361.52	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3% ad val.	2% ad val.	1% ad val.	Free
361.53	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.
361.54	22.5% ad val.	21% ad val.	20% ad val.	19% ad val.	18% ad val.	17% ad val.
361.56	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
361.80	32% ad val.	28.5% ad val.	25.5% ad val.	22% ad val.	19% ad val.	16% ad val.
361.85	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
363.01	45% ad val.	42.5% ad val.	40.5% ad val.	38% ad val.	36% ad val.	34% ad val.
363.02	36% ad val.	32% ad val.	28.5% ad val.	25% ad val.	21.5% ad val.	18% ad val.
363.05	45% ad val.	42.5% ad val.	40.5% ad val.	38% ad val.	36% ad val.	34% ad val.
363.10	30¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 27% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 24% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
363.15	37.5¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 22% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 17% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 12.5% ad val.
363.20	42.5% ad val.	38% ad val.	34% ad val.	29.5% ad val.	25% ad val.	21% ad val.
363.30	12.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
363.35	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.
363.40	7.125¢ per lb.	6.9¢ per lb.	6.5¢ per lb.	6.4¢ per lb.	6.2¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb.
363.45	15% ad val.	14% ad val.	14% ad val.	13% ad val.	13% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
363.50	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	20% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
363.51	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
363.55	20% ad val.	19% ad val.	18% ad val.	17% ad val.	16% ad val.	15% ad val.
363.60	20% ad val.	19% ad val.	18% ad val.	17% ad val.	16% ad val.	15% ad val.
363.65	30¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 27% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 24% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
363.70	37.5¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 22% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 17% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 12.5% ad val.
363.75	32% ad val.	28.5% ad val.	25.5% ad val.	22% ad val.	19% ad val.	16% ad val.
363.80	27.5% ad val.	24.5% ad val.	22% ad val.	19% ad val.	16% ad val.	13.5% ad val.
363.85	25¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.	22¢ per lb. + 27% ad val.	20¢ per lb. + 24% ad val.	17¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.	15¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	12.5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
363.90	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
364.11	27.5% ad val.	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	20% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.
364.12	16% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	15% ad val.	15% ad val.	15% ad val.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 2
Schedule 3,
Part 5

Staged Rates

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

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
364.15	20% ad val.	19% ad val.	18% ad val.	17% ad val.	16% ad val.	15% ad val.
364.20	37.5¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 16% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 14% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 12.5% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 10.5% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.
364.22	37.5¢ per lb. + 14% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 12.5% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 11% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 9.5% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.
364.25	27.5% ad val.	24.5% ad val.	22% ad val.	19% ad val.	16% ad val.	13.5% ad val.
364.30	25¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.	22¢ per lb. + 27% ad val.	20¢ per lb. + 24% ad val.	17¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.	15¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	12¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
364.35	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
365.00	50% ad val.	47% ad val.	44% ad val.	41% ad val.	38% ad val.	35% ad val.
365.05	30% ad val.	27% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	18% ad val.	15% ad val.
365.10	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	32% ad val.	28% ad val.	24% ad val.	20% ad val.
365.15	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
365.20	36% ad val.	32% ad val.	28.5% ad val.	25% ad val.	21.5% ad val.	18% ad val.
365.25	28% ad val.	26.5% ad val.	25% ad val.	23.5% ad val.	22% ad val.	21% ad val.
365.29	45% ad val.	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	31% ad val.	27% ad val.	22.5% ad val.
365.31	65% ad val.	60% ad val.	55% ad val.	50% ad val.	45% ad val.	40% ad val.
365.35	25% ad val.	24% ad val.	23% ad val.	22% ad val.	21% ad val.	20% ad val.
365.40	32% ad val.	30.5% ad val.	29% ad val.	27.5% ad val.	26% ad val.	25% ad val.
365.45	50% ad val.	45% ad val.	40% ad val.	35% ad val.	30% ad val.	25% ad val.
365.50	50% ad val.	48% ad val.	46% ad val.	44% ad val.	42% ad val.	40% ad val.
365.70	45% ad val.	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	31% ad val.	27% ad val.	22.5% ad val.
365.75	42.5% ad val.	40% ad val.	38% ad val.	36% ad val.	34% ad val.	32% ad val.
365.77	30% ad val.	28% ad val.	26% ad val.	24% ad val.	22% ad val.	20% ad val.
365.78	50% ad val.	46% ad val.	42% ad val.	38% ad val.	34% ad val.	30% ad val.
365.80	30% ad val.	27% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	18% ad val.	15% ad val.
365.82	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	32% ad val.	28% ad val.	24% ad val.	20% ad val.
365.85	42.5% ad val.	38% ad val.	34% ad val.	29.5% ad val.	25% ad val.	21% ad val.
366.03	40% ad val.	38% ad val.	36% ad val.	34% ad val.	32% ad val.	30% ad val.
366.06	50% ad val.	47.5% ad val.	45% ad val.	42.5% ad val.	40% ad val.	38% ad val.
366.09	25% ad val.	23.5% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	21% ad val.	20% ad val.	19% ad val.
366.12	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
366.15	20% ad val.	19% ad val.	18% ad val.	17% ad val.	16% ad val.	15% ad val.
366.18	20% ad val.	18.5% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	16% ad val.	15% ad val.	14% ad val.
366.21	18¢ per lb.	17¢ per lb.	16¢ per lb.	15.5¢ per lb.	14.5¢ per lb.	14¢ per lb.
366.27	20% ad val.	19% ad val.	18% ad val.	17% ad val.	16% ad val.	15% ad val.
366.30	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	32% ad val.	28% ad val.	24% ad val.	20% ad val.
366.33	27.5% ad val.	24.5% ad val.	22% ad val.	19% ad val.	16% ad val.	13.5% ad val.
366.36	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.
366.39	13.5% ad val.	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	6.5% ad val.
366.42	17.5% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	15% ad val.	14% ad val.	13.5% ad val.
366.45	30% ad val.	28% ad val.	26% ad val.	24% ad val.	22% ad val.	20% ad val.
366.46	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.
366.47	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
366.48	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
366.51	13.5% ad val.	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	6.5% ad val.
366.54	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
366.57	25% ad val.	23.5% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	21% ad val.	20% ad val.	19% ad val.
366.60	40% ad val.	38% ad val.	36% ad val.	34% ad val.	32% ad val.	30% ad val.
366.63	50% ad val.	47.5% ad val.	45% ad val.	42.5% ad val.	40% ad val.	38% ad val.
366.65	16% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	15% ad val.	15% ad val.	15% ad val.	15% ad val.
366.69	25% ad val.	23% ad val.	21% ad val.	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.
366.72	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 3
Schedule 3,
Part 5Staged Rates

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

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
366.75	17.5% ad val.	17% ad val.	16% ad val.	16% ad val.	15% ad val.	15% ad val.
366.79	20% ad val.	19% ad val.	18% ad val.	17% ad val.	16% ad val.	15% ad val.
366.81	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
366.84	13.5% ad val.	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	6.5% ad val.
367.05	37.5¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 27% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 24% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
367.10	37.5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 16% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 14% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 12% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.
367.15	33¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.	33¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	33¢ per lb. + 16% ad val.	33¢ per lb. + 14% ad val.	33¢ per lb. + 12% ad val.	33¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.
367.20	22.5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.	22.5¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	22.5¢ per lb. + 16% ad val.	22.5¢ per lb. + 14% ad val.	22.5¢ per lb. + 12% ad val.	22.5¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.
367.25	30¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 16% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 14% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 12% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.
367.30	32% ad val.	28.5% ad val.	25.5% ad val.	22% ad val.	19% ad val.	16% ad val.
367.35	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
367.40	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
367.45	27.5% ad val.	24.5% ad val.	22% ad val.	19% ad val.	16% ad val.	13.5% ad val.
367.50	25¢ per lb. + 32.5% ad val.	22.5¢ per lb. + 29% ad val.	20¢ per lb. + 26% ad val.	17.5¢ per lb. + 22.5% ad val.	15¢ per lb. + 19% ad val.	12.5¢ per lb. + 16% ad val.
367.55	15¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.	13.5¢ per lb. + 22% ad val.	12¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.	10.5¢ per lb. + 17% ad val.	9¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.	7¢ per lb. + 12.5% ad val.
367.59	27.5% ad val.	24.5% ad val.	22% ad val.	19% ad val.	16% ad val.	13.5% ad val.
367.60	25¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.	25¢ per lb. + 27% ad val.	25¢ per lb. + 24.5% ad val.	25¢ per lb. + 22% ad val.	25¢ per lb. + 19.5% ad val.	25¢ per lb. + 17% ad val.
367.65	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.

Other Amendments and ModificationsPROVISION

Subpt A--Headnote 1(iii) modified by deleting "the year 1701" and inserting "100 years before their date of entry" in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), 32 F.R., effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

360.45--Item 360.45 (column 1 rate--21% ad val.; column 2 rate--60% ad val.) deleted and items 360.46 and 360.48 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), 32 F.R., effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

361.15--Item 361.15 (column 1 rate--16% ad val.; column 2 rate--35% ad val.) deleted and items 361.18 and 361.20 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), 32 F.R., effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

361.90--Item 361.90 added. Pub. L. 89-283, Secs. 401(a), 405(b), Oct. 21, 1965, 79 Stat. 1021, 1024; entered into force by Pres. Proc. 3682, Oct. 21, 1965, 3 CFR, 1965 Supp., p. 68; effective with respect to articles entered on and after Jan. 18, 1965.

PROVISION

365.40--Column 1 rate of duty of 36% ad val. reduced to 32% ad val. on Jan. 1, 1964. General headnote 3(g).

365.55--Items 365.55 (column 1 rate--30% ad val.; column 2 rate--90% ad val.), 365.60 (column 1 rate--50% ad val.; column 2 rate--90% ad val.), and 365.65 (column 1 rate--42.5% ad val.; column 2 rate--90% ad val.) and headings immediately preceding item 365.55 deleted. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 20(1), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 938, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

365.77--Item 365.78 (column 1 rate--50% ad val.; column 2 rate--90% ad val.) and heading immediately preceding it deleted and new items 365.77 and 365.78 and headings immediately preceding item 365.77 added in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 20(2), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 938, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 4
Schedule 3,
Part 5

Statistical Notes

<u>PROVISION</u>	<u>Effective date</u>	<u>PROVISION</u>	<u>Effective date</u>
360.45--See Other Amendments and Modifications (item 922.50)		361.20--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
20--Disc.(transferred to 360.4820).....Jan. 1, 1968		10--Etab.(transferred from 361.1510pt).....Jan. 1, 1968	
40--Certain floor coverings temporarily transferred to 922.5000.....Sept. 1, 1964		20--Etab.(transferred from 361.1530pt).....do	
Disc.(transferred to 360.4840).....Jan. 1, 1968		30--Etab.(transferred from 361.1540pt).....do	
		40--Etab.(transferred from 361.1550pt).....do	
		50--Etab.(transferred from 361.1560pt).....do	
		60--Etab.(transferred from 361.1580pt).....do	
360.46--See Other Amendments and Modifications		361.90--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
00--Etab.(transferred from 922.5000).....Jan. 1, 1968		00--Etab.(transferred from 360.2000pt- 360.7000pt; 360.8023pt-45pt, 361.8000pt & 361.8500pt).....Dec. 20, 1965	
360.48--See Other Amendments and Modifications			
20--Etab.(transferred from 360.4520).....Jan. 1, 1968		365.56--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
40--Etab.(transferred from 360.4540).....do		00--Disc.(transferred to 365.7700 & 365.7830).....Dec. 7, 1965	
360.80--		365.80--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
42--Articles subject to Automotive Products Trade Act (APTA) transferred to 361.9000.....Dec. 20, 1965		10--Disc.(transferred to 365.7830).....Dec. 7, 1965	
		30--Disc.(transferred to 365.8200).....do	
361.15--See Other Amendments and Modifications		365.85--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
10--Disc.(transferred to 361.1820 & 361.2010).....Jan. 1, 1968		40--Disc.(transferred to 365.8540).....Dec. 7, 1965	
30--Disc.(transferred to 361.1840 & 361.2020).....do		50--Disc.(transferred to 365.8550).....do	
40--Disc.(transferred to 361.1840 & 361.2030).....do		60--Disc.(transferred to 365.8560).....do	
50--Disc.(transferred to 361.1840 & 361.2040).....do		90--Disc.(transferred to 365.8590).....do	
60--Disc.(transferred to 361.1840 & 361.2050).....do		365.77--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
90--Disc.(transferred to 361.1840 & 361.2060).....do		00--Etab.(transferred from 365.5500pt & 365.7840pt).....Dec. 7, 1965	
361.18--See Other Amendments and Modifications		365.78--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
20--Etab.(transferred from 361.1510pt).....Jan. 1, 1968		30--Etab.(transferred from 365.5500pt, 365.6010pt & 365.7840pt).....Dec. 7, 1965	
40--Etab.(transferred from 361.1530pt, 40pt, 50pt, 60pt & 90pt).....do		40--Disc.(transferred to 365.7700 & 365.7830).....do	

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

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Part 6. - Wearing Apparel and Accessories

3-6-A

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		<p>PART 6. - WEARING APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES</p> <p><u>Part 6 headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. This part does not cover -- (1) wearing apparel of textile materials provided for in schedule 7; or (11) surgical stockings, surgical belts, and orthopedic devices or appliances (see part 2B of schedule 7).</p> <p>2. For the purposes of this part -- (a) "<u>infants' wearing apparel</u>" is wearing apparel for children, regardless of their sex, up to and including 6 years of age; (b) "<u>men's and boys' wearing apparel</u>" is wearing apparel for males over 6 years of age; and (c) "<u>women's and girls' wearing apparel</u>" is wearing apparel for females over 6 years of age, including wearing apparel commonly worn by either sex and not identifiable as being intended exclusively for the wear of men or boys.</p> <p><u>Part 6 statistical headnote:</u></p> <p>1. <i>Merchandise, not qualifying as entireties, imported in sets consisting of two or more separate articles provided for in the same 5-digit item number shall be reported statistically as separate articles under the most appropriate 7-digit reporting numbers within the 5-digit grouping (including the provision for "other"), provided that this instruction shall not apply to items 380.0372, 380.0393, 380.5140, 380.6350, 380.6650, 380.8450, 382.0326, 382.0394, 382.6040, 382.6340, or 382.8126.</i></p> <p>Subpart A. - Handkerchiefs</p> <p><u>Subpart A headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. For the purposes of this subpart -- (a) the term "<u>handkerchiefs</u>" means textile articles designed to be worn on or carried on or about the person as articles of utility, for decorative purposes, or both, whether known as kerchiefs, handkerchiefs, neckerchiefs, scarves, or mufflers, which are square or approximately square in shape and do not exceed 24 inches in length or width (finished dimensions), of which, if not square or approximately square, fit wholly within a 24-inch square (finished dimensions); and (b) the term "<u>fancy or figured</u>" means that the fabric from which the handkerchief was made was woven with 2 or more colors or kinds of filling; with 8 or more harnesses; or with jacquard, lappet, or swivel attachments; or by any combination of these weaving methods.</p> <p>2. The average yarn number of cotton fabric in handkerchiefs is obtained in the manner prescribed in headnote 1(b) of part 3A of this schedule.</p>			

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS
Part 6. - Wearing Apparel and Accessories

3 - 6 - A

370.04 - 370.56

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Lace handkerchiefs, whether or not ornamented, and other handkerchiefs, ornamented: Of vegetable fibers: Not containing any handmade lace and not ornamented in any part by hand (except for incidental handwork necessary to finish machine work or to mend or correct defects): Of cotton: Valued not over \$1.50 per dozen.....	.....	1.8¢ each + 18% ad val.	4¢ each + 40% ad val.
370.04		Valued not over 70¢ per dozen: Having hand-rolled or handmade hems.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	20	Other.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	40	Valued over 70¢ per dozen but not over \$1.50 per dozen.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	60				
370.08	00	Valued over \$1.50 per dozen.....	Doz....v Lb.	0.9¢ each + 13% ad val.	4¢ each + 40% ad val.
370.12	00	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Doz....	0.9¢ each + 13% ad val.	4¢ each + 40% ad val.
370.16		Other: Of cotton.....	.....	4¢ each + 40% ad val.	4¢ each + 40% ad val.
	20	Valued not over 70¢ per dozen and not made with hand-rolled or handmade hems.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	40	Other.....	Doz. v Lb.		
370.17		Other.....	.....	2.9¢ each + 29.5% ad val.	4¢ each + 40% ad val.
	20	Valued not over 70¢ per dozen and not made with hand-rolled or handmade hems.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	40	Other.....	Doz. v Lb.		
370.19	00	Of silk.....	Doz....	1.8¢ each + 18% ad val.	4¢ each + 40% ad val.
370.20		Other.....	.....	1.4¢ each + 14.8% ad val.	4¢ each + 40% ad val.
	20	Of man-made fibers.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	40	Other.....	Doz. v Lb.		
		Other handkerchiefs, not ornamented: Of cotton: Not hemmed: Not fancy or figured and not colored: Not over 50s average yarn number....	Doz....v Lb.	19% ad val.	27% ad val.
370.24	00	Over 50s but not over 70s average yarn number.....	Doz....v Lb.	4¢ per lb. + 24% ad val.	10¢ per lb. + 34% ad val.
370.28	00	Over 70s average yarn number.....	Doz....v Lb.	4¢ per lb. + 28% ad val.	10¢ per lb. + 45% ad val.
370.32	00	Fancy or figured, colored, or both: Not over 50s average yarn number....	Doz....v Lb.	21.5% ad val.	40% ad val.
370.36	00	Over 50s but not over 70s average yarn number.....	Doz....v Lb.	4.5¢ per lb. + 26% ad val.	10¢ per lb. + 47% ad val.
370.40	00	Over 70s average yarn number.....	Doz....v Lb.	4.5¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.	10¢ per lb. + 57% ad val.
370.44	00	Hemmed or hemstitched: Not fancy or figured and not colored: Not over 50s average yarn number....	Doz....v Lb.	29% ad val.	37% ad val.
370.48	00	Over 50s but not over 70s average yarn number.....	Doz....v Lb.	5¢ per lb. + 35% ad val.	10¢ per lb. + 44% ad val.
370.52	00	Over 70s average yarn number.....	Doz....v Lb.	5¢ per lb. + 39% ad val.	10¢ per lb. + 55% ad val.
370.56	00				

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Part 6. - Wearing Apparel and Accessories3 - 6 - A
370.60 - 370.82

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
370.60	20	Other handkerchiefs, not ornamented (con.):			
		Of cotton (con.):			
		Hemmed or hemstitched (con.):			
		Fancy or figured, colored, or both:			
		Not over 50s average yarn number.....	Doz. v	31% ad val.	50% ad val.
		Colored.....	Lb.		
	40	Not colored.....	Doz. v		
			Lb.		
370.64	20	Over 50s but not over 70s average			
		yarn number.....	Doz. v	5¢ per lb. +	10¢ per lb. +
		Colored.....	Lb.	37% ad val.	57% ad val.
		Not colored.....	Doz. v		
	40		Lb.		
370.68	20	Over 70s average yarn number.....	Doz. v	5¢ per lb. +	10¢ per lb. +
		Colored.....	Lb.	41% ad val.	67% ad val.
		Not colored.....	Doz. v		
			Lb.		
370.72	00	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton:			
		Not hemmed.....	Doz.....	5.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
370.76	00	Hemmed or hemstitched, or not finished			
		and having drawn yarns:			
370.80	00	Made with hand-rolled or handmade			
		hems.....	Doz.....	1¢ each + 24% ad val.	1¢ each + 50% ad val.
370.84	20	Other.....	Doz.....	16% ad val.	50% ad val.
		Hemmed.....	Doz. v	27% ad val.	60% ad val.
	40	Not hemmed.....	Lb.		
			Doz. v		
			Lb.		
370.88	20	Of man-made fibers.....			
			Doz.....	25¢ per lb. +	45¢ per lb. +
		Hemmed.....	Lb.	25% ad val.	65% ad val.
		Not hemmed.....	Doz. v		
	40		Lb.		
370.92	00	Other.....	Doz.....	18% ad val.	40% ad val.

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3 - 6 - B

SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

372.04 - 372.65

Part 6. - Wearing Apparel and Accessories

Item	Stat Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Subpart B. - Mufflers, Scarves, Shawls, and Veils; Men's and Boys' Neckties			
		Mufflers, scarves, shawls, and veils, all the foregoing of textile materials: Lace or net articles, whether or not ornamented, and other articles, ornamented:			
		Veils:			
372.04	00	Of cotton.....	Lb.....	24.5% ad val.	90% ad val.
372.06	00	Of man-made fibers.....	Lb.....	26% ad val.	90% ad val.
372.08		Other.....		23% ad val.	90% ad val.
	20	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton..	Lb.		
	40	Of wool.....	Lb.		
	60	Of silk.....	Lb.		
	80	Other.....	Lb.		
372.10		Other.....		40% ad val.	90% ad val.
		Knit:			
	10	Of cotton.....	Lb.		
	15	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton..	Lb.		
	20	Of wool.....	Lb.		
	25	Of silk.....	Lb.		
	30	Of man-made fibers.....	Lb.		
	35	Other.....	Lb.		
		Not knit:			
	40	Of cotton.....	Lb.		
	45	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton..	Lb.		
	50	Of wool.....	Lb.		
	55	Of silk.....	Lb.		
	60	Of man-made fibers.....	Lb.		
	65	Other.....	Lb.		
		Other articles, not ornamented:			
372.15		Of cotton.....		19% ad val.	37.5% ad val.
	20	Knit.....	Lb.		
		Not knit:			
	40	Hemmed.....	Lb.		
	60	Not hemmed.....	Lb.		
372.20	00	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Lb.....	13% ad val.	35% ad val.
		Of wool:			
		Knit:			
372.25	00	For infants' wear.....	Lb.....	37.5¢ per lb. + 32% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 75% ad val.
		Other:			
372.30	00	Valued not over \$5 per pound...	Lb.....	37.5¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.
372.35	00	Valued over \$5 per pound.....	Lb.....	37.5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.
		Not knit:			
372.40	00	Valued not over \$4 per pound.....	Lb.....	25¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.	33¢ per lb. + 45% ad val.
372.45	00	Valued over \$4 per pound.....	Lb.....	37.5¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.
		Of silk:			
372.50	00	Knit.....	Doz...v Lb.	18% ad val.	60% ad val.
		Not knit:			
		Weighing over 1 ounce per square yard and rectangular in shape:			
372.55	00	Valued not over \$5 per dozen...	Doz...v Lb.	36% ad val.	60% ad val.
372.60		Valued over \$5 per dozen.....		22.5% ad val.	60% ad val.
	20	Hemmed.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	40	Not hemmed.....	Doz. v Lb.		
372.65		Other.....		27% ad val.	65% ad val.
	20	Hemmed.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	40	Not hemmed.....	Doz. v Lb.		

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Part 6. - Wearing Apparel and Accessories

3 - 6 - B

372.70 - 373.30

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Mufflers, scarves, shawls, etc. (con.):			
		Other articles, not ornamented (con.):			
		Of man-made fibers:			
372.70	00	Knit.....	Doz....v	25¢ per lb. +	45¢ per lb. +
			Lb.	32.5% ad val.	65% ad val.
372.75		Not knit.....		25¢ per lb. +	45¢ per lb. +
				24.5% ad val.	65% ad val.
	20	Hemmed.....	Doz. v		
			Lb.		
	40	Not hemmed.....	Doz. v		
			Lb.		
372.80	00	Other.....	Lb.....	18% ad val.	40% ad val.
		Men's and boys' neckties, of textile materials:			
373.05		Ornamented.....		38% ad val.	90% ad val.
		Knit:			
	10	Of cotton.....	Doz. v		
			Lb.		
	15	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Doz. v		
			Lb.		
	20	Of wool.....	Doz. v		
			Lb.		
	25	Of silk.....	Doz. v		
			Lb.		
	30	Of man-made fibers.....	Doz. v		
			Lb.		
	35	Other.....	Doz. v		
			Lb.		
		Not knit:			
	40	Of cotton.....	Doz. v		
			Lb.		
	45	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Doz. v		
			Lb.		
	50	Of wool.....	Doz. v		
			Lb.		
	55	Of silk.....	Doz. v		
			Lb.		
	60	Of man-made fibers.....	Doz. v		
			Lb.		
	65	Other.....	Doz. v		
			Lb.		
		Not ornamented:			
373.10		Of vegetable fibers.....		19% ad val.	37.5% ad val.
		Knit:			
	10	Of cotton.....	Doz. v		
			Lb.		
	30	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton..	Doz. v		
			Lb.		
		Not knit:			
	45	Of cotton.....	Doz. v		
			Lb.		
	55	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton..	Doz. v		
			Lb.		
373.15		Of wool.....		37.5¢ per lb. +	50¢ per lb. +
				18.5% ad val.	50% ad val.
	20	Knit.....	Doz. v		
			Lb.		
	40	Not knit.....	Doz. v		
			Lb.		
373.20	00	Of silk:			
		Knit.....	Doz....v	18% ad val.	60% ad val.
			Lb.		
373.22	00	Not knit.....	Doz....v	29% ad val.	65% ad val.
			Lb.		
		Of man-made fibers:			
373.25	00	Knit.....	Doz....v	22¢ per lb. +	45¢ per lb. +
			Lb.	29% ad val.	65% ad val.
373.27	00	Not knit.....	Doz....v	22¢ per lb. +	45¢ per lb. +
			Lb.	24.5% ad val.	65% ad val.
373.30		Other.....		18% ad val.	40% ad val.
	20	Knit.....	Doz. v		
			Lb.		
	40	Not knit.....	Doz. v		
			Lb.		

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Part 6. - Wearing Apparel and Accessories

3 - 6 - C

374.05 - 374.65

Item	Stat. Surfix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Subpart C. - Hosiery			
		<u>Subpart C headnote:</u>			
		1. The term "hosiery", as used in this subpart, means stockings, socks, and sockettes, all the foregoing, of textile materials, designed for human wear and designed to cover the entire foot or the foot and all or part of the leg.			
		Hosiery:			
		Lace or net hosiery, whether or not ornamented, and other hosiery, ornamented:			
		Of vegetable fibers:			
		Embroidered:			
374.05	20	Valued not over \$5 per dozen pairs..	Doz.pr.v	54% ad val.	90% ad val.
	40	Of cotton.....	Lb.		
		Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Doz.pr.v		
			Lb.		
374.10	20	Valued over \$5 per dozen pairs.....	Doz.pr.v	24.5% ad val.	90% ad val.
	40	Of cotton.....	Lb.		
		Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Doz.pr.v		
			Lb.		
374.15	20	Not embroidered.....	Doz.pr.v	40% ad val.	90% ad val.
	40	Of cotton.....	Lb.		
		Of vegetable fibers, except cotton..	Doz.pr.v		
			Lb.		
		Of wool:			
		Embroidered:			
374.20	00	Valued not over \$3.50 per dozen pairs.....	Doz.pr.v	50% ad val.	90% ad val.
			Lb.		
374.25	00	Valued over \$3.50 per dozen pairs...	Doz.pr.v	34% ad val.	90% ad val.
			Lb.		
374.30	00	Not embroidered.....	Doz.pr.v	42.5% ad val.	90% ad val.
			Lb.		
374.35	20	Other.....	Doz.pr.v	38% ad val.	90% ad val.
	40	Of silk.....	Lb.		
	60	Of man-made fibers.....	Doz.pr.v		
			Lb.		
		Other.....	Doz.pr.v		
			Lb.		
		Other hosiery, not ornamented:			
		Of vegetable fibers:			
374.40	20	Not made or cut from pre-existing fabric.....	Doz.pr.v	41.5% ad val.	51% ad val.
	40	Of cotton.....	Lb.		
		Of vegetable fibers, except cotton..	Doz.pr.v		
			Lb.		
374.45	20	Made or cut from pre-existing fabric.....	Doz.pr.v	14% ad val.	30% ad val.
	40	Of cotton.....	Lb.		
		Of vegetable fibers, except cotton..	Doz.pr.v		
			Lb.		
374.50	00	Of wool.....	Doz.pr.v	37.5¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.
			Lb.		
374.55	00	Of silk.....	Doz.pr.v	21.5% ad val.	60% ad val.
			Lb.		
374.60	00	Of man-made fibers.....	Doz.pr.v	25¢ per lb. + 35% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.
			Lb.		
374.65	00	Other.....	Doz.pr.v	18% ad val.	40% ad val.
			Lb.		

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS
Part 6. - Wearing Apparel and Accessories3 - 6 - D
376.04 - 376.56

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Subpart D. - Garters and Suspenders; Body-Supporting Garments; Rainwear			
		Garters, garter belts, and suspenders, of textile materials, or of such materials and rubber or plastics:			
376.04		Of vegetable fibers or of such fibers and rubber or plastics.....	Lb.	17% ad val.	35% ad val.
	20	Of cotton or cotton and rubber or plastics.....	Lb.		
	40	Other.....	Lb.		
376.08	00	Of wool or of wool and rubber or plastics.....	Lb.	37.5¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.
376.12	00	Of silk or of silk and rubber or plastics.....	Lb.	12.5% ad val.	65% ad val.
376.16	00	Of man-made fibers or of such fibers and rubber or plastics.....	Lb.	22¢ per lb. + 17% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 70% ad val.
376.20	00	Other.....	Lb.	18% ad val.	40% ad val.
		Corsets, girdles, brassieres, and similar body-supporting garments for women and girls; body-supporting garments for men and boys; all the foregoing of any materials:			
376.24		Lace or net articles, whether or not ornamented, and other articles, ornamented.....		32% ad val.	90% ad val.
		Women's and girls':			
	25	Brassieres:	Dos.		
	45	Of cotton.....	Dos.		
		Other.....	Dos.		
		Body-supporting garments, except brassieres:			
	65	Of cotton.....	Dos.		
	85	Other.....	Dos.		
		Men's and boys':			
	90	Of cotton.....	Dos.		
	95	Other.....	Dos.		
376.28		Other articles, not ornamented.....		22% ad val.	75% ad val.
		Women's and girls':			
	25	Brassieres:	Dos.		
	45	Of cotton.....	Dos.		
		Other.....	Dos.		
		Body-supporting garments, except brassieres:			
	65	Of cotton.....	Dos.		
	85	Other.....	Dos.		
		Men's and boys':			
	90	Of cotton.....	Dos.		
	95	Other.....	Dos.		
		Garments designed for rainwear, hunting, fishing, or similar uses, wholly or almost wholly of fabrics which are coated or filled, or laminated, with rubber or plastics, which (after applying headnote 5 of schedule 3) are regarded as textile materials:			
376.54	00	Of cotton.....	Doz.	14% ad val.	37.5% ad val.
376.56	00	Other.....	Doz.	27% ad val.	65% ad val.

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3 - 6 - E
378.05SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS
Part 6. - Wearing Apparel and Accessories

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Subpart E. - Underwear			
		<u>Subpart E headnote:</u>			
		1. This subpart covers only underwear not specially provided for, of textile materials.			
378.05		Lace or net underwear, whether or not ornamented, and other underwear, ornamented.....		42.5% ad val.	90% ad val.
		<i>Lace or net underwear, whether or not ornamented:</i>			
		Men's and boys':			
	21	Of cotton.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
	24	Of man-made fibers.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
	28	Other.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
		Women's, girls', and infants':			
		Of cotton:			
	31	Undershirts.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
	32	Briefs, drawers, and undershorts....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
	33	Other.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
	34	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
	35	Of wool.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
	36	Of silk.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
	37	Of man-made fibers.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
	39	Other.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
		Other underwear, ornamented:			
		Knit:			
		Men's and boys':			
		Of cotton:			
	41	Unionsuits.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
	42	Athletic-type undershirts.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
	44	Briefs, drawers, and undershorts.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
	46	Other.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
	48	Of man-made fibers.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
	49	Other.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
		Women's, girls', and infants':			
		Of cotton:			
	51	Undershirts.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
	52	Briefs, drawers, and undershorts.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
	54	Other.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
	55	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton..	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
	56	Of wool.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
	57	Of silk.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
	58	Of man-made fibers.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
	59	Other.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS
 Part 6. - Wearing Apparel and Accessories

3 - 6 - E
 378.05 - 378.10

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
378.05 (con.)		Lace or net underwear, etc. (con.): Other underwear, ornamented (con.): Not knit: Men's and boys': Of cotton:			
	62	Briefs, drawers, and undershorts.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	64	Other.....	Dos. v Lb.		
		Of man-made fibers:			
	66	Briefs, drawers, and undershorts.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	68	Other.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	69	Other.....	Dos. v Lb.		
		Women's, girls', and infants':			
	71	Of cotton.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	73	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton..	Dos. v Lb.		
	74	Of wool.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	75	Of silk.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	76	Of man-made fibers.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	79	Other.....	Dos. v Lb.		
		Other underwear, not ornamented: Of vegetable fibers:			
		Knit:			
		Valued not over \$4 per pound.....		29% ad val.	45% ad val.
		Of cotton:			
		Men's and boys':			
378.10	12	Unionsuits.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	14	Athletic-type undershirts.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	16	Briefs, drawers, and undershorts.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	29	Other.....	Dos. v Lb.		
		Women's, girls', and infants':			
	32	Undershirts.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	34	Briefs, drawers, and undershorts.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	39	Other.....	Dos. v Lb.		
		Of vegetable fibers, except cotton:			
	50	Men's and boys'.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	60	Women's, girls', and infants'..	Dos. v Lb.		

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3 - 6 - E

378.15 - 378.35

SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Part 6. - Wearing Apparel and Accessories

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
378.15		Other underwear, not ornamented (con.): Of vegetable fibers (con.): Knit (con.): Valued over \$4 per pound.....		17% ad val.	46% ad val.
		Of cotton:			
	12	Men's and boys': Unionsuits.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	14	Athletic-type undershirts.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	16	Briefs, drawers, and undershorts.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	20	Other.....	Dos. v Lb.		
		Women's, girls', and infants':			
	32	Undershirts.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	34	Briefs, drawers, and undershorts.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	38	Other.....	Dos. v Lb.		
		Of vegetable fibers, except cotton:			
	50	Men's and boys'.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	60	Women's, girls', and infants'..	Dos. v Lb.		
378.20		Not knit: Of cotton: Valued not over 75 cents per separate piece.....		19% ad val.	37.5% ad val.
	12	Men's and boys': Briefs, drawers, and undershorts.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	18	Other.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	30	Women's, girls', and infants'..	Dos. v Lb.		
378.25		Valued over 75 cents per separate piece.....		9.5% ad val.	37.5% ad val.
	12	Men's and boys': Briefs, drawers, and undershorts.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	18	Other.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	30	Women's, girls', and infants'..	Dos. v Lb.		
378.30		Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....		13% ad val.	35% ad val.
	10	Men's and boys'.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	30	Women's, girls', and infants'.....	Dos. v Lb.		
378.35		Of wool: Knit.....		37.5¢ per lb. + 12% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.
	10	Men's and boys'.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	30	Women's, girls', and infants'.....	Dos. v Lb.		

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Part 6. - Wearing Apparel and Accessories

3-6-E

378.40 - 378.70

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
378.40		Other underwear, not ornamented (con.):			
		Of wool (con.):			
		Not knit:			
		Valued not over \$4 per pound.....		25¢ per lb. + 18.5% ad val.	33¢ per lb. + 45% ad val.
	10	Men's and boys'.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	30	Women's, girls', and infants'.....	Dos. v Lb.		
378.45		Valued over \$4 per pound.....		37.5¢ per lb. + 18.5% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.
	10	Men's and boys'.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	30	Women's, girls', and infants'.....	Dos. v Lb.		
378.50		Of silk:			
		Knit.....		21.5% ad val.	60% ad val.
	10	Men's and boys'.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	30	Women's, girls', and infants'.....	Dos. v Lb.		
378.55		Not knit.....		29% ad val.	65% ad val.
	10	Men's and boys'.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	30	Women's, girls', and infants'.....	Dos. v Lb.		
378.60		Of man-made fibers:			
		Knit.....		25¢ per lb. + 35% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.
	10	Men's and boys'.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	30	Women's, girls', and infants'.....	Dos. v Lb.		
378.65		Not knit.....		22¢ per lb. + 24.5% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.
	12	Men's and boys': Briefs, drawers, and undershorts....	Dos. v Lb.		
	18	Other.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	30	Women's, girls', and infants'.....	Dos. v Lb.		
		Other.....		18% ad val.	40% ad val.
378.70	10	Men's and boys'.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	30	Women's, girls', and infants'.....	Dos. v Lb.		

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TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Part 6. - Wearing Apparel and Accessories

3 - 6 - F
380.00

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Subpart F. - Other Wearing Apparel			
		<u>Subpart F headnote:</u>			
		1. This subpart covers only wearing apparel, not specially provided for, of textile materials.			
		Men's or boys' lace or net wearing apparel, whether or not ornamented, and other men's or boys' wearing apparel, ornamented:			
380.00		Of cotton.....		41% ad val.	90% ad val.
		Knit:			
		Coats:			
	03	Raincoats, 3/4-length or longer.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
	06	Other.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
	09	Dressing gowns, including bathrobes, beach robes, lounging robes, etc.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
	12	Pajamas.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
	15	Playsuits, sunsuits, washsuits, creepers, etc.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
		Shirts:			
	18	All-white T-shirts.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
	21	Other T-shirts.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
	24	Sweatshirts.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
	27	Other.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
	30	Sweaters.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
	33	Trousers, slacks, and shorts (outer).....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
	36	Other.....	Lb.		
		Not knit:			
		Coats:			
	40	Raincoats, 3/4-length or longer.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
	43	Suit-type coats, including suit-type sport coats and suit-type sport jackets.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
	46	Other.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
	49	Dressing gowns, including bathrobes, beach robes, lounging robes, etc.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
		Pajamas and other nightwear:			
	52	Pajamas.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
	55	Other.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			
	58	Playsuits, sunsuits, washsuits, creepers, rompers, etc.....	Dos. v		
		Lb.			

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Part 6. - Wearing Apparel and Accessories

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3 - 6 - F

380.00 - 380.04

Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
380.00 (con.)		Men's or boys' lace or net wearing apparel, etc. (con.): Of cotton (con.): Not knit (con.): Shirts:			
	61	Dress.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	64	Work.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	67	Sport.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	70	Trousers, slacks, and shorts (outer).....	Dos. v Lb.		
	73	Vests.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	76	Other.....	Lb.		
380.02		Of wool.....		42.5% ad val.	90% ad val.
		Knit:			
	05	Shirts.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	10	Sweaters: Wholly or in part of cashmere.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	15	Wholly or in part of hair similar to wool of the sheep, except cashmere.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	20	Other.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	25	Other.....	Lb.		
		Not knit:			
	40	Coats: Suit-type coats, including suit- type sport coats and suit-type sport jackets.....	No. v Lb.		
	45	Other.....	No. v Lb.		
	50	Dressing gowns, including bathrobes, beach robes, lounging robes, etc.....	No. v Lb.		
	55	Shirts.....	No. v Lb.		
	60	Suits.....	No. v Lb.		
	65	Trousers, slacks, and shorts (outer).....	No. v Lb.		
	70	Other.....	Lb.		
380.04		Of man-made fibers.....		42.5% ad val.	90% ad val.
		Knit:			
		Shirts:			
	03	T-shirts: All-white.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	06	Other.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	09	Other: Acrylic.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	12	Polyamide.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	15	Other.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	18	Sweaters: Acrylic.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	21	Polyamide.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	24	Other.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	27	Other.....	Lb.		

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Part 6. - Wearing Apparel and Accessories

3 - 6 - F

380.04 - 380.06

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
380.04 (con.)		Men's or boys' lace or net wearing apparel, etc. (con.): Of man-made fibers (con.): Not knit:			
		Coats:			
	40	Raincoats, 3/4-length or longer....	Doz. v Lb.		
	43	Suit-type coats, including suit- type sport coats and suit-type sport jackets.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	46	Other.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	49	Dressing gowns, including bathrobes, beach robes, lounging robes, etc.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	52	Pajamas and other nightwear.....	Doz. v Lb.		
		Shirts:			
	55	Dress.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	58	Work.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	61	Sport.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	64	Suits.....	No. v Lb.		
	67	Trousers, slacks, and shorts (outer)....	Doz. v Lb.		
	70	Other.....	Lb.		
	380.05	Other.....		38% ad val.	90% ad val.
		Knit:			
	10	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Lb.		
	20	Of silk.....	Lb.		
	30	Other.....	Lb.		
		Not knit:			
	40	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Lb.		
	50	Of silk.....	Lb.		
	60	Other.....	Lb.		
380.06		Other men's or boys' wearing apparel, not ornamented: Of cotton:			
		Knit.....		24% ad val.	45% ad val.
		Coats:			
	10	Raincoats, 3/4-length or longer....	Doz. v Lb.		
	15	Other.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	20	Dressing gowns, including bathrobes, beach robes, lounging robes, etc.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	25	Pajamas and other nightwear.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	30	Playsuits, sweatsuits, washsuits, etc.....	Doz. v Lb.		
		Shirts:			
	35	All-white T-shirts.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	40	Other T-shirts.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	45	Sweatshirts.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	50	Other.....	Doz. v Lb.		

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS
Part 6. - Wearing Apparel and Accessories3 - 6 - F
380.06 - 380.24

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units or Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
380.06 (con.)		Other men's or boys' wearing apparel, not ornamented (con.): Of cotton (con.): Knit (con.):			
	55	Sweaters.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	60	Trousers, slacks, and shorts (outer).....	Dos. v Lb.		
	90	Other.....	Lb.		
		Not knit:			
		Coats:			
380.09		Valued not over \$4 each.....		19% ad val.	37.5% ad val.
		Raincoats, 3/4-length or longer:			
	10	Corduroy.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	20	Other.....	Dos. v Lb.		
		Suit-type coats, including suit-type sport coats and suit-type jackets:			
	40	Corduroy.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	60	Other.....	Dos. v Lb.		
		Other:			
	80	Corduroy.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	90	Other.....	Dos. v Lb.		
380.12		Valued over \$4 each.....		9.5% ad val.	37.5% ad val.
		Raincoats, 3/4-length or longer:			
	10	Corduroy.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	20	Other.....	Dos. v Lb.		
		Suit-type coats, including suit-type sport coats and suit-type jackets:			
	40	Corduroy.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	60	Other.....	Dos. v Lb.		
		Other:			
	80	Corduroy.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	90	Other.....	Dos. v Lb.		
		Dressing gowns, including bathrobes, and beach robes:			
380.15		Valued not over \$2.50 each.....		19% ad val.	37.5% ad val.
	20	Corduroy.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	40	Other.....	Dos. v Lb.		
380.18		Valued over \$2.50 each.....		9.5% ad val.	37.5% ad val.
	20	Corduroy.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	40	Other.....	Dos. v Lb.		
		Pajamas:			
380.21	00	Valued not over \$1.50 per suit.....	Dos. v Lb.	19% ad val.	37.5% ad val.
380.24	00	Valued over \$1.50 per suit.....	Dos. v Lb.	9.5% ad val.	37.5% ad val.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Part 6. - Wearing Apparel and Accessories

3 - 6 - F

380.27 - 380.39

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
380.27		Other men's or boys' wearing apparel, not ornamented (con.): Of cotton (con.): Not knit (con.): Shirts.....		24% ad val.	43% ad val.
		Dress shirts:			
		Men's:			
	53	Poplin and broadcloth.....	Dos. v		
			Lb.		
	55	Gingham.....	Dos. v		
			Lb.		
	59	Other.....	Dos. v		
			Lb.		
		Boys':			
	62	Poplin and broadcloth.....	Dos. v		
			Lb.		
	65	Gingham.....	Dos. v		
			Lb.		
	69	Other.....	Dos. v		
			Lb.		
		Work shirts:			
	72	Poplin and broadcloth.....	Dos. v		
			Lb.		
	75	Corduroy.....	Dos. v		
			Lb.		
	77	Yarn-dyed fabrics, except ginghams.....	Dos. v		
			Lb.		
	78	Twill.....	Dos. v		
			Lb.		
	79	Other.....	Dos. v		
			Lb.		
		Sport shirts:			
		Men's:			
	82	Corduroy.....	Dos. v		
			Lb.		
	85	Gingham.....	Dos. v		
			Lb.		
	87	Flannel.....	Dos. v		
			Lb.		
	89	Other.....	Dos. v		
			Lb.		
		Boys':			
	92	Corduroy.....	Dos. v		
			Lb.		
	95	Gingham.....	Dos. v		
			Lb.		
	97	Flannel.....	Dos. v		
			Lb.		
	99	Other.....	Dos. v		
			Lb.		
380.30	00	Shirt collars and cuffs.....	Lb.....	9% ad val.	20% ad val.
380.33	00	Vests: Valued not over \$2 each.....	Dos....v	19% ad val.	37.5% ad val.
			Lb.		
380.36	00	Valued over \$2 each.....	Dos....v	9.5% ad val.	37.5% ad val.
			Lb.		
380.39		Other.....		19% ad val.	37.5% ad val.
	09	Nightwear.....	Dos. v		
			Lb.		
	12	Playsuits, washsuits, sunsuits, etc.....	Dos. v		
			Lb.		

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS
Part 6. - Wearing Apparel and Accessories

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3 - 6 - F
380.39 - 380.57

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units or Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
380.39 (con.)		Other men's or boys' wearing apparel, not ornamented (con.):			
		Of cotton (con.):			
		Not knit (con.):			
		Other (con.):			
		Trousers, slacks, and shorts (outer):			
		Men's:			
	22	Yarn-dyed fabrics.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	25	Twill.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	27	Corduroy.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	29	Other.....	Dos. v Lb.		
		Boys':			
	32	Yarn-dyed fabrics.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	35	Twill.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	37	Corduroy.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	39	Other.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	80	Shoe uppers.....	Lb.		
		Other:			
	82	Merchandise imported in sets not subject to statistical headnote 1 of part 6 of this schedule.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	94	Other.....	Lb.		
380.45	00	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton:			
		Knit.....	Lb.....	22% ad val.	45% ad val.
380.48	00	Not knit:			
380.51		Shirt collars and cuffs.....	Lb.....	4% ad val.	10% ad val.
		Other:		13% ad val.	35% ad val.
	20	Suit-type coats, including suit- type sport coats and suit-type jackets.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	40	Suits.....	No. v Lb.		
	60	Trousers, slacks, and shorts (outer).....	Dos. v Lb.		
	90	Other.....	Lb.		
		Of wool:			
380.57		Knit:			
		Valued not over \$5 per pound.....		37.5¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.
	10	Coats, including sport coats and jackets.....	No. v Lb.		
	20	Shirts.....	No. v Lb.		
		Sweaters:			
	30	Wholly or in part of cashmere.....	No. v Lb.		
	40	Wholly or in part of hair similar to wool of the sheep, except cashmere.....	No. v Lb.		
	50	Other.....	No. v Lb.		
	80	Other.....	Lb.		

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS
Part 6. - Wearing Apparel and Accessories

3 - 6 - F

380.59 - 380.75

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Other men's or boys' wearing apparel, not ornamented (con.): Of wool (con.): Knit (con.): Valued over \$5 per pound: Sweaters valued over \$18 per pound wholly of cashmere.....	No..... v Lb.	37.5¢ per lb. + 19% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.
380.59	00				
380.61		Other.....	.....	37.5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.
	10	Coats, including sport coats and jackets.....	No. v Lb.		
	20	Shirts.....	No. v Lb.		
	30	Sweaters: Wholly or in part of cashmere.....	No. v Lb.		
	40	Wholly or in part of hair similar to wool of the sheep, except cashmere.....	No. v Lb.		
	50	Other.....	No. v Lb.		
	60	Other.....	No. v Lb.		
380.63		Not knit: Valued not over \$4 per pound.....	.....	25¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.	33¢ per lb. + 45% ad val.
	10	Suit-type coats, including suit-type sport coats and suit-type jackets.....	No. v Lb.		
	20	Other separate coats.....	No. v Lb.		
	30	Dressing gowns, including bath- robes, beach robes, lounging robes, etc.....	No. v Lb.		
	40	Shirts.....	No. v Lb.		
	50	Suits.....	No. v Lb.		
	60	Trousers, slacks, and shorts (outer).....	No. v Lb.		
	90	Other.....	No. v Lb.		
380.66		Valued over \$4 per pound.....	.....	37.5¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.
	10	Suit-type coats, including suit-type sport coats and suit-type jackets.....	No. v Lb.		
	20	Other separate coats.....	No. v Lb.		
	30	Dressing gowns, including bath- robes, beach robes, lounging robes, etc.....	No. v Lb.		
	40	Shirts.....	No. v Lb.		
	50	Suits.....	No. v Lb.		
	60	Trousers, slacks, and shorts (outer).....	No. v Lb.		
	90	Other.....	No. v Lb.		
380.72	00	Of silk: Knit.....	Lb.....	18% ad val.	60% ad val.
380.75	00	Not knit.....	Lb.....	29% ad val.	65% ad val.

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS
Part 6. - Wearing Apparel and Accessories3 - 6 - F
380.81 - 380.90

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
380.81		Other men's or boys' wearing apparel, not ornamented (con.): Of man-made fibers:			
		Knit.....		25¢ per lb. + 32.5% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.
	10	Shirts:			
		All-white T-shirts.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	20	T-shirts, except all-white.....	Dos. v Lb.		
		Other:			
	32	Acrylic.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	34	Polyamide.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	36	Other.....	Dos. v Lb.		
		Sweaters:			
	42	Acrylic.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	44	Polyamide.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	46	Other.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	90	Other.....	Dos. v Lb.		
380.84		Not knit.....		25¢ per lb. + 27.5% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.
		Coats:			
	10	Raincoats, 3/4-length or longer.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	15	Suit-type coats, including suit-type sport coats and suit-type jackets.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	20	Other.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	25	Dressing gowns, including bathrobes, beach robes, lounging robes, etc.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	30	Pajamas and other nightwear.....	Dos. v Lb.		
		Shirts:			
	35	Dress.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	40	Work.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	45	Sport.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	50	Suits.....	No. v Lb.		
	55	Trousers, slacks, and shorts (outer).....	Dos. v Lb.		
	90	Other.....	Dos. v Lb.		
380.90	00	Other.....	Lb.....	18% ad val.	40% ad val.

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TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Part 6. - Wearing Apparel and Accessories

3 - 6 - F
382.00

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
382.00		Women's, girls', or infants' lace or net wearing apparel, whether or not ornamented, and other women's, girls', or infants' wearing apparel, ornamented:			
		Of cotton.....		41% ad val.	90% ad val.
		Knit:			
	02	Blouses.....	Dos. Lb.		
		Coats:			
	04	Raincoats, 3/4-length or longer: Women's.....	Dos. Lb.		
	06	Girls' and infants'.....	Dos. Lb.		
	08	Other coats, 3/4-length or longer...	Dos. Lb.		
	10	Other.....	Dos. Lb.		
		Dresses:			
	12	Women's.....	Dos. Lb.		
	14	Girls' and infants'.....	Dos. Lb.		
	16	Dressing gowns, including bathrobes, beach robes, lounging robes, dusters, and housecoats.....	Dos. Lb.		
	18	Pajamas and other nightwear.....	Dos. Lb.		
	20	Playsuits, sunsuits, wagsuits, onesies, rompers, etc.....	Dos. Lb.		
		Shirts:			
	22	T-shirts.....	Dos. Lb.		
	24	Sweatshirts.....	Dos. Lb.		
	26	Other.....	Dos. Lb.		
	28	Skirts.....	Dos. Lb.		
	30	Sweaters.....	Dos. Lb.		
	32	Trousers, slacks, and shorts (outer)....	Dos. Lb.		
	34	Other.....	Lb.		
		Not knit:			
		Blouses:			
		Women's:			
	40	Poplin and broadcloth.....	Dos. Lb.		
	42	Ginghams.....	Dos. Lb.		
	44	Other.....	Dos. Lb.		
		Girls' and infants':			
	46	Poplin and broadcloth.....	Dos. Lb.		
	48	Ginghams.....	Dos. Lb.		
	50	Other.....	Dos. Lb.		
		Coats:			
	52	Raincoats, 3/4-length or longer.....	Dos. Lb.		
	54	Coats (except raincoats), 3/4- length or longer.....	Dos. Lb.		
	56	Other.....	Dos. Lb.		

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Part. 6. - Wearing Apparel and Accessories

3-6-F

382.00 - 382.02

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
382.00 (con.)		Women's, girls', or infants' lace or net wearing apparel, whether or not ornamented, and other women's, girls', or infants' wearing apparel, ornamented (con.):			
		Of cotton (con.):			
		Not knit (con.):			
		Dresses:			
		Women's:			
	58	Corduroys.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	60	Velveteens.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	62	Other fabrics.....	Dos. v Lb.		
		Girls' and infants':			
	64	Corduroys.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	66	Velveteens.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	68	Other.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	70	Dressing gowns, including bathrobes, beach robes, lounging robes, dusters, and housecoats.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	72	Pajamas and other nightwear.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	74	Playsuits, sweatsuits, washsuits, creepers, rompers, etc.....	Dos. v Lb.		
		Shirts, infants':			
	76	Sport.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	78	Other.....	Dos. v Lb.		
		Skirts:			
	80	Women's.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	82	Girls' and infants'.....	Dos. v Lb.		
		Trousers, slacks, and shorts (outer):			
	84	Women's.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	86	Girls' and infants'.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	88	Vests.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	90	Other.....	Lb.		
382.02		Of wool.....		42.5% ad val.	90% ad val.
		Knit:			
	05	Blouses.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	10	Dresses.....	No. v Lb.		
	15	Skirts.....	Dos. v Lb.		
		Westerly:			
	20	Wholly or in part of cashmere.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	25	Wholly or in part of hair similar to wool of the sheep, except cashmere.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	30	Other.....	Dos. v Lb.		
	35	Suits.....	No. v Lb.		
	40	Other.....	Lb.		

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Part 6. - Wearing Apparel and Accessories

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382.02 - 382.04

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
382.02 (con.)		Women's, girls', or infants' lace or net wearing apparel, whether or not ornamented, and other women's, girls', or infants' wearing apparel, ornamented (con.):			
		Of wool (con.):			
		Not knit:			
	50	Blouses.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	55	Coats.....	No. v Lb.		
382.04	60	Dressing gowns, including bathrobes, beach robes, lounging robes, dusters, and housecoats.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	65	Skirts.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	70	Other.....	Lb.		
		Of man-made fibers.....		42.5% ad val.	90% ad val.
		Knit:			
		Shirts:			
	02	T-shirts.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	04	Sweatshirts.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	06	Other.....	Doz. v Lb.		
		Other:			
		Acrylic:			
	08	Blouses.....	Doz. v Lb.		
		Dresses:			
	10	Women's.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	12	Girls' and infants'.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	14	Pajamas and other nightwear....	Doz. v Lb.		
	16	Skirts.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	18	Sweaters.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	20	Other.....	Lb.		
		Polyamide:			
	22	Blouses.....	Doz. v Lb.		
		Dresses:			
	24	Women's.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	26	Girls' and infants'.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	28	Pajamas and other nightwear....	Doz. v Lb.		
	30	Skirts.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	32	Sweaters.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	34	Other.....	Lb.		
		Other:			
	36	Blouses.....	Doz. v Lb.		
		Dresses:			
	38	Women's.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	40	Girls' and infants'.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	42	Pajamas and other nightwear....	Doz. v Lb.		
	44	Skirts.....	Doz. v Lb.		

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS
Part 6. - Wearing Apparel and Accessories

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382.04 - 382.05

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
382.04 (con.)		Women's, girls', or infants' lace or net wearing apparel, whether or not ornamented, and other women's, girls', or infants' wearing apparel, ornamented (con.):			
		Of man-made fibers (con.):			
		Knit (con.):			
		Other (con.):			
		Other (con.):			
	48	Sweaters.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	48	Other.....	Lb.		
		Not knit:			
	60	Blouses.....	Doz. v Lb.		
		Coats:			
	62	Raincoats, 3/4-length or longer....	Doz. v Lb.		
	64	Other.....	Doz. v Lb.		
		Dresses:			
	66	Women's.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	68	Girls' and infants'.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	70	Dressing gowns, including bathrobes, beach robes, lounging robes, dusters, and housecoats.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	72	Pajamas and other nightwear.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	74	Playsuits, suitsuits, washsuits, creepers, rompers, etc.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	76	Skirts.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	78	Suits.....	No. v Lb.		
	80	Trousers, slacks, and shorts (outer)....	Doz. v Lb.		
382.05	82	Other.....	Lb.	38% ad val.	90% ad val.
		Knit:			
	10	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Lb.		
	20	Of silk.....	Lb.		
	30	Other.....	Lb.		
		Not knit:			
	40	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Lb.		
	50	Of silk.....	Lb.		
	60	Other.....	Lb.		

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Part 6. - Wearing Apparel and Accessories

3 - 6 - F

382.06 - 382.09

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
382.06		Other women's, girls', or infants' wearing apparel, not ornamented: Of cotton:			
		Knit.....		24% ad val.	45% ad val.
		Blouses:			
	05	Women's.....	Doz. Lb.	v	
	10	Girls' and infants'.....	Doz. Lb.	v	
		Coats:			
	15	Raincoats, 3/4-length or longer: Women's.....	Doz. Lb.	v	
	20	Girls' and infants'.....	Doz. Lb.	v	
	25	Coats (except raincoats), 3/4- length or longer.....	Doz. Lb.	v	
	30	Other.....	Doz. Lb.	v	
	35	Dresses: Women's.....	Doz. Lb.	v	
	40	Girls' and infants'.....	Doz. Lb.	v	
	45	Dressing gowns, including bathrobes, beach robes, lounging robes, dusters, and housecoats.....	Doz. Lb.	v	
	50	Pajamas and other nightwear.....	Doz. Lb.	v	
	55	Playsuits, sweatsuits, washsuits, creepers, rompers, etc.....	Doz. Lb.	v	
	60	Shirts: T-shirts.....	Doz. Lb.	v	
	65	Sweatshirts.....	Doz. Lb.	v	
	70	Other.....	Doz. Lb.	v	
	75	Skirts.....	Doz. Lb.	v	
	80	Sweaters.....	Doz. Lb.	v	
	85	Trousers, slacks, and shorts (outer): Women's.....	Doz. Lb.	v	
	90	Girls' and infants'.....	Doz. Lb.	v	
	95	Other.....	Doz. Lb.	v	
382.09		Not knit:			
		Coats:			
		Valued not over \$4 each.....		19% ad val.	37.5% ad val.
		Raincoats, 3/4-length or longer:			
	02	Women's: Corduroy.....	Doz. Lb.	v	
	04	Velveteen.....	Doz. Lb.	v	
	06	Other.....	Doz. Lb.	v	
	08	Girls' and infants': Corduroy.....	Doz. Lb.	v	
	10	Velveteen.....	Doz. Lb.	v	
	12	Other.....	Doz. Lb.	v	

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Part 6. - Wearing Apparel and Accessories

3 - 6 - F

382.09 - 382.18

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
382.09 (con.)		Other women's, girls', or infants' wearing apparel, not ornamented (con.): Of cotton (con.): Not knit (con.): Coats (con.): Valued not over \$4 each (con.): Coats (except raincoats), 3/4-length or longer:			
	14	Corduroy.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	16	Velveteen.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	18	Other.....	Doz. v Lb.		
		Other:			
	20	Corduroy.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	22	Velveteen.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	24	Other.....	Doz. v Lb.		
		Valued over \$4 each.....		9.5% ad val.	37.5% ad val.
		Raincoats, 3/4-length or longer:			
		Women's:			
	02	Corduroy.....	Doz. v Lb.		
382.12	04	Velveteen.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	06	Other.....	Doz. v Lb.		
		Girls' and infants':			
	08	Corduroy.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	10	Velveteen.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	12	Other.....	Doz. v Lb.		
		Coats (except raincoats), 3/4-length or longer:			
	14	Corduroy.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	16	Velveteen.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	18	Other.....	Doz. v Lb.		
		Other:			
	20	Corduroy.....	Doz. v Lb.		
382.15		Dressing gowns, including bathrobes, and beach robes:			
		Valued not over \$2.50 each.....		19% ad val.	37.5% ad val.
	20	Corduroy.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	40	Velveteen.....	Doz. v Lb.		
382.18	60	Other.....	Doz. v Lb.		
		Valued over \$2.50 each.....		9.5% ad val.	37.5% ad val.
	20	Corduroy.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	40	Velveteen.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	60	Other.....	Doz. v Lb.		

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TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1988)

SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Part 6. - Wearing Apparel and Accessories

3 - 6 - F

382.21 - 382.33

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Other women's, girls', or infants' wearing apparel, not ornamented (con.): Of cotton (con.): Not knit (con.): Pajamas:			
382.21	00	Valued not over \$1.50 per suit.....	Doz....v Lb.	19% ad val.	37.5% ad val.
382.24	00	Valued over \$1.50 per suit.....	Doz....v Lb.	9.5% ad val.	37.5% ad val.
		Vests:			
382.27	00	Valued not over \$2 each.....	Doz....v Lb.	19% ad val.	37.5% ad val.
382.30	00	Valued over \$2 each.....	Doz....v Lb.	9.5% ad val.	37.5% ad val.
382.33		Other.....		19% ad val.	37.5% ad val.
		Blouses:			
	02	Poplin and broadcloth: Women's.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	04	Girls' and infants'.....	Doz. v Lb.		
		Ginghams:			
	06	Women's.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	08	Girls' and infants'.....	Doz. v Lb.		
		Other:			
	10	Women's.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	12	Girls' and infants'.....	Doz. v Lb.		
		Dresses:			
		Velveteens:			
	14	Women's.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	16	Girls' and infants'.....	Doz. v Lb.		
		Corduroys:			
	18	Women's.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	20	Girls' and infants'.....	Doz. v Lb.		
		Other:			
	22	Women's.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	24	Girls' and infants'.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	26	Other nightwear.....	Doz. v Lb.		
		Playsuits, sunsuits, washsuits, onepieces, rompers, etc.:			
	28	Corduroys.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	30	Velveteens.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	32	Other.....	Doz. v Lb.		
		Skirts:			
		Corduroys:			
	34	Women's.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	36	Girls' and infants'.....	Doz. v Lb.		
		Velveteens:			
	38	Women's.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	40	Girls' and infants'.....	Doz. v Lb.		
		Other:			
	42	Women's.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	44	Girls' and infants'.....	Doz. v Lb.		

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS
Part 6. - Wearing Apparel and Accessories

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3 - 6 - F
382.33 - 382.54

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
382.33 (con.)		Other women's, girls', or infants' wearing apparel, not ornamented (con.):			
		Of cotton (con.):			
		Not knit (con.):			
		Other (con.):			
		Trousers, slacks, and shorts (outer):			
		Yarn-dyed fabrics, nes:			
	46	Women's.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	48	Girls' and infants'.....	Doz. v Lb.		
		Twills:			
	50	Women's.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	52	Girls' and infants'.....	Doz. v Lb.		
		Corduroy:			
	54	Women's.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	56	Girls' and infants'.....	Doz. v Lb.		
		Velveteens:			
	58	Women's.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	60	Girls' and infants'.....	Doz. v Lb.		
		Other:			
	62	Women's.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	64	Girls' and infants'.....	Doz. v Lb.		
		Infants' shirts:			
	68	Sport.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	70	Other.....	Doz. v Lb.		
	80	Shoe uppers.....	Lb.		
		Other:			
	92	Merchandise imported in sets not subject to statistical headnote 1 of part 6 of this schedule.....	Doz. v Lb. Lb.		
	94	Other.....	Lb.		
382.39	00	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton:			
382.42	00	Knit.....	Lb.....	22% ad val.	45% ad val.
		Not knit.....	Lb.....	13% ad val.	35% ad val.
		Of wool:			
		Knit:			
382.48	00	Infants' outerwear.....	Lb.....	37.5¢ per lb. + 32% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 75% ad val.
382.54		Other:			
		Valued not over \$5 per pound.....	.....	37.5¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.
	10	Blouses.....	No. v Lb.		
	20	Dresses.....	No. v Lb.		
	25	Skirts.....	No. v Lb.		
		Sweaters:			
	30	Wholly or in part of cashmere.....	No. v Lb.		
	35	Wholly or in part of hair similar to wool of the sheep, except cashmere.....	No. v Lb.		
	40	Other.....	No. v Lb.		
	45	Other.....	Lb.		

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Part 6. - Wearing Apparel and Accessories

3 - 6 - F

382.56 - 382.63

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Other women's, girls', or infants' wearing apparel, not ornamented (con.):			
		Of wool (con.):			
		Knit (con.):			
		Other (con.):			
382.56	00	Valued over \$5 per pound:			
		Sweaters valued over \$18 per pound wholly of cashmere.....	No.....v Lb.	37.5¢ per lb. + 19% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.
382.58		Other.....	.....	37.5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.
	10	Blouses.....	No. v Lb.		
	20	Coats.....	No. v Lb.		
	30	Dresses.....	No. v Lb.		
	40	Skirts.....	No. v Lb.		
	50	Sweaters:			
		Wholly or in part of cashmere.....	No. v Lb.		
	60	Wholly or in part of hair similar to wool of the sheep, except cashmere.....	No. v Lb.		
	70	Other.....	No. v Lb.		
	80	Other.....	No. v Lb.		
382.60		Not knit:			
		Valued not over \$4 per pound.....	.....	25¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.	33¢ per lb. + 45% ad val.
	10	Blouses.....	No. v Lb.		
	15	Coats:			
		3/4-length or longer.....	No. v Lb.		
	20	Other.....	No. v Lb.		
	25	Dresses.....	No. v Lb.		
	30	Dressing gowns, including bath- robes, beach robes, lounging gowns, dusters, and housecoats....	No. v Lb.		
	35	Skirts.....	No. v Lb.		
	40	Suits.....	No. v Lb.		
	45	Trousers, slacks, and shorts (outer).....	No. v Lb.		
	80	Other.....	No. v Lb.		
382.63		Valued over \$4 per pound.....	.....	37.5¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.
	10	Blouses.....	No. v Lb.		
	15	Coats:			
		3/4-length or longer.....	No. v Lb.		
	20	Other.....	No. v Lb.		
	25	Dresses.....	No. v Lb.		
	30	Dressing gowns, including bath- robes, beach robes, lounging gowns, dusters, and housecoats....	No. v Lb.		
	35	Skirts.....	No. v Lb.		
	40	Suits.....	No. v Lb.		
	45	Trousers, slacks, and shorts (outer).....	No. v Lb.		
	80	Other.....	No. v Lb.		

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Part 6. - Wearing Apparel and Accessories

31-8-P
382.69 - 382.78

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
382.69		Other women's, girls', or infants' wearing apparel, not ornamented (con.):			
		Of silk:			
		Knit.....		18% ad val.	60% ad val.
	20	Blouses.....	Doz. v		
	40	Dresses.....	Lb. v		
382.72	60	Sweaters.....	Doz. v		
	80	Other.....	Lb. v		
		Not knit.....		29% ad val.	65% ad val.
	20	Blouses, waists, and shirts.....	Doz. v		
	40	Dresses.....	Lb. v		
382.78	60	Dressing gowns, including bathrobes, beach robes, lounging gowns, dusters, and housecoats.....	Doz. v		
	70	Pajamas and other nightwear.....	Lb. v		
	80	Trousers, slacks, and shorts (outer).....	Doz. v		
	90	Other.....	Lb. v		
		Of man-made fibers:			
		Knit.....		25¢ per lb. + 32.5% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.
	02	Blouses:			
		Acrylic.....	Doz. v		
	04	Polyamide.....	Lb. v		
	06	Other.....	Doz. v		
		Dresses:			
	08	Acrylic:			
		Women's.....	Doz. v		
	10	Girls' and infants'.....	Lb. v		
	12	Polyamide:			
		Women's.....	Doz. v		
	14	Girls' and infants'.....	Lb. v		
	16	Other:			
		Women's.....	Doz. v		
	18	Girls' and infants'.....	Lb. v		
	20	Dressing gowns, including bathrobes, beach robes, lounging gowns, dusters, and housecoats.....	Doz. v		
	22	Pajamas and other nightwear:			
		Acrylic.....	Doz. v		
	24	Polyamide.....	Lb. v		
	26	Other.....	Doz. v		
	30	Playsuits, onesuits, washsuits, creepers, rompers, etc.....	Lb. v		

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Part 6. - Wearing Apparel and Accessories

3 - 6 - F

382.78 - 382.87

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
382.78 (con.)		Other women's, girls', or infants' wearing apparel, not ornamented (con.): Of man-made fibers (con.): Knit (con.): Shirts: T-shirts: 40 All-white..... Doz. v Lb. 50 Other..... Doz. v Lb. 60 Other..... Doz. v Lb. Skirts: 62 Acrylic..... Doz. v Lb. 64 Polyamide..... Doz. v Lb. 66 Other..... Doz. v Lb. Sweaters: 72 Acrylic..... Doz. v Lb. 74 Polyamide..... Doz. v Lb. 76 Other..... Doz. v Lb. 80 Trousers, slacks, and shorts (outer).... Doz. v Lb. Other: 82 Acrylic..... Lb. 84 Polyamide..... Lb. 86 Other..... Lb.			
382.81		Not knit.....		25¢ per lb. + 27.5% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.
		Blouses, waists, and shirts: Women's..... Doz. v Lb. 04 Girls' and infants'..... Doz. v Lb. Coats: 3/4-length or longer: 06 Raincoats..... Doz. v Lb. 08 Other..... Doz. v Lb. 10 Other..... Doz. v Lb. Dresses: 12 Women's..... Doz. v Lb. 14 Girls' and infants'..... Doz. v Lb. 16 Dressing gowns, including bathrobes, beach robes, lounging gowns, dusters, and housecoats..... Doz. v Lb. 18 Pajamas and other nightwear..... Doz. v Lb. 20 Playsuits, sunsuits, washsuits, creepers, rompers, etc..... Doz. v Lb. Skirts: 22 Women's..... Doz. v Lb. 24 Girls' and infants'..... Doz. v Lb. 26 Suits..... No. v Lb. 28 Trousers, slacks, and shorts (outer).... Doz. v Lb. 50 Other..... Lb.			
382.87	00	Other.....	Lb.	18% ad val.	40% ad val.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1
Schedule 3,
Part 6

Staged Rates

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), 32 F.R. :

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
370.04	2¢ each + 20% ad val.	1.8¢ each + 18% ad val.	1.6¢ each + 16% ad val.	1.4¢ each + 14% ad val.	1.2¢ each + 12% ad val.	1¢ each + 10% ad val.
370.08	1¢ each + 15% ad val.	0.9¢ each + 13% ad val.	0.8¢ each + 12% ad val.	0.7¢ each + 10% ad val.	0.6¢ each + 9% ad val.	0.5¢ each + 7.5% ad val.
370.12	1¢ each + 15% ad val.	0.9¢ each + 13% ad val.	0.8¢ each + 12% ad val.	0.7¢ each + 10% ad val.	0.6¢ each + 9% ad val.	0.5¢ each + 7.5% ad val.
370.17	3.2¢ each + 32% ad val.	2.9¢ each + 29.5% ad val.	2.7¢ each + 27% ad val.	2.4¢ each + 24.8% ad val.	2.2¢ each + 22.4% ad val.	2¢ each + 20% ad val.
370.19	2¢ each + 20% ad val.	1.8¢ each + 18% ad val.	1.5¢ each + 16% ad val.	1.4¢ each + 14% ad val.	1¢ each + 12% ad val.	1¢ each + 10% ad val.
370.20	1.6¢ each + 16% ad val.	1.4¢ each + 14.8% ad val.	1.3¢ each + 13.5% ad val.	1.2¢ each + 12.4% ad val.	1.1¢ each + 11% ad val.	1¢ each + 10% ad val.
370.24	20% ad val.	19% ad val.	19% ad val.	18% ad val.	18% ad val.	17.5% ad val.
370.28	5¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.	4¢ per lb. + 24% ad val.	4¢ per lb. + 23% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 22% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
370.32	5¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.	4¢ per lb. + 28% ad val.	4¢ per lb. + 26% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 24% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 22% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
370.36	23% ad val.	21.5% ad val.	20.5% ad val.	19.5% ad val.	18.5% ad val.	17.5% ad val.
370.40	5¢ per lb. + 28% ad val.	4.5¢ per lb. + 26% ad val.	4¢ per lb. + 24.5% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 23% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 21.5% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
370.44	5¢ per lb. + 33% ad val.	4.5¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.	4¢ per lb. + 27.5% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 22.5% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
370.48	30% ad val.	29% ad val.	28% ad val.	27% ad val.	26% ad val.	25% ad val.
370.56	5¢ per lb. + 40% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 39% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 38% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 37% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 36% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 35% ad val.
370.60	33% ad val.	31% ad val.	29.5% ad val.	28% ad val.	26.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
370.64	5¢ per lb. + 38% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 37% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 36.5% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 36% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 35.5% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 35% ad val.
370.68	5¢ per lb. + 43% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 41% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 39.5% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 38% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 36.5% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 35% ad val.
370.72	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	3.5% ad val.	3% ad val.
370.80	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9% ad val.
370.84	30% ad val.	27% ad val.	24% ad val.	21.5% ad val.	18.5% ad val.	16% ad val.
370.88	25¢ per lb. + 27.5% ad val.	25¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.	25¢ per lb. + 22.5% ad val.	25¢ per lb. + 20.5% ad val.	25¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	25¢ per lb. + 16% ad val.
370.92	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
372.04	26% ad val.	24.5% ad val.	23.5% ad val.	22% ad val.	21% ad val.	20% ad val.
372.08	26% ad val.	23% ad val.	20.5% ad val.	18% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	13% ad val.
372.10	42.5% ad val.	40% ad val.	37% ad val.	35% ad val.	32% ad val.	30% ad val.
372.15	20% ad val.	19% ad val.	18.5% ad val.	18% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	17% ad val.
372.20	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
372.50	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
372.55	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	32% ad val.	28% ad val.	24% ad val.	20% ad val.
372.60	25% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	13.5% ad val.
372.65	30% ad val.	27% ad val.	24% ad val.	21.5% ad val.	18.5% ad val.	16% ad val.
372.75	25¢ per lb. + 27.5% ad val.	25¢ per lb. + 24.5% ad val.	25¢ per lb. + 22% ad val.	25¢ per lb. + 19% ad val.	25¢ per lb. + 16.5% ad val.	25¢ per lb. + 14% ad val.
372.80	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
373.05	42.5% ad val.	38% ad val.	34% ad val.	29.5% ad val.	25% ad val.	21% ad val.
373.10	20% ad val.	19% ad val.	18.5% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	17% ad val.	16.5% ad val.
373.15	37.5¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 18.5% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 16.5% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 14.5% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 12.5% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 10.5% ad val.
373.20	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
373.22	32.5% ad val.	29% ad val.	26% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	19% ad val.	16% ad val.
373.25	25¢ per lb. + 32.5% ad val.	22¢ per lb. + 29% ad val.	20¢ per lb. + 26% ad val.	17¢ per lb. + 22.5% ad val.	15¢ per lb. + 19% ad val.	12¢ per lb. + 16% ad val.
373.27	25¢ per lb. + 27.5% ad val.	22¢ per lb. + 24.5% ad val.	20¢ per lb. + 22% ad val.	17¢ per lb. + 19% ad val.	15¢ per lb. + 16% ad val.	12¢ per lb. + 13.5% ad val.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 2
Schedule 3,
Part 6

Staged Rates

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

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
373.30	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
374.05	60% ad val.	54% ad val.	48% ad val.	42% ad val.	36% ad val.	30% ad val.
374.10	25.5% ad val.	24.5% ad val.	23.5% ad val.	23% ad val.	22% ad val.	21.5% ad val.
374.15	42.5% ad val.	40% ad val.	37% ad val.	35% ad val.	32% ad val.	30% ad val.
374.35	42.5% ad val.	38% ad val.	34% ad val.	29.5% ad val.	25% ad val.	21% ad val.
374.40	43% ad val.	41.5% ad val.	40% ad val.	38.5% ad val.	37% ad val.	36% ad val.
374.45	15% ad val.	14% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.
374.50	37.5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 16.5% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 13.5% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 12% ad val.
374.55	24% ad val.	21.5% ad val.	19% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.
374.65	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
376.04	17.5% ad val.	17% ad val.	16% ad val.	16% ad val.	15% ad val.	15% ad val.
376.08	37.5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 16% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 14% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 12% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.
376.12	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.
376.16	25¢ per lb. + 19% ad val.	22¢ per lb. + 17% ad val.	20¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.	17¢ per lb. + 13% ad val.	15¢ per lb. + 11% ad val.	12¢ per lb. + 9.5% ad val.
376.20	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
376.28	23% ad val.	22% ad val.	21% ad val.	20% ad val.	19% ad val.	18% ad val.
376.54	15% ad val.	14% ad val.	14% ad val.	13% ad val.	13% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
376.56	30% ad val.	27% ad val.	24.5% ad val.	21.5% ad val.	19% ad val.	16.5% ad val.
378.10	30% ad val.	29% ad val.	28% ad val.	27% ad val.	26% ad val.	25% ad val.
378.15	17.5% ad val.	17% ad val.	16% ad val.	16% ad val.	15% ad val.	15% ad val.
378.20	20% ad val.	19% ad val.	18.5% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	17% ad val.	16.5% ad val.
378.25	10% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	9% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	8% ad val.
378.30	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
378.35	37.5¢ per lb. + 13.5% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 12% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 10.5% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 6.5% ad val.
378.40	25¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.	25¢ per lb. + 18.5% ad val.	25¢ per lb. + 16.5% ad val.	25¢ per lb. + 14.5% ad val.	25¢ per lb. + 12.5% ad val.	25¢ per lb. + 10.5% ad val.
378.45	37.5¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 18.5% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 16.5% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 14.5% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 12.5% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 10.5% ad val.
378.50	24% ad val.	21.5% ad val.	19% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.
378.55	32.5% ad val.	29% ad val.	26% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	19% ad val.	16% ad val.
378.65	25¢ per lb. + 27.5% ad val.	22¢ per lb. + 24.5% ad val.	20¢ per lb. + 22% ad val.	17¢ per lb. + 19% ad val.	15¢ per lb. + 16% ad val.	12.5¢ per lb. + 13.5% ad val.
378.70	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
380.00	42.5% ad val.	41% ad val.	39% ad val.	38% ad val.	36% ad val.	35% ad val.
380.05	42.5% ad val.	38% ad val.	34% ad val.	29.5% ad val.	25% ad val.	21% ad val.
380.06	25% ad val.	24% ad val.	23% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	21.5% ad val.	21% ad val.
380.09	20% ad val.	19% ad val.	18.5% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	17% ad val.	16.5% ad val.
380.12	10% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	9% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	8% ad val.
380.15	20% ad val.	19% ad val.	18.5% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	17% ad val.	16.5% ad val.
380.18	10% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	9% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	8% ad val.
380.21	20% ad val.	19% ad val.	18.5% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	17% ad val.	16.5% ad val.
380.24	10% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	9% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	8% ad val.
380.27	25% ad val.	24% ad val.	23% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	21.5% ad val.	21% ad val.
380.30	9.5% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	7% ad val.
380.33	20% ad val.	19% ad val.	18.5% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	17% ad val.	16.5% ad val.
380.36	10% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	9% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	8% ad val.
380.39	20% ad val.	19% ad val.	18.5% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	17% ad val.	16.5% ad val.
380.45	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	20% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.

APPENDIX A

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 3
Schedule 3,
Part 6Staged Rates

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

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
380.48	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	4% ad val.	3% ad val.	3% ad val.	2.5% ad val.
380.51	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
380.59	37.5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 19% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 17% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 16% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 15.5% ad val.
380.72	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
380.75	32.5% ad val.	29% ad val.	26% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	19% ad val.	16% ad val.
380.90	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
382.00	42.5% ad val.	41% ad val.	39% ad val.	38% ad val.	36% ad val.	35% ad val.
382.05	42.5% ad val.	38% ad val.	34% ad val.	29.5% ad val.	25% ad val.	21% ad val.
382.06	25% ad val.	24% ad val.	23% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	21.5% ad val.	21% ad val.
382.09	20% ad val.	19% ad val.	18.5% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	17% ad val.	16.5% ad val.
382.12	10% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	9% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	8% ad val.
382.15	20% ad val.	19% ad val.	18.5% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	17% ad val.	16.5% ad val.
382.18	10% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	9% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	8% ad val.
382.21	20% ad val.	19% ad val.	18.5% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	17% ad val.	16.5% ad val.
382.24	10% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	9% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	8% ad val.
382.27	20% ad val.	19% ad val.	18.5% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	17% ad val.	16.5% ad val.
382.30	10% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	9% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	8% ad val.
382.33	20% ad val.	19% ad val.	18.5% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	17% ad val.	16.5% ad val.
382.39	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	20% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
382.42	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
382.56	37.5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 19% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 17% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 16% ad val.	37.5¢ per lb. + 15.5% ad val.
382.69	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
382.72	32.5% ad val.	29% ad val.	26% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	19% ad val.	16% ad val.
382.87	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.

Other Amendments and ModificationsPROVISION

372.04--Item 372.05 (column 1 rate--26% ad val.; column 2 rate--90% ad val.) deleted and items 372.04, 372.06, and 372.08 and heading immediately preceding item 372.04 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), 32 F.R. , effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

376.50--Items 376.50 (column 1 rate--12.5% ad val.; column 2 rate--25% ad val.), 376.54 (column 1 rate--15% ad val.; column 2 rate--37.5% ad val.), and 376.58 (column 1 rate--30% ad val.; column 2 rate--65% ad val.) and headings immediately preceding items 376.50 and 376.54 deleted and new items 376.54 and 376.56 and heading immediately preceding item 376.54 added in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 15(d), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 936, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

380.00--Item 380.03 (column 1 rate--42.5% ad val.; column 2 rate--90% ad val.) deleted and items 380.00, 380.02, 380.04, and 380.05 and heading immediately preceding item 380.00 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), 32 F.R. , effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

PROVISION

380.59--Item 380.60 (column 1 rate--37.5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.; column 2 rate--50¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.) deleted and items 380.59 and 380.61 and heading immediately preceding item 380.59 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), 32 F.R. , effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

382.00--Item 382.03 (column 1 rate--42.5% ad val.; column 2 rate--90% ad val.) deleted and items 382.00, 382.02, 382.04, and 382.05 and heading immediately preceding item 382.00 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), 32 F.R. , effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

382.56--Item 382.57 (column 1 rate--37.5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.; column 2 rate--50¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.) deleted and items 382.56 and 382.58 and heading immediately preceding item 382.56 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), 32 F.R. , effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 4
Schedule 3,
Part 6

Statistical Notes			
PROVISION	Effective date	PROVISION	Effective date
372.04--See Other Amendments and Modifications		376.58--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
00--Estab. (transferred from 372.0510).....	Jan. 1, 1968	00--Disc. (transferred to 376.5600).....	Dec. 7, 1965
372.05--See Other Amendments and Modifications		380.00--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
10--Disc. (transferred to 372.0400).....	Jan. 1, 1968	03--Estab. (transferred from 380.0301).....	Jan. 1, 1968
30--Disc. (transferred to 372.0820).....	do	06--Estab. (transferred from 380.0302).....	do
40--Disc. (transferred to 372.0840).....	do	09--Estab. (transferred from 380.0303).....	do
50--Disc. (transferred to 372.0860).....	do	12--Estab. (transferred from 380.0305).....	do
60--Disc. (transferred to 372.0600).....	do	15--Estab. (transferred from 380.0306).....	do
90--Disc. (transferred to 372.0880).....	do	18--Estab. (transferred from 380.0307).....	do
372.06--See Other Amendments and Modifications		21--Estab. (transferred from 380.0308).....	do
00--Estab. (transferred from 372.0560).....	Jan. 1, 1968	24--Estab. (transferred from 380.0309).....	do
372.08--See Other Amendments and Modifications		27--Estab. (transferred from 380.0311).....	do
20--Estab. (transferred from 372.0530).....	Jan. 1, 1968	30--Estab. (transferred from 380.0312).....	do
40--Estab. (transferred from 372.0540).....	do	33--Estab. (transferred from 380.0313).....	do
60--Estab. (transferred from 372.0550).....	do	36--Estab. (transferred from 380.0316).....	do
80--Estab. (transferred from 372.0590).....	do	40--Estab. (transferred from 380.0350).....	do
376.24--		43--Estab. (transferred from 380.0351).....	do
20--Disc. (transferred to 376.2425 & 90).....	Jan. 1, 1964	46--Estab. (transferred from 380.0352).....	do
25--Estab. (transferred from 376.2420pt).....	do	49--Estab. (transferred from 380.0353).....	do
40--Disc. (transferred to 376.2445 & 95).....	do	52--Estab. (transferred from 380.0354).....	do
45--Estab. (transferred from 376.2440pt).....	do	55--Estab. (transferred from 380.0355).....	do
60--Disc. (transferred to 376.2465 & 90).....	do	58--Estab. (transferred from 380.0356).....	do
65--Estab. (transferred from 376.2460pt).....	do	61--Estab. (transferred from 380.0357).....	do
80--Disc. (transferred to 376.2485 & 95).....	do	64--Estab. (transferred from 380.0358).....	do
85--Estab. (transferred from 376.2480pt).....	do	67--Estab. (transferred from 380.0359).....	do
90--Estab. (transferred from 376.2420pt & 60pt).....	do	70--Estab. (transferred from 380.0360).....	do
95--Estab. (transferred from 376.2440pt & 80pt).....	do	73--Estab. (transferred from 380.0361).....	do
376.26--		76--Estab. (transferred from 380.0363).....	do
20--Disc. (transferred to 376.2825 & 90).....	Jan. 1, 1964	380.02--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
25--Estab. (transferred from 376.2820pt).....	do	05--Estab. (transferred from 380.0323).....	Jan. 1, 1968
40--Disc. (transferred to 376.2845 & 95).....	do	10--Estab. (transferred from 380.0325).....	do
45--Estab. (transferred from 376.2840pt).....	do	15--Estab. (transferred from 380.0326).....	do
60--Disc. (transferred to 376.2865 & 90).....	do	20--Estab. (transferred from 380.0327).....	do
65--Estab. (transferred from 376.2860pt).....	do	25--Estab. (transferred from 380.0328).....	do
80--Disc. (transferred to 376.2885 & 95).....	do	40--Estab. (transferred from 380.0366).....	do
85--Estab. (transferred from 376.2880pt).....	do	45--Estab. (transferred from 380.0368).....	do
90--Estab. (transferred from 376.2820pt & 60pt).....	do	50--Estab. (transferred from 380.0369).....	do
95--Estab. (transferred from 376.2840pt & 80pt).....	do	55--Estab. (transferred from 380.0370).....	do
376.50--See Other Amendments and Modifications		60--Estab. (transferred from 380.0372).....	do
00--Disc. (transferred to 376.5400, 376.5600 & 772.3000).....	Dec. 7, 1965	65--Estab. (transferred from 380.0374).....	do
376.54--See Other Amendments and Modifications		70--Estab. (transferred from 380.0376).....	do
00--Certain items transferred from 376.5000 and certain other garments designed for rainwear, hunting, fishing or similar uses transferred from 380.0920, 90, 380.3300, 380.3990, 382.0906, 12, 18, 24, 382.3390 and various other numbers....	Dec. 7, 1965	380.03--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
376.56--See Other Amendments and Modifications		01--Disc. (transferred to 380.0003).....	Jan. 1, 1968
00--Estab. (transferred from 376.5000pt, 376.5600, and certain other garments designed for rainwear, hunting, fishing or similar uses transferred from 380.8410, 20, 90, 382.8106, 10, 50 and various other numbers).....	Dec. 7, 1965	02--Disc. (transferred to 380.0006).....	do
		03--Disc. (transferred to 380.0009).....	do
		05--Disc. (transferred to 380.0012).....	do
		06--Disc. (transferred to 380.0015).....	do
		07--Disc. (transferred to 380.0018).....	do
		08--Disc. (transferred to 380.0021).....	do
		09--Disc. (transferred to 380.0024).....	do
		11--Disc. (transferred to 380.0027).....	do
		12--Disc. (transferred to 380.0030).....	do
		13--Disc. (transferred to 380.0033).....	do
		16--Unit of quantity changed from "Doz. v Lb." to "Lb.".....	Jan. 1, 1964
		Disc. (transferred to 380.0036).....	Jan. 1, 1968
		20--Unit of quantity changed from "Doz. v Lb." to "Lb.".....	Jan. 1, 1964
		Disc. (transferred to 380.0510).....	Jan. 1, 1968
		23--Disc. (transferred to 380.0205).....	do
		25--Disc. (transferred to 380.0210).....	do
		26--Disc. (transferred to 380.0215).....	do
		27--Disc. (transferred to 380.0220).....	do
		28--Unit of quantity changed from "Doz. v Lb." to "Lb.".....	Jan. 1, 1964
		Disc. (transferred to 380.0225).....	Jan. 1, 1968

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Statistical Notes--(con.)

PROVISION	Effective date	PROVISION	Effective date
380.03--(con.)		380.03--(con.)	
30--Unit of quantity changed from "Dosa.v Lb."		79--Disc.(transferred to 380.0440).....	Jan. 1, 1968
to "Lb.".....	Jan. 1, 1964	80--Disc.(transferred to 380.0443).....	do
Disc.(transferred to 380.0520).....	Jan. 1, 1968	83--Disc.(transferred to 380.0446).....	do
35--Disc.(transferred to 380.0403).....	do	85--Disc.(transferred to 380.0449).....	do
36--Disc.(transferred to 380.0406).....	do	87--Disc.(transferred to 380.0452).....	do
37--Disc.(transferred to 380.0409).....	do	89--Disc.(transferred to 380.0455).....	do
38--Disc.(transferred to 380.0412).....	do	90--Disc.(transferred to 380.0458).....	do
40--Disc.(transferred to 380.0415).....	do	91--Disc.(transferred to 380.0461).....	do
41--Disc.(transferred to 380.0418).....	do	93--Disc.(transferred to 380.0464).....	do
42--Disc.(transferred to 380.0421).....	do	95--Disc.(transferred to 380.0467).....	do
44--Disc.(transferred to 380.0424).....	do	96--Unit of quantity changed from "Dosa.v Lb."	
48--Unit of quantity changed from "Dosa.v Lb."		to "Lb.".....	Jan. 1, 1964
to "Lb.".....	Jan. 1, 1964	Disc.(transferred to 380.0470).....	Jan. 1, 1968
Disc.(transferred to 380.0427).....	Jan. 1, 1968	98--Unit of quantity changed from "Dosa.v Lb."	
49--Unit of quantity changed from "Dosa.v Lb."		to "Lb.".....	Jan. 1, 1964
to "Lb.".....	Jan. 1, 1964	Disc.(transferred to 380.0560).....	Jan. 1, 1968
Disc.(transferred to 380.0530).....	Jan. 1, 1968		
50--Disc.(transferred to 380.0040).....	do	380.04--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
51--Disc.(transferred to 380.0043).....	do	03--Estab.(transferred from 380.0335).....	Jan. 1, 1968
52--Disc.(transferred to 380.0046).....	do	06--Estab.(transferred from 380.0336).....	do
53--Disc.(transferred to 380.0049).....	do	09--Estab.(transferred from 380.0337).....	do
54--Disc.(transferred to 380.0052).....	do	12--Estab.(transferred from 380.0338).....	do
55--Disc.(transferred to 380.0055).....	do	15--Estab.(transferred from 380.0340).....	do
56--Disc.(transferred to 380.0058).....	do	18--Estab.(transferred from 380.0341).....	do
57--Disc.(transferred to 380.0061).....	do	21--Estab.(transferred from 380.0342).....	do
58--Disc.(transferred to 380.0064).....	do	24--Estab.(transferred from 380.0344).....	do
59--Disc.(transferred to 380.0067).....	do	27--Estab.(transferred from 380.0346).....	do
60--Disc.(transferred to 380.0070).....	do	40--Estab.(transferred from 380.0379).....	do
61--Disc.(transferred to 380.0073).....	do	43--Estab.(transferred from 380.0380).....	do
63--Unit of quantity changed from "Dosa.v Lb."		46--Estab.(transferred from 380.0383).....	do
to "Lb.".....	Jan. 1, 1964	49--Estab.(transferred from 380.0385).....	do
Disc.(transferred to 380.0076).....	Jan. 1, 1968	52--Estab.(transferred from 380.0387).....	do
64--Unit of quantity changed from "Dosa.v Lb."		55--Estab.(transferred from 380.0389).....	do
to "Lb.".....	Jan. 1, 1964	58--Estab.(transferred from 380.0390).....	do
Disc.(transferred to 380.0540).....	Jan. 1, 1968	61--Estab.(transferred from 380.0391).....	do
66--Unit of quantity changed from "Dosa.v Lb."		64--Estab.(transferred from 380.0393).....	do
to "No.v Lb.".....	Jan. 1, 1964	67--Estab.(transferred from 380.0395).....	do
Disc.(transferred to 380.0240).....	Jan. 1, 1968	70--Estab.(transferred from 380.0396).....	do
68--Unit of quantity changed from "Dosa.v Lb."			
to "No.v Lb.".....	Jan. 1, 1964	380.05--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
Disc.(transferred to 380.0245).....	Jan. 1, 1968	10--Estab.(transferred from 380.0320).....	Jan. 1, 1968
69--Unit of quantity changed from "Dosa.v Lb."		20--Estab.(transferred from 380.0330).....	do
to "No.v Lb.".....	Jan. 1, 1964	30--Estab.(transferred from 380.0349).....	do
Disc.(transferred to 380.0250).....	Jan. 1, 1968	40--Estab.(transferred from 380.0364).....	do
70--Unit of quantity changed from "Dosa.v Lb."		50--Estab.(transferred from 380.0378).....	do
to "No.v Lb.".....	Jan. 1, 1964	60--Estab.(transferred from 380.0398).....	do
Disc.(transferred to 380.0255).....	Jan. 1, 1968		
72--Disc.(transferred to 380.0260).....	do	380.06--	
74--Unit of quantity changed from "Dosa.v Lb."		20--Certain items transferred from 380.0690...Jan. 1, 1964	
to "No.v Lb.".....	Jan. 1, 1964		
Disc.(transferred to 380.0265).....	Jan. 1, 1968	380.39--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
76--Unit of quantity changed from "Dosa.v Lb."		80--Estab.(transferred from 380.3993pt).....	Jan. 1, 1968
to "Lb.".....	Jan. 1, 1964	90--Disc.(transferred to 380.3992, 93 & 95)....	Jan. 1, 1968
Disc.(transferred to 380.0270).....	Jan. 1, 1968	92--Estab.(transferred from 380.3990pt).....	do
78--Unit of quantity changed from "Dosa.v Lb."		93--Estab.	do
to "Lb.".....	Jan. 1, 1964	Disc.(transferred to 380.3980 & 94).....	Jan. 1, 1968
Disc.(transferred to 380.0550).....	Jan. 1, 1968	94--Estab.(transferred from 380.3993pt & 95)....	do
		95--Estab.(transferred from 380.3990pt).....	Jan. 1, 1968
		Disc.(transferred to 380.3994).....	Jan. 1, 1968

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PROVISION	Effective date	PROVISION	Effective date
380.59--See Other Amendments and Modifications		382.00--(con.)	
00--Estab. (transferred from 380.6030pt).....	Jan. 1, 1968	80--Estab. (transferred from 382.0372).....	Jan. 1, 1968
380.60--See Other Amendments and Modifications		82--Estab. (transferred from 382.0373).....	do
10--Disc. (transferred to 380.6110).....	Jan. 1, 1968	84--Estab. (transferred from 382.0374).....	do
20--Disc. (transferred to 380.6120).....	do	86--Estab. (transferred from 382.0375).....	do
30--Disc. (transferred to 380.5900 & 380.6130).....	do	88--Estab. (transferred from 382.0376).....	do
40--Disc. (transferred to 380.6140).....	do	90--Estab. (transferred from 382.0377).....	do
50--Disc. (transferred to 380.6150).....	do	382.02--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
90--Disc. (transferred to 380.6160).....	do	05--Estab. (transferred from 382.0320).....	Jan. 1, 1968
380.61--See Other Amendments and Modifications		10--Estab. (transferred from 382.0321).....	do
10--Estab. (transferred from 380.6010).....	Jan. 1, 1968	15--Estab. (transferred from 382.0322).....	do
20--Estab. (transferred from 380.6020).....	do	20--Estab. (transferred from 382.0323).....	do
30--Estab. (transferred from 380.6030pt).....	do	25--Estab. (transferred from 382.0324).....	do
40--Estab. (transferred from 380.6040).....	do	30--Estab. (transferred from 382.0325).....	do
50--Estab. (transferred from 380.6050).....	do	35--Estab. (transferred from 382.0326).....	do
60--Estab. (transferred from 380.6090).....	do	40--Estab. (transferred from 382.0327).....	do
380.63--		50--Estab. (transferred from 382.0379).....	do
30--Certain items transferred from 380.6390...Jan. 1, 1964		55--Estab. (transferred from 382.0380).....	do
380.66--		60--Estab. (transferred from 382.0381).....	do
30--Certain items transferred from 380.6690...Jan. 1, 1964		65--Estab. (transferred from 382.0382).....	do
380.84--		70--Estab. (transferred from 382.0383).....	do
25--Certain items transferred from 380.8490...Jan. 1, 1964		382.03--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
382.00--See Other Amendments and Modifications		01--Disc. (transferred to 382.0002).....	Jan. 1, 1968
02--Estab. (transferred from 382.0301).....	Jan. 1, 1968	02--Disc. (transferred to 382.0004).....	do
04--Estab. (transferred from 382.0302).....	do	03--Disc. (transferred to 382.0005).....	do
06--Estab. (transferred from 382.0303).....	do	04--Disc. (transferred to 382.0008).....	do
08--Estab. (transferred from 382.0304).....	do	05--Disc. (transferred to 382.0010).....	do
10--Estab. (transferred from 382.0305).....	do	06--Disc. (transferred to 382.0012).....	do
12--Estab. (transferred from 382.0306).....	do	07--Disc. (transferred to 382.0014).....	do
14--Estab. (transferred from 382.0307).....	do	08--Disc. (transferred to 382.0016).....	do
16--Estab. (transferred from 382.0308).....	do	09--Disc. (transferred to 382.0018).....	do
18--Estab. (transferred from 382.0309).....	do	10--Disc. (transferred to 382.0020).....	do
20--Estab. (transferred from 382.0310).....	do	11--Disc. (transferred to 382.0022).....	do
22--Estab. (transferred from 382.0311).....	do	12--Disc. (transferred to 382.0024).....	do
24--Estab. (transferred from 382.0312).....	do	13--Disc. (transferred to 382.0026).....	do
26--Estab. (transferred from 382.0313).....	do	14--Disc. (transferred to 382.0028).....	do
28--Estab. (transferred from 382.0314).....	do	15--Disc. (transferred to 382.0030).....	do
30--Estab. (transferred from 382.0315).....	do	17--Disc. (transferred to 382.0032).....	do
32--Estab. (transferred from 382.0317).....	do	18--Disc. (transferred to 382.0034).....	do
34--Estab. (transferred from 382.0318).....	do	19--Unit of quantity changed from "Dosa. v Lb." to "Lb.".....	Jan. 1, 1964
40--Estab. (transferred from 382.0354).....	do	Disc. (transferred to 382.0510).....	Jan. 1, 1968
42--Estab. (transferred from 382.0355).....	do	20--Disc. (transferred to 382.0205).....	do
44--Estab. (transferred from 382.0356).....	do	21--Unit of quantity changed from "Dosa. v Lb." to "No. v Lb.".....	Jan. 1, 1964
46--Estab. (transferred from 382.0357).....	do	Disc. (transferred to 382.0210).....	Jan. 1, 1968
48--Estab. (transferred from 382.0358).....	do	22--Disc. (transferred to 382.0215).....	do
50--Estab. (transferred from 382.0359).....	do	23--Disc. (transferred to 382.0220).....	do
52--Estab. (transferred from 382.0360).....	do	24--Disc. (transferred to 382.0225).....	do
54--Estab. (transferred from 382.0361).....	do	25--Disc. (transferred to 382.0230).....	do
56--Estab. (transferred from 382.0362).....	do	26--Disc. (transferred to 382.0235).....	do
58--Estab. (transferred from 382.0363).....	do	27--Unit of quantity changed from "Dosa. v Lb." to "Lb.".....	Jan. 1, 1964
60--Estab. (transferred from 382.0364).....	do	Disc. (transferred to 382.0240).....	Jan. 1, 1968
62--Estab. (transferred from 382.0365).....	do	28--Unit of quantity changed from "Dosa. v Lb." to "Lb.".....	Jan. 1, 1964
64--Estab. (transferred from 382.0366).....	do	Disc. (transferred to 382.0520).....	Jan. 1, 1968
66--Estab. (transferred from 382.0367).....	do	29--Disc. (transferred to 382.0402).....	do
68--Estab. (transferred from 382.0368).....	do	30--Disc. (transferred to 382.0404).....	do
70--Estab. (transferred from 382.0369).....	do	31--Disc. (transferred to 382.0406).....	do
72--Estab. (transferred from 382.0370).....	do	32--Disc. (transferred to 382.0408).....	do
74--Estab. (transferred from 382.0371).....	do	33--Disc. (transferred to 382.0410).....	do
76--Estab. (transferred from 382.0377).....	do	34--Disc. (transferred to 382.0412).....	do
78--Estab. (transferred from 382.0398).....	do	35--Disc. (transferred to 382.0414).....	do

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Statistical Notes--(con.)

PROVISION	Effective date	PROVISION	Effective date
382.03--(con.)		382.03--(con.)	
36--Disc. (transferred to 382.0416).....	Jan. 1, 1968	92--Disc. (transferred to 382.0474).....	Jan. 1, 1968
37--Disc. (transferred to 382.0418).....	do	93--Disc. (transferred to 382.0476).....	do
38--Unit of quantity changed from "Doz. v Lb." to "Lb.".....	Jan. 1, 1964	94--Disc. (transferred to 382.0478).....	do
Disc. (transferred to 382.0420).....	Jan. 1, 1968	95--Disc. (transferred to 382.0480).....	do
39--Disc. (transferred to 382.0422).....	do	96--Disc. (transferred to 382.0482).....	do
40--Disc. (transferred to 382.0424).....	do	97--Disc. (transferred to 382.0076).....	do
41--Disc. (transferred to 382.0426).....	do	98--Disc. (transferred to 382.0078).....	do
42--Disc. (transferred to 382.0428).....	do	99--Disc. (transferred to 382.0560).....	do
43--Disc. (transferred to 382.0430).....	do		
44--Disc. (transferred to 382.0432).....	do	382.04--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
45--Unit of quantity changed from "Dcs. v Lb." to "Lb.".....	Jan. 1, 1964	02--Estab. (transferred from 382.0329).....	Jan. 1, 1968
Disc. (transferred to 382.0434).....	Jan. 1, 1968	04--Estab. (transferred from 382.0330).....	do
46--Disc. (transferred to 382.0436).....	do	06--Estab. (transferred from 382.0331).....	do
47--Disc. (transferred to 382.0438).....	do	08--Estab. (transferred from 382.0332).....	do
48--Disc. (transferred to 382.0440).....	do	10--Estab. (transferred from 382.0333).....	do
49--Disc. (transferred to 382.0442).....	do	12--Estab. (transferred from 382.0334).....	do
50--Disc. (transferred to 382.0444).....	do	14--Estab. (transferred from 382.0335).....	do
51--Disc. (transferred to 382.0446).....	do	16--Estab. (transferred from 382.0336).....	do
52--Unit of quantity changed from "Doz. v Lb." to "Lb.".....	Jan. 1, 1964	18--Estab. (transferred from 382.0337).....	do
Disc. (transferred to 382.0448).....	Jan. 1, 1968	20--Estab. (transferred from 382.0338).....	do
53--Unit of quantity changed from "Doz. v Lb." to "Lb.".....	Jan. 1, 1964	22--Estab. (transferred from 382.0339).....	do
Disc. (transferred to 382.0530).....	Jan. 1, 1968	24--Estab. (transferred from 382.0340).....	do
54--Disc. (transferred to 382.0040).....	do	26--Estab. (transferred from 382.0341).....	do
55--Disc. (transferred to 382.0042).....	do	28--Estab. (transferred from 382.0342).....	do
56--Disc. (transferred to 382.0044).....	do	30--Estab. (transferred from 382.0343).....	do
57--Disc. (transferred to 382.0046).....	do	32--Estab. (transferred from 382.0344).....	do
58--Disc. (transferred to 382.0048).....	do	34--Estab. (transferred from 382.0345).....	do
59--Disc. (transferred to 382.0050).....	do	36--Estab. (transferred from 382.0346).....	do
60--Disc. (transferred to 382.0052).....	do	38--Estab. (transferred from 382.0347).....	do
61--Disc. (transferred to 382.0054).....	do	40--Estab. (transferred from 382.0348).....	do
62--Disc. (transferred to 382.0056).....	do	42--Estab. (transferred from 382.0349).....	do
63--Disc. (transferred to 382.0058).....	do	44--Estab. (transferred from 382.0350).....	do
64--Disc. (transferred to 382.0060).....	do	46--Estab. (transferred from 382.0351).....	do
65--Disc. (transferred to 382.0062).....	do	48--Estab. (transferred from 382.0352).....	do
66--Disc. (transferred to 382.0064).....	do	60--Estab. (transferred from 382.0385).....	do
67--Disc. (transferred to 382.0066).....	do	62--Estab. (transferred from 382.0386).....	do
68--Disc. (transferred to 382.0068).....	do	64--Estab. (transferred from 382.0387).....	do
69--Disc. (transferred to 382.0070).....	do	66--Estab. (transferred from 382.0388).....	do
70--Disc. (transferred to 382.0072).....	do	68--Estab. (transferred from 382.0389).....	do
71--Disc. (transferred to 382.0074).....	do	70--Estab. (transferred from 382.0390).....	do
72--Disc. (transferred to 382.0080).....	do	72--Estab. (transferred from 382.0391).....	do
73--Disc. (transferred to 382.0082).....	do	74--Estab. (transferred from 382.0392).....	do
74--Disc. (transferred to 382.0084).....	do	76--Estab. (transferred from 382.0393).....	do
75--Disc. (transferred to 382.0086).....	do	78--Estab. (transferred from 382.0394).....	do
76--Disc. (transferred to 382.0088).....	do	80--Estab. (transferred from 382.0395).....	do
77--Disc. (transferred to 382.0090).....	do	82--Estab. (transferred from 382.0396).....	do
78--Disc. (transferred to 382.0540).....	do		
79--Disc. (transferred to 382.0250).....	do	382.05--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
80--Unit of quantity changed from "Lb." to "No. v Lb.".....	Jan. 1, 1964	10--Estab. (transferred from 382.0319).....	Jan. 1, 1968
Disc. (transferred to 382.0255).....	Jan. 1, 1968	20--Estab. (transferred from 382.0328).....	do
81--Disc. (transferred to 382.0260).....	do	30--Estab. (transferred from 382.0353).....	do
82--Disc. (transferred to 382.0265).....	do	40--Estab. (transferred from 382.0378).....	do
83--Disc. (transferred to 382.0270).....	do	50--Estab. (transferred from 382.0384).....	do
84--Disc. (transferred to 382.0550).....	do	60--Estab. (transferred from 382.0399).....	do
85--Disc. (transferred to 382.0460).....	do		
86--Disc. (transferred to 382.0462).....	do	382.06--	
87--Disc. (transferred to 382.0464).....	do	45--Certain items transferred from 382.0695...Jan. 1, 1964	
88--Disc. (transferred to 382.0466).....	do	85--Unit of quantity changed from "Doz. v Lb." to "Lb.".....	do
89--Disc. (transferred to 382.0468).....	do		
90--Disc. (transferred to 382.0470).....	do		
91--Disc. (transferred to 382.0472).....	do		

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Statistical Notes--(con.)

PROVISION	Effective date	PROVISION	Effective date
382.33--See Other Amendments and Modifications		382.58--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
02--Blouses in sets transferred to 382.3390.....	Jan. 1, 1964	10--Etab.(transferred from 382.5750).....	Jan. 1, 1968
34--44--Skirts in sets transferred to 382.3390.....	do	20--Etab.(transferred from 382.5755).....	do
46--64--Trousers, slacks, and shorts in sets transferred to 382.3390.....	do	30--Etab.(transferred from 382.5760).....	do
80--Etab.(transferred from 382.3393pt).....	Jan. 1, 1968	40--Etab.(transferred from 382.5765).....	do
90--Unit of quantity changed from "Doz.v lb." to "Lb.".....	Jan. 1, 1964	50--Etab.(transferred from 382.5770pt).....	do
Disc.(transferred to 382.3392, 93 & 95).....	Jan. 1, 1966	60--Etab.(transferred from 382.5775).....	do
92--Etab.(transferred from 382.3390pt).....	do	70--Etab.(transferred from 382.5780).....	do
93--Etab. do	do	80--Etab.(transferred from 382.5790).....	do
Disc.(transferred to 382.3380 & 94).....	Jan. 1, 1968	382.69--	
94--Etab.(transferred from 382.3393pt & 95).....	do	20--Blouses in sets transferred to 382.6980...	Jan. 1, 1964
95--Etab.(transferred from 382.3390pt).....	Jan. 1, 1966	382.72--	
Disc.(transferred to 382.3394).....	Jan. 1, 1968	20--Blouses, waists, and shirts in sets transferred to 382.7290.....	Jan. 1, 1964
382.48--		40--Trousers, slacks, and shorts (outer) in sets transferred to 382.7290.....	do
00--Unit of quantity changed from "No.v lb." to "Lb.".....	Jan. 1, 1964	382.78--	
382.56--See Other Amendments and Modifications		02--Blouses in sets transferred to 382.7882...Jan. 1, 1964	
00--Etab.(transferred from 382.5770pt).....	Jan. 1, 1968	04--Blouses in sets transferred to 382.7884...do	
382.57--See Other Amendments and Modifications		06--Blouses in sets transferred to 382.7886...do	
50--Disc.(transferred to 382.5810).....	Jan. 1, 1968	382.81--	
55--Disc.(transferred to 382.5820).....	do	02--Blouses, waists, and shirts in sets transferred to 382.8150.....	Jan. 1, 1964
60--Disc.(transferred to 382.5830).....	do	04--do	do
65--Disc.(transferred to 382.5840).....	do		
70--Disc.(transferred to 382.5800 & 382.5850).....	do		
75--Disc.(transferred to 382.5860).....	do		
80--Disc.(transferred to 382.5870).....	do		
80--Disc.(transferred to 382.5880).....	do		

APPENDIX TO THE TARIFF SCHEDULES

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

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APPENDIX TO THE TARIFF SCHEDULES

<p>Part 1 - Temporary Legislation</p> <p>A. Temporary Provisions for Additional Duties</p> <p>B. Temporary Provisions Amending the Tariff Schedules</p> <p>Part 2 - Temporary Modifications Proclaimed Pursuant to Trade-Agreements Legislation</p> <p>A. Escape-Clause Actions</p> <p>B. Temporary Modifications Pursuant to Section 252 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962</p> <p>Part 3 - Additional Import Restrictions Proclaimed Pursuant to Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as Amended</p>	<p><u>Appendix Headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. The provisions of this Appendix relate to legislation and to executive and administrative actions pursuant to duly constituted authority, under which --</p> <p>(a) one or more of the provisions in schedules 1 through 8 are temporarily amended or modified, or</p> <p>(b) additional duties or other import restrictions are imposed by, or pursuant to, collateral legislation.</p> <p>2. Unless the context requires otherwise, the general headnotes and rules of interpretation and the respective schedule, part, and subpart headnotes in schedules 1 through 8 apply to the provisions of this Appendix.</p> <p><u>Appendix statistical headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. For statistical reporting of merchandise provided for herein --</p> <p>(a) unless more specific instructions appear in the parts or subparts of this appendix, report the 5-digit item number (or 7-digit number, if any) found in the appendix in addition to the 7-digit number appearing in schedules 1-7 which would be applicable but for the provisions of this appendix; and</p> <p>(b) the quantities reported should be in the units provided in schedules 1-7.</p> <p>2. For those items herein for which no rate of duty appears (i.e., those items for which an absolute quota is prescribed), report the 5-digit item number herein followed by the appropriate 7-digit reporting number from schedules 1-7. The quantities reported should be in the units provided in schedules 1-7.</p>
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APPENDIX TO THE TARIFF SCHEDULES

9 - 2 - A

Part 2 - Temporary Modifications Proclaimed Pursuant to Trade-Agreements Legislation

922.50 - 923.77

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		<p>PART 2. - TEMPORARY MODIFICATIONS PROCLAIMED PURSUANT TO TRADE-AGREEMENTS LEGISLATION</p> <p><u>Part 2 headnote:</u></p> <p>1. This part contains the temporary modifications of the provisions in the tariff schedules proclaimed by the President pursuant to trade-agreements legislation. Unless otherwise stated, the modified provisions are effective until suspended or terminated.</p> <p>Subpart A. - Escape-Clause Actions</p> <p><u>Subpart A headnote:</u></p> <p>1. This subpart contains the temporary modifications of the provisions of the tariff schedules proclaimed by the President pursuant to the escape-clause procedures prescribed in section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, or in sections 301 and 351 or 352 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.</p>			
922.50	1/	Wilton (including brussels) and velvet (including tapestry) floor coverings, and floor coverings of like character or description, provided for in item 360.46 of part 5A of schedule 3.....		40% ad val.	No change
		Glass (including blown or drawn glass, but excluding sheet or rolled glass and excluding pressed or molded glass) (whether or not containing fire netting), in rectangles, not ground, not polished and not otherwise processed, weighing over 16 oz. but not over 28 oz. per sq. ft., provided for in items 542.31-.37, inclusive, and 542.71-.77, inclusive, of part 5B of schedule 5:			
		Ordinary glass:			
		Weighing over 16 oz. but not over 28 oz. per sq. ft.:			
923.31	1/	Measuring not over 40 united inches (item 542.31).....	1/	1.1¢ per lb.	No change
923.33	1/	Measuring over 40 but not over 60 united inches (item 542.33).....	1/	1.5¢ per lb.	No change
923.35	1/	Measuring over 60 but not over 100 united inches (item 542.35).....	1/	1.5¢ per lb.	No change
923.37	1/	Measuring over 100 united inches (item 542.37).....	1/	1.4¢ per lb.	No change
		Colored or special glass:			
		Weighing over 16 oz. but not over 28 oz. per sq. ft.:			
923.71	1/	Measuring not over 40 united inches (item 542.71).....	1/	1.1¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	No change
923.73	1/	Measuring over 40 but not over 60 united inches (item 542.73).....	1/	1.5¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	No change
923.75	1/	Measuring over 60 but not over 100 united inches (item 542.75).....	1/	1.5¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	No change
923.77	1/	Measuring over 100 united inches (item 542.77).....	1/	1.4¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	No change
		1/ See Appendix statistical headnote 1.			

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

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Amendments and Modifications

PROVISION	PROVISION
Subpt A--Headnote 2 (Lead and Zinc quotas) deleted. Pres. Proc. 3683, Hdnote 2 Oct. 22, 1965, 3 CFR, 1965 Supp., p. 69, effective dates Oct. 22, 1965 and Nov. 21, 1965.	923.75--Article descriptions for items 923.75 and 923.77 amended by deleting "90" and inserting "100" in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 30, Oct. 7, 1965, 70 Stat. 933, 939, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.
922.01--Increased column 1 rates of duty provided in items 922.01 (10% ad val. + 0.35% ad val. for each number), 922.02 (5¢ per lb. + 1% ad val. + 0.35% ad val. for each number), 922.03 (5¢ per lb. + 41.5% ad val.), 922.04 (base rate + 3% ad val.), and 922.05 (base rate + 6% ad val.) for cotton typewriter ribbon cloth terminated and items deleted. Pub. L. 87-794, Sec. 351(c)(1)(B), Oct. 11, 1962, 76 Stat. 900, effective date Oct. 12, 1967.	Increased column 1 rates of duty for items 923.75 (1.9¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.) and 923.77 (2.4¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.) reduced to 1.5¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val. and 1.4¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val., respectively. Pres. Proc. 3762, Jan. 11, 1967, 32 F.R. 361, effective date Jan. 11, 1967.
922.50--Effective period for increased column 1 rate of duty extended to the close of Dec. 31, 1969. Pres. Proc. 3815, Oct. 11, 1967, 32 F.R. 14195.	Effective period for column 1 rates of duty extended to close of Dec. 31, 1969. Pres. Proc. 3815, Oct. 11, 1967, 32 F.R. 14195.
Article description modified by deleting "360.45" and inserting "360.46" in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. 3822 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1967, 32 F.R. 19002, effective date Jan. 1, 1968.	923.92--Increased column 1 rates of duty provided in items 923.92 (1.3¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.), 923.94 (1.6¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.), 923.96 (1.9¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.), 923.98 (2.4¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.), 923.99 (3.5¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.), and 924.00 (22.5% ad val.) for colored or special glass weighing over 28 oz. per sq. ft. and for certain other drawn or blown glass and increased column 2 rate of duty provided in item 923.99 (3.5¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.) terminated and items deleted. Pres. Proc. 3762, Jan. 11, 1967, 32 F.R. 361, effective date Jan. 11, 1967.
923.11--Increased column 1 rates of duty provided in items 923.11 (1.5¢ per lb.), 923.13 (1.6¢ per lb.), 923.21 (1.5¢ per lb.), 923.23 (1.0¢ per lb.), and 923.25 (1.9¢ per lb.) for ordinary glass weighing over 4 oz. but not over 16 oz. per sq. ft. terminated and items deleted. Pres. Proc. 3762, Jan. 11, 1967, 32 F.R. 361, effective date Jan. 11, 1967.	925.01--Absolute quotas provided in items 925.01 and 925.02 for certain lead-bearing ores and materials and zinc-bearing ores and materials terminated and items deleted. Pres. Proc. 3683, Oct. 22, 1965, 3 CFR, 1965 Supp., p. 69, effective date Oct. 22, 1965.
923.31--Heading preceding item 923.31 modified. Pres. Proc. 3762, Jan. 11, 1967, 32 F.R. 361, effective date, Jan. 11, 1967.	925.03--Absolute quotas provided in items 925.03 and 925.04 for certain unwrought lead, lead waste and scrap, unwrought zinc, and zinc waste and scrap terminated and items deleted. Pres. Proc. 3683, Oct. 22, 1965, 3 CFR, 1965 Supp., p. 69, effective date Nov. 21, 1965.
923.31--Increased column 1 rates of duty for items 923.31 (1.3¢ per lb.), 923.33 (1.6¢ per lb.), 923.35 (1.9¢ per lb.), and 923.37 (2.4¢ per lb.) reduced to 1.1¢ per lb., 1.5¢ per lb., 1.5¢ per lb., and 1.4¢ per lb., respectively. Pres. Proc. 3762, Jan. 11, 1967, 32 F.R. 361, effective date Jan. 11, 1967.	927.50--Heading preceding item 927.50 modified; items 927.53 (column 1 and 2 rate--3¢ each + 67.5% ad val.) and 927.52 (column 1 and 2 rate--60% ad val.) deleted and items 927.60, 927.61, and 927.62 and heading immediately preceding item 927.60 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. 3697, Jan. 7, 1966, 3 CFR, 1966 Comp., p. 18, effective date Nov. 1, 1965.
Effective period for column 1 rates of duty extended to the close of Dec. 31, 1969. Pres. Proc. 3815, Oct. 11, 1967, 32 F.R. 14195.	927.61 Rates of duty provided in items 927.60 (column 1--3¢ each + 15% ad val.; column 2--3¢ each + 15% ad val. but not less than 2¢ each + 45% ad val.), 927.61 (column 1--3¢ each + 20% ad val.; column 2--3¢ each + 20% ad val. but not less than 2¢ each + 45% ad val.), and 927.62 (column 1--40% ad val.) for certain stainless steel knives, forks, and spoons terminated and aforementioned items and items 927.50, 927.51, and 927.52 deleted. Pub. L. 87-794, Sec. 351(c)(1)(E), Oct. 11, 1962, 76 Stat. 900, effective date Oct. 12, 1967.
923.42--Increased column 1 rates of duty provided in items 923.42 (1.3¢ per lb.), 923.44 (1.6¢ per lb.), 923.46 (1.9¢ per lb.), 923.48 (2.4¢ per lb.), 923.49 (3.5¢ per lb.), 923.57 (2.2¢ per lb.), and 923.67 (9¢ per lb.) for ordinary glass weighing over 28 oz. per sq. ft. and for colored or special glass weighing over 4 oz. but not over 16 oz. per sq. ft. and increased column 2 rate of duty provided in item 923.49 (5.5¢ per lb.) terminated and items deleted. Pres. Proc. 3762, Jan. 11, 1967, 32 F.R. 361, effective date Jan. 11, 1967.	930.00--Increased column 1 rate of duty provided in item 930.00 (85% ad val.) for clinical thermometers terminated and item deleted. Pres. Proc. 3696, Jan. 7, 1966, 3 CFR, 1966 Comp., p. 16, effective date Jan. 7, 1966.
923.71--Increased column 1 rates of duty for items 923.71 (1.3¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.) and 923.73 (1.6¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.) reduced to 1.1¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val. and 1.5¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val., respectively. Pres. Proc. 3762, Jan. 11, 1967, 32 F.R. 361, effective date Jan. 11, 1967.	
Effective period for column 1 rates of duty extended to the close of Dec. 31, 1969. Pres. Proc. 3815, Oct. 11, 1967, 32 F.R. 14195.	

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Amendments and Modifications:--(con.)

PROVISION

932.10--Increased column 1 rates of duty provided in items
932.11 932.10 (\$1.35 each), 932.11 (\$1.125 each), 932.12
932.12 (\$1.125 each), 932.13 (\$1.05 each), 932.14 (95¢ each),
932.15 932.15 (84¢ each), 932.16 (75¢ each), 932.20 (\$2.50
932.14 each), 932.21 (\$2.025 each), 932.22 (\$2.00 each),
932.15 932.23 (\$1.75 each), 932.24 (\$1.35 each), 932.25
932.16 (\$1.35 each), 932.26 (\$1.25 each), 932.30 (\$2.50 each +
932.20 13.5¢ for each jewel over 7), 932.31 (\$2.025 each +
932.21 13.5¢ for each jewel over 7), 932.32 (\$2.00 each +
932.22 13.5¢ for each jewel over 7), 932.33 (\$1.75 each +
932.23 13.5¢ for each jewel over 7), 932.34 (\$1.35 each +
932.24 13.5¢ for each jewel over 7), 932.35 (\$1.35 each +
932.25 13.5¢ for each jewel over 7), 932.36 (\$1.25 each +
932.26 13.5¢ for each jewel over 7), 932.-- (column 1 base rate
932.30 + 75¢ each), and 933.-- (column 1 base rate + 75¢ each +
932.31 50¢ for each adjustment) for certain watch movements
932.32 terminated and aforementioned items and item 933.--
932.33 deleted. Pres. Proc. 3761, Jan. 11, 1967, 32 F.R. 357,
932.34 effective date Jan. 11, 1967.
932.35
932.36
933.--
934.--
935.--

PROVISION

945.10--Increased column 1 rate of duty provided in item
945.10 (35¢ ad val.) for safety pins terminated
and item deleted. Pres. Proc. 3763, Jan. 28,
1966, 3 CFR, 1966 Comp., p. 25, effective date
Jan. 28, 1966.
945.13--Item 945.13 added. Pres. Proc. 3564, Dec. 4, 1963,
3 CFR, 1959-1963 Comp., p. 318, effective date
Jan. 7, 1964.
945.16--Item 945.16 added. Pres. Proc. 3564, Dec. 4, 1963,
3 CFR, 1959-1963 Comp., p. 318, effective date
Jan. 7, 1964.
Article description modified by deleting "Brandy,
valued over \$9.00 per gallon (provided for in
Items 168.20 and 168.22) and inserting "Brandy
provided for in items 168.20 and 168.22" in
lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. 3822, (Kennedy Round),
Dec. 16, 1967, 32 F.R. 19002, effective date
Jan. 1, 1968.
945.49--Item 945.49 added. Pres. Proc. 3564, Dec. 4, 1963,
3 CFR, 1959-1963 Comp., p. 318, effective date
Jan. 7, 1964.
945.69--Item 945.69 added. Pres. Proc. 3564, Dec. 4, 1963,
3 CFR, 1959-1963 Comp., p. 318, effective date
Jan. 7, 1964.
Article description modified by deleting "692.05"
and inserting "692.02" in lieu thereof.
Pres. Proc. 3822, (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1967,
32 F.R. 19002, effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

Statistical Notes

PROVISION

Effective
date

922.01--See Amendments and Modifications
00--Disc. (transferred to
320.0104-320.0334).....Oct. 12, 1967
922.02--See Amendments and Modifications
00--Disc. (transferred to
320.0104-320.0334).....Oct. 12, 1967
922.03--See Amendments and Modifications
00--Disc. (transferred to
320.0104-320.0334).....Oct. 12, 1967
922.04--See Amendments and Modifications
00--Disc. (transferred to
321.0104-321.0334).....Oct. 12, 1967
922.05--See Amendments and Modifications
00--Disc. (transferred to
322.0104-322.0334).....Oct. 12, 1967

PROVISION

Effective
date

927.50--See Amendments and Modifications
00--Disc. (transferred to 320.0320).....Oct. 12, 1967
00--Disc. (transferred to 320.0320).....do
927.51--See Amendments and Modifications
00--Disc. (transferred to 320.1120).....Oct. 12, 1967
00--Disc. (transferred to 320.1120).....do
927.52--See Amendments and Modifications
00--Disc. (transferred to 320.1120).....Oct. 12, 1967
927.53--See Amendments and Modifications
00--Disc. (transferred to 327.0100).....Nov. 1, 1965
00--Disc. (transferred to 327.0100).....do
00--Disc. (transferred to 327.0360).....do
00--Disc. (transferred to 327.0360).....do

922.50--See Amendments and Modifications
00--Etab. (temporarily transferred from
360.4540).....Sept. 1, 1964
Disc. (transferred to 360.4600).....Jan. 1, 1968

APPENDIX B

VALUE OF U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION, 1967

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

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

TSUS item 1/ (1967)	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount	Percent	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
	in 1967	change from 1966						
Floor coverings, pile, handmade (p. 7)								
360.05	4	-98	Japan	3	Bolivia	1	Peru	2/
360.10	226	+163	India	156	Iran	29	Pakistan	22
360.15	14,085	-1	Iran	8,257	India	2,956	Pakistan	829
Floor coverings, pile, machine-woven and machine-knitted (p. 13)								
360.20	2	-75	Japan	2	-	-	-	-
360.25	1,049	-13	Belgium	957	Italy	79	France	13
360.30	24	-8	Belgium	21	Italy	3	-	-
360.35	823	-7	India	805	Netherlands	7	Japan	5
360.36	73	+78	Belgium	71	India	1	Haiti	2/
360.40	33	-8	U.K.	32	India	1	Belgium	2/
360.45	1,121	+27	Denmark	421	U.K.	273	Netherlands	94
361.90(pt.)	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-
922.50	3,922	+21	Belgium	2,908	Italy	503	U.K.	266
Floor coverings, pile, pre-existing base (p. 23)								
360.65	868	-51	Japan	831	Korea. Rep.	18	Yugoslavia	4
360.70	1,314	-11	Japan	630	Hong Kong	334	Portugal	96
360.75	1,133	+8	Japan	1,034	Korea. Rep.	85	Hong Kong	7
360.80	191	+14	Japan	171	Canada	9	Korea. Rep.	4
361.90(pt.) 4/	1,618	-27	Canada	1,618	-	-	-	-
Floor coverings, of braids and other materials, not woven (p. 31)								
361.05	382	-36	Japan	305	India	22	Haiti	16
361.07	1,585	-67	Japan	1,417	Portugal	164	India	3
361.10	3	-93	Japan	1	Spain	1	W. Germany	2/
361.15	14,525	-16	Japan	14,197	Phil. Rep.	154	Korea. Rep.	76
Floor coverings not specially provided for (p. 37)								
361.42	27	-23	Japan	16	India	7	Mexico	2
361.44	707	-22	Iran	244	India	102	Poland	56
361.46	65	-66	India	37	W. Germany	10	Denmark	8
361.48	200	-54	Denmark	60	Spain	43	W. Germany	20
361.50	3	5/	India	3	-	-	-	-
361.52	457	-18	India	208	Netherlands	92	W. Germany	71
361.53	9	+29	Belgium	4	India	3	U.K.	1
361.54	99	+16	Mexico	75	India	9	Turkey	4
361.56	1,137	+59	Canada	372	Japan	298	Netherlands	196
Floor covering underlays (p. 43)								
361.80	6/	6/	-	-	-	-	-	-
361.85	4	7/	Canada	4	-	-	-	-
361.90(pt.)	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bedding (p. 47)								
363.01	228	+5	Hong Kong	101	Madeira	54	Phil. Rep.	38
363.02	17	+2	Madeira	11	U.K.	2	Japan	2
363.05	123	+48	Italy	55	Haiti	22	U.K.	18
363.10	241	+6	U.K.	157	Belgium	32	Italy	18
363.15	8	+96	Italy	3	U.K.	3	Netherlands	1
363.20	526	+19	Italy	267	Japan	207	Spain	48
363.25	734	+28	Italy	285	Spain	266	Japan	127
363.30	8,881	-5	Japan	4,549	India	1,821	Hong Kong	862
363.35	85	-9	U.K.	57	France	27	Ireland	1
363.40	47	-31	Italy	44	India	3	-	-
363.45	207	+39	U.K.	121	Spain	38	W. Germany	32
363.50	325	+39	India	307	Iran	13	Pakistan	5
363.51	788	+56	India	313	Japan	178	Belgium	114
363.55	1,051	+30	Italy	636	Japan	174	Poland	145

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

TSUS item 1/ (1967)	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount	Percent						
	in 1967	change from 1966	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
Bedding (p. 47)--Continued								
363.60	837	-36	Japan	766	W. Germany	43	Italy	8
363.65	716	-6	U.K.	446	Italy	99	Belgium	87
363.70	3	+43	U.K.	2	Spain	1	-	-
363.75	10	+3	Italy	6	U.K.	1	Greece	1
363.80	8/	-100	-	-	-	-	-	-
363.85	160	+88	Japan	117	Belgium	18	U.K.	6
363.90	2/	-96	Peru	2/	-	-	-	-
Tapestries (p. 61)								
364.05	416	-4	France	190	Israel	50	Yugoslavia	33
364.11	18	-33	Belgium	11	France	1	Norway	1
364.12	1,255	+09	Italy	1,182	Belgium	47	France	22
364.15	654	+16	Taiwan	274	Hong Kong	114	Japan	79
364.20	18	+53	Japan	17	2/	-	-	-
364.22	394	+36	Madeira	139	Portugal	105	Hong Kong	41
364.25	2/	-90	Japan	2/	-	-	-	-
364.30	1	-79	Belgium	2/	W. Germany	2/	-	-
364.35	2	-56	France	2	-	-	-	-
Towels of vegetable fibers (p. 67)								
365.70	94	-57	Poland	24	Czech.	18	Switzerland	2/
365.78 20	1	-78	Hong Kong	1	-	-	-	-
365.82(pt.)	9/	9/	-	-	-	-	-	-
366.18	1,150	+37	Hong Kong	556	Japan	245	India	163
366.21	1,670	+132	Hong Kong	953	Japan	629	Belgium	72
366.24	236	-4	Netherlands	79	Japan	45	Spain	43
366.27	3,664	+12	Hong Kong	2,253	Singapore	531	Belgium	154
366.30	533	+90	Poland	354	Czech.	128	U.K.	45
366.33	1	-80	Ireland	1	-	-	-	-
366.36	242	-16	U.K.	219	Ireland	10	France	8
366.39	10	+127	U.K.	11	Switzerland	2	Finland	2/
Furnishings not elsewhere covered (p. 75)								
365.77	224	-22	Switzerland	168	Denmark	7	Netherlands	6
365.78 30	479	-13	Japan	198	Austria	118	Madeira	49
365.80	2	-50	Czech.	1	Madeira	1	-	-
365.82(pt.)	1,409	-7	Azores	609	Madeira	455	Portugal	144
365.85	1,181	-15	Japan	376	Korea. Rep.	348	France	286
366.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
366.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
366.09	451	-91	Sweden	2/	-	-	-	-
366.12	1	-97	Haiti	1	Denmark	1	-	-
366.15	186	-42	Belgium	180	India	1	Sweden	1
366.42	3,317	-24	Japan	2,023	Belgium	680	Italy	244
366.45	5	-7	India	3	Iran	1	Israel	1/
366.46	123	+15	Korea. Rep.	31	Brazil	25	Hong Kong	12
366.47	1,503	+3	Hong Kong	587	Korea. Rep.	322	Pakistan	220
366.48	1,645	-19	U.K.	1,234	Ireland	302	Czech.	72
366.51	1,074	+2	U.K.	465	Belgium	178	Poland	147
366.54	691	-9	U.K.	403	Ireland	104	Belgium	53
366.57	6/	6/	-	-	-	-	-	-
366.60	241	+113	Japan	233	India	6	Italy	2
366.63	66	-21	Japan	66	-	-	-	-
366.65	254	+172	Japan	94	Hong Kong	84	Belgium	40
366.69	139	+39	Japan	77	Korea. Rep.	44	Taiwan	10
366.72	1	10/	Belgium	1	-	-	-	-
366.75	3	10/	Belgium	3	-	-	-	-
366.77	98	+258	Belgium	49	Japan	31	Thailand	6

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

TSUS item 1/ (1967)	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount	Percent	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
	in 1967	change from 1966						
Furnishings not elsewhere covered (p. 75)--Continued								
366.79	371	+3	Japan	219	Hong Kong	91	Taiwan	19
366.81	27	-64	U.K.	24	W. Germany	3	-	-
366.84	1,179	+27	Phil. Rep.	727	U.K.	110	Poland	59
367.05	6/	6/	-	-	-	-	-	-
367.10	5/	5/	-	-	-	-	-	-
367.15	10	-52	Japan	9	Mexico	1	-	-
367.20	6/	6/	-	-	-	-	-	-
367.25	1	-79	W. Germany	1	-	-	-	-
367.30	2	-85	U.S.S.R.	1	Italy	2/	Norway	2/
367.35	6/	6/	-	-	-	-	-	-
367.40	8/	-100	-	-	-	-	-	-
367.45	9	-10	Japan	3	Hong Kong	3	France	2
367.50	16	-29	Japan	14	Italy	1	France	2/
367.55	10	+87	Belgium	4	W. Germany	1	France	1
367.59	6/	6/	-	-	-	-	-	-
367.60	632	-34	Japan	460	Italy	55	Korea. Rep.	47
367.65	84	-15	Italy	54	Japan	28	Phil. Rep.	1
Handkerchiefs (p. 89)								
370.04	78	-46	Switzerland	29	Phil. Rep.	21	Japan	12
370.08	2,493	-3	Switzerland	1,610	Hong Kong	548	Japan	163
370.12	446	-21	Hong Kong	358	Switzerland	29	Japan	18
370.16	694	-12	Phil. Rep.	651	Madeira	31	Switzerland	4
370.17	1,411	+4	Madeira	1,015	Phil. Rep.	258	Portugal	53
370.19	12	+721	Madeira	9	Hong Kong	2	U.K.	1
370.20	518	-20	Madeira	465	Portugal	39	Japan	6
370.24	2/	10/	-	-	-	-	-	-
370.28	8	-77	Switzerland	8	-	-	-	-
370.32	5	-67	Switzerland	5	-	-	-	-
370.36	120	-57	Japan	120	-	-	-	-
370.40	74	-35	Switzerland	74	-	-	-	-
370.44	102	+05	Switzerland	101	France	1	-	-
370.48	46	-42	Japan	27	Taiwan	15	Phil. Rep.	1
370.52	1,755	+14	Phil. Rep.	1,753	U.K.	1	Japan	1
370.56	25	+23	Switzerland	11	Phil. Rep.	11	Japan	1
370.60	609	+24	Japan	489	Taiwan	53	Korea. Rep.	32
370.64	410	-48	Phil. Rep.	385	Switzerland	7	Japan	7
370.68	448	+13	Phil. Rep.	342	Japan	61	Switzerland	24
370.72	472	-34	U.K.	448	Switzerland	15	France	5
370.76	734	+16	Phil. Rep.	699	France	16	U.K.	6
370.80	279	-25	U.K.	261	Ireland	12	Switzerland	5
370.84	2,808	-27	Japan	1,406	Italy	1,319	U.K.	29
370.88	628	-3	Japan	583	Phil. Rep.	22	Italy	21
370.92	2	-15	Japan	1	India	2/	-	-
Mufflers, scarves, shawls, and veils (p. 99)								
372.05	1,127	+7	France	788	Spain	207	Japan	76
372.10	1,496	+3	Japan	660	U.K.	279	W. Germany	208
372.15	67	-20	Japan	28	Phil. Rep.	11	Italy	8
372.20	19	7/	W. Germany	16	U.K.	3	-	-
372.25	4	+100	W. Germany	2	U.K.	1	Spain	2/
372.30	21	-9	U.K.	8	Japan	3	Italy	3
372.35	274	-7	U.K.	177	Japan	41	Switzerland	20
372.40	40	-44	Japan	26	U.K.	5	France	4
372.45	820	-26	Japan	568	U.K.	135	Switzerland	44
372.50	2	+100	Italy	1	India	2/	-	-
372.55	10	+900	Japan	8	Canada	1	Italy	1
372.60	2,059	+51	Japan	971	Italy	573	France	316

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

Country and therefore excludes U.S. import duties, freight, and transportation insurance)									
TSUS item 1/ (1967)	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier		
	Amount	Percent	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value	
	in 1967	change from 1966							
Mufflers, scarves, shawls, and veils (p. 99)--Continued									
372.65	3,791	-18	Japan	3,229	Italy	235	U.K.		94
372.70	48	-14	Japan	26	U.K.	11	Belgium		8
372.75	6,258	-12	Japan	5,794	Italy	330	Belgium		49
372.80	23	-12	India	22	Japan	1	-		
Neckties (p. 105)									
373.05	15	+14	U.K.	8	Japan	2	France		2
373.10	15	-40	Japan	5	U.K.	3	Korea. Rep.		2
373.15	11	-92	U.K.	128	Italy	9	Ireland		3
373.20	24	+44	Korea. Rep.	11	U.K.	9	Italy		3
373.22	952	+2	Italy	618	U.K.	145	France		84
373.25	2	10/	Italy	1	U.K.	1	-		-
373.27	38	+118	Taiwan	10	Japan	8	U.K.		7
373.30	2	+109	Hong Kong	2	Taiwan	2/	-		-
Hosiery (p. 111)									
374.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
374.10	65	-24	France	35	Spain	29	U.K.		2/
374.15	5	+150	Spain	5	-	-	-		-
374.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
374.25	4	-43	U.K.	2/	Austria	2/	-		-
374.30	11	+83	U.K.	9	Switzerland	1	Norway		2/
374.35	361	+228	Korea. Rep.	152	W. Germany	130	U.K.		20
374.40	69	-37	Spain	28	France	24	U.K.		8
374.45	8	-11	Switzerland	3	Spain	2	W. Germany		1
374.50	1,634	-32	U.K.	1,364	Norway	85	W. Germany		68
374.55	5	-75	Italy	3	France	2	Switzerland		2/
374.60	1,509	+26	Yugoslavia	467	Korea. Rep.	302	France		175
374.65	3	-63	U.K.	3	Sweden	2/	-		-
Garters, garter belts, and suspenders (p. 121)									
376.04	128	+9	Japan	111	Costa Rica	7	Canada		4
376.08	8/	-100	-	-	-	-	-		-
376.12	2/	-44	France	2/	-	-	-		-
376.16	35	-2	Japan	17	U.K.	8	France		7
376.20	2	+184	Hong Kong	1	Japan	1	France		2/
Brassieres, girdles, and allied garments (p. 129)									
376.24	8,140	+27	Phil. Rep.	4,729	Jamaica	2,596	Hong Kong		217
376.28	4,592	+11	Hong Kong	1,741	Phil. Rep.	1,665	Jamaica		381
Rainwear and other garments, in part of rubber or plastics (p. 139)									
376.54	3,303	+9	Japan	3,173	Belgium	73	Hong Kong		18
376.56	1,339	+31	Japan	794	Hong Kong	289	Canada		217
Underwear (p. 145)									
378.05	694	+23	Phil. Rep.	497	Korea. Rep.	73	Italy		28
378.10	456	+114	Spain	358	Hong Kong	56	Norway		14
378.15	108	+23	Switzerland	40	France	34	Denmark		23
378.20	375	-36	Taiwan	270	Jamaica	90	Hong Kong		7
378.25	5	-4	Canada	4	U.K.	3	Switzerland		2
378.30	6/	6/	-	-	-	-	-		-
378.35	144	-1	Norway	50	Canada	45	U.K.		34
378.40	6/	6/	-	-	-	-	-		-
378.45	6/	6/	-	-	-	-	-		-
378.50	14	+4	U.K.	10	France	3	Switzerland		2/
378.55	2/	-37	France	2/	-	-	-		-
378.60	134	+9	Taiwan	42	Hong Kong	38	U.K.		19
378.65	22	-3	France	8	Hong Kong	8	U.K.		3
378.70	6/	6/	-	-	-	-	-		-

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

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

TSUS item 1/ (1967)	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount	Percent	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
	in 1967	change from 1966						
Knit outerwear (p. 159)								
380.03 01	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
through	744	-1	Taiwan	389	Italy	132	Hong Kong	122
380.03 49	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
380.06	11,137	-44	Hong Kong	3,269	Italy	1,609	Japan	1,414
380.45	54	-8	Italy	47	France	6	U.K.	1
380.57	6,128	+11	Hong Kong	3,096	Italy	1,955	Taiwan	406
380.60	30,721	+38	Italy	16,851	U.K.	7,204	Austria	2,098
380.72	22	+195	Italy	13	Switzerland	4	U.K.	2
380.81	14,419	+13	Korea. Rep.	5,313	Hong Kong	3,686	Italy	2,844
380.90(pt.)	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-
382.03 01	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
through	23,944	-1	Hong Kong	9,723	Taiwan	4,447	Japan	3,136
382.03 53	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
382.06	13,455	+16	Japan	4,192	Hong Kong	1,883	Italy	814
382.39	32	-54	Italy	21	France	5	Ireland	2
382.48	316	-11	Italy	211	France	31	U.K.	19
382.54	20,640	-19	Hong Kong	13,857	Italy	4,795	Japan	757
382.57	73,382	-5	Italy	38,313	Hong Kong	17,877	U.K.	3,500
382.69	1,057	+6	Italy	990	France	48	Switzerland	7
382.78	56,370	+69	Japan	25,540	Korea. Rep.	9,080	Hong Kong	8,755
382.87(pt.)	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raincoats, not knit, except rubber or plastics (p. 183)								
380.03 50	1	-87	U.K.	1	-	-	-	-
79	8/	-100	-	-	-	-	-	-
380.03(pt.)	1	-89	U.K.	1	-	-	-	-
380.09 10	2	+505	Hong Kong	2	-	-	-	-
20	224	+20	Japan	131	Israel	25	Hong Kong	23
380.09(pt.)	225	+21	Japan	131	Israel	25	Hong Kong	25
380.12 10	130	+168	Spain	73	Canada	40	Belgium	3
20	7,668	+7	Japan	1,737	Italy	802	Israel	772
380.12(pt.)	7,798	+8	Japan	1,739	Italy	803	Israel	780
380.51(pt.)	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-
380.60(pt.)	9/	9/	-	-	-	-	-	-
380.63(pt.)	9/	9/	-	-	-	-	-	-
380.75(pt.)	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-
380.84 10	510	+430	Japan	201	Hong Kong	95	Italy	63
380.90(pt.)	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-
382.03 60	3	+106	Canada	1	W. Germany	1	U.K.	2/
86	5	+525	Hong Kong	4	Belgium	2/	Canada	2/
382.03(pt.)	9	+247	Hong Kong	4	Canada	2	W. Germany	1
382.09 02	5	-67	Japan	5	-	-	-	-
04	6/	6/	-	-	-	-	-	-
06	154	-42	Japan	83	Taiwan	43	Hong Kong	26
08	25	+254	Japan	25	-	-	-	-
10	2	-74	Japan	2	-	-	-	-
12	456	+156	Japan	259	Hong Kong	167	Belgium	14
382.09(pt.)	642	+42	Japan	374	Hong Kong	194	Taiwan	45
382.12 02	142	+779	Mexico	121	Japan	16	Sweden	4
04	9	-57	Israel	5	Italy	3	Spain	1
06	2,593	+2	Japan	837	Belgium	418	Canada	197
08	34	+101	Japan	30	Mexico	5	-	-
10	3	+29	Hong Kong	2	Sweden	1	-	-
12	411	+48	Japan	233	Hong Kong	76	Belgium	42
382.12(pt.)	3,192	+11	Japan	1,115	Belgium	459	Hong Kong	272
382.42(pt.)	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-
382.60(pt.)	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-
382.63(pt.)	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-
382.72(pt.)	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

TSUS item 1/ (1967)	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount	Percent	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
	in 1967	change from 1966						
Raincoats, not knit, except rubber or plastics (p. 183)--Continued								
382.81 06	470	+116	Hong Kong	136	Switzerland	69	France	60
382.87(pt.)	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robes and dressing gowns, not knit (p. 193)								
380.03 53	2	10/	Hong Kong	1	Japan	1	-	-
69	2/	-53	Japan	2/	-	-	-	-
85	10	-50	Hong Kong	7	Japan	4	-	-
380.03(pt.)	13	-39	Hong Kong	8	Japan	5	-	-
380.51 90(pt.)	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-
380.63 30	82	-43	Korea. Rep.	54	Japan	23	U.K.	5
380.66 30	224	-12	U.K.	190	Italy	15	Ireland	9
380.75(pt.)	2/	9/	-	-	-	-	-	-
380.84 25	88	-28	Japan	57	Taiwan	13	U.K.	8
380.90(pt.)	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-
382.03 69	73	+115	Hong Kong	31	Taiwan	15	Japan	10
81	28	+130	Hong Kong	28	-	-	-	-
90	478	+37	Taiwan	208	Japan	103	Phil. Rep.	77
382.03(pt.)	579	+46	Taiwan	223	Japan	112	Phil. Rep.	85
382.15	2,470	+38	Hong Kong	1,135	Japan	672	Jamaica	288
382.18	544	+211	Japan	367	Hong Kong	50	Belgium	43
382.42(pt.)	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-
382.60 30	6/	6/	-	-	-	-	-	-
382.63 30	78	+200	U.K.	26	Ireland	20	France	11
382.72 60	229	-25	Hong Kong	196	Japan	20	France	5
382.81 16	515	+58	Hong Kong	247	Japan	174	Phil. Rep.	80
382.87(pt.)	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shirts, not knit, men's, boys', and infants' (p. 205)								
380.03 57	4	-41	U.K.	2	Hong Kong	1	France	1
58	5	10/	U.K.	5	-	-	-	-
59	5	-77	Taiwan	4	Mexico	2/	-	-
70	6/	6/	-	-	-	-	-	-
89	44	-60	Taiwan	28	Korea. Rep.	15	-	-
90	1	-83	U.K.	1	-	-	-	-
91	319	+36	Taiwan	289	Korea. Rep.	19	Hong Kong	5
380.03(pt.)	377	+2	Taiwan	321	Korea. Rep.	34	U.K.	7
380.27	22,302	-25	Japan	8,250	Hong Kong	7,077	Jamaica	2,145
380.51(pt.)	2/	2/	-	-	-	-	-	-
380.63 40	1,973	-45	Japan	1,074	Korea. Rep.	354	Taiwan	272
380.66 40	1,336	+93	Japan	996	U.K.	186	Hong Kong	106
380.75(pt.)	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-
380.84 35	21,556	+103	Hong Kong	11,860	Japan	5,068	Korea. Rep.	2,741
40	39	+100	Hong Kong	29	Korea. Rep.	6	Japan	5
45	11,690	+128	Hong Kong	4,543	Japan	4,203	Korea. Rep.	1,383
380.84(pt.)	33,285	+111	Hong Kong	16,431	Japan	9,276	Korea. Rep.	4,130
380.90(pt.)	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-
382.03 97	10	-86	Taiwan	7	Phil. Rep.	4	-	-
98	46	+86	Taiwan	25	Phil. Rep.	8	Madeira	7
382.03(pt.)	57	-42	Taiwan	32	Phil. Rep.	12	Madeira	7
382.33 68	1,021	+5	Japan	349	Hong Kong	325	Jamaica	179
70	205	+54	Japan	109	Hong Kong	39	Taiwan	22
382.33(pt.)	1,227	+11	Japan	459	Hong Kong	364	Jamaica	179
382.42(pt.)	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-
382.60(pt.)	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-
382.63(pt.)	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-
382.72(pt.)	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-
382.81(pt.)	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-
382.87(pt.)	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

TSUS item 1/ (1967)	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount	Percent	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
	in 1967	change from 1966						
Trousers and outer shorts, not knit, men's and boys' (p. 219)								
380.03 60	29	+281	Taiwan	20	Korea. Rep.	9	Hong Kong	1
74	6/	6/	-	-	-	-	-	-
95	2,258	+40	Taiwan	1,317	Korea. Rep.	902	Japan	27
380.03(pt.)	2,287	+41	Taiwan	1,337	Korea. Rep.	910	Japan	27
380.39 22	543	-55	Hong Kong	387	Japan	69	Taiwan	45
25	4,687	+27	Hong Kong	3,454	Japan	835	Taiwan	173
27	1,341	+114	Japan	770	Hong Kong	455	W. Germany	57
29	4,525	+15	Hong Kong	2,364	Japan	1,196	Taiwan	502
32	252	-63	Hong Kong	112	Japan	86	Taiwan	31
35	4,706	+14	Hong Kong	2,106	Japan	1,322	Singapore	656
37	2,385	+73	Japan	1,118	Hong Kong	862	Korea. Rep.	195
39	5,241	+89	Hong Kong	2,670	Japan	1,595	Taiwan	369
380.39(pt.)	23,680	+35	Hong Kong	12,409	Japan	5,874	Taiwan	1,425
380.51 60	765	-51	Korea. Rep.	495	Japan	251	U.K.	12
380.63 60	110	+45	Yugoslavia	42	Italy	31	Japan	17
380.66 60	4,700	+8	Japan	1,195	Israel	1,148	Italy	661
380.75(pt.)	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-
380.84 55	2,528	+68	Jamaica	832	Japan	777	Hong Kong	351
380.90(pt.)	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suits and coats, not knit, men's and boys' (p. 233)								
380.03 51	1	10/	Taiwan	1	Austria	2/	-	-
52	13	-54	Japan	9	Hong Kong	2	U.K.	1
66	1	-76	U.K.	2/	Italy	2/	-	-
68	4	-11	U.K.	2	Hungary	2	Nepal	2/
72	4	+854	U.K.	3	Mexico	2/	Canada	2/
80	2	-76	Taiwan	2	Hong Kong	1	-	-
83	7	-66	Japan	4	W. Germany	1	Canada	1
93	48	+19	Taiwan	44	U.K.	2	Canada	1
380.03(pt.)	78	-25	Taiwan	46	Japan	13	U.K.	8
380.09 40	30	-68	Japan	30	-	-	-	-
60	281	-64	Japan	144	Hong Kong	84	Taiwan	25
80	263	+53	Japan	237	Hong Kong	15	Taiwan	11
90	5,030	+47	Japan	4,019	Korea. Rep.	386	Hong Kong	385
380.09(pt.)	5,604	+25	Japan	4,430	Hong Kong	484	Korea. Rep.	386
380.12 40	733	+164	Japan	318	Austria	204	Canada	101
60	1,770	+34	Spain	844	Japan	313	Switzerland	190
80	799	+42	Japan	498	Spain	163	W. Germany	29
90	3,988	+34	Canada	1,144	U.K.	523	Japan	512
380.12(pt.)	7,290	+42	Japan	1,641	Spain	1,284	Canada	1,257
380.39(pt.)	9/	9/	-	-	-	-	-	-
380.51 20	86	+225	Japan	44	Hong Kong	31	U.K.	10
40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
380.51(pt.)	86	+225	Japan	44	Hong Kong	31	U.K.	10
380.63 10	108	+94	Japan	64	Austria	26	U.K.	7
20	687	-25	W. Germany	210	Austria	210	Italy	129
50	31	7/	Japan	22	U.K.	9	-	-
380.63(pt.)	825	-15	Austria	236	W. Germany	212	Italy	131
380.66 10	1,187	+92	Japan	281	Ireland	249	Hong Kong	149
20	2,878	+7	Ireland	1,014	Italy	758	Austria	485
50	5,381	+27	Japan	2,403	Hong Kong	1,624	Italy	592
380.66(pt.)	9,446	+25	Japan	2,748	Hong Kong	1,792	Italy	1,484
380.75(pt.)	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-
380.84 15	178	+95	Japan	96	Taiwan	23	W. Germany	11
20	1,683	+77	Japan	1,124	W. Germany	124	Norway	89
50	119	-44	Japan	37	France	37	U.K.	15
380.84(pt.)	1,980	+58	Japan	1,257	W. Germany	145	Norway	96
380.90(pt.)	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

TSUS item 1/ (1967)	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount	Percent	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
	in 1967	change from 1966						
Suits, coats, skirts, and jackets, not knit, women's, girls', and infants' (p. 251)								
382.03 61	3	-25	Canada	2	France	2/	Greece	2/
62	10	-73	Mexico	2	Switzerland	2	Japan	2
72	3	-66	Italy	1	Mexico	1	Portugal	1
73	2	+359	U.K.	2	-	-	-	-
80	114	-18	Hong Kong	42	W. Germany	40	France	9
82	51	+97	U.K.	23	Canada	8	Hong Kong	6
87	126	+37	Taiwan	65	Hong Kong	19	Phil. Rep.	15
93	13	-60	Taiwan	6	Hong Kong	4	Spain	1
94	50	-38	Taiwan	29	Hong Kong	16	France	4
382.03(pt.)	372	-12	Taiwan	100	Hong Kong	88	W. Germany	40
382.09 14	32	+28	Japan	16	Mexico	7	Macao	5
16	8/	-100	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	226	+71	Japan	138	Hong Kong	34	Yugoslavia	29
20	190	+7	Japan	133	Hong Kong	52	Phil. Rep.	2
22	2	-27	Phil. Rep.	2	-	-	-	-
24	5,069	+201	Japan	4,018	Nansei Is.	752	Hong Kong	176
382.09(pt.)	5,520	+173	Japan	4,305	Nansei Is.	758	Hong Kong	261
382.12 14	593	7/	Mexico	244	Canada	154	Japan	115
16	25	7/	Canada	18	Belgium	3	Japan	2
18	1,839	7/	Canada	1,121	Hong Kong	169	Belgium	134
20	492	+176	Japan	222	Italy	96	U.K.	57
22	37	7/	Korea. Rep.	15	Japan	14	Italy	7
24	1,188	39	Israel	177	Japan	176	Belgium	162
382.12(pt.)	4,175	+107	Canada	1,424	Japan	570	Belgium	435
382.33 34	41	+116	Japan	35	Israel	5	France	1
36	115	7/	Hong Kong	107	Japan	8	-	-
38	14	+66	Italy	11	Canada	3	Switzerland	2/
40	12	+943	Hong Kong	11	U.K.	2/	-	-
42	1,064	+161	Japan	581	Nansei Is.	220	Belgium	71
44	108	+148	Japan	64	Nansei Is.	22	Hong Kong	20
382.33(pt.)	1,354	+178	Japan	693	Nansei Is.	242	Hong Kong	164
382.42(pt.)	9/	9/	-	-	-	-	-	-
382.60 15	1,159	-46	France	413	Austria	366	W. Germany	257
20	1,050	+7	W. Germany	616	Italy	246	Austria	79
35	390	+55	Japan	332	Hong Kong	54	U.K.	2
40	22	-49	France	12	Mexico	8	U.K.	3
382.60(pt.)	2,621	-23	W. Germany	873	Austria	445	France	430
382.63 15	2,588	-18	U.K.	822	France	358	Italy	336
20	1,754	+5	U.K.	398	France	268	Italy	275
35	842	+28	U.K.	579	Ireland	75	France	57
40	1,369	-9	France	342	U.K.	287	Ireland	234
382.63(pt.)	6,553	-6	U.K.	2,085	France	1,026	Italy	792
382.72(pt.)	9/	9/	-	-	-	-	-	-
382.81 08	306	-9	Japan	164	France	54	Canada	23
10	1,333	+38	Japan	707	W. Germany	182	France	117
22	62	-20	U.K.	21	Hong Kong	16	Spain	8
24	13	+44	Spain	4	Venezuela	4	Italy	3
26	326	-38	Hong Kong	218	Mexico	25	U.K.	23
382.81(pt.)	2,040	+6	Japan	877	W. Germany	238	France	187
382.87(pt.)	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

TSUS item 1/ (1967)	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount	Percent	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
	in 1967	change from 1966						
Blouses, not knit (p. 261)								
382.03 54	329	-27	Japan	313	Hong Kong	14	Switzerland	1
55	3	-90	Japan	3	-	-	-	-
56	64	-70	Mexico	29	Japan	12	Spain	11
57	14	-66	Japan	4	Phil. Rep.	4	Hong Kong	3
58	7	+87	Japan	4	Hong Kong	2	Mexico	1
59	25	-48	Italy	12	Taiwan	5	Switzerland	5
79	11	-78	Hong Kong	8	Japan	2	-	-
85	1,003	-30	Japan	672	Hong Kong	156	Taiwan	139
382.03(pt.)	1,455	-36	Japan	1,009	Hong Kong	183	Taiwan	148
382.33 02	4,934	-28	Japan	3,418	Hong Kong	1,320	Jamaica	120
04	1,950	-5	Hong Kong	879	Japan	852	Taiwan	122
06	279	-78	Japan	176	Hong Kong	57	Jamaica	21
08	210	-54	Japan	102	Hong Kong	63	Taiwan	29
10	3,884	-32	Japan	2,510	Hong Kong	990	Israel	101
12	904	-22	Japan	431	Hong Kong	274	Taiwan	181
382.33(pt.)	12,161	-31	Japan	7,488	Hong Kong	3,583	Taiwan	353
382.42(pt.)	9/	9/	-	-	-	-	-	-
382.60 10	13	-10	U. K.	12	Italy	1	-	-
382.63 10	68	+20	Ireland	28	Italy	15	Austria	12
382.72 20	236	-46	Italy	128	Hong Kong	36	Japan	30
382.81 02	2,386	-6	Hong Kong	895	Japan	686	Macao	559
04	648	+29	Japan	311	Macao	132	Korea. Rep.	113
382.81(pt.)	3,034	5/	Japan	997	Hong Kong	967	Macao	691
382.87(pt.)	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dresses, not knit (p. 271)								
382.03 63	1	-93	U.K.	2/	Switzerland	2/	-	-
64	2	-46	Hong Kong	1	Switzerland	2/	-	-
65	362	+25	Mexico	98	Hong Kong	92	Italy	59
66	13	+157	Phil. Rep.	10	Spain	1	Italy	1
67	6	-58	Switzerland	4	Phil. Rep.	1	France	2/
68	1,419	-19	Phil. Rep.	1,134	Spain	113	Switzerland	49
88	1,632	-1	Hong Kong	1,299	Mexico	121	France	47
89	610	+80	Phil. Rep.	436	Taiwan	99	Hong Kong	28
382.03(pt.)	4,045	5/	Phil. Rep.	1,590	Hong Kong	1,447	Mexico	220
382.33 14	82	+234	Italy	63	Nansei Is.	10	France	4
24	336	+53	Hong Kong	188	Taiwan	49	Jamaica	33
382.33(pt.)	418	+72	Hong Kong	192	Italy	66	Taiwan	49
382.42(pt.)	9/	9/	-	-	-	-	-	-
382.60 25	10	+16	Hong Kong	5	Mexico	4	U.K.	2/
382.63 25	1,817	+23	France	600	U.K.	286	Ireland	257
382.72 40	1,766	-11	Hong Kong	739	France	382	Italy	301
382.81 12	1,829	+3	Hong Kong	579	Japan	356	Mexico	264
14	28	+35	Taiwan	9	Phil. Rep.	8	Japan	2
382.81(pt.)	1,857	+3	Hong Kong	589	Japan	358	Mexico	264
382.87(pt.)	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wearing apparel, not knit, not elsewhere covered (p. 283)								
380.03 54	9	+144	Taiwan	5	Hong Kong	2	U.K.	1
55	2	+34	Taiwan	2	-	-	-	-
56	6	+66	U.K.	4	Taiwan	2	France	2/
61	3	+2	Mexico	3	-	-	-	-
63	15	-12	Japan	8	Mexico	3	Spain	1
64	2	-63	Taiwan	1	U.K.	2/	Mexico	2/
76	5	-34	Hong Kong	2	U.K.	1	Mexico	1
78	8	0	Italy	2	Hong Kong	1	France	1
87	108	+53	Taiwan	104	Hong Kong	2	Japan	2
96	69	+15	Taiwan	45	Mexico	12	Hong Kong	3
98	25	+125	Taiwan	18	Mexico	3	Hong Kong	1
380.03(pt.)	252	+35	Taiwan	177	Mexico	23	Hong Kong	12

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

TSUS item 1/ (1967)	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount in 1967	Percent change from 1966	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
Wearing apparel, not knit, not elsewhere covered (p. 283)--Continued								
380.21	4,638	+12	Hong Kong	2,729	Phil. Rep.	717	Japan	340
380.24	480	-48	Hong Kong	308	U.K.	121	Japan	41
380.30	50	+50	U.K.	29	Taiwan	14	France	2
380.33	116	+80	Japan	111	Hong Kong	4	France	1
380.36	256	-6	France	111	Hong Kong	92	U.K.	23
380.39 09	6	-73	Japan	3	U.K.	2	Italy	1
12	34	-52	Japan	24	Italy	3	Taiwan	3
92	24	-66	Japan	15	Nansei Is.	10	Hong Kong	2
93	256	-38	Hong Kong	230	Japan	26	-	-
95	2,849	+41	Japan	1,642	Hong Kong	806	Br. Honduras	198
380.39(pt.)	3,170	-7	Japan	1,710	Hong Kong	1,041	Br. Honduras	198
380.48	7	-685	Italy	6	U.K.	27	-	-
380.51 90	530	-59	Jamaica	184	Singapore	141	Hong Kong	89
380.63 90	26	-26	U.K.	7	Italy	7	W. Germany	4
380.66 90	171	+7	U.K.	97	Italy	21	Austria	18
380.75(pt.)	337	+22	Italy	124	Hong Kong	52	U.K.	44
380.84 30	105	-19	Taiwan	30	Hong Kong	29	Malaysia	21
90	249	+31	Br. Honduras	126	Japan	47	Canada	31
380.84(pt.)	354	+10	Br. Honduras	126	Japan	61	Hong Kong	33
380.90(pt.)	29	+62	Japan	15	Canada	8	Hong Kong	6
382.03 70	123	-22	Phil. Rep.	64	Taiwan	28	Italy	18
71	513	+12	Phil. Rep.	456	Switzerland	24	Japan	13
74	57	-70	Hong Kong	26	Malta	17	Italy	10
75	67	-60	Italy	28	Taiwan	20	Malta	13
76	3	-67	Taiwan	1	Austria	1	Guatemala	2/
77	2,859	-3	Phil. Rep.	2,409	Barbados	250	Switzerland	101
78	95	+56	Madeira	32	Portugal	21	Hong Kong	14
83	383	-13	Hong Kong	250	Italy	30	U.K.	23
84	1,491	+28	Hong Kong	1,204	France	86	Italy	63
91	440	+68	Taiwan	271	Hong Kong	37	Italy	24
92	245	-11	Taiwan	153	Phil. Rep.	82	France	3
95	498	+4	Taiwan	435	Korea. Rep.	44	Japan	17
96	1,630	-66	Phil. Rep.	941	Taiwan	467	Haiti	68
99	65	+21	Japan	30	Taiwan	11	Italy	7
382.03(pt.)	8,469	+11	Phil. Rep.	3,986	Hong Kong	1,619	Taiwan	1,388
382.21	2,967	-5	Hong Kong	1,550	Japan	499	Singapore	473
382.24	77	+149	Japan	58	U.K.	9	Italy	6
382.27	78	-33	Japan	62	Hong Kong	13	Taiwan	2
382.30	33	+726	Israel	29	U.K.	4	-	-
382.33 26	553	-18	Hong Kong	237	Singapore	126	Korea. Rep.	111
28	1,491	+21	Japan	754	Hong Kong	300	Taiwan	138
30	9	-31	Phil. Rep.	9	-	-	-	-
32	837	-1	Hong Kong	333	Japan	230	Phil. Rep.	59
46	579	-69	Hong Kong	398	Japan	107	Nansei Is.	44
48	326	-67	Hong Kong	167	Japan	73	Nansei Is.	61
50	3,090	+18	Japan	1,451	Hong Kong	1,392	Nansei Is.	215
52	2,197	+19	Hong Kong	1,537	Japan	357	Taiwan	129
54	2,718	+51	Japan	1,693	Hong Kong	901	Taiwan	46
56	3,543	-6	Japan	1,686	Hong Kong	1,057	Taiwan	296
58	98	+67	Japan	50	Hong Kong	43	Taiwan	4
60	23	-78	Japan	13	Singapore	7	Phil. Rep.	2
62	6,903	+31	Japan	3,861	Hong Kong	2,393	Nansei Is.	345
64	5,042	+28	Hong Kong	3,434	Japan	684	Taiwan	322
92	1,080	+12	Phil. Rep.	640	Hong Kong	162	Japan	106
93	1,165	+12	Japan	725	Hong Kong	434	Taiwan	2
95	3,829	+4	Japan	2,230	Phil. Rep.	403	Hong Kong	330
382.33(pt.)	33,482	+9	Japan	14,046	Hong Kong	13,117	Nansei Is.	1,253

See footnotes at end of table.

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

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

Country and territory excludes U.S. imports duties, freight, and transportation insurance/								
TSUS item 1/ (1967)	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount	Percent						
	in 1967	change from 1966	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
Wearing apparel, not knit, not elsewhere covered (p. 283)--Continued								
382.42(pt.)	795	-65	Hong Kong	183	Korea. Rep.	169	Japan	149
382.60 45	1,472	+6	Japan	1,253	Hong Kong	136	Italy	82
90	31	+80	Italy	15	Austria	5	Phil. Rep.	4
382.60(pt.)	1,503	+8	Japan	1,253	Hong Kong	136	Italy	96
382.63 45	1,501	+1	W. Germany	369	Hong Kong	332	Italy	165
90	218	-13	U.K.	61	Italy	27	France	27
382.63(pt.)	1,719	-1	W. Germany	380	Hong Kong	351	Italy	191
382.72 70	68	+13	Hong Kong	33	Italy	30	Thailand	2
80	53	-60	Italy	28	France	9	Switzerland	8
90	530	-30	Hong Kong	339	France	74	Italy	55
382.72(pt.)	651	-31	Hong Kong	378	Italy	113	France	84
382.81 18	154	+40	Japan	74	Hong Kong	49	Taiwan	12
20	49	-4	Phil. Rep.	15	Belgium	7	Hong Kong	5
28	4,279	+9	Japan	3,609	Austria	390	Switzerland	84
50	958	+37	Japan	266	Phil. Rep.	263	Hong Kong	72
382.81(pt.)	5,440	+14	Japan	3,951	Austria	395	Phil. Rep.	278
382.87(pt.)	73	-7	Italy	51	Japan	9	India	5

1/ TSUSA item where appropriate.

2/ Less than \$500.

3/ Imports in this class, applicable to this summary, believed to be negligible or nil.

4/ May include a small amount of other floor coverings but believed to be mostly tufted.

5/ Less than 0.5 percent.

6/ No imports were reported in 1966 or 1967.

7/ More than 1,000 percent increase.

8/ No imports were reported in 1967.

9/ Imports in this class, applicable to this summary, believed to be small.

10/ No imports were reported in 1966.

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

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APPENDIX C

LONG-TERM ARRANGEMENT REGARDING INTERNATIONAL
TRADE IN COTTON TEXTILES

Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International
Trade in Cotton Textiles

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

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

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

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

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

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Article 4 of the LTA permits bilateral agreements which regulate cotton textile trade on terms not inconsistent with the basic objectives of the LTA. In recent years there has been a shift on the part of the United States from the use of Article 3 restraint actions to the use of bilateral trade agreements. For example, in the first 12 months of the LTA (Oct. 1, 1962, through Sept. 30, 1963) the United States invoked the Article 3 unilateral restraint provisions 115 times, while only 4 bilateral agreements were in effect. During the second year of the LTA (Oct. 1, 1963, through Sept. 30, 1964), the number of Article 3 restraints decreased to 67, while bilateral agreements effective at the close of the year increased to 13. Since 1964 the number of restrictions implemented under the provisions of Article 3 has been insignificant, whereas on December 1, 1967, bilateral agreements were operative with 21 governments (table 1).

In the STA, cotton textiles were classified under 64 separate categories. U.S. general imports under each of these categories during fiscal year 1961, the STA year, and each LTA year are shown in table 2. Measured in percentages, most of the increase in imports has taken place in categories 1-4 (cotton yarn), category 8 (corduroy), categories 18 and 19 (carded printcloth shirting), categories 22 and 23 (twill and sateens), category 34 (carded sheets), and categories 47, 49, 57, and 62 (certain types of wearing apparel). 1/

In terms of the estimated square-yard equivalents shown in table 3, U.S. general imports during the calendar years 1960-64 fluctuated between 0.7 billion (in 1961) and 1.2 billion (in 1962). They were equivalent to 1.3 billion square yards in 1965 and to 1.8 billion in 1966. The marked increase in imports from 1965 to 1966 resulted in part from the critical domestic supply situation prevailing in the period of the Viet-Nam buildup, and the necessity for increased military procurement. 2/ During 1967, imports declined to 1.5 billion square yards, reflecting sharp reductions in imports of cotton yarn, particularly from Mexico, Brazil, and Portugal.

1/ In absolute terms, imports under these categories (particularly 47 and 57) were small compared with imports under other apparel categories.

2/ Portugal was granted a special one-time allowance for the shipment in 1966 of an additional 4.0 million pounds of cotton yarn. Similar exemptions were extended to Colombia and Spain for an additional 1.0 million pounds of yarn each, and to Israel for an additional 1.2 million pounds, and to Brazil for an additional 10 million pounds. Imports from Mexico during 1966 amounted to 26 million pounds and were not controlled under the LTA.

Five countries--Brazil, Hong Kong, Japan, Mexico, and Portugal--accounted for more than half of the increase in imports of cotton products since 1960. Japan has continued to be the largest source of U.S. imports of cotton products in recent years, although the 1966 imports from Japan as a percent of the 1958-60 annual average was not as large as the comparable percentage for either Hong Kong or Mexico.

Table 1.--Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA): Status of quantitative limitations on U.S. import trade, as of December 1, 1967

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Type of limitation	Country of origin	Product categories involved 1/ (see table 2 for description)	Current limitations on import trade		Limitation controlled by 2/--
			12-month period beginning--	Aggregate quantity: (million equivalent square yards)	
Controls under authority of Article 3 of LTA.	Brazil-----	1, 2, 3, 4	Dec. 16, 1966 3/	4/ 55.2 :	
		9	Oct. 28, 1967 :	.6 :	
		15	July 30, 1967 :	.6 :	United States
		22, 26	June 9, 1967 :	5.9 :	
Controls under authority of Article 3 of LTA.	Malaysia-----	45	Aug. 30, 1967 :	1.8 :	
		19, 5/ 26, 6/ 31, 34, 60	Dec. 27, 1966 :	7.7 :	
		46	Feb. 23, 1967 :	.4 :	United States
		15, 50, 51	Mar. 21, 1967 :	.6 :	
		9, 18	Apr. 28, 1967 :	.8 :	
		22	May 24, 1967 :	.2 :	
		43	Sept. 29, 1967 :	.1 :	
Controls under authority of Article 3 of LTA.	Romania-----	34	Aug. 14, 1967 :	.9 :	United States
Bilateral agreements under authority of Article 4 of LTA: 7/					
3d year of 5-year agmt----	Colombia-----	All.	July 1, 1967 :	26.5 :	Colombia
4th year of 6-year agmt----	Greece-----	All.	Sept. 1, 1967 :	6.7 :	Greece and United States
3d year of 5-year agmt----	Hong Kong-----	All.	Oct. 1, 1967 :	371.3 :	Hong Kong
2d year of 4-year agmt----	India-----	All. 8/	Oct. 1, 1967 :	88.2 :	India
2d year of 4-year agmt----	Israel-----	All.	Oct. 1, 1967 :	22.9 :	Israel
2d year of 5-year agmt----	Italy-----	7	Jan. 1, 1967 :	1.8 :	Italy
2d year of 4-year agmt----	Jamaica-----	All.	Oct. 1, 1967 :	22.5 :	Jamaica
5th year of 5-year agmt----	Japan-----	All. 10/	Jan. 1, 1967 :	342.8 :	Japan
3d year of 3-year agmt----	Korea-----	All.	Jan. 1, 1967 :	11/ 28.7 :	Korea and United States
1st year of 4-year agmt----	Malta-----	All.	Jan. 1, 1967 :	12.7 :	Malta and United States
1st year of 4-year agmt----	Mexico-----	All.	May 1, 1967 :	75.0 :	Mexico and United States
Agmt. expired 12/-----	Nansei-Nampo Islands--	All.	July 1, 1966 :	12/ 12.0 :	Nansei-Nampo Islands
2d year of 4-year agmt----	Pakistan-----	All.	July 1, 1967 :	9/ 63.8 :	Pakistan and United States
4th year of 4-year agmt----	Philippines-----	All.	Jan. 1, 1967 :	5/ 51.5 :	Philippines and United States
1st year of 3-year agmt----	Poland-----	All.	Mar. 1, 1967 :	5.0 :	Poland and United States
1st year of 4-year agmt----	Portugal-----	All.	Jan. 1, 1967 :	103.4 :	Portugal and United States
1st year of 4-year agmt----	Rep. of China (Taiwan)	All.	Oct. 1, 1967 :	64.6 :	Rep. of China (Taiwan)
2d year of 3-year agmt----	Singapore-----	All.	Apr. 1, 1967 :	31.5 :	Singapore
1st year of 4-year agmt----	Spain-----	All.	Jan. 1, 1967 :	37.9 :	Spain
3d year of 6-year agmt----	Turkey-----	All.	July 1, 1967 :	3.2 :	Turkey
3 month extension 13/-----	United Arab Republic--	All.	Jan. 1, 1967 :	12.8 :	United Arab Republic
3d year of 3-year agmt----	Yugoslavia-----	All.	Jan. 1, 1967 :	16.6 :	Yugoslavia and United States

1/ Under the provisions of the LTA, all categories from all countries are subject to limitation whenever market disruption exists; categories listed are those on which limitations were actually in force as of December 1967. In those cases where an aggregate limitation applies to all categories from a country, smaller limitations apply to items within each category.

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

3/ Base (control) level of 27.6 million equivalent square yards has been extended for an additional year with a 5-percent increase.

4/ Including an additional 27.6 million equivalent square yards of yarn allowed for one 12-month period.

5/ Duck only.

6/ Shop towels only.

7/ Many of the bilateral agreements for countries listed superseded numerous restraints under art. 3 of the LTA. The aggregate quantities shown for the current year are authorized to be increased by 5 percent in each of the succeeding years during which the agreement is effective.

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

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

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

11/ Not including a special additional allowance of 1.9 million equivalent square yards for the period from Jan. 1, 1966 through Mar. 31, 1967.

12/ Negotiations for a new bilateral agreement have been in process since expiration of the prior agreement; meanwhile, exports have been voluntarily controlled at about the same level as during the last year of the terminated agreement.

13/ Bilateral agreement expired Sept. 30, 1967; level shown is for a 3-month extension of that agreement, pending the conclusion of a new agreement.

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

Table 2.--Cotton Textile Categories used in the Long-Term Arrangements Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA): U.S. general imports by LTA categories, 1/ July 1, 1960 through June 30, 1961; October 1, 1961 through September 30, 1967

(In thousands of units of quantity)									
LTA category number	Description	Unit of quantity	July 1, 1960 through June 30, 1961	Oct. 1, 1961 through Sept. 30, 1962	Oct. 1, 1962 through Sept. 30, 1963	Oct. 1, 1963 through Sept. 30, 1964	Oct. 1, 1964 through Sept. 30, 1965	Oct. 1, 1965 through Sept. 30, 1966	Oct. 1, 1966 through Sept. 30, 1967
			STA	LTA	LTA	LTA	LTA	LTA	LTA
1	Cotton yarn, carded, singles, not ornamented, etc-----	Lb.	8,700	20,459	18,064	16,652	13,178	50,102	31,998
2	Cotton yarn, plied, carded, not ornamented, etc-----	Lb.	1,113	1,680	2,298	1,096	766	7,264	5,856
3	Cotton yarn, singles, combed, not ornamented, etc-----	Lb.	2,350	5,200	2,583	1,526	804	17,282	9,622
4	Cotton yarn, plied, combed, not ornamented, etc-----	Lb.	216	883	438	429	327	3,770	1,837
5	Ginghams, carded yarn-----	Sq. yds.	17,353	31,990	21,348	17,879	35,249	30,697	13,630
6	Ginghams, combed yarn-----	Sq. yds.	35,277	42,584	35,606	25,777	28,031	35,389	22,008
7	Velveteens-----	Sq. yds.	5,068	5,092	4,463	5,445	4,710	4,923	4,958
8	Corduroy-----	Sq. yds.	50	74	188	237	324	446	643
9	Sheeting, carded yarn-----	Sq. yds.	100,668	147,228	170,062	132,551	142,955	153,119	215,409
10	Sheeting, combed yarn-----	Sq. yds.	2,309	818	132	2/	241	5,285	1,328
11	Lawns, carded yarn-----	Sq. yds.	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	198	105
12	Lawns, combed yarn-----	Sq. yds.	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	1,608	520
13	Voiles, carded yarn-----	Sq. yds.	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	3	517
14	Voiles, combed yarn-----	Sq. yds.	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	6,020	1,755
15	Poplin and broadcloth, carded yarn-----	Sq. yds.	12,633	20,199	11,226	9,258	13,553	29,537	18,244
16	Poplin and broadcloth, combed yarn-----	Sq. yds.	6,136	24,026	12,324	13,873	18,741	19,866	12,530
17	Typewriter-ribbon cloth-----	Sq. yds.	2,203	3,248	2,678	1,071	1,186	1,423	1,494
18	Print cloth type shirting, 80x80 type, carded yarn-----	Sq. yds.	333	631	2,100	8,873	15,128	12,714	8,708
19	Print cloth type shirting, other than 80x80 type, carded yarn-----	Sq. yds.	201	4,259	12,458	13,076	36,292	43,076	18,563
20	Shirting, carded yarn-----	Sq. yds.	414	3,241	2,524	738	786	1,134	1,558
21	Shirting, combed yarn-----	Sq. yds.	2,672	5,951	4,779	3,097	822	810	1,042
22	Twill and sateen, carded yarn-----	Sq. yds.	19,114	27,139	42,605	37,330	57,198	59,562	83,352
23	Twill and sateen, combed yarn-----	Sq. yds.	2,367	3,804	3,175	4,714	5,265	14,120	22,838
24	Yarn-dyed fabrics, except ginghams, carded yarn-----	Sq. yds.	17,347	14,093	34,220	23,703	49,287	21,156	9,014
25	Yarn-dyed fabrics, except ginghams, combed yarn-----	Sq. yds.	7,179	8,551	8,960	7,112	5,829	8,599	3,436
26	Fabrics, n.e.s., carded yarn-----	Sq. yds.	89,964	89,325	112,370	90,942	124,966	162,064	194,549
27	Fabrics, n.e.s., combed yarn-----	Sq. yds.	15,766	13,325	8,581	11,723	12,122	2,591	20,241
28	Pillowcases, plain, carded yarn-----	No.	3,195	8,335	4,812	4,811	8,129	11,277	10,962
29	Pillowcases, plain, combed yarn-----	No.	1,205	293	75	355	1,148	1,382	711
30	Dish towels-----	No.	5,667	7,978	4,569	5,143	7,215	7,087	3,235
31	Towels, other than dish towels-----	No.	27,103	54,562	40,267	51,994	61,910	74,497	84,015
32	Handkerchiefs-----	Doz.	6,374	6,723	6,405	6,440	5,569	6,872	5,770

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.--Cotton Textile Categories used in the Long-Term Arrangements Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA): U.S. general imports
by LTA categories, 1/ July 1, 1960 through June 30, 1961; October 1, 1961 through September 30, 1967--Continued

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(In thousands of units of quantity)									
LTA category number	Description	Unit of quantity	July 1, 1960 through June 30, 1961	Oct. 1, 1961 through Sept. 30, 1962	Oct. 1, 1962 through Sept. 30, 1963	Oct. 1, 1963 through Sept. 30, 1964	Oct. 1, 1964 through Sept. 30, 1965	Oct. 1, 1965 through Sept. 30, 1966	Oct. 1, 1966 through Sept. 30, 1967
			STA	LTA	LTA	LTA	LTA	LTA	LTA
33	Table damasks and manufactures of-----	Lb.	4,059	3,741	3,174	2,916	3,405	3,273	2,602
34	Sheets, carded yarn-----	No.	550	3,805	2,596	3,249	3,880	6,735	7,978
35	Sheets, combed yarn-----	No.	648	181	148	259	348	340	680
36	Bedspreads-----	No.	958	1,028	806	816	706	888	1,266
37	Braided and woven elastics-----	Lb.	77	108	143	128	148	283	223
38	Fishing nets-----	Lb.	428	230	259	137	125	89	100
39	Gloves and mittens-----	Doz. pr.	1,134	996	914	762	553	657	688
40	Hose and half hose-----	Doz. pr.	106	85	64	40	36	30	21
41	Men's and boys' all white T. shirts, knit or crocheted-----	Doz.	345	347	312	435	531	456	481
42	Other T. shirts-----	Doz.	443	291	536	525	549	586	820
43	Knitshirts, other than T. shirts and sweatshirts (including infants)-----	Doz.	1,041	1,203	1,384	1,109	1,512	2,290	2,052
44	Sweaters and cardigans-----	Doz.	75	64	66	109	182	176	170
45	Men's and boys' shirts, dress, not knit or crocheted-----	Doz.	532	784	976	1,176	1,313	1,412	768
46	Men's and boys' shirts, sport, not knit or crocheted-----	Doz.	1,528	1,714	2,212	2,110	2,090	2,665	2,090
47	Men's and boys' shirts, work, not knit or crocheted-----	Doz.	13	36	73	78	43	30	52
48	Raincoats, 3/4 length or over-----	Doz.	92	174	106	84	116	134	144
49	All other coats-----	Doz.	101	103	170	185	194	370	687
50	Men's and boys' trousers, slacks and shorts (outer), not knit or crocheted-----	Doz.	1,009	1,675	1,571	1,422	1,507	1,569	1,823
51	Women's, misses' and children's trousers, slacks, shorts (outer), not knit or crocheted-----	Doz.	2,000	3,500	3,987	3,680	3,484	3,832	3,212
52	Blouses, and blouses combined with skirts, trousers, or shorts-----	Doz.	2,617	3,456	3,257	3,571	3,955	3,892	2,259
53	Women's, misses', children's and infants' dresses (including nurses' and other uniform dresses), not knit or crocheted-----	Doz.	239	350	485	551	543	490	608
54	Playsuits, sunsuits, washsuits, creepers, rompers, etc. (except blouse and shorts; blouse and trouser; or blouse, shorts and skirt sets)-----	Doz.	1,246	1,105	678	374	415	498	423
55	Dressing gowns, including bathrobes and beachrobes, lounging gowns, dusters and housecoats, not knit or crocheted-----	Doz.	127	110	123	143	193	204	282
56	Men's and boys' undershirts (not T. shirts)-----	Doz.	10	13	10	5	10	17	25
57	Men's and boys' briefs and undershorts-----	Doz.	72	132	83	194	313	412	303
58	Drawers, shorts and briefs (except men's and boys' briefs), knit or crocheted-----	Doz.	24	277	2	2	2	9	8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2.--Cotton Textile Categories used in the Long-Term Arrangements Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA): U.S. general imports by LTA categories, 1/ July 1, 1960 through June 30, 1961; October 1, 1961 through September 30, 1967--Continued

(In thousands of units of quantity)									
LTA : category: number :	Description :	Unit of : quantity :	July 1, 1960 : through : June 30, 1961 :	Oct. 1, 1961 : through : Sept. 30, 1962 :	Oct. 1, 1962 : through : Sept. 30, 1963 :	Oct. 1, 1963 : through : Sept. 30, 1964 :	Oct. 1, 1964 : through : Sept. 30, 1965 :	Oct. 1, 1965 : through : Sept. 30, 1966 :	Oct. 1, 1966 : through : Sept. 30, 1967 :
			STA	LTA	LTA	LTA	LTA	LTA	LTA
59	: All other underwear, not knit or crocheted----	: Doz.	53	21	102	80	63	55	53
60	: Nightwear and pajamas-----	: Doz.	553	626	720	823	888	1,186	1,080
61	: Brassieres and other body supporting garments--	: Doz.	2,490	2,854	2,586	2,690	2,328	2,502	2,160
62	: Other knitted or crocheted clothing-----	: Lb.	607	1,384	1,232	918	1,042	2,551	3,776
63	: Other clothing, not knit or crocheted-----	: Lb.	4,997	3,893	3,141	5,896	10,773	12,271	12,007
64	: All other cotton textile items-----	: Lb.	16,708	19,956	19,010	16,717	20,869	25,629	26,021

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

2/ Statistics included in categories 26 and 27.

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

Table 3.--Textiles, wholly or in chief value of cotton: U.S. general imports, ^{1/} by country of origin, 1958 through 1967

(In millions of equivalent square yards)										
Country of origin	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
North America										
Canada-----	.9	1.1	1.1	2.1	1.6	1.1	2.9	17.2	16.8	8.6
Mexico-----	1.8	3.0	3.7	3.8	9.2	5.9	6.7	14.0	152.7	84.6
Jamaica-----	.2	.3	5.1	8.8	13.5	16.1	15.7	15.3	16.4	16.3
Other-----	.2	.6	.7	.7	1.5	3.0	3.4	1.3	4.0	1.6
Total-----	3.1	5.0	10.6	15.4	25.8	26.1	28.7	47.8	189.9	111.1
South America										
Colombia-----	2/	-	-	2.8	14.5	8.7	16.1	26.0	34.3	22.2
Brazil-----	2.1	1.5	8.6	.4	.1	3.1	5.8	57.7	95.6	39.6
Other-----	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	3.5	7.1	2/	1.0	1.1
Total-----	2.1	1.5	8.6	3.2	14.6	15.3	29.0	83.7	130.9	62.9
Western Europe										
Norway-----	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	1.1	.3
Denmark-----	.6	.4	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.5	1.4
United Kingdom-----	14.8	18.5	13.5	10.7	11.7	11.0	11.7	13.0	14.5	14.0
Netherlands-----	4.2	4.6	6.2	5.1	5.5	5.6	3.8	4.0	12.6	5.8
Belgium-----	19.9	23.6	23.8	18.9	25.2	25.9	27.9	34.5	42.6	34.4
France-----	3.1	14.7	38.0	22.3	26.8	7.2	5.0	6.2	7.6	9.3
West Germany-----	9.4	13.2	14.7	13.2	15.0	16.4	18.4	17.4	32.1	15.8
Austria-----	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.3
Switzerland-----	6.2	8.6	11.7	8.4	9.1	5.9	5.4	8.5	18.4	10.4
Spain-----	1.2	10.1	61.2	14.0	18.7	34.1	19.4	24.0	44.4	19.5
Portugal-----	1.1	4.2	65.6	51.5	101.5	62.7	48.2	45.0	112.8	47.7
Malta-----	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	.2	1.7	10.8	3.8
Italy-----	14.9	17.0	19.6	18.5	19.9	14.1	14.3	13.9	19.0	22.4
Yugoslavia-----	2/	2/	2/	.6	14.6	16.5	15.3	8.9	13.4	13.1
Greece-----	2/	2/	2/	2/	4.1	7.4	2.7	2.4	18.8	6.2
Other-----	.2	.2	.8	.5	.4	.5	.4	2.9	2.3	2.6
Total-----	78.2	117.8	259.0	167.4	256.4	210.6	175.4	185.5	354.8	208.0
Asia and Oceania										
Turkey-----	2/	2/	2/	2/	-	2.1	.8	2/	2/	.4
Syria-----	-	-	.7	2/	2/	.2	-	2/	2/	.1
Iran-----	-	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	.1	.6	2/
Israel-----	.9	1.3	2.1	5.1	12.3	11.7	7.7	6.9	24.8	18.4
India-----	3.2	28.1	52.7	11.5	35.5	67.4	46.0	81.7	81.9	74.9
Pakistan-----	.4	8.6	16.1	8.0	15.3	36.1	24.0	40.6	58.7	45.1
Thailand-----	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	.1	.2	.2
Philippines-----	19.0	24.7	38.3	40.8	44.3	41.0	38.1	36.8	41.4	34.5
South Korea-----	4.8	8.3	13.7	5.0	10.8	34.9	33.5	25.5	24.0	30.0
Hong Kong-----	67.9	206.3	289.7	183.0	269.4	257.8	264.2	293.8	354.3	355.0
Taiwan-----	.2	11.1	23.4	22.9	84.8	35.7	46.7	52.3	61.6	68.9
Japan-----	309.0	315.5	273.3	243.0	351.2	304.8	323.6	404.2	412.0	376.7
Nansei Nanpo Islands-----	1.4	3.7	9.4	4.4	8.7	14.2	8.7	11.0	9.8	10.6
Malaysia-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	1.6	24.0	22.0
Singapore-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.5	39.7	26.1
Other-----	2/	.1	2/	2/	.6	.1	.2	.3	.6	.4
Total-----	406.8	607.7	719.4	523.7	832.9	806.0	795.2	976.4	1,133.6	1,063.3
Africa										
Nigeria-----	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	-	-	.3	2/
South Africa-----	-	-	-	.2	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
United Arab Republic-----	.9	2.0	54.9	9.9	31.6	41.7	26.5	17.8	10.8	30.3
Other-----	.3	.4	.5	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.5	2.6
Total-----	1.2	2.4	55.4	10.4	31.9	42.1	26.9	18.1	11.6	32.9
Other Areas										
	.1	.1	.5	.1	3.1	1.0	2.3	1.2	3.5	7.3
Grand total-----	491.5	734.6	1,033.6	720.2	1,164.7	1,101.2	1,057.5	1,312.8	1,824.3	1,485.5

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

^{2/} Less than 50,000 square yards.

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

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