

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 3

FABRICS, WOVEN, KNIT, PILE, TUFTED, AND NARROW

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SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION BY SCHEDULES

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 - Schedule 2 - Wood and Paper; Printed Matter
(In 5 volumes)
 - Schedule 3 - Textile Fibers and Textile Products
(In 6 volumes)
 - Schedule 4 - Chemicals and Related Products
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 - Schedule 5 - Nonmetallic Minerals and Products
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Schedule 3 Volumes

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FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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

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INTRODUCTION

This volume, identified as volume 3:3, covers woven, knit, pile, tufted, and narrow fabrics of cotton and other vegetable fibers, and of wool, silk, manmade, and miscellaneous textile fibers, classifiable under part 3 and subpart A of part 4 of schedule 3 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). Generally, the 12 summaries in this volume appear in the numerical order of the TSUS item numbers. Whenever a summary contains more than one TSUS item, the first number of the summary controls the sequence of that summary in the volume.

The first eight summaries cover the TSUS items in part 3, woven fabrics; the next four summaries, those in subpart 4A, cover knit fabrics, pile fabrics, tufted fabrics, and narrow fabrics. Summaries on other fabrics of special construction or for special purposes are contained in volumes 4 and 6 of the TSUS schedule 3.

The U.S. Bureau of the Census includes fabric manufacturing under the general heading "Textile mill products" (major group 22). The total value of shipments during 1968 of firms classified under major group 22 amounted to \$21.9 billion. For those industries in group 22 which manufactured products covered or partially covered in this volume, the total value of shipments of all products during 1968 amounted to \$10.9 billion, or about 50 percent of the total shipments by this major group. Weaving mills accounted for nearly two-thirds of the value of the covered products. In general, the merchandise in this volume covers all or part of the products of specific industry numbers, shown with the value of total shipments of all products for each industry during 1968, as follows (in millions of dollars):

Industry group number	Description	Value of shipments
2211	Weaving mills, cotton-----	3,113
2221	Weaving mills, synthetics-----	2,989
2231	Weaving and finishing mills, wool--	1,093
2241	Narrow fabric mills-----	487
2256	Knit fabric mills-----	1,476
2261	Finishing plants, cotton-----	860
2262	Finishing plants, synthetics-----	608
2269	Finishing plants, n.e.c-----	299
:	:	:

Data on the domestic consumption of the subject fabrics are not available. It is known, however, that on a quantity basis imports are much larger than exports. The ratio of imports of cotton, wool, and manmade-fiber fabrics to the consumption of such fabrics is believed to be less than 10 percent, and imports of fabrics of vegetable fibers other than cotton account for virtually all of the consumption. The great bulk of the latter imports consists of jute burlap, which is the largest single item of importation, based on value, in schedule 3.

Between 1964 and 1969, imports of the fabrics contained in the 12 summaries in this volume increased by about 51 percent; imports of such fabrics in those years, by summary group, are shown below (in thousands of dollars):

<u>Title of summary</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1969</u>
Woven fabrics, wholly or in chief value of cotton, other than specialty fabrics---	93,254	146,940
Woven fabrics, in chief value of cotton, containing fibers other than, or in addition to, silk or manmade fibers-----	561	9,396
Woven fabrics, wholly of jute, other than specialty fabrics-----	157,185	204,628
Woven fabrics, of vegetable fibers (except of cotton and those wholly of jute)-----	25,286	23,499
Woven fabrics, of wool, including certain green billiard cloths-----	79,304	94,080
Woven fabrics, of silk-----	31,777	28,061
Woven fabrics, of manmade fibers-----	31,622	95,435
Woven fabrics, not of vegetable, wool, silk, or manmade fibers-----	261	697
Knit fabrics, other than specialty fabrics--	5,570	22,370
Pile fabrics, other than specialty fabrics--	8,560	26,185
Tufted fabrics-----	7	38
Narrow fabrics-----	4,286	8,640
Total-----	<u>437,673</u>	<u>659,969</u>

Appendix A to this volume contains reproductions of segments of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1970) pertinent to the items covered by this volume; it includes the general headnotes to the TSUS and rules of interpretation.

Appendix B shows the value of U.S. imports for consumption in 1969, total and from the three principal suppliers, by the TSUS items included in the individual summaries in this volume.

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. Details of the LTA are given in Appendix C.

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Woven fabrics in chief value of cotton:	
Wholly of cotton:	
Made on a hand loom-----	319.01, -.03, -.05, -.07
Typewriter-ribbon cloth-----	319.21, -.23, -.25, -.27, -.29
Other-----	320.01-.98, 321.01-.98, 322.01-.98,
	323.01-.98, 324.01-.98, 325.01-.98
Containing silk or	
manmade fibers-----	326.01-.98, 327.01-.98, 328.01-.98,
	329.01-.98, 330.01-.98, 331.01-.98

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1970). Pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume.

U.S. trade position

Before 1965 the United States was generally a net exporter of countable cotton cloth but during 1965-68 imports exceeded exports by more than 50 percent. The ratio of U.S. imports to apparent consumption rose from about 3 percent in 1961 to about 6 percent in 1966 and 1967, and to 7.8 percent in 1969.

Description and uses

The fabrics covered in this summary, sometimes known as "countable cotton cloth," include woven fabrics which are dutiable on the basis of average yarn number, covered in part 3 of schedule 3 of the TSUS. Blends and mixtures containing silk or manmade fibers are included only if in chief value of cotton; those containing wool or other fibers are not included. Most standard cotton fabric constructions are included but pile fabrics and other specialty fabrics of cotton covered in part 4 of schedule 3 of the TSUS are not included. (See other summaries in this volume and in volumes 3:4 and 3:6.) The average yarn number is determined for duty purposes by counting the single yarns per square inch and using this information, along with the dimensions and weight of the fabric, in a formula to compute the number (see headnote 1 to part 3A of the TSUS as shown in appendix A to this volume). The average yarn number computed for tariff purposes tends to be somewhat lower (coarser) than the actual yarn number of the yarn used in weaving.

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The major fabric types included in selected yarn number groups are indicated in the following tabulation:

<u>Average yarn number</u>	<u>Type of fabric</u>
0-14-----	Duck, osnaburg, denims, class A sheeting, and most drills, twills, and soft-filled sheeting.
15-29-----	Class B and C sheeting, wide carded sheeting, carded gingham and chambrays, carded poplins, sateens, and other twill constructions.
30-44-----	Printcloth shirting and other printcloth fabrics, wide combed sheeting, combed gingham, fine carded and combed broadcloth, combed poplin, and tobacco and cheesecloth.
45 and finer--	Lawns, typewriter-ribbon cloth, voiles, dotted swiss, and certain fine broadcloth and poplin fabrics.

About 80 percent of the total supply of gray fabrics, including domestic and imported, was finished in 1967; the remainder was utilized without finishing, largely for industrial purposes. Of the total goods finished, 47 percent was bleached and white finished, 34 percent was plain dyed and finished, and 19 percent was printed and finished.

Hand-loomed fabrics are not produced in significant quantity in the United States but such fabrics are imported from India, Mexico, and certain other countries.

Cotton cloths are used in a wide range of apparel, household, and industrial uses. Major end-use markets (each consuming in 1968 more than 100 million square yards of cotton fabric), with typical fabrics specified by use, are shown in table 1.

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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-1970) are as follows (in percent ad valorem and cents per pound):

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Third stage, effective Jan. 1, 1970	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton:			
	Hand-loomed, colored: <u>1/</u>			
319.01:	No. 14 or coarser-----	Various	12.5%	9%
319.03:	No. 15 to 34-----	Various	16%	11.5%
319.05:	No. 35 to 49-----	Various	18.5%	13%
319.07:	No. 50 to 59-----	Various	20%	14.5%
	Typewriter-ribbon cloth:			
	Not bleached or colored: <u>2/</u>			
319.21:	No. 51 to 59-----	7.5% + 0.25% per number	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
319.23:	No. 60 to 79-----	5¢ + 7.5% + 0.25% per number	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
319.25:	No. 80 to 140-----	5¢ + 27.5%	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
319.27:	Bleached, but not colored.	Base rate <u>4/</u> + 2.5%	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
319.29:	Colored-----	Base rate <u>4/</u> + 4.5%	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>

See footnotes at end of tabulation.

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TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Third stage, effective Jan. 1, 1970	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton--Continued:			
	Other:			
	Not fancy or figured:			
	Not bleached or colored: <u>2/</u>			
320.01-:	No. 1 to 59-----	7.75% to:	6.64%	5.9%
.59 :		22.25% :	to 19.05%	to 16.92%
320.60-:	No. 60 to 79-----	5¢ + :	4.28¢ +	3.8¢ +
.79 :		22.5% :	19.26%	17.11%
		to 5¢ + :	to 4.28¢	to 3.8¢
		27.25% :	+ 23.33%	+ 20.72%
320.80-:	No. 80 or higher----	5¢ + :	4.28¢ +	3.8¢ +
.98 :		27.5% :	23.6%	21%
321.01-:	Bleached, but not	Base :	Base rate	Base rate
.98 <u>5/</u> :	colored.	rate + :	+ 2.1%	+ 1.9%
		2.5% :		
322.01-:	Colored-----	Base :	Base rate	Base rate
.98 <u>5/</u> :		rate + :	+ 4%	+ 3.8%
		4.5% :		
	Fancy or figured:			
323.01-:	Not bleached or	Base :	Base rate	Base rate
.98 <u>5/</u> :	colored.	rate + :	+ 2.1%	+ 1.9%
		2.5% :		
324.01-:	Bleached, but not	Base :	Base rate	Base rate
.98 <u>5/</u> :	colored.	rate + :	+ 4.2%	+ 3.8%
		5% :		
325.01-:	Colored-----	Base :	Base rate	Base rate
.98 <u>5/</u> :		rate + :	+ 5.9%	+ 5.3%
		7% :		

See footnotes at end of tabulation.

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TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Third stage, effective Jan. 1, 1970	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Woven fabrics, of cotton, containing silk or manmade fibers: Not fancy or figured:			
326.01- .98 5/	Not bleached or colored.	Base rate + 2.5%	Base rate + 2.1%	Base rate + 1.9%
327.01- .98 5/	Bleached, but not colored.	Base rate + 5%	Base rate + 4.2%	Base rate + 3.8%
328.01- .98 5/	Colored-----	Base rate + 7%	Base rate + 5.9%	Base rate + 5.3%
	Fancy or figured:			
329.01- .98 5/	Not bleached or colored.	Base rate + 5%	Base rate + 4.2%	Base rate + 3.8%
330.01- .98 5/	Bleached, but not colored.	Base rate + 7.5%	Base rate + 6.4%	Base rate + 5.7%
331.01- .98 5/	Colored-----	Base rate + 9.5%	Base rate + 8.3%	Base rate + 7.5%

1/ Not specially provided for prior to Kennedy Round.

2/ A minimum specific rate (0.3 cent per number per pound for items 319.21 to 319.25 and 0.258 cent per number per pound for items 320.01 to 320.98 in 1970) is provided in part 3A, headnote 4 of the TSUSA.

3/ Prior rate not affected by the trade conference. Typewriter-ribbon cloth was subject to escape-clause rates during period Sept. 23, 1960 to Oct. 11, 1967.

4/ The base rate for items 319.27 and 319.29 is the prior rate provided for unbleached fabrics of the same average yarn number (items 319.21 to 319.25).

5/ The base rate for this item is the rate provided for fabric of the same average yarn number in the respective items 320.01 to 320.98.

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The rates in effect prior to January 1, 1968, had remained unchanged from August 31, 1963 (the effective date of the TSUS) through 1967. The third and final stages show two of the five annual rate modifications resulting from concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of tariff negotiations concluded on June 30, 1967, under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Concessions amounting to a reduction of about 24 percent were granted by the United States on nearly all the rates applicable to countable cotton cloth except (1) colored fabrics of average yarn number 59 or coarser, certified to have been hand-loomed by a cottage industry (items 319.01 to 319.07) and (2) fabrics of average yarn number 51 to 140 suitable for making typewriter-ribbons (items 319.21 to 319.29). The concessions granted on certain hand-loomed fabrics amounted to more than 24 percent, whereas the rates for typewriter ribbon cloth were not subject to concessions in the Kennedy Round by virtue of section 225(a)(3) of the Trade Expansion Act (see pertinent sections of the TSUSA-1970 for the staged rates).

In general, the current duty structure applies higher rates of duty to countable cotton cloths of fine yarns than to those of coarser yarns (as indicated by the average yarn number). The rates also increase with the degree of processing, i.e., bleached, dyed, or printed. Moreover, fancy or figured fabrics are dutiable at higher rates than plain fabrics of the same average yarn number and finish; and fabrics in chief value but not wholly of cotton containing silk or manmade fibers are dutiable at higher rates than similar fabrics wholly of cotton. The ad valorem equivalent of the applicable duties on the 1969 imports of countable cotton cloth ranged on individual types of fabrics from about 8 percent to more than 40 percent, and averaged about 15 percent, reflecting the fact that a large portion of the fabrics consisted of gray goods made from coarse yarns. Imports dutiable at the minimum rates provided in headnote 4 of part 3A of schedule 3 for plain, unbleached, all-cotton fabrics, amounted to an estimated 18 percent of the quantity (square yards) and 10 percent of the value of total countable cotton cloth imports in 1969, a much higher proportion than in prior years.

Imports of countable cotton cloth 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

Annual consumption of countable cotton cloth (including "captive" mill consumption in the fabrication of finished products) ranged between 8.5 billion square yards in 1969 and 11.1 billion square yards in 1965 and averaged about 10.0 billion square yards during the

period 1964-69 (table 2). Consumption had ranged between 10 and 11 billion square yards during 1964-67 but suffered sharp declines in 1968-69.

In recent years the trend of consumption of countable cotton cloth has not paralleled the upward trend in consumption of end-use products largely because of competition from (1) woven fabrics of man-made fibers; (2) woven fabrics of cotton-manmade-fiber blends, chiefly of manmades; (3) knit fabrics of cotton and other fibers, particularly manmade fibers; (4) nontextile materials such as paper and plastics; and (5) nonwoven textile fabrics such as fiber-bonded and needle-punched fabrics and, more recently, those structured from yarns using special fabrication techniques.

In 1969, wearing apparel accounted for an estimated 38 percent of domestic consumption of woven cotton fabrics; household uses, 40 percent; and industrial uses, 22 percent (table 3). This pattern of consumption is believed to closely approximate that for countable cotton cloths (which comprise more than 90 percent of the woven cotton fabrics consumed). Apparel's share of total consumption of woven cotton fabrics declined during 1963-69, reversing the trend of earlier years. The sharp decline from 1965 to 1968 reflected largely the gains by blended fabrics in "durable-press" garments. Household furnishings' share of consumption has increased almost without interruption since 1962, whereas industrial products' share continued a long-term downward trend during 1961-64 but turned upward during 1965-69. Manmade fibers have recently gained a substantial share of the market for bed-sheets, the principal furnishing item made from countable cotton cloth.

U.S. producers

Countable cotton cloth constitutes the chief product of the group of establishments classified by the U.S. Bureau of the Census as cotton weaving mills (SIC No. 2211). In 1963, 229 firms operated 407 establishments that specialized in producing broadwoven fabrics wholly or chiefly of cotton; in 1967, 394 such establishments were

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operated. The distribution of these establishments, by area, was as follows:

Area	Number of establishments--	
	1963	1967
New England-----	24	22
Middle Atlantic-----	50	57
South Atlantic-----	267	254
East South Central-----	36	34
West South Central-----	16	19
North Central and West-----	14	8
Total-----	407	394

In 1963, nearly half of these establishments employed 250 to 1,000 persons each; 3 employed 2,500 persons or more; and 57, fewer than 20 persons each. The leading States, in terms of both number of plants and employees, were South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama; they accounted for about 85 percent of the total number of employees in cotton weaving mills.

The large textile companies, which account for the major part of the output of cotton fabrics, are vertically integrated; i.e., they perform spinning, weaving, and finishing operations. Several large firms also produce substantial quantities of such products as sheets, towels, blankets, and bedspreads. The degree to which cotton weaving mills spin their own yarn, usually at the same plant where the weaving facilities are located, is indicated by the fact that in 1967 they spent \$904 million for fibers (mostly raw cotton) and only \$107 million for spun yarns (including intracompany transfers). The extent to which weaving mills process fabrics beyond the gray goods stage is indicated by the fact that their shipments of finished cotton fabrics and fabricated products in 1963 accounted for about 30 percent of the value of total shipments. Available data indicate that this ratio may have been somewhat larger in 1967. Large quantities of fabric are also further processed at separate finishing plants, many of which are owned by the cotton-weaving companies. Plants engaged primarily in finishing purchased cotton broadwoven fabrics or finishing such fabrics on a commission basis are included in the group of establishments classified by the Bureau of the Census as industry No. 2261. In 1963, 220 companies operated 238 such plants (establishments), of which 104 were in the Middle Atlantic area; 58 in the South; 49 in New England; and 27 in other areas. In 1967, 216 such establishments were operated. About 4.2 billion yards, or 56 percent of the total yardage finished in 1963, was processed on a commission basis, for which commission receipts totaled \$372 million. Later data are not available.

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Selected data relating to the operations of cotton weaving mills are shown in table 4. Employment and shipments have declined from a recent high in 1966. In 1968, there were 165,000 production workers employed in these mills, which was 15 percent fewer than in 1966 and 22 percent fewer than in 1961. Total wages paid to production workers in 1968 amounted to \$760 million, about 11 percent less than those paid in 1966 but 10 percent above those in 1961. Wages averaged \$1.63 per man-hour in 1961, \$2.01 in 1966, and \$2.22 in 1968. Shipments by industry No. 2211 were valued at \$3.1 billion in 1968, 13 percent below those in 1966 but 3 percent above those in 1961.

In 1967, less than 85 percent of product shipments are believed to have been in primary products (gray and finished cotton broadwoven fabrics and certain fabricated products such as sheets and towels) while at least 15 percent of shipments were in secondary products (yarn, synthetic fabrics, etc.). In 1963, primary products accounted for 92 percent of total shipments. Of the primary product shipments in 1967, about 80 percent is estimated to have been countable cotton cloth for sale, about 6 to 8 percent pile and specialty fabrics, and about 12 to 15 percent fabricated products such as sheets and pillow-cases.

In 1966, the four largest companies accounted for 30 percent of the total value of shipments by cotton weaving mills and the eight largest accounted for 48 percent. The comparable ratios in 1963 were 30 percent and 46 percent; in 1958 they were 25 percent and 40 percent.

Under current trade practices, fabrics may be woven from 6 to 12 months before the end-product is scheduled for sale in retail outlets. Weaving mills, finishing plants, converters, apparel and household furnishings manufacturers, and industrial consumers all hold inventories of cotton fabrics. Most of the stocks are usually in the possession of weaving mills and finishing plants, but in substantial part are owned by piece goods converters. The yearend inventories of gray and finished cotton goods at mills and finishing plants combined averaged about 2 billion linear yards annually during 1961-69 (table 5).

U.S. production

Annual production of countable cotton cloth ranged from 8.2 billion to 10.9 billion square yards and averaged about 9.8 billion square yards during the period 1963-69 (table 2). Output has declined since 1965 and in 1969 it was the lowest of the period. Countable cotton cloth has accounted for about 94 percent of total U.S. output of broadwoven cotton fabrics in recent years; pile fabrics (terry, corduroy, etc.), and other specialty fabrics account for the remainder (see summaries for part 4 of schedule 3 in this volume and volumes 3:4 and 3:6).

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WOVEN FABRICS, WHOLLY OR IN CHIEF VALUE OF COTTON,
EXCEPT SPECIALTY FABRICS

Trends in the annual production of the major types of broadwoven cotton fabrics followed various patterns during the period 1964-69 as indicated in table 6. Production of most fabrics decreased, as did total production, after 1965. Following sharp declines in total production in 1968 and 1969, output was less in 1969 than in 1964 in all major fabric groups except duck. The output of fine cotton fabrics declined more than any other major group; the output in 1969 was less than one-third that in 1964.

The output of cotton duck increased after 1964, mainly in response to military demands, and reached its highest levels in 1966 and 1967.

The output of sheeting and allied fabrics increased slightly through 1967 reflecting increases in osnaburgs (partly for the military), carded bedsheeting, and other fabrics which offset declines in A, B, C, and soft-filled sheeting. However, sharp declines in the output of most of these fabrics in 1968 and 1969 reduced the total output well below that in 1964.

The output of printcloth-yarn fabrics in 1969 was below that in 1964 despite a significant increase in the output of tobacco and cheesecloth; the output of plain printcloth and carded broadcloth declined sharply.

Among the fine cotton fabrics, combed bedsheeting was the only fabric which had not suffered sharp declines in production by 1968. However, output of combed bedsheeting declined sharply in 1969, as did most other fine cotton fabrics. The output of combed broadcloth in 1969 was only 19 percent of the 1964 level and gingham output was only 5 percent of that in 1964. Rapid inroads have been made by man-made fibers in the traditional markets for fine cotton fabrics.

U.S. exports

Annual U.S. exports of cotton broadwoven fabrics averaged about 383 million square yards during 1964-69 (table 7). Exports in 1969 amounted to 307 million square yards.

Tobacco cloth and similar fabrics, remnants (less than 10-yard lengths), and printcloth fabrics accounted for well over half of the total quantity of U.S. exports in 1968; other important constructions were twills and denims.

About half the quantity (and nearly half the value) of total annual U.S. exports during 1965-68 were to Canada and the Philippine Republic, with Canada by far the leading export market. Exports to the Philippine Republic declined sharply in 1969 as a result of

certain financial restrictions. Exports to Ghana, which had been negligible until 1968, amounted to \$7.4 million in 1969, largely under Title I of Public Law 480 (83d Cong.), as amended by Public Law 89-808 effective January 1, 1967.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of countable cotton cloth (in terms of square yards) exceeded exports, by increasingly wide margins, in each year during 1965-69 (table 2). In most earlier years, exports had been much larger than imports. Imports in 1969 of 667 million square yards were equivalent to about 7.8 percent of apparent consumption. Since 1962, imports have been subject to restraints in accordance with the provisions of the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA) (see appendix C). Following application of the LTA, imports were smaller in 1963 and 1964 than in 1962, but they increased sharply in 1965 and 1966. In terms of square yards, imports reached a peak in 1966 when they were 43 percent greater than in 1962. Imports in 1967 and 1968 were below the 1966 level, partly reflecting a shift in U.S. consumption toward blended fabrics. Imports increased sharply in 1969 (mainly in low-priced, plain, unbleached fabrics) and nearly equaled the 1966 level. Imports of fabrics containing cotton but in chief value of manmade fibers have increased in recent years (see summary on fabrics of manmade fibers in this volume) and are expected to continue to rise; such imports are not subject to restraints similar to those of the LTA.

Unbleached fabrics constituted 78 percent of the imports in 1969 on a square-yard basis, while finished fabrics (bleached, printed, dyed, or colored) constituted 22 percent (table 8). Fabrics of average yarn number less than 40 accounted for 95 percent of the total; those of average yarn number 10-19 accounted for 53 percent. It is believed that the bulk of imports of unbleached cotton fabrics are further processed by U.S. finishing plants.

Major fabrics constituting imports in recent years have been duck, gingham, poplin and broadcloth, printcloth shirting, sheetings, and twills (table 9). Imports of duck increased sharply after 1965 and remained at a relatively high level through 1969. Gingham imports were relatively stable during 1964-66 but declined sharply in 1967 and again in 1969. Imports of printcloth shirting reached their highest level in 1965, then declined slightly in 1966 and very sharply in 1967; following significant increases in 1968 and 1969, they were only slightly below the 1965 level. Imports of sheetings, especially A, B, C, and soft-filled, have increased without interruption since 1964. Imports of sateens and twills increased steadily during 1964-67 and, although decreasing in 1968, remained at a relatively high level through 1969.

WOVEN FABRICS, WHOLLY OR IN CHIEF VALUE OF COTTON,
EXCEPT SPECIALTY FABRICS

Japan, Hong Kong, and India were the leading suppliers of U.S. imports of countable cotton cloth during the period 1964-69. They supplied nearly 60 percent of the total quantity and value in 1964, and about the same proportion in 1969 (table 10). Japan has been a major supplier for many years. Hong Kong has supplied larger quantities than any other country since 1965. Imports from Pakistan and India increased sharply in 1969. About 90 percent of U.S. imports (in value) came from 8 countries in 1958, from 12 countries in 1961, and from 15 in 1969. The shares of total U.S. imports of countable cotton cloth supplied by selected countries in the years 1958 and 1961-69 were as follows (in percent of quantity measured in square yards):

Year	Japan	Hong Kong	India	Pakistan	Taiwan	Mexico	United Kingdom
1958-----	73.4	1.6	1.0	-	-	0.8	5.0
1961-----	35.2	27.3	4.1	3.1	4.3	.4	1.3
1962-----	29.3	23.5	7.1	3.3	9.5	.1	.8
1963-----	22.4	21.8	13.4	6.8	4.7	.5	.7
1964-----	25.7	23.4	9.2	6.0	5.6	.8	.9
1965-----	25.5	19.6	12.2	6.5	5.5	1.1	.7
1966-----	20.3	22.8	9.8	7.6	5.0	5.0	.5
1967-----	20.4	27.5	8.7	6.5	6.2	6.1	.5
1968-----	20.3	27.0	9.3	7.6	6.3	1.4	.6
1969-----	17.9	26.1	13.0	12.1	5.0	2.6	.5

Table 1.--Typical cotton fabrics and quantity of woven cotton fabrics consumed, by major end use, 1967

End use	Fabric consumption : Million sq. yd.	Typical fabrics used 1/
Men's and boys' apparel, total-----	2,017	
Jackets, not tailored-----	139	45" 1.72 yd. sateen; 45" 1.75 yd. poplin; 40" 1.70 yd. corduroy.
Pajamas and nightwear-----	163	40" 4.50 yd. broadcloth; 40" 3.90 yd. printcloth; 40½" 3.75 yd. S.F. sheeting.
Shirts:-----		
Dress-----	173	37" 4.10 yd. broadcloth, combed; 37" 3.80 yd. broadcloth, combed; 37" 3.80 yd. oxford.
Sport-----	280	37" 4.00 yd. broadcloth; 36" 3.50 yd. gingham; 40½" 3.00 yd. S.F. sheeting.
Work-----	112	44" 2.05 yd. twill; 36" 3.20 yd. chambray; 38" 3.25 yd. poplin.
Trousers:-----		
Dress and sport-----	254	44" 1.80 yd. twill; 44" 1.75 yd. sateen; 36" 2.70 yd. sport denim.
Work-----	413	37½" 10 oz. denim; 37½" 13-3/4 oz. denim.
Underwear, woven:-----		
Shorts-----	119	48" 100x58, 3.00 yd. broadcloth; 41" 78x54, 4.60 yd. broadcloth.
Other-----	364	
Women's and misses' apparel, total-----	961	
Blouses and shirts-----	135	37" 4.10 yd. broadcloth; 39" 4.00 yd. printcloth; 40" 6.40 yd. lawn, combed.
Dresses-----	223	39" 4.00 yd. printcloth; 36" 5.22 yd. gingham; 37" 4.00 yd. broadcloth, combed.
Nightwear-----	182	45" 5.35 yd. printcloth; 40½" 3.75 yd. S.F. sheeting; 40" 4.50 yd. broadcloth.
Robes and housecoats-----	101	45" 72x68, 4.10 yd. printcloth; 47½" 78x80, 3.37 yd. printcloth; 36" 9 oz. Terry.
Other-----	320	
Children's and infants' apparel, total-----	588	
Diapers-----	133	29" 6.20 yd. Birdseye; 40½" 3.82 yd. gauze; 37½" 5.70 yd. S.F. sheeting.
Dresses-----	108	39" 4.00 yd. printcloth; 40" 3.33 yd. broadcloth; 36" 4.50 yd. gingham, combed.
Playsuits, shorts, etc-----	118	44" 2.01 yd. sateen; 44" 2.01 yd. four leaf twill.
Other-----	229	
Household uses, total-----	3,764	
Bedspreads-----	340	99" 1.86 yd. sheeting (tufted); 81" 2.14 yd. printcloth; 86" .81 yd. Jacquard woven.
Drapery, upholstery, and slip covers, n.e.c-----	403	52" 1.35 yd. barkcloth; 54" 1.32 yd. jacquard; 52" 1.75 yd. twill.
Pads, quilted-----	251	87" 1.97 yd. muslin sheeting; 57" 3.71 yd. printcloth.
Retail piece goods-----	512	39" 4.00 yd. printcloth; 37" 4.00 yd. broadcloth; 40" 1.95 yd. corduroy.
Sheets-----	1,240	90" 1.28 yd. muslin sheeting; 81" 1.77 yd. percale; 90" 1.27 yd. percale, combed.
Pillowcases-----	193	90" 1.27 yd. percale, combed; 36" 3.20 yd. muslin, tubular woven.
Other-----	825	
Industrial uses, total-----	1,958	
Automobile uses-----	157	54" 1.50 yd. twill; 56" 1.65 yd. S.F. sheeting; 59" 2.25 yd. drill.
Bags-----	124	40" 3.75 yd. "B" sheeting; 40" 3.60 yd. "C" sheeting; 40" 2.35 yd. osnaburg.
Medical supplies-----	787	36" 13-23 oz. tobacco cloth; 36" 8.60 yd. bandage cloth; 39" 4.75 yd. printcloth.
Shoes-----	154	37" 1.50-2.00 yd. drill; 37" 10.38 oz. army duck; 51½" 1.35 yd. enameling duck.
Other-----	736	

1/ Based on information compiled about 1964. Only basic fabrics are shown; does not include lining, pocketing, and other secondary materials.

Source: Cotton Counts Its Customers, National Cotton Council of America, Memphis, Tenn.

WOVEN FABRICS, WHOLLY OR IN CHIEF VALUE OF COTTON,
EXCEPT SPECIALTY FABRICS

Table 2.--Woven fabrics, wholly or in chief value of cotton, except specialty fabrics: 1/ U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1964-69

Year	Mill pro- duction 2/	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to apparent con- sumption
	<u>Million</u> <u>sq. yd.</u>	<u>Million</u> <u>sq. yd.</u>	<u>Million</u> <u>sq. yd.</u>	<u>Million</u> <u>sq. yd.</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1964--	10,463	418	490	10,391	4.0
1965--	10,854	564	361	11,057	5.1
1966--	10,560	669	402	10,827	6.2
1967--	9,852	591	376	10,067	5.9
1968--	8,779	602	366	9,015	6.7
1969--	8,182	667	307	8,542	7.8

1/ Does not include pile fabrics and other specialty broadwoven fabrics provided for in part 4 of schedule 3 of the TSUS. Estimated U.S. production of the excluded fabrics during 1964-69 was equivalent to 5 to 8 percent of the total annual production of broadwoven cotton fabrics reported by the Bureau of the Census.

2/ Converted from linear yards to square yards by using factors derived from data in U.S. Census publication Current Industrial Reports M22T.1(63)-1 Supplement and MQ-22T.1(68)-1 Supplement. Includes fabrics converted by the producers to finished articles such as bed-sheets, towels, blankets, and bedspreads, amounting to an estimated 10 percent of total output.

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

WOVEN FABRICS, WHOLLY OR IN CHIEF VALUE OF COTTON,
EXCEPT SPECIALTY FABRICS

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Table 3.--Woven cotton fabrics: U.S. consumption
by end-use markets, 1961-69

(In percent)				
Year	Apparel	Household furnish- ings	Industrial products	Total
1961-----	50.9	31.2	17.9	100.0
1962-----	51.7	31.2	17.1	100.0
1963-----	51.4	31.6	17.0	100.0
1964-----	50.4	33.6	16.0	100.0
1965-----	48.4	34.7	16.9	100.0
1966-----	44.8	35.5	19.7	100.0
1967-----	41.2	37.8	21.0	100.0
1968-----	38.4	40.5	21.1	100.0
1969-----	38.3	40.2	21.5	100.0

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

WOVEN FABRICS, WHOLLY OR IN CHIEF VALUE OF COTTON,
EXCEPT SPECIALTY FABRICS

Table 4.--Specified data relating to the operations of cotton weaving
mills (industry No. 2211), 1958 and 1961-68

	Number of compa- nies	Number of establishments		All employees		Production workers		
		Total	With 20	Number	Payroll	Number	Man-hours	Wages
			employees: or more					
					<u>1,000</u>			<u>1,000</u>
					dollars		Thousands	dollars
1958--	325	496	395	243,419	724,481	228,609	443,255	646,678
1961--	1/	1/	1/	228,194	785,494	212,671	427,027	695,045
1962--	1/	1/	1/	223,622	805,211	208,274	425,540	712,884
1963--	229	407	350	208,993	771,573	195,530	403,379	688,374
1964--	1/	1/	1/	203,630	821,980	190,675	406,804	728,062
1965--	1/	1/	1/	204,904	887,997	191,473	414,619	791,187
1966--	1/	1/	1/	208,629	959,935	195,196	423,961	853,963
1967--	1/	394	332	203,500	942,500	190,000	399,200	834,400
1968--	1/	1/	1/	177,500	860,000	165,000	342,300	759,700
		Cost of	Value added	Value of	Capital	Yearend		
		materials	by manufacture	shipments	expenditures	inventories		
		<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>		
		dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars		
1958--		1,622,758	1,078,592	2,748,584	48,441	589,862		
1961--		1,746,731	1,282,267	3,032,269	80,943	674,405		
1962--		1,893,490	1,346,310	3,188,490	114,815	718,148		
1963--		1,823,772	1,256,753	3,104,053	113,366	625,846		
1964--		1,756,170	1,404,284	3,171,333	138,159	565,343		
1965--		1,751,009	1,629,131	3,360,851	167,173	580,928		
1966--		1,852,412	1,730,257	3,561,914	222,034	590,574		
1967--		1,770,000	1,632,900	3,346,100	170,000	651,200		
1968--		1,739,100	1,438,000	3,112,700	127,300	642,900		

1/ Not available.

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

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WOVEN FABRICS, WHOLLY OR IN CHIEF VALUE OF COTTON,
EXCEPT SPECIALTY FABRICS

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Table 5.--Inventories of woven cotton fabrics, by location,
December 31 of 1961-69

(Million linear yards)					
Date	Weaving	Finishing plants		Total	
	mills	Gray goods	Finished goods		
Dec. 31:					
1961-----:	660	397	971	2,028	
1962-----:	680	391	999	2,070	
1963-----:	619	382	983	1,984	
1964-----:	661	383	963	2,007	
1965-----:	676	405	1,015	2,096	
1966-----:	766	396	965	2,127	
1967-----:	837	401	950	2,188	
1968-----:	705	363	919	1,987	
1969-----:	659	307	812	1,778	

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Current Industrial Reports,
Series M22A.

WOVEN FABRICS, WHOLLY OR IN CHIEF VALUE OF COTTON,
EXCEPT SPECIALTY FABRICS

Table 6.--Cotton broadwoven fabrics: U.S. production, by type, 1964-69

(1,000 linear yards)						
Item	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969 ^{1/}
Duck and allied fabrics-----	233,716	247,854	284,707	277,850	270,949	270,951
Sheeting and allied fabrics:						
Osnaburgs-----	262,655	303,052	2/ 350,000	2/ 400,000	301,323	275,586
Sheetings, A,B,C, and soft-filled-----	867,909	922,144	855,504	791,243	759,034	691,601
Drills-----	228,417	246,719	230,248	214,683	181,359	177,007
Four leaf twills-----	350,254	344,034	311,767	266,984	185,549	163,671
Bedsheetings-----	359,855	365,130	382,423	386,466	327,747	287,855
Other-----	459,662	453,851	2/ 524,562	2/ 485,744	414,276	379,955
Total-----	2,528,752	2,634,930	2,654,504	2,545,120	2,169,288	1,975,675
Printcloth-yarn fabrics:						
Plain printcloth-----	1,228,611	1,204,250	1,053,392	954,249	910,387	891,145
Tobacco and cheese cloth---	960,651	1,085,235	1,140,616	1,174,528	1,159,815	1,250,984
Carded broadcloths-----	376,597	389,379	361,953	292,171	246,256	215,790
Other-----	397,514	440,808	507,062	450,707	461,521	397,099
Total-----	2,963,373	3,119,672	3,063,023	2,871,655	2,777,979	2,755,018
Colored yarn fabrics:						
Denims-----	271,340	257,785	295,668	264,333	215,265	222,398
Other-----	223,662	220,814	129,465	116,314	111,132	96,596
Total-----	495,002	478,599	425,133	380,647	326,397	318,994
Toweling:						
Terry-----	467,195	515,400	473,770	471,084	490,988	479,604
Other-----	190,485	197,162	182,126	152,718	128,666	110,341
Total-----	657,680	712,562	655,896	623,802	619,654	589,945
Blanketing and other napped fabrics:						
Blanketing-----	34,018	41,815	34,624	34,431	30,033	28,153
Other-----	131,027	134,233	119,251	117,887	113,146	111,558
Total-----	165,045	176,048	153,875	152,318	143,179	139,711
Fine cotton fabrics:						
Combed broadcloths-----	211,659	2/ 186,000	2/ 170,000	92,878	41,402	40,315
Lawns and organdies-----	134,372	161,014	153,061	96,015	84,600	2/ 71,975
Combed bedsheetings-----	268,231	285,479	225,561	251,771	224,549	117,288
Ginghams-----	185,083	184,817	99,158	45,580	21,292	2/ 9,960
Colored yarn shirting, etc--	133,469	130,233	108,857	85,776	81,046	36,325
Other-----	513,984	2/ 457,890	2/ 397,645	372,516	264,483	2/ 200,717
Total-----	1,446,798	1,405,433	1,151,282	944,536	716,953	475,580
Other woven cotton fabrics:						
Bedsread fabrics-----	48,295	50,932	41,001	37,563	44,399	50,000
Drapery and upholstery fabrics-----	121,026	119,671	112,159	96,135	115,687	119,422
Corduroys-----	165,800	155,862	134,707	190,741	140,043	130,106
Other-----	140,625	136,212	163,576	157,778	152,158	149,427
Total-----	475,746	462,677	451,443	482,217	452,287	448,955
Grand total-----	8,966,112	9,237,775	8,839,863	8,278,145	7,476,686	6,974,829

^{1/} Total of quarterly data; fourth quarter subject to revision.^{2/} Partly estimated.Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Current Industrial Reports, "Cotton Broad-woven Goods."

WOVEN FABRICS, WHOLLY OR IN CHIEF VALUE OF COTTON,
EXCEPT SPECIALTY FABRICS

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Table 7.--Cotton broadwoven goods: U.S. exports of domestic
merchandise, by principal markets, 1964-69

Market	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	Quantity (1,000 square yards)					
Canada-----	183,898	143,557	178,950	144,371	113,306	126,615
Ghana-----	1/	1/	1/	1/	21,262	37,242
Italy-----	17,755	14,841	13,674	14,997	15,147	8,291
Philippine						
Republic-----	55,101	44,549	49,094	66,912	60,895	17,655
Belgium and						
Luxembourg----	3,634	4,443	5,600	7,825	5,671	7,510
Dominican						
Republic-----	16,482	10,536	18,018	13,272	20,414	10,654
Republic of						
South Africa--	19,741	14,804	16,671	11,546	8,701	7,154
Japan-----	1/	1,912	2,482	4,604	3,012	5,409
Australia-----	9,594	8,626	7,369	8,703	8,874	7,121
United						
Kingdom-----	6,537	2,684	2,689	4,212	4,553	4,639
Jamaica-----	5,955	4,924	6,243	8,198	10,610	6,701
France-----	8,953	5,422	7,273	3,129	4,876	3,597
All other-----	161,935	104,437	94,230	87,960	88,191	64,005
Total-----	489,585	360,735	402,293	375,729	365,512	306,593
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Canada-----	38,471	35,443	47,289	35,967	25,684	27,633
Ghana-----	1/	1/	1/	1/	4,078	7,434
Italy-----	3,350	3,619	4,136	4,962	4,790	5,471
Philippine						
Republic-----	13,620	10,804	9,593	9,059	7,400	4,907
Belgium and						
Luxembourg----	2,017	2,167	2,532	4,252	3,228	4,740
Dominican						
Republic-----	4,047	2,373	3,630	2,500	3,989	3,821
South Africa----	7,338	5,998	4,630	5,128	3,590	3,327
Japan-----	1/	569	1,403	2,819	1,679	3,167
Australia-----	3,791	3,506	3,371	3,387	3,232	2,889
United						
Kingdom-----	2,160	1,490	1,596	2,301	2,085	2,166
Jamaica-----	1,833	1,431	1,800	2,161	2,195	2,355
France-----	2,656	2,146	3,194	1,699	2,712	1,956
All other-----	43,995	33,964	29,480	27,637	28,045	28,838
Total-----	123,278	103,510	112,654	101,872	92,707	98,704

1/ Negligible or nil; included in "all other," if any.

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

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WOVEN FABRICS, WHOLLY OR IN CHIEF VALUE OF COTTON,
EXCEPT SPECIALTY FABRICS

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Table 8.--Woven fabrics, wholly or in chief value of cotton, except specialty fabrics: 1/
U.S. imports for consumption, by class of fabric, 1969

Yarn number group	Fabrics of 100-percent cotton						Fabrics in chief value of cotton but containing silk or manmade fibers						Total
	Not fancy or figured			Fancy or figured			Not fancy or figured			Fancy or figured			
	320---	321---	322---	323---	324---	325---	326---	327---	328---	329---	330---	331---	
	Un- bleached	Bleached	Colored	Un- bleached	Bleached	Colored	Un- bleached	Bleached	Colored	Un- bleached	Bleached	Colored	
Quantity (pounds)													
01-9-----	24,844,037	823,101	767,620	221,560	71,721	85,811	26,955	596	25,379	-	-	515,450	27,382,230
10-19-----	103,585,733	2,139,287	4,966,042	7,386,249	453,613	2,379,632	2,610,698	1,163	61,311	128,884	-	585,102	124,297,714
20-29-----	20,966,141	129,517	4,070,065	3,334,102	345,177	2,511,987	350,572	1,082	59,332	249,809	141,111	2,043,065	34,201,960
30-39-----	6,193,461	749,651	5,730,164	1,281,581	272,769	4,178,162	3,154	1,830	114,787	36,001	75,875	1,413,851	20,051,286
40-49-----	810,007	73,297	815,019	37,342	54,813	620,582	2,629	1,588	27,780	-	16,699	221,351	2,681,107
50-59-----	501,244	19,054	478,828	2,621	8,764	358,441	-	-	997	-	-	15,801	1,385,750
60-69-----	153,317	7,926	109,697	2,182	2,159	75,207	68	-	199	-	-	4,418	355,173
70-79-----	107,176	12,813	59,522	7,956	1,072	54,677	-	166	-	-	-	2,548	245,930
80-139-----	1,033,651	64,891	604,238	14,258	12,270	95,813	141	-	611	-	-	7,342	1,833,215
Over 139----	1,360	517	11,535	-	592	3,997	-	-	760	-	-	1,591	20,352
Total----	158,196,127	4,020,054	17,612,730	12,287,851	1,222,950	10,364,309	2,994,217	6,425	291,156	414,694	233,685	4,810,519	212,454,717
Quantity (square yards)													
01-9-----	47,843,401	1,948,709	1,400,781	494,451	47,025	172,093	130,877	1,165	43,652	-	-	1,085,199	53,167,353
10-19-----	296,343,519	5,947,378	14,413,886	17,862,782	1,222,821	7,710,779	8,350,010	2,532	152,051	371,852	-	1,708,142	354,085,752
20-29-----	82,420,990	518,200	14,738,390	8,711,491	930,147	8,357,506	2,036,426	20,382	206,667	729,758	334,174	6,433,039	125,437,170
30-39-----	33,858,383	3,522,790	26,566,196	4,644,876	874,545	20,762,067	13,422	9,884	551,841	112,233	191,585	7,840,623	98,948,445
40-49-----	3,460,244	1,835,275	3,725,064	147,310	167,351	2,951,883	18,677	5,735	120,251	-	38,210	1,107,315	13,577,315
50-59-----	2,932,511	103,573	2,641,064	11,388	26,368	1,865,665	-	-	3,514	-	-	31,316	7,615,399
60-69-----	977,341	51,756	657,532	19,071	16,885	362,244	343	-	377	-	-	8,575	2,094,124
70-79-----	457,593	59,568	279,488	53,813	4,926	258,943	-	358	-	-	-	8,599	1,123,288
80-139-----	4,996,013	432,944	3,254,869	74,891	60,647	413,649	650	-	1,756	-	-	17,154	9,252,573
Over 139----	6,528	3,080	57,994	-	3,036	17,399	-	-	4,840	-	-	4,344	97,221
Total----	473,296,523	14,423,273	67,735,264	32,020,073	3,353,751	42,872,228	10,550,405	40,056	1,084,949	1,213,843	563,969	18,244,306	665,398,640
Foreign value													
01-9-----	\$9,707,016	\$590,514	\$692,712	\$100,505	\$134,644	\$87,685	\$25,651	\$603	\$38,145	-	-	\$530,339	\$11,907,814
10-19-----	46,738,779	1,390,672	6,564,199	3,825,441	375,482	2,953,718	1,392,878	3,108	117,316	89,264	-	785,447	64,236,304
20-29-----	11,462,008	158,818	6,894,537	3,157,630	458,622	4,212,781	250,655	1,635	137,469	292,523	226,045	2,643,508	29,896,231
30-39-----	4,185,180	706,547	9,249,664	1,378,340	429,132	7,151,242	5,626	5,579	202,763	49,954	138,893	2,196,284	25,699,504
40-49-----	906,082	148,073	1,773,848	50,820	101,195	1,365,664	5,491	5,200	71,198	-	60,297	498,364	4,986,232
50-59-----	664,474	34,498	1,527,772	5,854	22,460	1,100,136	-	-	5,389	-	-	80,630	3,441,213
60-69-----	182,258	22,122	431,331	7,217	3,184	289,697	259	-	1,004	-	-	20,351	953,421
70-79-----	146,187	30,274	196,422	22,240	3,637	215,985	-	480	-	-	-	14,499	629,724
80-139-----	1,758,346	225,783	1,914,000	31,513	42,807	311,501	601	-	3,163	-	-	39,659	4,327,373
Over 139----	2,384	3,656	57,958	-	4,318	23,161	-	-	3,917	-	-	6,811	102,205
Total----	75,753,014	3,310,957	29,302,443	8,000,560	1,575,481	17,707,568	1,681,161	16,605	580,364	431,741	425,235	6,815,892	146,180,021

1/ Exclude typewriter-ribbon cloth and hand-loomed fabrics (TSUS items 319.01-319.29)

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

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WOVEN FABRICS, WHOLLY OR IN CHIEF VALUE OF COTTON.
EXCEPT SPECIALTY FABRICS

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Table 9.--Woven fabrics, wholly or in chief value of cotton, except specialty fabrics: 1/
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal types, 1963-69

(In thousands of square yards)						
Type	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Hand-loomed-----	2/	2/	2/	2/	29	96
Duck:						
Single warp-----	35,365	44,486	81,153	81,847	59,479	80,165
Ply warp-----	1,989	6,014	8,723	11,446	6,416	6,850
Total-----	37,354	50,500	89,876	93,293	65,895	87,015
Gingham-----	50,273	62,733	59,271	37,193	40,807	29,681
Lawn-----	906	463	1,866	366	960	1,052
Poplin or broadcloth-----	22,342	36,452	51,468	23,371	23,491	35,270
Printcloth:						
Shirting 80 x 80-----	9,350	16,204	14,032	5,489	9,960	9,333
Shirting, other-----	12,526	46,757	38,989	11,250	19,126	39,528
Other printcloth-----	593	1,164	5,015	6,364	6,944	3,836
Total-----	22,469	64,125	58,036	23,252	36,030	52,697
Sheeting:						
Osnaburg-----	8,412	12,010	19,761	23,440	16,319	21,337
Classes A, B, C-----	37,478	62,151	78,956	96,869	97,754	112,669
Soft filled-----	67,824	57,146	64,515	75,454	88,315	67,802
Combed bedsheets-----	-	167	2,240	550	-	24
Other-----	20,085	17,302	12,146	13,262	8,543	4,506
Total-----	133,799	148,766	177,618	209,575	210,931	206,338
Shirting, jaquard or dobby--	3,294	1,362	2,485	2,883	5,763	12,708
Table damask-----	176	139	103	127	196	68
Sateens and twills:						
Sateens-----	9,569	13,187	18,183	23,743	17,566	17,394
Denim-----	15	-	140	389	274	464
Other twills-----	34,902	49,956	63,955	73,672	61,697	67,624
Total-----	44,486	63,143	82,278	97,804	79,537	85,482
Voile-----	294	2,228	5,669	1,404	646	406
Napped fabric:						
Yarn dyed-----	4,697	5,571	3,454	1,870	1,681	2,515
Other-----	18,484	18,960	18,835	5,636	7,374	7,839
Total-----	23,181	24,531	22,289	7,506	9,055	10,354
Typewriter-ribbon cloth 3/--	1,821	1,521	1,648	1,472	1,844	1,845
Other-----	77,420	107,540	116,123	92,977	127,205	144,277
Total, countable cotton cloth-----	417,815	563,513	668,730	590,977	602,389	667,339

1/ Includes the fabrics provided for in subpart 3A of schedule 3 of the TSUS, except items 332.10 and 332.40.

2/ Not separately reported until 1968.

3/ Imports of typewriter ribbon cloth during 1964-66 based on data collected from importers; 1967 partly estimated.

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

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WOVEN FABRICS, WHOLLY OR IN CHIEF VALUE OF COTTON,
EXCEPT SPECIALTY FABRICS

Table 10.--Woven fabrics, wholly or in chief value of cotton, except specialty fabrics: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-69 1/

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Japan-----	23,838	31,181	30,244	28,581	29,231	31,054
Hong Kong-----	35,463	39,586	55,838	61,284	59,849	66,500
India-----	11,018	18,808	20,889	20,448	18,839	28,124
Pakistan-----	6,451	10,573	15,457	11,283	12,400	20,127
Taiwan-----	7,214	9,366	9,772	10,818	10,270	8,856
Republic of						
Korea-----	6,857	6,262	5,755	6,983	8,000	8,812
Egypt (U.A.R.)--	6,713	4,630	2,722	6,124	8,365	7,581
Belgium and						
Luxembourg----	2,913	5,402	4,805	2,871	4,221	3,409
Mexico-----	1,156	2,251	11,768	15,535	3,391	7,127
West Germany----	3,390	3,145	6,018	2,249	1,605	1,829
Colombia-----	2,184	4,143	4,569	3,731	5,456	4,520
Yugoslavia-----	3,520	2,346	3,795	3,870	3,514	4,804
Spain-----	4,233	3,967	5,365	1,992	5,142	4,232
Italy-----	330	373	605	380	617	957
United Kingdom--	877	931	797	811	906	837
Netherlands-----	1,146	1,009	2,306	1,211	1,045	1,337
Switzerland-----	277	511	1,235	731	448	442
France-----	776	543	651	745	837	704
Malaysia-----	-	561	2,299	2,938	1,526	2,088
Portugal-----	1,935	2,108	4,693	3,229	1,549	763
Canada-----	416	3,300	5,536	1,033	2,403	543
Israel-----	21	51	1,902	2,864	1,710	594
All other-----	1,734	9,980	10,175	6,121	4,738	7,215
Total-----	122,462	161,027	207,196	195,832	186,062	212,455

See footnote at end of table.

WOVEN FABRICS, WHOLLY OR IN CHIEF VALUE OF COTTON,
EXCEPT SPECIALTY FABRICS

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Table 10.--Woven fabrics, wholly or in chief value of cotton, except specialty fabrics: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-69 1/--Continued

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	Quantity (1,000 square yards)					
Japan-----	107,313	143,407	135,928	120,044	122,129	119,327
Hong Kong-----	97,658	110,569	152,141	161,829	162,215	173,432
India-----	38,623	68,967	65,172	51,359	55,699	86,243
Pakistan-----	24,820	36,477	51,040	38,094	45,519	80,376
Taiwan-----	23,326	30,911	33,119	36,841	38,090	33,592
Republic of Korea-----	18,089	14,408	14,027	16,872	18,942	20,747
Egypt (U.A.R.)---	24,408	17,221	9,568	19,634	27,813	24,316
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	11,261	22,004	20,889	11,735	17,421	14,677
Mexico-----	3,093	5,988	33,474	36,303	8,254	17,354
West Germany-----	8,537	7,603	13,312	6,133	4,632	4,450
Colombia-----	6,359	14,002	16,012	11,689	17,530	14,561
Yugoslavia-----	12,940	6,956	11,452	11,545	10,340	14,214
Spain-----	12,671	11,413	17,978	5,644	17,221	13,271
Italy-----	975	1,006	1,438	947	1,639	2,416
United Kingdom---	3,635	3,997	3,302	3,132	3,639	3,221
Netherlands-----	2,900	2,231	5,555	2,959	2,724	3,407
Switzerland-----	1,741	4,030	9,416	5,229	2,443	2,298
France-----	1,914	1,273	1,446	1,869	2,117	1,814
Malaysia-----	-	1,419	7,758	8,576	4,632	6,621
Portugal-----	8,057	9,236	17,613	10,911	6,254	2,857
Canada-----	422	13,258	12,073	2,656	11,019	2,195
Israel-----	47	107	4,799	8,412	4,487	1,420
All other-----	9,026	36,950	31,219	17,338	15,757	22,589
Total-----	417,815	563,513	668,731	589,751	600,516	665,399

See footnote at end of table.

WOVEN FABRICS, WHOLLY OR IN CHIEF VALUE OF COTTON,
EXCEPT SPECIALTY FABRICS

Table 10.--Woven fabrics, wholly or in chief value of cotton, except specialty fabrics: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-69 ^{1/}--Continued

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Japan-----	28,088	35,594	36,942	33,548	38,788	45,065
Hong Kong-----	16,365	18,998	26,720	28,672	28,096	31,626
India-----	11,205	18,691	9,876	9,527	8,722	13,116
Pakistan-----	2,929	4,654	6,826	5,025	5,404	9,130
Taiwan-----	3,489	4,910	4,692	5,028	5,441	4,941
Republic of						
Korea-----	2,842	2,718	2,493	3,091	3,494	3,791
Egypt (U.A.R.)---	3,369	2,548	1,371	2,736	3,793	3,644
Belgium and						
Luxembourg-----	2,587	3,884	3,664	2,469	3,382	3,252
Mexico-----	637	1,155	5,704	7,481	1,646	3,229
West Germany-----	5,613	5,214	9,197	3,225	2,319	2,917
Colombia-----	1,066	2,156	2,556	1,990	3,060	2,642
Yugoslavia-----	1,635	1,066	1,803	1,858	1,687	2,353
Spain-----	2,313	2,407	3,406	1,293	2,809	2,321
Italy-----	931	959	1,398	1,223	1,711	2,291
United Kingdom---	2,284	2,382	2,148	2,091	2,042	2,202
Netherlands-----	1,734	1,448	3,232	1,401	1,570	2,115
Switzerland-----	1,005	1,507	3,091	2,192	1,695	1,866
France-----	1,547	1,319	1,573	1,901	2,103	1,861
Malaysia-----	-	239	1,135	1,419	795	1,136
Portugal-----	1,905	2,392	3,935	2,102	1,467	906
Canada-----	322	2,370	3,725	742	1,254	437
Israel-----	25	45	1,172	1,876	991	403
All other-----	1,363	5,288	5,579	3,624	3,501	4,935
Total-----	93,254	121,944	142,218	124,514	125,770	146,180

^{1/} Imports for 1967 do not include typewriter ribbon cloth imported during January-October amounting to 1,226,000 square yards; imports for 1968 and 1969 do not include typewriter ribbon cloth and hand-loomed fabrics amounting to 1,873,000 square yards in 1968 and 1,941,000 square yards in 1969.

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

WOVEN FABRICS, IN CHIEF VALUE OF COTTON, CONTAINING FIBERS OTHER
THAN, OR IN ADDITION TO, SILK OR MANMADE FIBERS

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Woven fabrics of cotton, containing fibers other than, or in addition to, silk or manmade fibers: Containing wool, whether or not contain- ing silk or manmade fibers or both, but not containing other fibers-----	332.10
Other-----	332.40

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1970). Pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume.

U.S. trade position

Since 1967 large quantities of apparel fabrics in chief weight of wool or manmade fibers but in chief value of cotton have been imported, mostly from Italy. Imports in earlier years, consisting largely of interlining fabrics, were relatively small. Exports are believed to be insignificant.

Description and uses

The fabrics covered in this summary are woven fabrics in chief value of cotton but containing fibers other than, or in addition to, silk or manmade fibers. These fabrics may contain such fibers as wool, flax, jute, or animal hair in addition to cotton, silk, or manmade fibers, but must be in chief value of cotton. This summary does not cover pile fabrics, narrow fabrics (not over 12 inches in width), and other specialty fabrics of cotton which are dealt with in separate summaries in this volume or in volume 3:4 (see headnote 1 to part 3 as shown in appendix A to this volume).

Among the principal fabrics are those of cotton/wool or cotton/wool/manmade fibers for apparel uses; those of cotton/flax or cotton/flax/manmade fibers for household uses such as tablecloths or curtains; and those of cotton/animal hair or cotton/animal hair/manmade fibers for apparel interlinings. A variety of other types are also included.

28 WOVEN FABRICS, IN CHIEF VALUE OF COTTON, CONTAINING FIBERS OTHER THAN, OR IN ADDITION TO, SILK OR MANMADE FIBERS

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1970) are as follows (in percent ad valorem):

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Third stage, effective Jan. 1, 1970	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Woven fabrics, in chief value of cotton, con- taining fibers other than, or in addition to, silk or manmade fibers:			
332.10 1/	Containing wool, whether or not con- taining silk or man- made fibers, but not other fibers.	30%	21%	15%
332.40 1/	Other-----	20%	17%	15%

1/ Fabrics in chief weight of wool are subject to special duty-treatment, effective Dec. 24, 1968, as provided in headnote 7 of schedule 3.

The rates in effect prior to January 1, 1968, had remained unchanged from August 31, 1963 (the effective date of the TSUS), through 1967. The third and final stages show two of the five annual rate modifications resulting from concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of tariff negotiations concluded on June 30, 1967, under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Concessions amounting to a reduction of 50 percent in the duty on item 332.10 and a reduction of 25 percent in the duty on item 332.40 were granted by the United States in the trade negotiations (see pertinent sections of the TSUSA-1970 reproduced in appendix A for the staged rates).

The rates of duty on fabrics in chief value of cotton but in chief weight of wool were significantly affected by the provisions of Public Law 90-638, effective December 24, 1968, which made such fabrics dutiable at the much higher rates applicable to fabrics in chief value of wool (see schedule 3, headnote 7, TSUSA-1970). The great

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WOVEN FABRICS, IN CHIEF VALUE OF COTTON, CONTAINING FIBERS OTHER
THAN, OR IN ADDITION TO, SILK OR MANMADE FIBERS

bulk of the 1968 imports were fabrics in chief weight of wool valued at less than \$1.26-2/3 per pound, dutiable at that time at the rate of 19 percent ad valorem under item 332.40. The applicable rate of duty on such fabrics is now 37.5 cents per pound plus 60 percent ad valorem under item 336.50. Imports in 1969 were largely apparel fabrics in chief weight of manmade fibers.

U.S. consumption, production, and exports

Exact data on the consumption or production of the subject fabrics are not available; however, consumption is believed to have been static or declining, partly because of the growth in the use of competitive fabrics of manmade fibers or of blends of cotton and manmade fibers which are not in chief value of cotton.

The following tabulation shows estimated U.S. production (in 1,000 linear yards) of certain cotton blends or mixtures in 1962 and 1965 based on data in Current Industrial Reports, series M22T-Supplement, of the Bureau of the Census:

Fiber Content of Fabric	1962	1965
Cotton and wool-----	1,284	1/ 50
Cotton, wool, other-----	7,234	1/ 250
Cotton and flax-----	1/ 13,000	5,447
Cotton, rayon and wool-----	8,117	1/ 6,000
Cotton, rayon and flax-----	1/ 4,000	1/ 5,000
Total-----	33,635	16,747

1/ Partly estimated.

The above data probably include fabrics which are not in chief value of cotton. Certain mixtures, however, of cotton with animal hair, jute, or other fibers, which may be within the scope of this summary, are not included.

Export data are not available. It is believed that exports of these fabrics are insignificant.

U.S. imports

Imports in 1968, amounting to 12 million square yards, valued at \$4.9 million, consisted in large part (74 percent of total value) of apparel fabrics imported from Italy in chief weight, but not in chief value, of wool. During 1964-67 total annual imports, although

WOVEN FABRICS, IN CHIEF VALUE OF COTTON, CONTAINING FIBERS OTHER
THAN, OR IN ADDITION TO, SILK OR MANMADE FIBERS

increasing, averaged only 2.3 million square yards. Italy was an insignificant supplier until 1967 (see accompanying table). The large increase in imports in 1968 occurred following legislation which increased the duty on fabrics in chief weight of wool but in chief value of flax (Public Law 89-241, effective Dec. 7, 1965) or rabbit hair (Public Law 89-405, effective June 19, 1966).

Imports in 1969, largely from Italy, were substantially higher than in 1968, but the fiber content of the fabrics was shifted from chief weight of wool to chief weight of manmade fibers (although still containing wool) after those in chief weight of wool became dutiable at higher rates pursuant to Public Law 90-638.

Before 1967, interlining fabrics for apparel were the principal imports, usually containing hair (animal or human) and manmade fibers. Japan is the major supplier of such fabrics. Similar fabrics are provided for under other provisions of the tariff schedules if in chief value of hair, vegetable fibers other than cotton, or other fibers (see other summaries in this volume).

WOVEN FABRICS, IN CHIEF VALUE OF COTTON, CONTAINING FIBERS OTHER
THAN, OR IN ADDITION TO, SILK OR MANMADE FIBERS

Woven fabrics, in chief value of cotton, containing fibers other than,
or in addition to, silk or manmade fibers: U.S. imports for con-
sumption, by principal sources, 1964-69

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Italy-----	9	8	32	737	4,522	7,900
Japan-----	297	518	826	834	1,599	3,199
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	225	188	204	200	96	105
France-----	8	4	3	4	21	14
United Kingdom-----	19	21	29	19	17	16
All other-----	29	29	20	22	24	28
Total-----	587	768	1,114	1,816	6,279	11,262
Quantity (1,000 square yards)						
Italy-----	15	14	53	999	7,496	15,612
Japan-----	751	1,333	2,076	2,049	4,283	8,756
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	600	261	280	274	126	141
France-----	22	9	7	6	28	25
United Kingdom-----	42	52	54	52	45	32
All other-----	92	97	42	56	66	70
Total-----	1,522	1,766	2,512	3,436	12,044	24,636
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Italy-----	17	17	56	620	3,613	7,000
Japan-----	207	345	553	501	1,030	2,144
Belgium and Luxembourg-----	198	123	135	125	65	77
France-----	15	15	21	17	54	66
United Kingdom-----	42	60	45	49	43	28
All other-----	82	83	52	45	62	81
Total-----	561	643	862	1,357	4,867	9,396

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Woven jute fabrics:	
Not bleached, not colored, and not flame-resistant-----	335.40
Bleached, colored, or flame-resistant--	335.50

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1970). Pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume.

U.S. trade position

Woven jute fabrics of the types herein considered (except for certain processing) are not produced commercially in the United States, but they constitute one of the major textile imports. In the 9-year period 1961-69, annual imports averaged 726 million pounds; in 1969 they amounted to 792 million pounds, valued at \$205 million.

Description and uses

Woven fabrics composed wholly of jute are provided for in item 335.40 (if not processed) and 335.50 (if processed), except "special fabrics," such as jute webbing, which are specified in part 4, schedule 3, 1/ of the TSUS. Processed fabrics include, but are not limited to, those that are bleached, colored, 2/ or rendered flame-resistant. Nearly all of the jute fabrics covered by this summary are nonprocessed.

Burlap (sometimes called hessian) is the most important jute fabric. It is plainwoven, of single yarns, and is used principally in the manufacture of bags and sacks, although substantial amounts are used in the manufacture of linoleum, hair felt, upholstered furniture, and mattresses, and in automobiles as wrappings for springs and as linings for seats. The principal use of wide jute fabrics (over 100 inches) is in backing for tufted carpets. This type is generally

1/ See summaries for items 347.10 through 347.75, "narrow fabrics;" item 356.50, "woven fabrics, of vegetable fibers, suitable for covering cotton bales;" and item 356.80, "woven fabrics, of vegetable fibers (except cotton) chiefly used for making paddings or interlinings for wearing apparel." Jute fabrics made by processes other than weaving are also provided for in part 4 of schedule 3. Woven fabrics in chief value but not wholly of jute are provided for in items 335.55 through 335.90. Fabrics containing jute, but in chief value of other fibers, are classifiable with the fabrics of those other fibers.

2/ Headnote 2(b) to schedule 3 defines the term "colored."

plainwoven (although some is made in twill or satin weaves), is usually of higher quality than ordinary burlap, and is often made to the specification of the user.

Of the processed fabrics, colored cloth is used for upholstery and decorative purposes, rot-proofed fabrics are used as protective wrappings for plants in nurseries, and some flame-resistant fabrics are used in brattice cloth for controlling ventilation in mines.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1970) are as follows (in percent ad valorem and cents per pound):

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Third stage, effective Jan. 1, 1970	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Woven fabrics, wholly of jute:			
335.40:	Not bleached, not colored, and not flame-resistant.	0.5¢	0.2¢	Free
335.50:	Bleached, colored, or flame-resistant.	0.5¢ + 5%	0.3¢ + 3.5%	0.2¢ + 2.5%

The rates in effect prior to January 1, 1968, had remained unchanged from August 31, 1963 (the effective date of the TSUS) through 1967. The third and final stages show two of the five annual rate modifications resulting from concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of tariff negotiations concluded on June 30, 1967, under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Concessions amounting to a reduction of approximately 50 percent in the duty on item 335.50 and elimination of the duty on item 335.40 were granted by the United States in the trade negotiations (see pertinent sections of the TSUSA-1970 for the staged rates).

The average ad valorem equivalents of the specific and compound rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and those to be effective on January 1, 1972, based on the value of dutiable imports in 1969, were as follows (in percent):

TSUS item	Average ad valorem equivalent of--	
	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage of Kennedy Round, Jan. 1, 1972
335.40-----	1.9	<u>1/</u>
335.50-----	6.1	2.9

1/ The rate of duty will be reduced to free status.

U.S. consumption

Despite a modest rise since World War II, U.S. consumption of burlap for bagging has failed to keep pace with the expansion in output of agricultural commodities. Changes in marketing techniques and growth of substitute packing materials are primarily responsible for this difference. Produce, formerly packed in burlap bags for shipment to retail outlets, is now prepackaged in cardboard, cellophane, or open mesh containers for direct sale to consumers. Where commodities are susceptible of bulk handling, they may be shipped without containers.

Burlap competes in the bagging and baling trade with cotton fabrics such as osnaburgs and coarse sheetings, but since 1950 the use of burlap in this trade has remained relatively stable while the use of cotton cloth has declined steadily. Of the total yardage cut into textile bags in the 5-year period ending in 1961, about 70 percent consisted of jute burlap and the balance of cotton fabric. Cotton is generally preferred in bags of intermediate size (capacity 50 pounds) and those used for flour and other fine materials. Burlap bags are cheaper than cotton bags but they have less reuse and salvage value. If the container is to be used only once, paper, which is cheaper than either burlap or cotton, is generally employed.

With the development and growth of the tufting process, consumption of jute fabrics in carpet and rug manufacture has increased greatly. Originally, a single backing was utilized for tufted carpets, but later a secondary backing was introduced to improve dimensional stability, thus further expanding the market for jute fabrics. Competition with jute is expected to intensify, however, with the development of substitute backing materials, particularly polypropylene and other synthetics, which offer such advantages as lighter weight, less needle deflection, and a domestic source of supply.

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U.S. production and exports

Burlap is not produced commercially in the United States. Most burlap is used in the condition in which it is imported; however, a small portion of imports is processed domestically by dyeing, printing, and special treatments. Reported exports apparently consist of imported materials processed in the United States and re-exported, or of used and reconditioned burlap. Exports are insignificant, being equivalent to less than 1 percent of total imports (table 1). Exports did not exceed 500,000 pounds or \$100,000 in value in any year during the period 1959-64, although in the preceding 5-year period they had averaged more than 2 million pounds, valued over \$250,000, annually. Export statistics are not available after 1964.

Jute carpet backing fabrics and fabrics of a jute and kraft combination were produced in the United States in the early and middle 1950's, one manufacturer accounting for practically the entire output. Total domestic production of these fabrics reached a high of 10.7 million square yards (valued at about \$5 million) in 1955 before the operation was virtually discontinued.

U.S. imports

Burlap is the major textile-fabric import, exceeding imports of fabrics of other fibers in both weight and value. In the 9-year period 1961-69, annual imports of jute fabrics averaged 726 million pounds, valued at about \$164 million. Imports fluctuated with an upward trend during the period so that in 1968 they were 61 percent greater in weight and 68 percent greater in value than in 1961 (table 1). In 1969 the quantity of imports declined while the value increased. Greater use of carpet backing was the main reason for this increase. In 1969, imports of carpet backing were at a record high, on a quantity basis, of 446 million pounds (table 2).

Although widths under 100 inches still accounted for most of the imports in 1968, the wider jute fabrics (carpet backing) had greatly increased their proportion of the total. In 1961 they made up about 20 percent of the total weight, but in 1968 they comprised 47.5 percent and approximately 60 percent of the total value. In 1969 they comprised 56 percent of total weight and 66.5 percent of the total value.

Virtually all imported burlap and carpet-backing fabrics are non-processed. Even in 1965, when imports of processed fabric were at their peak (about 3.6 million pounds), they represented less than 1 percent of the total.

India is by far the chief source of all jute fabrics, supplying 65 percent of the burlap and 85 percent of the carpet backing imported in 1969. In the 1961-65 period, imports from India were at least 10 times as great as those from the second leading source, Pakistan. In the last few years, with Pakistan increasing its exports, they were approximately four to five times as great. The United Kingdom is a supplier of specialty fabrics, used in the manufacture of linoleum and hair felt, as well as carpet backings. Portugal is the leading supplier of small quantities of carpet backing fabric.

Foreign production and trade

World production of jute fabric was approximately 2 million long tons in 1966. This was less than the 3 previous years, although the trend remained fairly constant.

India and Pakistan, the main countries growing jute, are the leading producers of fabric made from the fiber. Approximately 90 percent of the jute fabric entering international trade originates in that region. India's production, exceeding 1 million long tons annually, is by far the largest in the world. Most of India's output consists of burlap (hessian) and sacking, but recent expansion of the industry has been concentrated in other types, particularly carpet backing. The industry in Pakistan, which was established in 1951, produced over 426 thousand long tons of jute fabric in 1966, mostly sacking. The Pakistanian industry has been expanding at a greater rate than the Indian industry.

India and Pakistan export the great bulk of their production and are dependent upon exports of jute and jute fabrics for a substantial portion of their foreign exchange earnings. Exports from Pakistan, unlike those from India, are encouraged by an export bonus system for manufactured goods, and by the duty-free exportation of jute fabric in contrast with an export tax (about 10 percent) on exportation of the raw jute.

Of the minor jute-fabric producing countries, Belgium, France, West Germany, and Italy export significant quantities, but Spain and Brazil use nearly all their output to meet internal needs.

The United States is the principal consuming nation, absorbing roughly 41 percent of India's exports of jute goods in 1966.

WOVEN FABRICS WHOLLY OF JUTE, OTHER THAN SPECIALTY FABRICS

Table 1.--Woven fabrics, wholly of jute: U.S. imports for consumption and exports of domestic merchandise, 1961-69

Year	Imports	Exports ^{1/}	Apparent consumption
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)		
1961-----	515,997	67	515,930
1962-----	642,120	184	641,936
1963-----	760,034	432	759,702
1964-----	726,285	85	726,200
1965-----	745,407	^{1/}	^{2/}
1966-----	779,557	^{1/}	^{2/}
1967-----	746,328	^{1/}	^{2/}
1968-----	830,463	^{1/}	^{2/}
1969-----	791,793	^{1/}	^{2/}
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
1961-----	108,119	37	108,082
1962-----	130,361	28	130,333
1963-----	167,644	72	167,572
1964-----	157,185	61	157,124
1965-----	167,934	^{1/}	^{2/}
1966-----	188,631	^{1/}	^{2/}
1967-----	174,270	^{1/}	^{2/}
1968-----	181,289	^{1/}	^{2/}
1969-----	204,628	^{1/}	^{2/}

^{1/} Exports consist of fabrics made from imported materials processed in the United States. Export data after 1964 are not separately reported.

^{2/} Not available.

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

Note.--Domestic production of unprocessed jute fabrics is negligible or nil.

Table 2.--Woven fabrics, wholly of jute: U.S. imports for consumption, by type, 1961-69

Year	Not bleached, colored, or flame-resistant			Bleached, colored, or flame-resistant	Total
	Not over 50 inches wide	Over 50, not over 100 inches wide	Over 100 inches wide		
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
1961----	<u>1/</u> 411,611	<u>1/</u>	103,147	1,239	515,997
1962----	<u>1/</u> 498,287	<u>1/</u>	142,323	1,510	642,120
1963----	462,650	77,558	219,354	472	760,034
1964----	393,570	66,052	266,343	320	726,285
1965----	387,222	85,181	269,444	3,560	745,407
1966----	405,480	83,114	290,208	755	779,557
1967----	369,669	71,555	304,540	565	746,328
1968----	361,846	72,962	394,544	1,111	830,463
1969----	286,413	59,110	445,564	706	791,793
Value (1,000 dollars)					
1961----	<u>1/</u> 77,809	<u>1/</u>	30,047	263	108,119
1962----	<u>1/</u> 89,559	<u>1/</u>	40,494	308	130,361
1963----	80,524	13,955	72,963	199	167,644
1964----	64,373	10,922	81,745	145	157,185
1965----	72,265	16,481	78,757	431	167,934
1966----	85,873	18,350	84,210	198	188,631
1967----	72,841	14,076	87,127	225	174,270
1968----	59,394	12,993	108,404	499	181,289
1969----	55,745	12,463	136,100	320	204,628

1/ Statistics are combined for not over 50 inches wide and over 50, not over 100 inches wide.

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

WOVEN FABRICS, OF VEGETABLE FIBERS (EXCEPT OF
COTTON AND THOSE WHOLLY OF JUTE)

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Woven fabrics, of vegetable fibers (except of cotton and those wholly of jute):	
Containing over 17 percent of wool by weight--	335.55
Fabrics containing over 50 percent by weight of yarns which yarns are composed wholly or almost wholly of fibers not exceeding 5 inches in length and contain not less than 50 percent by weight either of man-made fibers or of manmade fibers and cotton-----	335.60
Other:	
Weighing not over 4 ounces per square yard--	335.80
Weighing over 4 ounces per square yard-----	335.90

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1970). Pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume.

U.S. trade position

Imports of woven fabrics of vegetable fibers (except of cotton and those wholly of jute) were 26.3 million pounds, valued at \$23.5 million, in 1969. Since exports are believed to be nil and the single domestic producer is small, the consumption is about equal to imports.

Description and uses

This summary includes woven fabrics of vegetable fibers except of cotton and those wholly of jute. Specialty fabrics such as pile, narrow and towel fabrics, provided for in part 4 of schedule 3 of the TSUS, are not included in this summary. The fabrics in this summary are divided into four categories: those containing over 17 percent of wool by weight; those fabrics containing over 50 percent by weight of yarns, which yarns are composed wholly, or almost wholly, of fibers not exceeding 5 inches in length and containing not less than 50 percent by weight either of manmade fibers or of manmade fibers and cotton; and other fabrics weighing (a) not over 4 ounces or (b) over 4 ounces per square yard.

WOVEN FABRICS, OF VEGETABLE FIBERS (EXCEPT OF
COTTON AND THOSE WHOLLY OF JUTE)

The first category was designed to close a tariff "loophole" on the importation of certain blended fabrics which were in chief value of flax or ramie but were in chief weight of wool. The second category was set up to close a "loophole" on imports of fabrics in chief value of flax or ramie but in chief weight of manmade fiber or of manmade fiber and cotton. In both cases, the "loopholes" involved fabrics which were essentially wool or manmade-fiber fabrics in character but which by virtue of being in chief value of flax or ramie were able to be imported at substantially lower rates of duty than would have been applicable had the fabrics been in chief value of wool or of manmade fibers.

The lightweight fabrics, which do not weigh more than 4 ounces per square yard, consist predominantly of linen cambrics and several other lightweight linen fabrics. The cambrics are used mostly for manufacturing of handkerchiefs and other articles such as shirts and blouses. Other types of lightweight linen fabrics are casements, theatrical gauze, dobby, and scrim. The linen casements are sheer drapery fabrics, used for window-length curtains, screening purposes, and as a backing for heavy drapery fabrics of the decorative type. The theatrical gauze, once used as background for stage scenery, is a thin, open, transparent curtain fabric. Dobby is a fabric with small figures such as dots and geometric designs or floral patterns which are woven in the fabric. Linen scrim, another lightweight fabric, is an open mesh, plain weave cloth similar to cheesecloth. It can be used for curtains and for lining in the skirting and millinery trades.

The fabrics that weigh more than 4 ounces per square yard consist of linen damask, oyster linen, linen and cotton blends, and many other types of linen fabrics. The linen damask is a fabric with elaborate floral or geometric patterns and is reversible. It is used for upholstery and draperies, tablecloths, napkins, and towels. The oyster linen is a linen fabric that is partly bleached or tinted to a cream or oyster color. The linen and linen blend fabrics are used in women's and children's dress and suit fabrics, towels and toweling, drapery and upholstery fabrics, and various other items.

Fabrics in chief value, but not wholly, of jute are also provided for herein, as are those of abaca and sisal and other vegetable fibers not elsewhere specified. The fabrics that contain jute are mostly blends of jute, linen, and rayon. The sisal cloth is flat or tubular woven. The abaca fabric is in the form of sinamay cloth, a cloth woven from the fiber and not the yarns.

WOVEN FABRICS, OF VEGETABLE FIBERS (EXCEPT OF
COTTON AND THOSE WHOLLY OF JUTE)

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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-1970) are as follows (in percent ad valorem and cents per pound):

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Third stage, effective Jan. 1, 1970	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Woven fabrics, of vegetable fibers (except of cot- ton and those wholly of jute):			
355.55:	Containing over 17 per- cent of wool by weight.	30¢ + 45%	1/	1/
335.60:	Fabrics, other than the foregoing, containing over 50 percent by weight of yarns which yarns are composed wholly or almost wholly of fibers not exceeding 5 inches in length and contain not less than 50 percent by weight either of marmade fibers or of manmade fibers and cotton.	25¢ + 22.5%	17.5¢ + 15.5%	12.5¢ + 11%
	Other:			
335.80:	Weighing not over 4 ounces per square yard.	6.5%	4.5%	3.2%
335.90:	Weighing over 4 ounces per square yard.	10%	7%	5%

1/ Prior rate was not affected by the trade conference.

The rates in effect prior to January 1, 1968, had remained unchanged from August 31, 1963 (the effective date of the TSUS), through 1967. The third and final stages show two of the five annual rate

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WOVEN FABRICS OF VEGETABLE FIBERS (EXCEPT OF
COTTON AND THOSE WHOLLY OF JUTE)

modifications resulting from concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of tariff negotiations concluded on June 30, 1967, under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Concessions amounting to reductions of about 50 percent in the duties on items 335.60, 335.80, and 335.90 were granted by the United States in the trade negotiations (see pertinent sections of the TSUSA-1970 reproduced in appendix A for the staged rates). The rate on item 335.55 was not subject to a concession in the Kennedy Round.

Items 335.55 and 335.60, woven fabric blends in chief value of vegetable fibers (except cotton) with wool and manmade fibers, were new provisions added to the tariff schedules by the Technical Amendments Act of 1965 pursuant to Public Law 89-241, effective December 7, 1965. Item 335.60 was extended to include certain fabrics in part of cotton pursuant to Public Law 89-405, effective June 19, 1966. The effect of creating items 335.55 and 335.60 was to lessen the coverage of items 335.80 and 335.90.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and those to be effective on January 1, 1972, based on the value of dutiable imports in 1969, were as follows (in percent):

TSUS item	Average ad valorem equivalent of--	
	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage of Kennedy Round, Jan. 1, 1972
335.55-----,-----	50.9	1/
335.60-----,-----	45.4	22.5
1/ Prior rate not affected by the trade conference.		

U.S. consumption, production, and exports

Only one domestic producer of woven fabrics of vegetable fibers (except cotton and those wholly of jute) is in operation at the present time. This plant, located in Massachusetts, weaves a linen fabric to be used in making its own linen towels. If there is any other production of fabrics of vegetable fibers (except cotton and those wholly of jute) it is probably negligible. Although this producer employs an average of fewer than 500 workers, not all are utilized in the production of linen fabric.

Except for the minor production of linen fabrics, the U.S. consumption of the fabrics herein considered is believed to be about equal to imports.

Exports are believed to be nil.

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WOVEN FABRICS OF VEGETABLE FIBERS (EXCEPT OF
COTTON AND THOSE WHOLLY OF JUTE)

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U.S. imports

In 1969, imports of the subject fabrics were 26.3 million pounds, valued at \$23.5 million. Fabrics of pure linen, linen blends, and other vegetable fiber blends weighing over 4 ounces per square yard comprised between 92 and 98 percent of the total for the 1961-69 period. The remaining percentage consists mostly of the same types of fabrics, but weighing 4 ounces and under per square yard.

The first year's imports (1966) under item 335.55 of woven fabrics of vegetable fibers (except cotton) containing over 17 percent of wool by weight, and under item 335.60 of fabrics containing over 50 percent by weight of yarns, which yarns are composed wholly or almost wholly of fibers not exceeding 5 inches in length and containing not less than 50 percent by weight either of manmade fibers or of manmade fibers and cotton, were: 128 pounds, valued at \$344 and 418,293 pounds, valued at \$305,440, respectively. In 1969, imports were 1,034 pounds, valued at \$5,298 and 65,419 pounds, valued at \$71,376, respectively.

Total imports increased consistently from 1961 to a high for the period in 1965. Although imports in 1966-67 declined, they were the third and fourth largest for the period (table 1). The decline after 1965 was due mainly to the closing of the tariff "loophole" for certain blended fabrics being imported from Italy. Imports increased in 1968, but declined in 1969. Imports are obtained from approximately 30 sources each year, with six sources: Belgium, Poland, United Kingdom, Mexico, Japan, and Italy being responsible for more than 90 percent of them. Belgium has been the largest supplier during the 1961-69 period, except for 1965, when Italy supplied more than five times its usual amount (table 2).

Foreign production and trade

The United Kingdom and Ireland are the world's largest exporters of linen fabrics. The United States is the most important recipient of the United Kingdom's linen, while most of Ireland's linen goes to European markets. Trade in recent years has been considerably lower than in prewar years, largely because of competition from manmade fibers and from linen produced in France, Belgium, Japan, and Eastern Europe.

Italy and Japan are the main producers and exporters of fabrics containing blends of vegetable and manmade fibers.

WOVEN FABRICS OF VEGETABLE FIBERS (EXCEPT OF
COTTON AND THOSE WHOLLY OF JUTE)

Table 1.--Woven fabrics of vegetable fibers (except of cotton and those wholly of jute): U.S. imports for consumption, 1961 and 1964-69

TSUS item	1961	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
335.55-----	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	-	1
335.60-----	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	418:	32:	32:	65
335.80-----	620:	1,284:	929:	680:	531:	609:	523
335.90-----	15,451:	24,673:	38,077:	29,343:	27,549:	30,143:	25,672
Total <u>3/-</u>	16,070:	25,957:	39,006:	30,441:	28,112:	30,784:	26,262
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
335.55-----	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	-	5
335.60-----	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	305:	48:	32:	71
335.80-----	1,570:	2,274:	1,976:	1,751:	1,232:	1,266:	1,112
335.90-----	14,550:	23,012:	32,566:	24,796:	23,509:	25,217:	22,310
Total <u>3/-</u>	16,121:	25,286:	34,542:	26,853:	24,789:	26,515:	23,499

1/ TSUS item numbers established in the Technical Amendments Act of 1965, effective December 7, 1965; import data included in 335.80 and 335.90 until that date.

2/ Less than 500 pounds.

3/ Because of rounding, the figures may not add to the total shown.

4/ Less than \$500.

WOVEN FABRICS OF VEGETABLE FIBERS (EXCEPT OF
COTTON AND THOSE WHOLLY OF JUTE)

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Table 2.--Woven fabrics of vegetable fibers (except of cotton and those wholly of jute): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1961 and 1964-69

Source	1961	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Belgium-----	7,234	7,539	7,952	8,396	6,727	8,880	8,896
United Kingdom--	3,950	5,776	5,391	5,687	5,632	5,998	4,985
Poland-----	709	4,231	5,194	7,059	6,395	6,356	3,962
Italy-----	139	2,656	13,494	1,623	2,431	2,690	2,582
Japan-----	848	1,440	1,730	1,964	2,230	1,830	1,080
Mexico-----	2,187	3,148	3,322	3,596	2,633	2,834	2,466
All other-----	1,003	1,165	1,923	2,116	2,064	2,195	2,290
Total 1/--	16,070	25,957	39,006	30,441	28,112	30,784	26,262
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
Belgium-----	6,585	7,629	7,887	8,424	6,603	8,410	8,733
United Kingdom--	6,988	9,129	8,241	8,448	8,112	7,773	6,323
Poland-----	417	2,655	3,289	4,261	3,976	4,005	2,539
Italy-----	157	2,540	11,034	1,293	1,986	2,155	2,145
Japan-----	658	1,086	1,187	1,459	1,350	1,206	730
Mexico-----	401	764	704	734	580	567	526
All other-----	914	1,483	2,200	2,234	2,182	2,399	2,504
Total 1/--	16,121	25,286	34,542	26,853	24,789	26,515	23,499

1/ Because of rounding, the figures may not add to the total shown.

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

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1970). Pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume.

The United States is one of the world's largest producers and importers of woven wool fabrics; its exports are relatively unimportant. Imports reached an alltime high of \$108 million in 1968 and were equivalent to 15 to 20 percent of domestic consumption in that year. They decreased to \$94 million in 1969.

This summary covers most woven fabrics, over 12 inches in width, wholly or in chief value, or in chief weight, 1/ of wool and related animal hair. Throughout this summary the term "wool" means wool or hair of the types covered in part 1C of schedule 3 or any combinations thereof. For the purposes of part 1C, "wool" means wool of the sheep and wastes thereof; the term "hair" is limited to hair of the camel, and to the hair of the alpaca, cashmere goat, angora goat, and like hair of other animals including the llama, the vicuna, and the angora rabbit, and wastes thereof.

This summary does not cover wool pile fabrics, blankets under 3 yards in length, or woven felts for machine clothing, which are dealt with in separate summaries in this volume or in volume 3:4. This summary also does not cover narrow fabrics (not over 12 inches in width) and other fabrics specially provided for in part 4 of schedule 3 (see headnote 1 to part 3 as shown in appendix A to this volume). The principal fabrics included, described in items 336.50, 336.55, and 336.60, all machine-woven, are used in producing men's and women's apparel, such as suits, dresses, skirts, topcoats, overcoats, sports-coats, and slacks.

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WOVEN FABRICS OF WOOL, INCLUDING CERTAIN GREEN BILLIARD CLOTH

The handwoven fabrics included (items 336.10 and 336.15) are principally Harris Tweeds, which are not produced in the United States. Lightweight fabrics of sheep's wool for use in religious apparel (items 336.20 and 336.25) are a specialty for which there is limited demand and little or no domestic production. The provisions for fabrics not over 4 ounces per square yard with warp wholly of vegetable fibers (items 336.30 to 336.40) covers such fabrics as lightweight dress goods and apparel linings, which have been of slight importance in the wool goods trade since the development of rayon and other man-made fibers. The woven green billiard cloths (item 357.20), made to exact specifications, are used for covering billiard or pool tables and are in small demand.

The two main divisions of wool-cloth manufacture are the woolen and the worsted. The differentiation between them is based chiefly on the method of processing the wool fibers into yarns.

In the manufacture of woolen yarn the individual wool fibers must be thoroughly intermingled, but their arrangement is of secondary importance. This permits the utilization of fibers of various lengths. Though the yarn produced by this method is relatively weak as compared with textile yarns produced by other methods, it has the advantage of being bulky and especially suited to the manufacture of soft, heavy fabrics. Important varieties of woolen fabrics are meltons and other overcoating materials, tweeds, broadcloths, flannels, and homespun.

In the production of worsted yarn the shorter fibers are discarded and the longer ones are brought as closely parallel as possible through processes such as combing and drawing. In the spinning operation a greater twist is usually imparted. Whereas woolen yarn is bulky and loosely constructed, worsted yarn is generally spun much finer and smoother. The greater average length of fibers used, their arrangement, and the application of more twist, all aid in the production of a stronger yarn. The finished worsted fabric is typically a smooth cloth with a clearly defined weave structure, e.g., sharkskins, gabardines, and tropicals. Because of the finer and more compact character of the yarns used, worsteds as a rule are woven much lighter in weight than are woolens.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1970) are as follows (in percent ad valorem and cents per pound):

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Third stage, effective Jan. 1, 1970	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Woven fabrics of wool:			
	Fabrics, handwoven, with a			
	loom width of less			
	than 30 inches:			
336.10:	Weighing not over 4	30¢ +	30¢ +	30¢ +
	ounces per square yard	25%	17%	12.5%
	with warp wholly of			
	vegetable fibers.			
336.15:	Other-----	37.5¢	37.5¢ +	37.5¢ +
		+ 25%	17%	12.5%
	Serges, weighing not over			
	6 ounces per square			
	yard, and other fabrics			
	weighing not over 4			
	ounces per square yard,			
	all the foregoing (not			
	including handwoven			
	fabrics with a loom			
	width of less than 30			
	inches), of sheep's			
	wool, valued over \$4			
	per pound, in solid			
	colors, imported to be			
	used in the manufacture			
	of apparel for members			
	of religious orders:			
336.20:	Weighing not over 4	30¢ +	30¢ +	30¢ +
	ounces per square yard	25%	17%	12.5%
	with warp wholly of			
	vegetable fibers.			
336.25:	Other-----	37.5¢	37.5¢ +	37.5¢ +
		+ 25%	17%	12.5%

WOVEN FABRICS OF WOOL, INCLUDING CERTAIN GREEN BILLIARD CLOTH

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Third stage, effective Jan. 1, 1970	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Woven fabrics of wool--			
	Continued:			
	Other:			
	Weighing not over 4			
	ounces per square			
	yard with warp			
	wholly of vegetable			
	fibers:			
336.30:	Valued not over	30¢ +	30¢ +	30¢ +
	\$1.26-2/3 per pound.	60%	42%	30%
336.35:	Valued over \$1.26-2/3	\$1.06	83¢	68¢
	but not over \$2 per			
	pound.			
336.40:	Valued over \$2 per	30¢ +	30¢ +	30¢ +
	pound.	38%	26.5%	19%
	Other:			
336.50:	Valued not over	37.5¢	1/	1/
	\$1.26-2/3 per pound.	+ 60%		
336.55:	Valued over \$1.26-2/3	\$1.135	1/	1/
	but not over \$2 per			
	pound.			
336.60:	Valued over \$2 per	37.5¢	1/	1/
	pound.	+ 38%		
357.20:	Woven billiard cloths, green,	37.5¢	1/	1/
	wholly of wool, weighing	+ 30%		
	over 11 but not over 15			
	ounces per square yard.			

1/ Duty status not affected by the trade conference.

The rates in effect prior to January 1, 1968, had remained unchanged from August 31, 1963 (the effective date of the TSUS), through 1967. The third and final stages show two of the five annual rate modifications resulting from concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of tariff negotiations concluded on June 30, 1967, under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

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The rates of duty on items 336.50, 336.55, 336.60, and 357.20 were not affected by the trade conference. The prior duty rate on item 336.35 was composed of 30 cents per pound, intended to be compensatory for the duty on raw wool, and 76 cents per pound, intended to protect the domestic producer against lower manufacturing costs of his foreign competitor. A concession amounting to a reduction of 50 percent in the latter portion of the duty was granted by the United States. Concessions amounting to reductions of 50 percent in the ad valorem duties were granted on all the other above-listed items (see pertinent sections of the TSUSA-1970 reproduced in appendix A for the staged rates). The specific (compensatory) parts of the compound rates of duty were not changed.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and those to be effective on January 1, 1972, based on the value of dutiable imports in 1969, were as follows (in percent)

TSUS item	Average ad valorem equivalent of--	
	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage of Kennedy Round, Jan. 1, 1972
336.10-----	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
336.15-----	39.1 :	26.6
336.20-----	<u>2/</u> 28.5 :	<u>2/</u> 16.0
336.25-----	30.1 :	17.6
336.30-----	71.9 :	41.9
336.35-----	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
336.40-----	46.0 :	27.1
336.50-----	109.0 :	<u>3/</u>
336.55-----	65.3 :	<u>3/</u>
336.60-----	47.8 :	<u>3/</u>
357.20-----	36.5 :	<u>3/</u>
<u>1/</u> Imports have been insignificant or nil in recent years. <u>2/</u> Based on imports during 1968. <u>3/</u> Prior rate not affected by the Kennedy Round negotiations.		

Section 2 of Public Law 90-638, which became effective December 24, 1968, amends schedule 3 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States by adding to the headnotes for that schedule a new headnote 7 which has the effect of enlarging the provisions in parts 3 and 4 of schedule 3 for fabrics in chief value of wool so as to make each of these provisions (other than for fabrics valued over \$2 per pound, provided for in item 337.50) also apply to fabrics in chief weight of wool.

WOVEN FABRICS OF WOOL, INCLUDING CERTAIN GREEN BILLIARD CLOTH

U.S. consumption

Consumption of woven fabrics in chief value of wool fluctuated rather widely during the period 1960-69, with a downward trend. The low for the period was 427 million square yards in 1969 and the high was 531 million square yards in 1962 (table 1). The ratio of imports to production tended to increase over the period.

The downward trend in consumption has been caused to a considerable extent by the increasing use of manmade fibers in articles formerly made wholly or chiefly of wool. Increased use of other fibers has been caused largely by a trend toward lighter-weight clothing. The manmade fibers have several advantages over wool, which include large readily available supplies of raw materials, expandable fiber-producing facilities, and relatively stable prices. On the other hand, the production of wool does not expand or contract rapidly when demand increases or decreases and as a consequence wool prices have fluctuated widely. These facts, together with rapid advances in the techniques of producing manmade fibers, and in imparting characteristics adaptable to particular uses, would seem to portend further encroachment upon what used to be traditional markets for wool.

The period 1960-68 was marked by unusual circumstances in that imports of fabrics which were made preponderantly of reprocessed or reused wool but which were in chief value of other more expensive fibers entered in substantial quantities. The rates of duty on such fabrics in chief value of wool were considerably higher, which resulted in successive shifts of imports to those kinds of merchandise where the duty classifications resulted in lower rates (not in chief value of wool). Legislation was enacted on several occasions to inhibit or halt these shifts. If the imports of the so-called loop-hole fabrics, which were to all intents and purposes wool fabrics, were to be added to the imports of fabrics in chief value of wool, the ratio of imports to domestic consumption would be as follows:

	<u>Percent</u>
1960-----	12.8
1961-----	8.8
1962-----	10.0
1963-----	11.3
1964-----	11.8
1965-----	16.7
1966-----	14.4
1967-----	14.3
1968-----	19.8
1969-----	14.6

It is believed that after the enactment of Public Law 90-638, effective December 24, 1968, imports of the loophole fabrics ceased.

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The U.S. industry

The group of establishments classified by the U.S. Census as industry number 2231 includes the establishments primarily engaged in (1) weaving fabrics over 12 inches in width, wholly or chiefly by weight of wool, mohair, or similar animal fibers, (2) dyeing and finishing woven wool fabrics or dyeing wool, tops, or yarn, and (3) shrinking or sponging wool goods for the trade. In 1958 industry number 2231 included 411 firms operating 469 establishments; by 1963, there were 304 firms with 361 establishments. By 1967, the latest year for which such data are available, the number of establishments had decreased to 310. A further decrease has occurred since 1967.

The value of shipments of all products by this industry amounted to \$929 million in 1958 and to \$1,092 million in 1967. It is estimated that shipments of finished wool apparel fabrics and wool fabrics in the gray accounted for more than two-thirds of the total value in 1967. Shipments of secondary products (mainly wool yarn, scouring and combing mill products, and fabrics of manmade fibers and silk) have accounted for an increasing proportion of the total value of shipments in recent years.

According to 1963 census data, 20 of 304 firms involved in the weaving and finishing of broadwoven wool fabrics in 1963 accounted for 71 percent of the total value of shipments; of these 20, 4 accounted for 51 percent. In 1966, 4 firms accounted for 56 percent and 8 firms accounted for 62 percent of the shipments. Of the 310 establishments in 1967, 93 had less than 20 employees each.

The U.S. wool fabric industry is located primarily in New England and the South. In 1955 the New England States accounted for 50 percent and the Southern States for 32 percent of the wool fabric production; in 1965 the percentages were 45 and 48, respectively. The proportion of production presently (1970) accounted for in the South is probably greater than in 1965.

Annual employment in industry number 2231 fluctuated over the past decade, but the general trend was decidedly downward. According to Bureau of Labor Statistics data, there was a decline of 13,300 in total employment and 13,400 in production workers between 1958 and 1969, decreases of 23 percent and 26 percent, respectively. Data available for the first 4 months of 1970 indicate that average employment for the year may be somewhat lower than in 1969.

U.S. production and exports

The U.S. production of woven wool apparel fabrics, which is comparable to the great bulk of the imports, was 449 million square yards in 1960. It increased to a high of 482 million square yards in 1962, and then, although fluctuating from year to year, decreased to 378 million square yards in 1967, increased to 392 million square yards in 1968, and decreased to a low of 365 million square yards in 1969 (table 1). In 1969 woolens accounted for about 72 percent and worsteds for about 28 percent of the production of fabrics for civilian use. Fabrics for women's and children's apparel predominated, accounting for 61 percent of the total.

In the United States there is no production of the handwoven fabrics covered by items 336.10 and 336.15, and little of the fabrics for use in religious apparel (items 336.20 and 336.25) or of the lightweight cotton-warp fabrics (items 336.30, 336.35, and 336.40). Annual output of the green billiard cloths (item 357.20), by three or four establishments as a group, is estimated at less than 500,000 square yards. The manufacture of billiard cloths accounts for only a small part of the activity of any one establishment.

Exports of woven wool fabrics normally represent only a fraction of 1 percent of domestic production (table 1).

U.S. imports

Imports of woven fabrics in chief value of wool fluctuated substantially during 1960-69, ranging from a high of 68.8 million square yards in 1968 to a low of 42.7 million square yards in 1961; the annual average for the period was 55.4 million square yards (table 1). Apparel fabrics are estimated to have accounted for nearly all of the imports in recent years. Although official statistics do not provide a complete breakdown between imports of woolen and of worsted fabrics, the available data indicate that imports of worsteds have been increasing and, on a square-yard basis, may have constituted more than 80 percent of the total 1969 imports. The great bulk of the imports of worsted fabrics are in chief weight as well as in chief value of wool; the principal use is in the manufacture of men's wear. It is estimated that in 1969 imported wool worsteds were equivalent to about 53 percent of the domestic output of such fabrics.

Japan, the principal source of imports of woven wool fabrics in recent years, supplied about 70 percent of the total yardage imported in 1969 (table 2). More than 95 percent of the Japanese fabrics are men's wear worsteds, including substantial quantities of wool-silk blends and of all-wool fine-yarn fabrics. In 1969, the duty-paid value per linear yard of the Japanese fabrics averaged about \$3.58,

indicating an average landed value (including freight, insurance, brokerage, commission, etc.) of over \$4.00, which is believed to be higher than the average wholesale price of most domestic wool worsteds. In terms of square yards, imports of worsteds from Japan in 1969 were probably equivalent to nearly 50 percent of the domestic production of men's wear worsteds in that year.

In recent years the United Kingdom has been the second most important supplier of woven wool fabrics. The British imports are usually high-styled expensive fabrics averaging over \$5.00 per linear yard (duty-paid) and compete directly with only a limited segment of the domestic production of wool apparel fabrics.

In 1959-60, large quantities of low-priced fabrics were imported from Italy which contained a high percentage of reprocessed or reused wool. After January 1, 1961, when substantially higher rates of duty were imposed on such fabrics, the imports from Italy of woven fabrics in chief value of wool fell off as the importers sought and found methods of avoiding the higher rates by adding to the reprocessed or reused wool just enough higher-priced fibers to make the latter the component of chief value. Italy is presently the third largest supplier of woven fabrics in chief value of wool.

Fairly substantial quantities of wool fabrics from the Republic of Korea began to appear in the U.S. market in 1964 and increased in subsequent years. In 1969 such imports amounted to 2.1 million square yards, valued at \$3 million. Uruguay and France are other important suppliers.

Foreign production and trade

Production of woven wool fabrics by the countries that together account for most of the world output are shown in table 3. The table, however, does not include data for mainland China, which is believed to be an important producer. The U.S.S.R. is by far the largest producer, followed by Japan, the United States, and the United Kingdom. The United States was the second largest until 1967, when Japan took over that position and relegated the United States to third.

Italy is the free world's largest exporter of woven wool fabrics by a wide margin (table 4). The United Kingdom has consistently been the second leading exporter, and through 1964 Belgium was third and Japan fourth. Subsequently, Belgian exports dropped off substantially and Japanese exports increased, with the result that Japan became the third ranking exporter in 1965 and continued in that position in subsequent years. As stated previously, U.S. exports are negligible.

West Germany is the principal importer of woven wool fabrics (table 4). In recent years, the United States and the United Kingdom have alternated in the next two positions of importance, although in 1969 the United Kingdom imports decreased and those of France increased with the result that France was third in importance in that year. The Netherlands and Belgium have also been large importers.

WOVEN FABRICS OF WOOL, INCLUDING CERTAIN GREEN BILLIARD CLOTH

Table 1.--Woven wool fabrics: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1960-69

Year	Produc- tion <u>1/</u>	Im- ports <u>2/</u>	Ex- ports <u>3/</u>	Apparent consump- tion	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>Sq. yds.</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>Sq. yds.</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>Sq. yds.</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>Sq. yds.</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1960-----	449,211	62,021	<u>4/</u> 1,348	509,884	12.5
1961-----	448,226	42,662	<u>4/</u> 661	490,227	8.7
1962-----	481,981	50,210	<u>4/</u> 790	531,401	9.4
1963-----	438,302	47,815	<u>4/</u> 882	485,235	9.9
1964-----	395,715	47,423	<u>4/</u> 970	442,168	10.7
1965-----	412,693	62,309	1,157	473,845	13.1
1966-----	400,557	55,704	916	455,345	12.2
1967-----	377,921	54,608	865	431,664	12.7
1968-----	391,808	68,840	710	459,938	15.0
1969-----	365,038	62,431	685	426,784	14.6

1/ Woven apparel fabrics wholly or chiefly by weight of wool. Converted from linear yards to square yards using factors shown in U.S. Department of Commerce publication, Current Industrial Reports, Series M22T.3(63)-1 Supplement, for 1960-66 and Series MQ-22T.3(68)-1 Supplement, for 1967-69.

2/ Woven apparel fabrics wholly or in chief value of wool, the great bulk of which are apparel fabrics.

3/ Woven fabrics wholly or in chief weight of wool.

4/ Includes pile fabrics.

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

Note.--The data on imports are not strictly comparable with those on domestic production because the imports for the years shown above are in chief value of wool whereas the production is in chief weight of wool. During the period 1960-68, there were considerable quantities of woven apparel fabrics imported which were in chief weight of wool but were in chief value of other fibers. Had such imports been included in the above tabulation the ratio of imports to consumption would have been greater. This situation is discussed more fully in the text in the section dealing with consumption.

Table 2.--Woven fabrics of wool, including certain billiard cloth: U.S. imports for consumption, by specified sources, specified years 1960 to 1969

Source	1960	1961	1963	1965	1967	1968	1969
Quantity (1,000 pounds)							
Japan-----	6,758	6,079	10,623	15,516	14,828	18,743	16,744
United Kingdom-----	6,768	5,057	4,820	5,426	3,680	4,760	4,168
Italy-----	13,728	5,849	2,482	1,701	1,140	1,262	2,266
Korea, Republic of--	-	-	1	685	953	1,025	915
Uruguay-----	275	231	168	374	534	683	609
France-----	691	658	529	480	442	394	272
All other-----	1,114	912	1,125	838	627	954	1,119
Total-----	29,334	18,786	19,748	25,020	22,204	27,821	26,093
Quantity (1,000 square yards)							
Japan-----	15,440	14,896	27,389	40,380	38,746	49,345	43,525
United Kingdom-----	14,264	11,523	11,048	13,160	8,089	10,679	8,845
Italy-----	28,294	12,702	5,626	3,616	2,392	2,467	4,002
Korea, Republic of--	-	-	1	1,587	2,160	2,377	2,120
Uruguay-----	678	536	365	764	1,122	1,385	1,170
France-----	1,173	1,126	840	738	612	514	361
All other-----	2,172	1,879	2,546	2,064	1,487	1,995	2,408
Total-----	62,021	42,662	47,815	62,309	54,608	68,762	62,431
Value (1,000 dollars)							
Japan-----	24,943	22,735	42,158	64,158	58,564	75,217	63,191
United Kingdom-----	26,919	22,363	21,435	26,215	16,340	18,697	16,289
Italy-----	19,965	11,271	8,126	5,756	4,198	4,367	5,359
Korea, Republic of--	-	-	2	2,171	2,993	3,352	3,005
Uruguay-----	985	764	484	1,000	1,345	1,624	1,453
France-----	2,469	2,163	1,793	1,657	1,622	1,402	995
All other-----	3,904	3,382	3,763	3,015	2,260	3,126	3,788
Total-----	79,185	62,678	77,761	103,972	87,322	107,785	94,080
Unit value (per pound) 1/							
Japan-----	\$3.69	\$3.74	\$3.97	\$4.14	\$3.95	\$4.01	\$3.77
United Kingdom-----	3.98	4.42	4.45	4.83	4.44	3.93	3.91
Italy-----	1.45	1.93	3.27	3.38	3.68	3.46	2.36
Korea, Republic of--	-	-	3.24	3.17	3.14	3.27	3.28
Uruguay-----	3.58	3.31	2.88	2.67	2.52	2.38	2.39
France-----	3.57	3.29	3.39	3.46	3.67	3.56	3.67
All other-----	3.51	3.71	3.35	3.60	3.61	3.28	3.38
Average-----	2.70	3.34	3.94	4.16	3.93	3.87	3.61
Unit value (per square yard) 1/							
Japan-----	\$1.62	\$1.53	\$1.54	\$1.59	\$1.51	\$1.52	\$1.45
United Kingdom-----	1.89	1.94	1.94	1.99	2.02	1.75	1.84
Italy-----	.71	.89	1.44	1.59	1.76	1.77	1.34
Korea, Republic of--	-	-	1.36	1.37	1.39	1.41	1.42
Uruguay-----	1.45	1.43	1.32	1.31	1.20	1.17	1.24
France-----	2.11	1.92	2.13	2.25	2.65	2.73	2.76
All other-----	1.80	1.80	1.48	1.46	1.52	1.57	1.57
Average-----	1.28	1.47	1.63	1.67	1.60	1.57	1.51

1/ Based on unrounded figures.

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

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Table 3.--Finished woven wool fabrics (apparel and nonapparel), including blankets by the wool textile industry (whether or not entirely of wool): Production, by specified countries, 1964-69

(In millions of square yards)							
Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	
U.S.S.R-----	564.5	557.3	608.8	654.2	700.0	739.0	
United States <u>1</u> /---	412.8	430.6	428.2	407.5	413.8	394.3	
Japan <u>2</u> /-----	418.7	407.7	413.1	450.7	461.9	518.7	
United Kingdom <u>3</u> /--	358.3	355.8	332.8	323.2	327.4	318.3	
France-----	229.5	193.0	219.5	194.2	198.4	209.7	
West Germany <u>1</u> / <u>4</u> /--	177.8	185.3	178.5	143.2	167.6	166.7	
Poland-----	147.3	148.8	149.2	148.8	155.0	5/ 162.2	
Total-----	2,308.9	2,278.5	2,330.1	2,321.8	2,424.1	2,508.9	

1/ Comprises only fabrics containing by weight 50 percent or more of virgin wool or reprocessed wool. (U.S. figures are converted from linear yards.) Excludes woven felts.

2/ Includes not only fabrics produced in the wool industry, but also fabrics predominantly of wool produced in other industries. The latter were as follows: 1964, 95.7; 1965, 100.9; 1966, 108.9; 1967, 141.9; 1968, 159.5.

3/ Deliveries. In each year during 1967-69, 7.8 million square yards consisted of fabrics containing either no wool or less than 15 percent by weight of wool or hair, not included in years prior to 1967.

4/ Including production outside the wool textile industry.

5/ Partly estimated.

Source: International Wool Textile Organization and International Wool Study Group.

Note.--The above tabulation includes only those larger producers of woven wool fabrics whose data were available and were fairly comparable.

WOVEN FABRICS OF WOOL, INCLUDING CERTAIN GREEN BILLIARD CLOTH

Table 4.--Woven wool fabrics (apparel and nonapparel, including blankets): Exports and imports, by specified countries, 1964-69

(In millions of pounds)						
Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Exports						
Italy-----	122.64	133.04	137.27	122.06	136.03	1/ 120.42
United Kingdom--	50.09	50.89	47.58	44.02	48.75	50.06
Japan 2/-----	21.71	27.02	24.47	25.79	30.18	28.21
France-----	14.40	13.51	17.10	16.85	14.93	14.96
Belgium-----	28.67	16.93	16.71	12.46	11.21	3/ 9.93
West Germany----	8.89	9.18	12.09	10.81	13.27	15.17
Netherlands-----	13.12	13.63	13.90	11.91	11.06	3/ 12.03
United States---	.99	1.02	.77	.76	.70	.58
Canada-----	.03	.12	.03	.03	.05	.09
Sweden-----	2.06	2.03	2.33	2.44	2.63	2.61
Total-----	262.60	267.37	272.25	247.13	268.81	254.06
Imports						
Italy-----	6.25	4.32	4.75	4.19	4.13	1/ 4.51
United Kingdom--	18.27	20.10	27.45	28.65	24.27	17.18
Japan 2/-----	3.71	2.68	2.78	3.40	4.22	4.78
France-----	15.62	13.47	14.61	13.78	13.80	17.07
Belgium-----	10.65	11.50	13.19	10.98	11.40	3/ 10.91
West Germany----	55.05	64.40	64.51	53.35	61.04	52.40
Netherlands-----	21.88	19.90	23.35	18.99	19.73	3/ 10.01
United States---	20.34	26.45	25.58	25.08	33.57	30.21
Canada-----	10.78	10.41	9.05	9.45	10.45	10.79
Sweden-----	8.37	9.59	9.51	11.14	10.02	8.68
Total-----	170.92	182.82	194.78	179.01	192.63	166.54

1/ Eleven months only.

2/ Includes wool-silk mixture fabrics.

3/ Partly estimated.

Source: International Wool Textile Organization and International Wool Study Group.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Woven fabrics of silk--	337.10, -.20, -.30, -.40, -.50, .55, -.60, -.70, -.80, -.90

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1970). Pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume.

U.S. trade position

Consumption of woven silk fabrics has generally declined since 1962. Imports furnished more than half of the consumption during 1961-69, but both imports and domestic production have declined since 1962. Exports have averaged about 4 or 5 percent of the domestic production and have also been declining.

Description and uses

The fabrics covered herein are piece goods woven with a nonpile surface, over 12 inches in width, whether made (1) wholly of silk, or (2) mixtures of silk and one or more other fibers, provided silk is the component material of chief value. See other summaries for related woven silk fabrics, i.e., pile fabrics (item 346.56), narrow fabrics (items 347.45 and 347.50), ornamented fabrics (item 353.50), coated fabrics (items 355.75, 356.05, and 356.35), bolting cloths (items 357.25 and 357.30), stencil fabrics (item 357.40), machine clothing fabrics (item 358.40), and laminated fabrics (item 359.40).

Broadwoven (i.e., over 12 inches in width) all-silk and silk-mixed fabrics are generally known in the trade as broadsilks. They are woven in various widths up to 54 inches and in some instances even wider. They may be marketed in the condition as taken from the loom (in the grey) or may be boiled off (degummed) and/or bleached, printed, or piece-dyed before marketing. Yarn-dyed fabrics are usually made with two or more different colored yarns woven in such a manner that a design or pattern is formed during the weaving process. Looms with jacquard ^{1/} attachments are frequently employed in the production of silk yarn-dyed fabrics.

^{1/} A jacquard is a pattern-making mechanism using cards in which holes are punched to control the position and movement of various groups of warp yarns in the loom during the weaving process. A wide variety of figured designs can be achieved through the use of the jacquard attachment.

In recent years blends of silk with other fibers have become increasingly important. Silk can be blended with almost any fiber. The principal ones used with silk in blended fabrics are the manmade fibers, especially rayon, acetate, nylon, and polyester. Most of these manmade fibers are relatively inexpensive and although somewhat similar in appearance to silk generally are not as durable. Silk is also frequently blended with cotton and wool. The silk yarns generally are used in the warp to give the fabric strength and luster.

The numerous types of all-silk and silk-mixed fabrics marketed in the United States are known by various names that denote type of weave, type of yarn used, weight, appearance, or other characteristics of the fabric. Important domestic broadsilks include chiffons, failles, organdies, satins, shantung, taffetas, tie fabrics (tiesilks), twills, and crepes. Special imported broadsilks are habutae, fuji silks, and pongees.

Silk is higher priced than most other fibers and connotes luxury; therefore silk fabrics and articles made thereof have a certain prestige value not possessed by most other textile products. Some fabrics are made with very small percentages of silk, but the indication of silk content on the label of the manufactured article enhances its salability. In addition, the silk content of a blended fabric generally gives the fabric a luxurious quality and lustrous appearance. Some manmade fibers, blended with silk, impart certain desirable characteristics to the resultant fabric.

A feature of silk-fabric manufacture is a process called weighting or loading. Weighting (adding a compound of tin or of other metallic salts) is done, not primarily because it increases the weight of the fabric, but for one or more of the following reasons: (1) it increases the density of the fabric so that fewer yarns are needed; (2) it gives the fabric a fuller, crisper "feel" or "hand"; (3) it gives the fabric a somewhat metallic luster; and (4) it gives the cloth the crackling, swishing sound so often associated with the moving or crumpling up of silk goods.

Broadsilks not over 30 inches in width are used mainly in the manufacture of neckties, umbrellas, scarves, and millinery; those between 30 and 50 inches in width are used principally for wearing apparel; and those 50 inches or more in width are used mostly for upholstery, drapery, and interior decoration. Broadsilks for industrial and other special purposes include fabric for typewriter ribbons, parachute cloth, and cartridge cloth. Silk-acetate or silk-rayon blended fabrics are used for various types of apparel and for household purposes. Silk and cotton mixtures are used for more expensive types of sportswear, children's garments, dresses, and shoe uppers. Silk and wool blends are used principally for men's suits and women's coats and suits. Silk-nylon and silk-polyester blends have uses in wearing apparel and in household articles.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1970) are as follows (in percent ad valorem):

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Third stage, effective Jan. 1, 1970	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Woven fabrics, of silk:			
	Wholly of silk:			
	Not jacquard-figured:			
337.10:	Not degummed, not bleached, and not colored.	30%	21%	15%
337.20:	Degummed, bleached, or colored.	22.5%	15.5%	11%
	Jacquard-figured:			
337.30:	Not degummed, not bleached, and not colored.	27.5%	19%	13.5%
337.40:	Degummed, bleached, or colored.	21%	14.5%	10.5%
	In chief value, but not wholly of silk:			
	Containing over 17 per- cent of wool by weight:			
337.50:	Not jacquard-figured---	35%	24%	17.5%
337.55:	Jacquard-figured-----	37.5%	26%	18.5%
	Other:			
	Not jacquard-figured:			
337.60:	Not degummed, not bleached, and not colored.	30%	21%	15%
337.70:	Degummed, bleached, or colored.	23%	16%	11.5%
	Jacquard-figured:			
337.80:	Not degummed, not bleached, and not colored.	27.5%	19%	13.5%
337.90:	Degummed, bleached, or colored.	27.5%	19%	13.5%

The rates in effect prior to January 1, 1968, had remained unchanged from August 31, 1963 (the effective date of the TSUS) through 1967. The third and final stages show two of the five annual rate modifications resulting from concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of tariff negotiations concluded on June 30, 1967, under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Concessions amounting to a reduction of about 50 percent in the duties on all the above-listed items were granted by the United States in the trade negotiations (see pertinent sections of the TSUSA-1970 reproduced in appendix A for the staged rates).

U.S. consumption

In the period 1961-68, U.S. apparent consumption ranged from a high of 82 million square yards, valued at \$80 million, in 1962 to a low of 43 million square yards, valued at \$56 million, in 1968 (table 1). The quantity of consumption in 1968 was about 53 percent of that in 1962. Data on consumption in 1969 are not available.

More than half of the annual domestic consumption of silk fabrics (on a quantity basis) since 1961 has consisted of imported silk fabrics (table 1). Approximately 52 percent of the quantity consumed in 1961 consisted of imported all-silk fabrics (mostly lightweights, i.e., not over 1.46 ounces per square yard), 33 percent domestically-produced all-silk fabrics (mainly heavyweights, i.e., over 1.46 ounces per square yard), 10 percent imported silk-blended fabrics (mostly silk-manmade fiber combinations), and 5 percent domestically-produced silk-mixed fabrics (mainly silk-wool combinations). In 1968, the composition of the consumption changed somewhat: 16 percent of the quantity consumed consisted of domestically-produced all-silk fabrics (again predominantly heavyweights), 20 percent imported all-silk fabrics (about evenly divided between heavy and lightweights), 38 percent imported silk-blended fabrics (chiefly lightweight silk-manmade fiber and heavy silk-wool combinations), and 26 percent domestically-produced silk-mixed fabrics (mostly silk-manmade fiber combinations). In 1961 the silk mixtures accounted for about 15 percent of the U.S. consumption; in 1968, about 64 percent.

The domestic consumption of silk fabrics declined in the 1961-68 period principally because the prices of raw silk fluctuated tremendously and rose to the extent that profitable silk fabric production became extremely difficult. Other reasons for the decline in consumption were (1) competition from manmade fibers, (2) competition from lower-priced imports because of lack of promotional funds, and (3) unavailability of steady supplies of raw silk.

U.S. producers

Less than 100 mills in the United States weave broadsilks. They are located principally in the Middle and South Atlantic States. At one time northeastern Pennsylvania and Paterson, New Jersey, had the largest concentration of silk mills; now no one particular area of the Middle and South Atlantic States specializes in broadsilk manufacture.

The major part of broadsilk production is done by integrated mills which perform all or most of the processes of manufacture from raw silk to finished fabric; generally these mills also act as distributors for the fabrics. A large number of the broadsilk producers are commission weavers who perform the weaving processes for others, usually converters. ^{1/} Some of the producers, however, are independent weavers who purchase silk yarns or have them prepared by others; they weave fabrics almost entirely on order by their customers.

Most companies that presently weave silk fabrics also weave other fabrics, particularly if the yarn used is adaptable to silk-weaving equipment. The production of silk fabrics is the principal source of income for less than 10 mills; another 20 or 30 mills weave silk fabrics as an important source of their income. The majority of the mills that weave silk fabrics, however, derive their principal income from other activities, particularly the weaving of fabrics from man-made fibers.

U.S. production

In the 1961-68 period, domestic production of silk fabrics fluctuated from a high of 31 million square yards, valued at \$41 million, in 1962 to a low of 17 million square yards, valued at \$26 million, in 1968 (table 1). In spite of some annual increases, the period, as a whole, was indicative of the further decline of domestic silk fabric production since the post-World War II high of 1955. Continuing price fluctuations of raw silk, its inconsistent availability and increased lower-priced imports were the principal causes of the decline.

In 1961, about 85 percent of the U.S. production consisted of all-silk fabrics (mostly heavy weights, i.e., over 1.46 ounces per

^{1/} Converters buy the grey goods from weaving mills or have them woven on commission and then dyed, printed, or otherwise processed in job-finishing plants. Their function is primarily that of merchandising and selling finished fabrics to garment manufacturers and other users. The majority of the silk fabrics sold in the finished state are handled by converters.

square yard); the remainder was silk mixtures (principally silk-wool combinations). In 1968, however, the share of the production accounted for by all-silk fabrics declined to under 40 percent (chiefly heavy weights), and the share of the silk mixtures rose to 60 percent (predominantly silk-manmade fiber combinations); the share of the silk mixtures is expected to continue to increase.

U.S. exports

Like production, domestic exports of silk woven fabrics varied in the 1961-69 period, ranging from a peak of 1.5 million square yards, valued at \$1.9 million, in 1961 to a low of 0.7 million square yards, valued at \$1.2 million, in 1969 (table 1). In the period, exports averaged annually about 4 or 5 percent of the domestic production on a quantity basis and consisted predominantly of woven silk fabrics in the finished state (i.e., bleached, dyed, or colored). The principal markets for the finished fabrics were Canada, the Philippine Republic, the United Kingdom, and Mexico. Unbleached (grey) silk fabrics were sent mainly to Canada, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, and the Philippine Republic. Canada, the largest market for both types, accounted annually in 1963-69 for 22 to 52 percent of the value of all the silk fabrics exported (table 2).

U.S. imports

Imports of woven fabrics, wholly or in chief value of silk, fluctuated during the 1961-69 period with a downward trend. They ranged from a high of 52 million square yards, valued at \$40 million, in 1962 to a low of 18 million square yards, valued at \$28 million, in 1969 (table 1). Annual increases were reported in 1964, 1966, and 1968; these increases, however, were not as great as the declines, relative to immediately prior years, recorded in 1963, 1965, and 1967. In quantity, imports in 1969 were 39 percent of those in 1961 and 35 percent of those in 1962. Imports exceeded domestic production in quantity in each year of the 1961-68 period and at their peak in 1962 were equivalent to 166 percent of the production.

All-silk, nonjacquard fabrics, dyed, bleached, or colored and weighing over 1.46 ounces per square yard (mostly habutaes, fuji silks, pongees, taffetas, and crepes) were, by far, the largest group of imports during the 1961-69 period; they accounted for about 33 to 39 percent of the total value of annual imports in the period. All-silk, nonjacquard fabrics, dyed, bleached, or colored, and weighing not over 1.46 ounces per square yard (mainly habutaes, organdies, and chiffons), were the second largest group of imports; they accounted for about 14 to 20 percent of the total value of annual imports in the period. All-silk, jacquard fabrics, dyed, bleached, or colored, ranked third and

accounted for about 11 to 15 percent of the total value of imports. Silk-mixed nonjacquard fabrics, dyed, bleached, or colored, and weighing under 1.46 ounces per square yard (chiefly silk-manmade fiber habutaes) ranked fourth and accounted for about 6 to 9 percent of the total value.

Generally the imported lightweight (i.e., not over 1.46 ounces per square yard) silk fabrics are not competitive with domestically-produced fabrics mainly because they are not manufactured here. Some foreign specialties such as handwovens, warp prints, and intricately-designed expensive fabrics are also not competitive within the United States. Most of the imports, however, especially the heavyweight (i.e., over 1.46 ounces per square yard) silk fabrics, are highly competitive with similar domestic products. The competitive imports are usually lower in price.

The principal sources of imports of silk woven fabrics in the 1962-69 period were Japan and Italy. Together they accounted for over 90 percent of the total quantity imported during the period and over 80 percent of the value. Individually, Japan was the largest exporter of silk fabrics to the United States during the period (table 3).

In the period 1967-68, Italy was the principal supplier of imports of all-silk, nonjacquard fabrics, dyed, bleached, or colored, and weighing over 1.46 ounces per square yard. Japan was the principal supplier of all-silk, nonjacquard fabrics, dyed, bleached, or colored, and weighing not over 1.46 ounces per square yard. Italy, Switzerland, and West Germany were the major suppliers of all-silk, jacquard fabrics, dyed, bleached, or colored. Japan was also the principal supplier of silk-mixed, nonjacquard fabrics, dyed, bleached, or colored, and weighing not over 1.46 ounces per square yard.

Table 1.--Woven fabrics of silk: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-69

(Quantity in thousands of square yards; value in thousands of dollars)

Year	Production ^{1/}	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity					
1961-----	29,794	46,768	^{1/} 1,538	75,024	62
1962-----	31,324	51,862	^{1/} 1,169	82,017	63
1963-----	23,460	30,011	^{1/} 1,152	52,319	57
1964-----	25,998	33,882	^{1/} 1,044	58,836	58
1965-----	25,458	28,521	1,168	52,811	54
1966-----	24,164	29,654	1,027	52,791	56
1967-----	22,033	22,721	962	43,792	52
1968-----	17,383	26,655	832	43,106	62
1969-----	^{2/}	18,183	726	^{2/}	^{2/}
Value					
1961-----	36,945	34,638	1,905	69,678	^{3/}
1962-----	41,034	40,441	1,662	79,813	^{3/}
1963-----	32,375	28,183	1,539	59,019	^{3/}
1964-----	37,697	31,777	1,520	67,954	^{3/}
1965-----	38,696	29,707	1,928	66,475	^{3/}
1966-----	39,145	32,875	1,662	70,358	^{3/}
1967-----	37,456	27,081	1,560	62,977	^{3/}
1968-----	26,248	30,661	1,173	55,736	^{3/}
1969-----	^{2/}	28,061	1,151	^{2/}	^{3/}

^{1/} Square yards estimated from official statistics reported in linear yards by use of conversion factors reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in Current Industrial Reports, series MQ-22T.2(68)-1 Supplement. Value of production partly estimated.

^{2/} Not available.

^{3/} Not meaningful.

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

Table 2.--Woven fabrics of silk: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by specified markets, 1963-69

Market	1963 ^{1/}	1964 ^{1/}	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	Quantity (1,000 square yards)						
Canada-----	506	409	443	325	222	146	179
United Kingdom-----	87	105	53	38	58	78	49
Mexico-----	114	87	95	30	48	21	42
Australia-----	63	30	27	40	41	22	49
Philippine Republic--	15	14	171	45	142	66	50
Switzerland-----	17	26	18	23	11	20	17
Hong Kong-----	51	32	6	32	66	32	33
West Germany-----	34	31	11	13	-	26	31
Venezuela-----	29	46	75	27	11	86	30
Republic of							
South Africa-----	11	22	16	17	26	7	8
France-----	27	3	6	11	17	12	5
Italy-----	29	61	54	11	32	12	-
All other-----	169	178	193	^{2/} 415	^{3/} 288	^{4/} 304	^{5/} 233
Total-----	1,152	1,044	1,168	1,027	962	832	726
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
Canada-----	797	649	739	655	445	256	265
United Kingdom-----	109	147	96	136	128	102	81
Mexico-----	103	122	106	59	76	28	81
Australia-----	77	54	45	69	64	53	77
Philippine Republic--	19	19	297	58	192	77	73
Switzerland-----	26	46	44	57	34	63	69
Hong Kong-----	53	42	12	57	94	45	64
West Germany-----	38	53	31	32	-	49	62
Venezuela-----	39	69	125	61	35	102	57
Republic of							
South Africa-----	14	27	33	21	39	12	21
France-----	23	3	21	26	42	27	12
Italy-----	54	83	87	23	41	18	-
All other-----	187	206	292	^{2/} 408	^{3/} 370	^{4/} 341	^{5/} 289
Total-----	1,539	1,520	1,928	1,662	1,560	1,173	1,151

^{1/} Square yards estimated from official statistics reported in linear yards by use of conversion factors reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in Current Industrial Reports, series MQ-22T.2(68)-1 Supplement.

^{2/} Includes 33,000 square yards, valued at \$36,000, exported to Ireland; 25,000 square yards, valued at \$30,000, exported to Bolivia; 20,000 square yards, valued at \$23,000, exported to Jamaica; and 39,000 square yards, valued at \$22,000, exported to Trinidad.

^{3/} Includes 52,000 square yards, valued at \$61,000, exported to Brazil.

^{4/} Includes 45,000 square yards, valued at \$52,000, exported to Haiti; and 34,000 square yards, valued at \$23,000, exported to the Leeward and Windward Islands.

^{5/} Includes 31,000 square yards, valued at \$45,000, exported to Argentina.

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

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WOVEN FABRICS OF SILK

Table 3.--Woven fabrics of silk: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-69

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Quantity (1,000 square yards)							
Japan-----	25,620	28,947	22,855	19,867	14,324	12,130	10,767
Italy-----	2,415	2,701	3,374	7,197	5,945	11,439	4,977
Switzerland----	477	460	509	565	555	708	691
United Kingdom--	246	244	357	442	433	358	425
France-----	303	321	301	334	214	242	224
West Germany----	150	145	128	139	146	187	187
India-----	512	744	721	522	366	374	294
Republic of							
Korea-----	115	140	116	214	509	937	491
Thailand-----	53	80	74	99	76	77	74
Belgium and							
Luxembourg----	6	9	7	6	32	20	12
Hong Kong-----	75	64	50	90	51	31	21
All other-----	39	27	29	179	70	52	20
Total-----	30,011	33,882	28,521	29,654	22,721	26,555	18,183
Value (1,000 dollars)							
Japan-----	15,903	18,084	14,444	14,043	11,319	10,771	10,325
Italy-----	6,358	7,260	8,429	11,524	8,947	12,040	9,842
Switzerland----	1,695	1,652	1,797	2,158	2,289	3,045	3,083
United Kingdom--	792	830	1,205	1,535	1,439	1,197	1,518
France-----	1,350	1,180	1,166	1,183	836	903	927
West Germany----	535	538	492	517	542	783	773
India-----	1,050	1,672	1,628	1,031	610	534	606
Republic of							
Korea-----	129	137	123	254	591	961	568
Thailand-----	169	248	231	294	281	268	278
Belgium and							
Luxembourg----	17	33	23	16	65	55	44
Hong Kong-----	102	98	98	144	92	55	38
All other-----	83	45	71	176	70	49	59
Total-----	28,183	31,777	29,707	32,875	27,081	30,661	28,061

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Woven fabrics, of manmade fibers:	
Containing over 17 percent of wool by weight:	
Valued not over \$2 per pound-----	338.10
Valued over \$2 per pound-----	338.15
Other:	
Of glass:	
Not colored-----	338.25
Colored-----	338.27
Other-----	338.30

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1970). Pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume.

U.S. trade position

The United States is a leading world producer, importer, and exporter of broadwoven fabrics of manmade fibers. Apparent consumption in the United States reached an alltime high of 7.4 billion square yards in 1968. The value of imports was at a high in 1969, when it amounted to \$95.4 million. The value of exports was higher than imports in 1961-69, and was at a peak of \$108.7 million in 1969.

Description and uses

The fabrics covered in this summary are piece goods woven with a nonpile surface, over 12 inches in width, whether made (1) wholly of manmade fibers, including glass, or (2) of mixtures of manmade fibers, including glass, and one or more other fibers, provided the manmade fiber is the component material of chief value. See other summaries for related woven fabrics of manmade fibers, i.e., pile fabrics (item 346.60), narrow fabrics (items 347.55 to 347.70), ornamented fabrics (item 353.50), artists' canvas fabrics (item 355.60), coated fabrics (items 355.81, 355.82, 356.10, 356.15, and 356.40), bolting cloths (item 357.35), stencil fabrics (item 357.45), tucked fabrics (item 357.60), tire fabrics (item 357.80), industrial hose fabrics (item 357.95), machinery belting fabrics (items 358.02 and 358.14), machine clothing fabrics (item 358.50), and laminated fabrics (item 359.50).

Manmade fiber broadwoven fabrics may be divided into four major groups: (1) fabrics wholly of continuous manmade fibers (filament yarn fabrics), (2) fabrics wholly of noncontinuous manmade fibers (spun yarn fabrics), (3) combinations and mixtures of continuous and

noncontinuous manmade fibers (filament-spun fabrics), and (4) specialty fabrics such as blanketing, upholstery, tapestry, and tie fabrics.

Filament yarn fabrics consist of eight principal types: tafetas, twills, satins, sheers (including marquissettes and ninons), crepes (including failles), plied-yarn fabrics, drapery fabrics, and industrial fabrics. Spun-yarn fabrics covered by this summary include these important types: twills, challis, linen-type fabrics, ribbed and corded fabrics, batistes, bedsheetings, broadcloths, oxfords, poplins, sateens, voiles, yarn-dyed fabrics, seersuckers, and pattern fabrics. Filament-spun fabrics may include any of the above-mentioned types; in addition, they are the ones generally used in the manufacture of stretch fabrics.

Broad fabrics of manmade fibers are woven in various widths from about 40 inches to over 100 inches. They are made on single-shuttle cam looms, single-shuttle dobby looms, multiple-shuttle box or headmotion looms, single- or multiple-shuttle box or headmotion looms with jacquard attachments, shuttleless looms, and weaving machines. Manmade fiber broadwoven fabrics may be marketed in the condition as taken from the loom (gray goods) or may be bleached, white-finished, plain-dyed, or printed, or subjected to special finishes such as flameproofing, mildew-proofing, and embossing.

In recent years fabrics of manmade fibers woven from blended yarns or mixtures of two or more fibers have become increasingly important. The most significant blends are shown in the following tabulation:

Rayon	Acetate	Nylon	Acrylic	Polyester
Cotton	Cotton	Cotton	Wool	Cotton
Cotton and acetate	Cotton and rubber	Cotton and rayon	Wool and rayon	Cotton and nylon
Wool	Rayon	Rayon	Wool and polyester	Wool
Silk	Rayon and nylon	Polyester	Rayon	Rayon
Flax	Polyester		Rayon and acetate	Rayon and flax
Acetate	Rubber			Nylon
Acetate and nylon	Spandex			Nylon and rayon
Nylon				Acrylic
Acrylic				
Polyester				
Acetate and polyester				

The reasons for manufacturing blended fabrics are as follows: (1) to produce fabrics of improved functionality; (2) to improve weaving efficiency; (3) to obtain cross-dye effects in piece dyeing; (4) to produce fabrics with outstanding loft or bulkiness through the use of high-shrinkage fibers in the feed yarns; and (5) to give fabrics particular esthetic and physical properties.

Most of the output of broadwoven goods of manmade fibers is used by the cutting-up trades in the manufacture of women's dresses, blouses, negligees, underwear, nightwear, and other apparel, and in men's suits, coats, slacks, shirts, lounging robes, and neckties. A large amount is used for suit and coat linings. Less, though substantial, quantities are used for draperies, upholstery, bedspreads, curtains, tablecloths, lampshades, cushion covers, and other decorative interior furnishings. Fabrics of manmade fibers are also used for handbags and umbrella covers, shoe uppers, millinery allover, handkerchiefs, and diapers. Principal industrial uses include filters, outdoor awnings, and tarpaulins and other protective coverings. Certain specialized fabrics are made for military purposes, chief of which are cargo and fragmentation-bomb parachutes of rayon and man-carrying parachutes of nylon.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1970) are as follows (in percent ad valorem and cents per pound):

WOVEN FABRICS OF MANMADE FIBERS

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Third stage, effective Jan. 1, 1970	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Woven fabrics, of manmade fibers:			
	Containing over 17 percent of wool by weight:			
338.10:	Valued not over \$2 per pound.	30¢ + 50%	21¢ + 35%	15¢ + 25%
338.15:	Valued over \$2 per pound.	30¢ + 30%	21¢ + 21%	15¢ + 15%
	Other:			
	Of glass:			
338.25:	Not colored-----	21%	14.5%	10.5%
338.27:	Colored-----	30%	21%	15%
338.30:	Other-----	25¢ + 22.5%	17¢ + 22.5%	13¢ + 22.5%

The rates in effect prior to January 1, 1968, had remained unchanged from August 31, 1963 (the effective date of the TSUS) through 1967. The third and final stages show two of the five annual rate modifications resulting from concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of tariff negotiations concluded on June 30, 1967, under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Concessions amounting to a reduction of about 50 percent in the specific portion of the duty on item 338.30 and of 50 percent in the duties on all the other items were granted by the United States in the trade negotiations (see pertinent sections of the TSUSA-1970 for the staged rates).

The average ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and those to be effective on January 1, 1972, based on the value of dutiable imports in 1969, were as follows (in percent):

TSUS item	Average ad valorem equivalent of--	
	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage of Kennedy Round, Jan. 1, 1972
338.10-----	66.8	33.4
338.15-----	38.4	19.2
338.30-----	32.9	27.9

U.S. consumption

In the period 1961-68, U.S. consumption increased from 3.1 billion square yards in 1961 to 7.4 billion square yards in 1968 (table 1). The major increases in the consumption were supplied by nylon filament fabrics, glass fabrics, spun rayon and acetate fabrics, spun rayon and acetate blends with cotton, polyester-cotton blends, polyester-rayon blends, and filament-spun combinations of rayon and acetate.

The U.S. consumption of broadwoven fabrics of manmade fibers has expanded since 1960 for several reasons. Fabrics of manmade fibers were effectively substituted for similar fabrics made from natural fibers. For example, rayon, acetate, and nylon fabrics replaced silk in many uses; rayon, nylon, and polyester fabrics replaced cotton and linen; and rayon, acrylic, and polyester fabrics replaced wool. Consumption increased because of new developments and product innovations in the manufacture of broadwoven fabrics of manmade fibers. Two examples are blended fabrics, and special finish fabrics such as "easy care" and "durable press" types. Other reasons for the expansion of consumption include an availability of large and steady supplies of raw materials, relatively stable prices, and an increasing acceptance of manmade fibers by the consumer.

U.S. producers

Almost 400 mills manufactured broadwoven fabrics of manmade fibers in 1969. Most of the mills were located in the Middle and South Atlantic States; the largest number were in Pennsylvania, North Carolina, and South Carolina. The mills range in size from large integrated corporations having a number of plants to small family-

owned establishments operating a single plant. A few large corporations manufacture a substantial part of the domestic production.

The domestic mills generally manufacture broadwoven fabrics of manmade fibers for their principal source of income. Some of the larger companies also manufacture other products, but most of the products are in some way related to the weaving of fabric. A substantial number of mills are integrated, i.e., they manufacture the yarn used in weaving their fabrics. A few mills are integrated forward to the production of apparel and household articles. Many mills use both domestic and imported yarns.

The integrated mills generally act as distributors for their fabrics; they usually have their own sales organizations. A large number of mills are commission weavers which perform the weaving processes for others, usually converters. ^{1/} A small portion of the producers are independent weavers who purchase yarns or have them prepared by others; they weave fabrics almost entirely on order by their customers. Many mills also dye and/or finish the fabrics they weave. Some 200 mills, other than the weavers, however, specialize in finishing and dyeing fabrics. These ancillary mills usually process the fabrics for the weavers or converters on a commission basis.

Over 100,000 workers are employed in manufacturing broadwoven fabrics of manmade fibers. An additional 20,000 to 25,000 are employed in the mills that finish and/or dye the fabrics. Some individual manmade-fiber weaving plants have over 1,000 employees; yet there are still many having under 50 employees. The average finishing plant had about 100 workers in 1968. The number of workers in the weaving mills and the finishing plants is known to have increased substantially from 1961 to 1969. The average wage of the weaving mill worker increased from \$1.66 in 1961 to \$2.40 in 1969, and was \$2.46 in April 1970. Output per production worker and output per man-hour have also increased since 1961.

^{1/} Converters buy the gray-woven goods from weaving mills or have them woven on commission and then dyed, printed, or otherwise processed in job-finishing plants. Their function is primarily that of merchandising and selling finished fabrics to garment manufacturers and other users.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of broadwoven fabrics of manmade fibers increased from 40 million square yards, valued at \$13 million, in 1961 to 219 million square yards, valued at \$95 million, in 1969. During the 1961-69 period imports were at their peak in quantity in 1966, when they amounted to 255 million square yards; in value, however, they were highest in 1969 (table 1). In the period, imports accounted for about 5 percent of the consumption in 1966; in other years, however, they supplied from 1 to 3 percent.

The imports have been principally polyester fabrics, especially dyed and finished spun-yarn goods (chiefly blends with cotton) and dyed and finished filament-yarn goods (mostly blends with rayon), rayon fabrics, particularly dyed and finished filament-yarn goods, and nylon fabrics, notably gray filament-yarn goods. Polyester fabrics accounted for 45 percent of the imports in 1968; rayon fabrics, 27 percent; fabrics containing wool, 8 percent; nylon fabrics, 7 percent; acetate and acrylic fabrics, each 5 percent; and other fabrics, including glass, 3 percent.

Almost all the imports are similar in type and quality to the like domestic fabrics; their prices, however, are usually lower. The most competitive imported and domestic fabrics are acetate and triacetate twills; viscose (a rayon) taffetas, satins, and crepes; nylon taffetas; polyester taffetas and crepes; spun rayon twills, challis, linen types, and suitings; spun rayon-cotton gingham and furnishing fabrics; polyester-cotton gingham, batistes, broadcloths, poplins, and lawns; polyester-wool suitings; polyester-rayon gingham, batistes, and suitings; acrylic challis and muslins; and nylon-rayon stretch fabrics.

Most of the imports during the 1963-69 period were furnished by Japan (table 4). The amount supplied by Japan ranged from 85 percent of the total imports in 1964 to 92 percent in 1966; in value, however, Japan furnished less, ranging from 63 percent of the total imports in 1963 to 73 percent in 1968. Other important suppliers during 1963-69 were Italy, West Germany, France, Austria, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland, and Belgium and Luxembourg. In the period, Japan has been the leading U.S. supplier of polyester fabrics (especially blends with cotton and rayon), rayon fabrics (particularly viscose blends), fabrics containing wool (notably blends with polyester and acrylic), nylon fabrics (especially filament goods), acrylic fabrics, and acetate fabrics. The United Kingdom has been the principal supplier of glass fabrics.

U.S. production

In the 1961-68 period, U.S. production of broadwoven fabrics of manmade fibers increased from 3.2 billion square yards in 1961 to 7.3 billion square yards in 1968 (table 1). The leading fabrics produced in the United States during 1962-68 are shown in table 2. The largest increases in production were in polyester-cotton blends, nylon fabrics, spun rayon- and/or acetate-cotton blends, polyester-rayon blends, saran and olefin filament fabrics, and combination filament-spun polyester fabrics. Other significant increases were in combination filament-spun rayon and/or acetate fabrics, spun rayon and/or acetate fabrics, and glass fabrics. The great bulk of the domestically produced broadwoven fabrics of manmade fibers are shipped to other domestic companies which use the fabrics for apparel, household articles, and industrial applications.

U.S. exports

During the 1961-69 period, exports of domestic broadwoven fabrics of manmade fibers fluctuated. They ranged from a high of 172 million square yards, valued at \$109 million, in 1969, to a low of 137 million square yards, valued at \$72 million, in 1961. In the period, the exports in quantity averaged annually about 1 to 3 percent of the domestic production. From 1961-64 they exceeded imports in quantity; in 1965-69 they were annually less than imports. In value, however, they were more than imports in every year of the period (table 1).

The largest exports have been polyester broadwoven fabrics, especially dyed and finished filament goods, rayon and/or acetate filament yarn fabrics, particularly dyed and finished goods, and rayon and/or acetate spun yarn fabrics, notably mixed and blended printed goods. Polyester fabrics accounted for 40 percent of the exports in 1969; rayon and/or acetate filament yarn fabrics, 20 percent; rayon and/or acetate spun yarn fabrics, 17 percent; nylon fabrics, 8 percent; and glass fabrics, 5 percent.

Principal export markets during 1963-69 have been Canada, the Republic of South Africa, and the United Kingdom (table 3). In value, these three countries accounted annually for about 40 percent of the total U.S. exports. In 1963-69, polyester fabrics were shipped chiefly to Canada, the Republic of South Africa, Hong Kong, and the Philippine Republic. Rayon and/or acetate filament yarn fabrics were exported principally to Canada, the Republic of South Africa, Australia, and the United Kingdom; rayon and/or acetate spun yarn fabrics were sent mainly to Canada, West Germany, the United Kingdom, the Republic of South Africa, and Australia. Nylon fabrics were exported chiefly to Canada and glass fabrics to the United Kingdom.

Table 1.--Woven fabrics of manmade fibers: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961-69

Year	Production ^{1/}	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity (1,000 square yards)					
1961-----	3,197,191	40,177	136,851	3,100,517	1
1962-----	3,655,861	64,049	137,468	3,582,442	2
1963-----	4,110,654	75,911	153,205	4,033,360	2
1964-----	4,675,299	87,264	181,454	4,581,109	2
1965-----	5,252,004	161,071	149,514	5,263,561	3
1966-----	5,491,810	255,292	156,121	5,590,981	5
1967-----	5,781,408	177,743	160,125	5,799,026	3
1968-----	7,327,521	196,576	156,298	7,367,799	3
1969-----	^{2/}	218,720	172,120	^{2/}	
Value (1,000 dollars)					
1961-----	982,442	12,832	71,951	923,323	^{3/}
1962-----	1,179,925	19,443	74,057	1,125,311	^{3/}
1963-----	1,353,394	25,507	84,369	1,294,532	^{3/}
1964-----	1,331,252	31,622	100,971	1,261,903	^{3/}
1965-----	1,536,109	48,968	99,196	1,485,881	^{3/}
1966-----	1,540,525	66,253	104,325	1,502,453	^{3/}
1967-----	1,454,461	59,056	105,293	1,408,224	^{3/}
1968-----	2,122,296	76,094	99,356	2,099,034	^{3/}
1969-----	^{2/}	95,435	108,737	^{2/}	

^{1/} Square yards estimated from official statistics reported in linear yards by use of conversion factors shown by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in Current Industrial Reports, series MQ-22T.2 Supplement, dated Dec. 5, 1968; value partially estimated from manmade fiber gray goods prices listed in Daily News Record, a Fairchild publication, and official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

^{2/} Not available.

^{3/} Not meaningful.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, unless otherwise noted.

Table 2.--Woven fabrics of manmade fibers: U.S. production
of leading types, 1962-68

(Quantity in millions of linear yards)							
Type of fabric	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Spun polyester-cotton blends, unspecified--	319	101	128	267	361	415	400
Acetate and triacetate taffetas-----	260	291	341	368	333	335	345
Polyester-cotton batiste-----	1/	106	86	117	158	175	308
Spun rayon and/or acetate blends with cotton-----	56	154	243	232	260	222	248
Combination filament-spun rayon and/or acetate fabrics-----	92	103	235	232	233	196	234
Polyester-cotton broadcloth-----	1/	89	95	129	175	151	233
Spun rayon and/or acetate fabrics, unspecified-----	116	126	174	175	178	164	209
Polyester-cotton poplins-----	1/	102	104	135	148	144	195
Nylon taffetas-----	126	138	152	144	134	163	189
Glass industrial fabrics-----	101	90	110	134	159	153	173
Polyester-rayon fabrics-----	44	88	60	73	128	103	161
Polyester-cotton bed-sheeting-----	1/	1/	1/	1/	21	48	138
Glass household fabrics-----	86	89	127	146	150	127	135
Polyester-cotton oxfords-----	1/	13	12	24	82	134	126
Acetate and triacetate satins-----	99	81	107	114	110	93	114
Saran and olefin filament fabrics-----	9	10	11	9	49	71	112
Upholstery and tapestry fabrics-----	215	235	82	88	91	86	102
Spun rayon and/or acetate blends, unspecified-----	60	110	63	74	61	79	93

See footnote at end of table.

Table 2.--Woven fabrics of manmade fibers: U.S. production of leading types, 1962-68--Continued

(Quantity in millions of linear yards)								
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	
Polyester-cotton voiles:								
voiles-----	<u>1</u> /	6	10	11	35	25	84	
Combination filament-spun polyester fabrics-----	25	22	39	46	47	65	83	
Polyester-cotton twills-----	<u>1</u> /	13	21	29	47	59	74	
Nylon industrial-type fabrics-----	30	37	49	77	105	84	73	
Polyester ninons-----	<u>1</u> /	<u>1</u> /	19	28	49	48	62	
Filament nylon blends--	21	29	87	106	69	52	60	
Rayon twills-----	57	58	53	68	50	58	51	

1/ Separate data are not available.

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

WOVEN FABRICS OF MANMADE FIBERS

Table 3.--Woven fabrics of manmade fibers: U.S. exports of domestic consumption, by principal markets, 1963-69

Market	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Quantity (1,000 square yards)							
Canada-----	34,736	39,662	33,904	35,543	27,128	26,781	30,102
Republic of South Africa--	13,111	16,848	14,821	18,065	19,734	17,623	16,276
United Kingdom-----	11,211	17,544	12,085	11,155	14,374	16,668	12,987
Philippine Republic-----	2,854	3,804	3,131	3,238	6,771	5,707	12,916
West Germany-----	3,401	3,664	4,406	4,383	4,723	4,965	6,000
Australia-----	8,104	8,160	6,318	6,203	6,482	6,598	5,950
Hong Kong-----	7,044	4,813	2,234	2,682	3,245	4,349	4,794
Netherlands-----	2,547	1,569	1,172	2,096	2,026	3,759	9,838
Panama-----	3,005	3,694	3,876	3,477	4,961	5,176	5,890
Sweden-----	9,657	8,721	6,714	4,008	4,842	5,699	4,547
Jamaica-----	2,264	3,517	2,365	3,350	3,374	3,837	5,439
Japan-----	581	912	706	664	1,459	656	1,591
France-----	2,502	5,225	4,424	3,590	4,393	3,846	2,966
Italy-----	1,156	1,256	805	969	2,141	2,499	2,503
Trinidad-----	3,124	4,237	3,140	2,980	3,083	2,659	3,585
Venezuela-----	3,109	4,801	3,086	2,963	1,616	1,897	1,413
New Zealand-----	2,961	3,475	2,971	3,981	3,480	1,916	2,195
Mexico-----	700	981	651	705	936	1,257	2,464
Ecuador-----	924	1,647	1,734	1,700	2,228	1,443	2,479
Costa Rica-----	1,342	1,776	1,596	1,884	1,862	1,909	1,950
All others-----	38,872	45,148	38,655	42,485	41,267	37,054	36,235
Total-----	153,205	181,454	149,514	156,121	160,125	156,298	172,120
Value (1,000 dollars)							
Canada-----	20,566	23,279	23,487	25,455	19,646	17,889	21,233
Republic of South Africa--	6,309	8,461	8,561	10,128	11,048	10,396	9,534
United Kingdom-----	5,773	8,233	7,442	7,109	9,321	9,125	8,500
Philippine Republic-----	1,812	1,941	1,590	1,679	3,328	3,035	5,400
West Germany-----	1,906	2,847	3,927	4,262	4,280	4,603	5,152
Australia-----	5,060	5,019	4,723	4,804	5,421	5,072	4,672
Hong Kong-----	4,566	3,053	1,926	2,452	2,972	3,307	4,071
Netherlands-----	1,259	990	1,019	1,546	1,485	2,148	3,596
Panama-----	1,702	2,050	2,370	2,042	2,505	2,737	3,211
Sweden-----	4,780	4,633	4,253	2,803	3,298	3,775	3,083
Jamaica-----	1,072	1,580	1,224	1,611	1,666	1,801	2,573
Japan-----	579	905	706	645	1,331	760	2,352
France-----	1,615	2,778	2,713	2,486	2,707	2,617	2,040
Italy-----	563	757	692	885	1,561	2,060	1,964
Trinidad-----	1,372	1,800	1,516	1,549	1,588	1,411	1,816
Venezuela-----	2,206	3,509	2,832	2,688	1,973	2,222	1,697
New Zealand-----	1,842	2,380	2,517	3,271	3,009	1,555	1,569
Mexico-----	390	666	615	581	765	896	1,501
Ecuador-----	492	848	907	837	1,067	893	1,316
Costa Rica-----	783	1,032	1,035	1,096	1,123	1,072	1,173
All others-----	19,722	24,210	25,141	26,396	25,199	21,982	22,284
Total-----	84,369	100,971	99,196	104,325	105,293	99,356	108,737

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

Table 4.--Woven fabrics of manmade fibers: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-69

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	Quantity (1,000 square yards)						
Japan-----	65,291	73,588	141,622	234,404	158,193	168,531	176,535
West Germany-----	2,268	2,168	3,571	2,010	1,786	2,443	4,249
Italy-----	2,257	2,297	2,762	2,938	3,707	5,970	8,069
France-----	1,240	1,400	2,245	1,647	2,100	2,548	3,791
Switzerland-----	858	1,249	861	794	1,043	1,138	1,368
Austria-----	1,306	1,675	2,034	1,603	1,693	2,843	2,726
Belgium and Luxembourg--	1,254	2,522	1,997	1,916	2,281	3,835	4,633
Republic of Korea-----	41	441	1,400	3,532	2,839	4,159	6,971
Taiwan-----	219	270	973	1,168	458	630	6,206
Spain-----	55	63	117	120	99	401	650
Netherlands-----	269	580	903	1,102	1,006	645	774
Sweden-----	294	355	554	622	572	719	812
United Kingdom-----	142	189	472	305	260	866	494
Canada-----	155	99	305	207	605	1,328	407
All others-----	262	368	1,255	2,924	101	520	1,035
Total-----	75,911	87,264	161,071	255,292	177,743	196,576	218,720
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
Japan-----	16,045	19,748	34,881	51,351	42,306	55,534	68,196
West Germany-----	1,260	1,433	1,706	1,396	1,754	2,735	5,462
Italy-----	2,316	2,703	3,152	3,008	3,230	4,212	5,401
France-----	1,741	1,983	2,364	2,025	2,436	2,695	3,201
Switzerland-----	1,102	1,603	1,392	1,401	1,933	1,859	2,549
Austria-----	687	1,110	1,435	1,351	1,647	2,521	2,505
Belgium and Luxembourg--	571	1,163	875	805	1,075	1,624	1,888
Republic of Korea-----	31	227	722	1,705	1,804	2,022	1,856
Taiwan-----	76	183	189	364	269	364	770
Spain-----	38	50	54	90	93	270	747
Netherlands-----	274	554	712	919	841	510	733
Sweden-----	254	298	421	477	487	555	667
United Kingdom-----	213	327	530	498	394	530	558
Canada-----	78	67	114	166	267	314	290
All others-----	821	173	421	697	520	349	612
Total-----	25,507	31,622	48,968	66,253	59,056	76,094	95,435

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

CommodityTSUS
item

Woven fabrics, of textile materials,
not elsewhere enumerated----- 339.05, -.10

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1970). Pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume.

U.S. trade position

Except for 1965 and 1966, when imports of so-called "loophole" ^{1/} fabrics were large, U.S. production of the fabrics herein considered has been many times larger than imports. Exports have been of minor importance.

Description and uses

The great bulk of the commercially important woven fabrics are specifically provided for elsewhere in the TSUS. The woven fabrics covered in this summary are in chief value of textile materials other than vegetable, wool, silk, or manmade fibers. These materials include metalized yarns, paper yarns, and yarns of human hair or of coarse animal hair such as rabbit hair or common goat hair (but not hair provided for in subpart C of part 1). This summary does not include pile fabrics, narrow fabrics (not over 12 inches in width) and other specialty fabrics of "other" textile materials, which are dealt with in separate summaries in this volume or in volume 3:4. This summary also does not include woven fabrics and ribbons, of tinsel wire, of lame, of bullions, or of any combination thereof, suitable for making insignia or ornamentation for uniforms of the U.S. armed forces (item 748.10), which is covered in volume 7:6 (see headnote 1 to part 3 as shown in appendix A to this volume).

In recent years, the principal fabrics included herein have been those of paper yarns, used for carpet backing, hats and caps, automobile seat covers, shopping bags, and produce bags; those of coarse animal hair, such as common goat hair, used principally for apparel interlinings; those containing wool or manmade fibers but in chief value (including chief weight where in part of wool) of some other textile material, such as rabbit hair, used principally in apparel; and those of metalized yarns.

^{1/} Fabrics containing those proportions of different fibers to take advantage of the lesser duty rates in effect prior to June 19, 1966 (see the following sections in this summary for further explanation).

WOVEN FABRICS, NOT OF VEGETABLE, WOOL, SILK, OR MANMADE FIBERS

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1970) are as follows (in percent ad valorem and cents per pound):

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Third stage, effective Jan. 1, 1970	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Woven fabrics, not of vegetable, wool, silk, or manmade fibers:			
339.05:	Containing over 17 percent of wool by weight.	30¢ + 50%	1/	1/
339.10:	Other-----	17.5%	12%	8.5%

1/ Prior rate not affected by the trade conference.

TSUS item 339.00 (column 1 rate--17.5% ad val.) was replaced by the two TSUS items 339.05 and 339.10, effective June 19, 1966, pursuant to legislation (Public Law 89-405). This act increased the rate of duty from 17.5 percent ad valorem to 30 cents per pound plus 50 percent ad valorem on those fabrics containing over 17 percent of wool by weight (item 339.05). This rate was not affected by the trade conference. The prior rate on other woven fabrics (previously included in item 339.00 and now item 339.10) had remained unchanged from August 31, 1963 (the effective date of the TSUS), through 1967. The third and final stages show two of the five annual rate modifications resulting from a concession of about 50 percent granted by the United States in the sixth round of tariff negotiations concluded on June 30, 1967, under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (see pertinent sections of the TSUSA-1970 reproduced in appendix A for the staged rates).

The average ad valorem equivalent of the compound rate of duty on item 339.05 was 67.7 percent, based on dutiable imports in 1969.

WOVEN FABRICS, NOT OF VEGETABLE, WOOL, SILK, OR MANMADE FIBERS

U.S. consumption, production, and exports

U.S. consumption of woven fabrics of paper has declined in most of its major markets in recent years. Consumption in backing for carpet is estimated to have declined during 1963-69 from nearly 20 million square yards to less than 10 million square yards; consumption in automobile seat covers is estimated to have declined from over 10 million square yards to about 5 million square yards in the same period. Consumption in headwear is believed to have declined, partly because of increased imports of finished hats and caps, but consumption in other miscellaneous uses, such as shopping bags, may have increased slightly. Domestic production supplies nearly all the paper fabrics used in carpet backing and automobile seat covers, while imports supply an important part of those used in headwear.

Consumption and production data are not available on woven haircloth fabrics. The major use of such fabrics is for interlining materials for apparel. Consumption of interlining materials as a whole has grown but an increasing proportion has been of woven fabrics of manmade fibers (not in this summary) and of nonwoven materials which are suitable for "wash-wear" and lighter-weight garments. Many higher-priced tailored suits, however, still utilize haircloth interlinings.

Consumption of fabrics in chief value of rabbit hair but preponderantly of reused or reprocessed wool by weight increased sharply in 1965-66, largely because such fabrics could be imported at substantially lower rates of duty than similar fabrics in chief value of wool. ^{1/} Domestic production of such fabrics is believed to be negligible or nil.

Exports of the woven fabrics covered in this summary are small relative to domestic production. Annual exports during 1965-69 of "broadwoven fabrics, wholly or in chief weight of textile fibers, not elsewhere classified, including fabrics of coarse animal hair and of paper" were as follows:

Year	Quantity	Value
	Pounds	
1965-----	725,143	\$436,904
1966-----	1,031,925	549,685
1967-----	807,096	548,765
1968-----	885,381	561,331
1969-----	461,264	434,326

^{1/} These fabrics were often referred to in the trade as "loophole fabrics."

WOVEN FABRICS, NOT OF VEGETABLE, WOOL, SILK, OR MANMADE FIBERS

Canada, Venezuela, and the Republic of South Africa were the principal markets for exports during this period. France was also an important market in 1968 and 1969.

U.S. imports

In recent years the great bulk of imports has consisted of fabrics in chief weight, but not in chief value, of wool or manmade fibers. Other, more traditional, imports such as those of paper or haircloth, have apparently declined since 1964 (see accompanying table). They constitute a small part of domestic consumption.

In mid-1965, importers began to bring in fabrics from Italy containing a high content of reprocessed or reused wool blended with enough rabbit hair to make that the fiber in chief value. These fabrics were similar to those entered under item 335.90, in chief value of flax, prior to an increase in duty under the Technical Amendments Act of 1965. Imports of fabrics in chief weight of wool but in chief value of rabbit hair (TSUS item 339.05) were an estimated 1.9 million pounds in 1965 and 6.4 million pounds in January-June 1966. After Public Law 89-405, which provided a higher duty on such fabrics containing over 17 percent of wool by weight, became effective (June 19, 1966), imports were negligible during the last half of 1966 and the first half of 1967. In late 1967 and 1968, however, an increase occurred in imports, under item 339.10, of fabrics in chief weight of manmade fibers but in chief value of rabbit hair. Most of these imports were from Italy.

WOVEN FABRICS, NOT OF VEGETABLE, WOOL, SILK, OR MANMADE FIBERS

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Woven fabrics, not of vegetable, wool, silk, or manmade fibers:
U.S. imports for consumption, 1964-69

Year	Containing over 17 percent wool		Of paper yarns		Other	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars
1964--	1/	1/	174,340	128,654	2/ 45,306	2/ 132,651
1965--	1/	1/	137,809	97,773	2/ 1,913,920	2/ 1,716,158
1966--	1/ 2,725	1/ 21,772	102,028	76,212	2/ 6,395,139	2/ 5,980,450
1967--	381	4,880	83,081	80,044	776,933	785,242
1968--	803	2,892	46,749	37,054	1,544,293	1,661,609
1969--	398	677	29,333	24,364	684,116	671,495

1/ New classification, effective mid-1966; imports prior to mid-1966 included with "Other" fabrics in the two far right-hand columns.

2/ Includes fabrics containing over 17 percent wool until mid-1966; such fabrics comprise the bulk of imports in 1965 and 1966.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Knit fabrics--	345.10, -.30, -.35, -.50, -.60

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1970). Pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume.

U.S. trade position

U.S. production in 1969 of knit fabrics covered by this summary was valued at approximately \$988 million. Imports were valued at \$22 million and exports approximately \$16 million.

Description and uses

This summary covers certain knit fabrics, in the piece, including those knit in circular or tubular form and in a flat or open-width form and including those made on circular machines, V-bed flat machines, and warp-knitting machines, chiefly tricot and Raschel. Pursuant to the provisions of headnotes 1 and 3 to part 4A of schedule 3 of the TSUS (see appendix A to this volume), the knit fabric provisions of TSUS items 345.10 to 345.60 do not include fabrics described in parts 4B and 4C and also do not include fabrics described in the other provisions of part 4A. The following knit fabrics are, therefore, not included in this summary: pile, narrow, elastic (containing rubber), veiling, lace, fish netting and other netting, ornamented, artists' canvas, coated, filled, laminated, bonded, tucked, certain trimmings, belting, and machine clothing. Also not included are knit floor coverings and "stitch-knit" fabrics formed of noninterlacing warp and filling yarns held together by knitting with a third set of yarns. See summaries in this volume and volumes 3:4, 3:5, and 3:6 for knit fabrics not covered here.

Knit fabrics, as distinguished from woven fabrics, are formed by converting yarn into a series of loops which are meshed both vertically and horizontally. Generally, yarns can be converted to fabrics through knitting at lower costs than weaving thus contributing to the use of knit fabrics in many instances where woven fabrics were formerly used.

Knit fabrics have an extremely wide range of uses. Among the many uses are: for shirts, dresses, underwear, and most other types of apparel; for drapes, blankets, wash cloths, and many other textile furnishings; and for upholstery, meat bagging, filters, and other industrial purposes. Many of the uses are in conjunction with woven fabrics or with rubber or plastic sheets to which knit fabrics are laminated or bonded.

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KNIT FABRICS, OTHER THAN SPECIALTY FABRICS

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1970) are as follows (in percent ad valorem and cents per pound):

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Third stage, effective Jan. 1, 1970	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Knit fabrics:			
345.10:	Vegetable fibers-----	30%	27%	25%
345.30:	Wool-----	37.5¢	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
		+ 20%		
345.35:	Silk-----	27.5%	19%	13.5%
345.50:	Manmade fibers-----	25¢ +	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
		20%		
345.60:	Other-----	17.5%	12%	8.5%

1/ Prior rate not affected by the trade conference.

The rates in effect prior to January 1, 1968, had remained unchanged from August 31, 1963 (the effective date of the TSUS) through 1967. The third and final stages show two of the five annual rate modifications resulting from concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of tariff negotiations concluded on June 30, 1967, under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. These concessions amount to a total reduction of 17 percent of the duty on knit fabrics of vegetable fibers (item 345.10) and 50 percent of the duties on items 345.35 and 345.60 (see pertinent sections of the TSUSA-1970 reproduced in appendix A for the staged rates).

The average ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty, based on the value of dutiable imports during 1969, were as follows: item 345.30, 40.9 percent, and item 345.50, 29.1 percent.

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

U.S. consumption

From 1964 to 1969 the increasing demand for knit fabrics resulted in an estimated 63 percent increase in the quantity of U.S. consumption which amounted to approximately \$994 million in 1969. Among the reasons for the expanding use of these fabrics are: The development of high-speed machines and techniques which have reduced costs and resulted in the production of esthetically desirable and versatile fabrics; the relative ease of changeover from one style, design, or type to another thereby making new innovations and reorders available on short notice; new applications for knitted fabric in many areas of use where, traditionally, woven fabric had been used; and the increasing production of apparel made of two types of fabric bonded together (the inside fabric is usually knit and serves as a lining, thus eliminating the need for a separate lining).

U.S. producers

Knit fabric is the principal product of the group of establishments classified by the U.S. Bureau of the Census as the Knit Fabric Mills industry (SIC 2256). This industry accounted for 92 percent of the shipments of all knit fabrics for sale in 1967 and knit fabrics for sale represented 98 percent of the industry's total product shipments.

In 1967, there were 538 establishments in industry 2256. These plants were situated throughout the United States, mostly along the east coast as follows: 42 in New England, 354 in the Middle Atlantic States, and 123 in the South. The industry consisted of many small producers, 249 of them employing less than 20 persons each, and many employing less than 10 persons each. The industry is growing very fast; employment increased 77 percent and value of shipments more than doubled from 1961 to 1967. Data on employment and total shipments of all merchandise for this period is shown in the following tabulation compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Employees</u> (number)	<u>Value of shipments</u> (million dollars)
1961-----	20,380	626
1962-----	20,469	656
1963-----	25,000	817
1964-----	26,859	902
1965-----	28,282	1,017
1966-----	31,987	1,144
1967-----	36,100	1,349
1968-----	38,000	1,476

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Knit Outerwear Mills (SIC 2253), Knit Underwear Mills (SIC 2254) and Knitting Mills, Not Elsewhere Classified (SIC 2259) industries also make substantial quantities of knit fabrics most of which are processed into apparel and other end products in the same mills.

Recently several large weaving firms have entered the knit goods field.

U.S. production

U.S. total production data covering the precise knit fabrics covered by this summary are not available. However, the quantity of production is estimated to have increased 61 percent between 1964 and 1969 and amounted to approximately 556 million pounds valued at about \$988 million in 1969 (table 1). U.S. production accounted for over 98 percent of domestic consumption in 1969. The percentages of yarns, by fiber, consumed in the domestic production of knit fabrics are shown in the following tabulation calculated from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce:

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>
Cotton-----	41	43	37	38	35
Manmade fibers--	54	51	56	56	60
Wool-----	3	2	3	2	2
Other fibers----	2	4	4	4	3

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of knit fabrics covered by this summary are not separately reported but are included in comprehensive knit fabric categories containing unknown portions of other knit fabrics. The data on these collective classes indicate that there was little growth in the quantity of knit fabrics exported in the period 1964-68, but there was a 26 percent growth in 1969 compared to the quantity exported in 1968. Exports of merchandise in these comprehensive categories in 1969 amounted to 11 million pounds, valued at \$21.5 million (table 2). Exports in 1969 of the fabrics covered by this summary are believed to be valued at approximately \$16 million. The principal export markets in 1969 were Canada, the Republic of South Africa, and the United Kingdom.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of knit fabrics were more than four times greater in 1969 than in 1964 and amounted to 8.7 million pounds, valued at about \$22 million in 1969. The large increase in the imports of

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manmade fiber fabrics was the principal factor in the increase, with wool fabrics also showing a sizable gain over 1964 (table 3). In 1964 wool fabrics were the principal fabrics valuewise, but in 1969 the value was equivalent to only 18 percent of the value of the manmade fiber fabrics. Imports in 1969 were about 1.6 percent of the estimated U.S. consumption of fabrics covered by this summary. The principal sources of imported knit fabrics in the 1964-69 period were Japan, United Kingdom, Ireland, and Italy; Japan was the largest source in 1969.

KNIT FABRICS, OTHER THAN SPECIALTY FABRICS

Table 1.--Knit fabrics: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and exports of domestic merchandise, 1964-69

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports	Exports <u>2/</u>
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)		
1964-----	345,527	1,941	8,384
1965-----	376,740	4,124	7,866
1966-----	435,109	4,775	7,942
1967-----	479,285	6,584	8,871
1968-----	552,819	7,087	8,705
1969-----	555,744	8,702	10,976
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
1964-----	562,624	5,570	18,093
1965-----	628,155	9,234	18,947
1966-----	712,139	11,235	18,260
1967-----	808,133	13,377	20,138
1968-----	920,673	17,960	16,943
1969-----	987,827	22,370	21,508

1/ Estimated. Equals two-thirds of the reported shipments of all knit fabrics; the other one-third assumed to be data for interplant transfers and knit lace, netting, pile, and narrow fabrics and certain other knit fabrics not covered by this summary.

2/ Overstated; includes knit lace, netting, pile, narrow, and certain other knit fabrics not covered by this summary.

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

Table 2.--Knit fabrics: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise,
by fiber, 1964-69 ^{1/}

Fiber	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
Cotton-----	2,425	2,109	1,748	1,573	1,605	1,482
Wool-----	176	207	117	113	128	60
Manmade fiber, except glass-	5,783	5,177	5,531	6,659	6,374	8,859
Glass-----	2/	75	221	136	305	276
Other-----	2/	298	325	390	293	299
Total-----	3/ 8,384	7,866	7,942	8,871	8,705	10,976
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Cotton-----	3,435	3,741	2,533	2,164	2,134	1,928
Wool-----	419	561	336	218	322	145
Manmade fiber, except glass-	14,239	13,842	14,432	16,695	13,640	18,498
Glass-----	2/	105	194	151	233	716
Other-----	2/	698	765	910	614	221
Total-----	3/ 18,093	18,947	18,260	20,138	16,943	21,508

^{1/} Overstated; the data include knit netting, lace, pile, narrow, and certain other knit fabrics not covered by this summary.

^{2/} Not available.

^{3/} Applies only to the data shown.

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

KNIT FABRICS, OTHER THAN SPECIALTY FABRICS

Table 3.--Knit fabrics: U.S. imports for consumption,
by fiber, 1964-69

Fiber	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Cotton-----	386	230	257	235	262	115
Vegetable fiber, except cotton----	3	6	22	65	30	25
Wool-----	751	1,361	1,223	2,006	1,930	1,840
Silk-----	1/	1	1	3	1	2
Manmade fibers-----	792	2,526	3,272	4,269	4,864	6,720
Other-----	9	-	-	6	-	-
Total-----	1,941	4,124	4,775	6,584	7,087	8,702
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Cotton-----	1,278	840	780	659	850	394
Vegetable fiber, except cotton----	8	19	63	154	86	83
Wool-----	2,443	3,862	3,432	5,070	4,025	3,300
Silk-----	8	14	13	53	45	52
Manmade fibers-----	1,829	4,499	6,947	7,429	12,954	18,542
Other-----	4	-	-	12	-	-
Total-----	5,570	9,234	11,235	13,377	17,960	22,371

1/ Less than 500 pounds.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Pile fabrics----	346.05, -.10, -.15, -.20, -.22, -.24, -.30, -.32, -.35, -.40, -.45, -.50, -.52, -.56, -.60, -.65

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1970). Pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume.

U.S. trade position

Production in 1968 is believed to have been valued in excess of \$360 million. Imports amounted to \$16 million and exports were at least \$11 million. In 1969, imports increased 62 percent and exports increased about 48 percent over the values in 1968.

Description and uses

This summary covers pile fabrics of textile materials in which the pile was inserted or knotted during the weaving or knitting. The pile may or may not cover the entire surface of the cloth, and it may be uncut, or partly or wholly cut. Among the pile fabrics included are corduroy, velveteen, terry cloth, velvet, plush, velour, and chenille.

Pursuant to the provisions of TSUS schedule 3, part 4A, headnotes 1 and 3 (see appendix A to this volume), the pile fabric provisions of TSUS items 346.05 to 346.65 do not include fabrics described in parts 4B and 4C and also do not include the other fabrics, except knit, described in part 4A. The following fabrics are, therefore, not included in this summary: Tufted, narrow, elastic, ornamented, flocked, certain trimmings, machine clothing, and pile fabrics laminated with another fabric or with sheet rubber or plastics. Floor coverings are also not included within the scope of this summary. See summaries in this volume and in volumes 3:4, 3:5, and 3:6.

Pile fabrics are used in the manufacture of headwear, footwear, coats and other apparel; upholstery, spreads, drapes, washcloths, towels, bathmats, and other furnishings; and luggage, toys, paint rollers, caskets, and powder puffs.

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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-1970) are as follows (in percent ad valorem and cents per indicated units):

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Third stage, effective Jan. 1, 1970	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Pile fabrics, in which the pile was inserted or knotted during the weav- ing or knitting, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, and whether the pile is wholly or partly cut or is not cut:			
	Cotton:			
	Corduroys:			
346.05:	52 inches or more in width and valued 50 cents or more per square yard.	30%	25.5%	23%
346.10:	Other-----	50%	42.5%	38%
	Velveteens:			
346.15:	Plain back-----	25%	1/	1/
	Other, valued per square yard:			
346.20:	Not over 85 cents-----	30%	1/	1/
346.22:	Over 85 cents but not over \$1.10.	25¢ per sq. yd.	1/	1/
346.24:	Over \$1.10-----	22.5%	1/	1/
	Terry fabrics, valued per pound:			
346.30:	Not over \$1.125-----	22.5¢ per lb.	19¢ per lb.	17¢ per lb.
346.32:	Over \$1.125-----	20%	17%	15%
346.35:	Velvets, plushes, and velours.	35%	32%	30%
346.40:	Chenilles-----	25%	20%	17.5%
346.45:	Other-----	20%	17%	15%

See footnote at end of table.

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TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Third stage, effective Jan. 1, 1970	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Pile fabrics, in which the pile was inserted or knotted during the weav- ing or knitting, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, and whether the pile is wholly or partly cut or is not cut--Continued:			
346.50:	Vegetable fibers, except cotton.	12%	8%	6%
346.52:	Wool-----	33¢ 1b.+ 25%	33¢ 1b. + 17%	33¢ 1b. + 12.5%
346.56:	Silk-----	17%	11.5%	8.5%
346.60:	Manmade fibers-----	15¢ 1b.+ 25%	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
346.65:	Other-----	17.5%	12%	8.5%

1/ Prior rate not affected by the trade conference.

The rates in effect prior to January 1, 1968, had remained unchanged from August 31, 1963 (the effective date of the TSUS) through 1967. The third and final stages show two of the five annual rate modifications resulting from concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of tariff negotiations concluded on June 30, 1967, under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. These concessions amount to a total reduction of 15 percent of the duty on cotton velvets, plushes, and velours (item 346.35), 30 percent of the duty on cotton chenilles (item 346.40), 25 percent of the duties on other cotton fabrics (items 346.05, 346.10, 346.30, 346.32, and 346.45), 50 percent of the ad valorem portion of the compound rate on wool fabrics (item 346.52), and 50 percent of the duties on all other reduced items (see pertinent sections of the TSUSA-1970 reproduced in appendix A for the staged rates).

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The average ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and those to be effective on January 1, 1972, based on the value of dutiable imports in 1969, were as follows (in percent):

TSUS item	Average ad valorem equivalent of--	
	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage of Kennedy Round, Jan. 1, 1972
346.22-----	25.8	1/
346.30-----	43.3	32.7
346.52-----	35.6	23.1
346.60-----	35.2	1/

1/ Not affected by the trade conference.

Cotton velveteens were the subject of a Tariff Commission escape-clause investigation in 1956 under the provisions of section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended. The Commission found that imports were injuring the domestic industry and recommended a tariff increase. 1/ The President, however, on January 22, 1957, announced in a White House press release that in view of the measures taken by the Government of Japan on January 16, 1957, to control its cotton textile exports to the United States, he decided not to take action on the Commission's recommendation. Shipments of velveteens to the United States were also put under voluntary controls by the Government of Italy in 1957. Both of these voluntary controls were incorporated under the terms of the Cotton Textile Arrangement in 1961. Imports of all cotton pile fabrics are subject to restraint under the provisions of the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (see appendix C to this volume).

U.S. producers

Woven and knit pile fabrics covered herein are produced primarily by three separate groups of establishments classified by the Bureau of the Census as the Cotton Broad Woven Fabric Mills (SIC 2211) (principal producer), Manmade Fiber and Silk Broad Woven Fabric Mills (SIC 2221), and Knit Fabric Mills (SIC 2256) industries.

Trade directories indicate that pile fabrics are produced by approximately 150 mills, most of which are in the Northeast and South, with a few in the Midwest and along the west coast. Most of the woven

1/ See U.S. Tariff Commission Cotton Velveteen Fabrics, Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 49 . . . , October 1956.

cotton corduroy and terry fabric are produced by large companies and are a minor part of the output, but much of the manmade fiber fabrics and the knit fabrics are produced in small or medium-size plants and are the principal source of income.

U.S. production

Official data on the total production of pile fabrics are not available but in 1968 production is estimated to have amounted to over 400 million square yards, representing a decrease from the quantity in 1964-67, and representing over 97 percent of domestic consumption. Woven cotton corduroy amounted to about 183 million square yards in 1968 and 170 million square yards in 1969 (table 1) thereby accounting for nearly half the total pile fabrics produced. Cotton corduroy production fluctuated widely between 1964 and 1969. Style changes and improvements brought about through advancements in technology such as printing, have caused the production to shift from one type fabric to another and from one fiber to another.

•Production of pile fabrics of vegetable fibers except cotton, of wool, and of silk are not separately reported, and are believed to be small.

U.S. exports

Separate official export data for pile fabrics relate to woven fabrics only. Exports of woven fabrics in 1969 amounted to about 17 million square yards, valued at \$16.1 million (table 4) representing more than double the quantity and nearly double the value of exports in 1964. Woven exports in 1968 were about 3 percent of the total 1968 production of pile fabrics. The exports in 1969 were predominantly cotton corduroy (table 4). Exports of woven pile fabrics of manmade fibers showed a declining trend in the period 1964-68, then increased appreciably in 1969.

In the period 1965-67, the principal export markets were Canada, the United Kingdom, and the Republic of South Africa, with about 50 percent of the exports going to Canada. However, in 1968 and 1969, the exports to Canada declined to less than 20 percent, and Belgium and Hong Kong also became principal markets for pile fabrics.

U.S. imports

Imports of pile fabrics in 1969 were 20.2 million square yards, valued at \$26.2 million (table 5), equivalent to over $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the volume of imports in 1964. The quantity of 1969 imports was

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equivalent to about 3 percent of production for that year. The principal types imported in the period 1964-69 were cotton velveteens, cotton velvet, plush, and velour, and manmade fiber velvet; these categories accounted for 83 percent of the value of imports in 1969. Imports of cotton corduroy and cotton terry were a very small part of the consumption of these fabrics in the period 1964-69 (tables 2 and 3). Value-wise, the principal sources of imports were Belgium, Japan, and Italy.

Table 1.--Certain pile fabrics: U.S. production
of selected classes, 1964-69

(In thousands of square yards) ^{1/}						
Description	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Woven pile fabrics:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Of cotton:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Corduroy-----	217,198	204,179	176,466	244,770	183,456	170,374
Terry cloth sold	:	:	:	:	:	:
by the yard-----	44,659	59,961	63,234	70,025	70,713	61,519
Velveteens, vel-	:	:	:	:	:	:
vets, plushes,	:	:	:	:	:	:
and other pile	:	:	:	:	:	:
fabrics-----	20,297	16,466	^{2/}	^{2/}	11,797	12,666
Of manmade fibers:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Corduroy of spun	:	:	:	:	:	:
polyester	:	:	:	:	:	:
blended with	:	:	:	:	:	:
cotton-----	^{2/}	^{2/}	30,056	29,770	31,010	^{2/}
Velvets, plushes,	:	:	:	:	:	:
and other pile	:	:	:	:	:	:
fabrics, except	:	:	:	:	:	:
upholstery-----	30,626	32,933	28,529	23,001	31,210	34,628
Knit pile fabrics:	:	:	:	:	:	:
High pile-----	33,495	36,660	60,397	57,515	74,419	90,409
Velour-----	^{2/}	^{2/}	10,087	821	2,613	5,827

^{1/} The woven fabrics were converted from linear yards to square yards through use of conversion factors shown in Facts for Industry, Bureau of the Census, Series MQ22T1-2(68), Supplements dated Nov. 29, 1968, and Dec. 5, 1968. The knit fabrics were converted from pounds to square yards on the basis of an estimated average of 12 ounces per square yard.

^{2/} Not available.

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

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Table 2.--Cotton corduroy: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1964-69

Year	Production ^{1/2/}	Imports	Exports ^{2/}	consumption
Quantity (1,000 square yards)				
1964-----	217,198	273	^{3/} 3,019	214,452
1965-----	204,179	347	3,502	201,024
1966-----	176,466	466	4,824	172,108
1967-----	244,770	586	4,076	241,280
1968-----	183,456	189	7,484	176,161
1969-----	170,374	325	12,627	158,072
Value (1,000 dollars)				
1964-----	^{4/}	257	1,747	^{4/}
1965-----	^{4/}	278	2,415	^{4/}
1966-----	^{4/}	514	3,416	^{4/}
1967-----	^{4/}	544	2,969	^{4/}
1968-----	^{4/}	224	5,700	^{4/}
1969-----	^{4/}	240	10,428	^{4/}

^{1/} Converted from linear yards (see table 1, footnote 1).

^{2/} Knit cloth not separately reported and not included in the production and export data shown.

^{3/} Partly converted from pounds (see table 1, footnote 1).

^{4/} Not available.

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

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Table 3.--Terry cloth, of cotton: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1964-69

Year	Production <u>1/2/</u>	Imports	Exports <u>2/</u>	Apparent consumption
Quantity (1,000 square yards)				
1964-----	44,659	166	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u>
1965-----	59,961	82	1,850	58,193
1966-----	63,234	77	2,383	60,928
1967-----	70,025	149	4,417	65,757
1968-----	70,713	559	1,696	69,576
1969-----	61,519	424	825	61,118
Value (1,000 dollars)				
1964-----	<u>4/</u>	125	<u>3/</u>	<u>4/</u>
1965-----	<u>4/</u>	59	1,019	<u>4/</u>
1966-----	<u>4/</u>	51	1,422	<u>4/</u>
1967-----	<u>4/</u>	84	2,564	<u>4/</u>
1968-----	<u>4/</u>	173	1,324	<u>4/</u>
1969-----	<u>4/</u>	161	626	<u>4/</u>

1/ Converted from linear yards (see table 1, footnote 1).

2/ Knit terry cloth not separately reported and not included in the production and export data shown.

3/ Not separately reported.

4/ Not available.

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

Note.--U.S. shipments of woven terry fabrics amounted to about \$18 million in 1964, \$22 million in 1965, \$27 million in 1966, \$32 million in 1967, and \$33 million in 1968.

Table 4.--Woven pile fabrics: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by kind, 1964-69

Description	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Quantity (1,000 square yards)						
Cotton:						
Corduroy-----	<u>1/</u> 3,019	3,502	4,824	4,076	7,484	12,627
Terry-----)		(1,850	2,383	4,417	1,696	825
Other-----)	<u>1/</u> 995	(713	782	1,022	1,092	1,055
Wool-----	<u>2/</u>	84	72	49	46	28
Manmade fibers--	3,808	1,904	2,229	2,377	2,230	2,877
Total-----	7,822	8,053	10,290	11,941	12,548	17,411
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Cotton:						
Corduroy-----	1,747	2,415	3,416	2,969	5,701	10,428
Terry-----)	836	(1,019	1,422	2,564	1,324	626
Other-----)		(619	757	920	847	1,020
Wool-----	<u>2/</u>	129	113	83	71	67
Manmade fibers--	5,763	2,675	3,572	3,559	2,979	4,001
Total-----	8,346	6,858	9,280	10,095	10,922	16,141

1/ Partly converted from pounds (see table 1, footnote 1).2/ Not available.

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

Note.--Knit pile fabrics are not separately reported and are not included in this table.

PILE FABRICS, OTHER THAN SPECIALTY FABRICS

Table 5.--Pile fabrics: U.S. imports for consumption, by kinds, 1964-69

Description	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	Quantity (1,000 square yards)					
Cotton:						
Corduroy-----	273	347	466	586	189	325
Velveteen-----	5,514	4,656	4,749	4,776	5,047	5,713
Terry fabrics-----	166	82	77	149	559	424
Velvets, plushes, and velours-----	574	1,079	1,742	1,683	2,158	2,807
Chenilles-----	20	18	20	12	10	6
Other:						
Not knit-----	20	32	5	3	2	29
Knit-----	<u>1/</u>	-	-	-	2	-
Vegetable fibers, except cotton-----	283	463	609	693	807	876
Wool-----	18	24	25	27	39	53
Silk-----	36	41	43	58	49	54
Manmade fibers:						
Velvet-----	606	1,124	2,214	2,237	3,579	8,844
Other-----	111	104	92	168	267	1,028
Other-----	1	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	9
Total-----	7,622	7,970	10,042	10,392	12,708	20,168
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Cotton:						
Corduroy-----	257	278	514	544	224	240
Velveteen-----	4,881	4,153	4,211	4,147	4,672	5,749
Terry fabrics-----	125	59	51	84	173	161
Velvets, plushes, and velours-----	1,029	1,832	2,793	2,586	3,274	4,240
Chenilles-----	40	37	42	26	22	12
Other:						
Not knit-----	21	13	9	5	3	51
Knit-----	<u>1/</u>	-	-	-	4	-
Vegetable fibers, except cotton-----	641	1,100	1,393	1,526	1,694	1,693
Wool-----	59	84	79	91	117	162
Silk-----	216	225	232	317	285	310
Manmade fibers:						
Velvet-----	1,075	1,924	3,364	3,488	5,112	11,667
Other-----	215	182	150	291	565	1,880
Other-----	1	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	20
Total-----	8,560	9,887	12,838	13,105	16,145	26,185

1/ Less than 500.

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

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3:3

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Tufted fabrics, except floor covering fabrics--	346.70, -.80, -.82, -.86, -.90, -.95

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1970). Pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume.

U.S. trade position

U.S. production of tufted fabrics covered in this summary supplies nearly all the domestic consumption; exports and imports are small.

Description and uses

Tufted fabrics are made by inserting or knotting specially twisted tufting yarns into a preexisting base. The patterns of the pile or tuft vary from simple straight lines and elaborate designs to completely covered materials. This summary is limited to those fabrics in which the pile or tuft covers the entire surface of the base. The pile may be uncut, partly cut, or wholly cut in order to produce the desired finished effect. The base is generally a cotton fabric such as muslin sheeting; other fabrics used include lightweight duck and, in recent years, some polypropylene manmade fiber fabrics. The tufting yarns are soft-twist, multiple ply yarns primarily of cotton or of rayon or acetate manmade fibers. The principal use for the fabrics under consideration here is in the manufacture of bedspreads. Other uses include bathmats and sets, robes, slippers, upholstery, draperies, apparel, linings, blankets, and toys. Not included in this summary are tufted floor coverings (schedule 3, part 5A) and ornamented fabrics (item 353.50).

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1970) are as follows (in percent ad valorem and cents per pound):

TUFTED FABRICS

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Third stage, effective Jan. 1, 1970	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Tufted fabrics, with the pile or tuft inserted or knotted into a pre- existing base and covering the entire sur- face, whether the pile or tuft is wholly or partly cut or not cut:			
346.70	Cotton-----	25%	21%	19%
346.80	Vegetable fibers, except cotton.	12%	8%	6%
346.82	Wool-----	33¢ + 25%	33¢ + 17%	33¢ + 12.5%
346.86	Silk-----	17%	11.5%	8.5%
346.90	Manmade fibers-----	15¢ + 25%	10.5¢ + 17%	7¢ + 12.5%
346.95	Other-----	17.5%	12%	8.5%

The rates in effect prior to January 1, 1968, had remained unchanged from August 31, 1963 (the effective date of the TSUS) through 1967. The third and final stages show two of the five annual rate modifications resulting from concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of tariff negotiations concluded on June 30, 1967, under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. These concessions amount to a total reduction of 24 percent of the duty on cotton tufted fabrics (item 346.70), 50 percent of the ad valorem portion of the duty on wool tufted fabrics (item 346.82), and about 50 percent of the duties on all other items (see pertinent sections of the TSUSA-1970 reproduced in appendix A for the staged rates).

The average ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and those to be effective on January 1, 1972, based on the value of dutiable imports in 1969 were as follows (in percent):

TSUS item	Average ad valorem equivalent of--	
	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage of Kennedy Round, Jan. 1, 1972
346.82-----	36.3	23.8
346.90-----	31.5	15.6

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

U.S. producers, production, and exports

A trade directory for 1970 indicates there are about 40 establishments engaged in the manufacture of tufted fabrics, principally in Georgia. Over half of the producers also manufacture floor covering. Tufted fabric for sale, of the type covered by this summary, is probably not the principal product of any producer.

Production data for tufted fabrics are not separately reported. The total quantity of all types produced in 1969 (whether or not of the type in which the pile covered the entire surface, as is the fabric in this summary) is believed to have exceeded 200 million square yards. Most of this quantity was used in the manufacture of finished articles in the same establishments. Only a small portion was sold in the piece and part of that sold did not have the base surface completely covered.

Official export data are not available; exports are believed to be small.

U.S. imports

Imports of tufted fabrics are small compared to domestic production, but they increased from \$1,000 in 1965 to \$38,000 in 1969. Fabrics in chief value of manmade fibers accounted for most of the imports from 1967 to 1969 (table 1). In 1969 the principal sources were Canada, Belgium, and West Germany.

TUFTED FABRICS

Table 1.--Tufted fabrics: U.S. imports for consumption,
by fiber, 1964-69

Description	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	Quantity (square yards)					
Cotton-----	613	658	743	872	-	2,400
Vegetable fibers, except cotton---	-	-	96	502	276	1,106
Wool-----	478	-	-	448	-	940
Silk-----	33	51	-	132	149	-
Manmade fibers----	1,090	98	-	5,134	6,157	12,379
Other fibers-----	-	-	-	3,357	-	-
Total-----	2,214	807	839	10,445	6,582	16,825
	Value					
Cotton-----	\$1,637	\$350	\$1,488	\$1,925	-	\$435
Vegetable fibers, except cotton---	-	-	304	592	\$1,347	2,439
Wool-----	1,771	-	-	711	-	1,897
Silk-----	104	694	-	812	841	-
Manmade fibers----	3,637	263	-	28,450	33,569	33,270
Other fibers-----	-	-	-	2,612	-	-
Total-----	7,149	1,307	1,792	35,102	35,757	38,041

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Narrow fabrics--	347.10, -.15, -.20, -.25, -.30, -.33, -.35, -.40, -.45, -.50, -.55, -.60, -.65, -.68, -.69, -.70, -.72, -.75

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1970). Pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume.

U.S. trade position

U.S. production of narrow fabrics is believed to have amounted to over \$330 million in 1969. Estimated exports amounted to over \$8 million, and imports were valued at \$8.6 million.

Description and uses

• This summary covers woven or knit narrow fabrics, in the piece, not over 12 inches in width, with fast edges, 1/ and seamless woven or knit tubing, not over 12 inches in width when flattened. Narrow fabrics may be woven on narrow looms, knit on flat or circular knitting machines, or slit (such as bias binding or ribbons with fused edges) from woven or knit fabrics. Among these narrow fabrics are ribbons, tapes, webbings, tubings, wicking, banding, binding, strapping, and toweling. Narrow fabrics are used in the manufacture of a variety of articles including wearing apparel, furniture, badges, tape measures, hat bands, saddle girths, gun slings, boot straps, safety belts, cartridge belts, parachute harness, lamp, stove, and candle wicks, stem casings for artificial flowers, wire insulation, typewriter and other machine ribbons, zipper tapes, elbow and knee warmers, roller towels, hair ribbons, sashes, and suspenders.

These fabrics are limited to woven or knit and, therefore, narrow braided fabrics and nonwoven felt and other nonwoven fabrics are not included in this summary. (See summaries in volumes 3:4 and 3:6.) Pursuant to the provisions of TSUS schedule 3, part 4A, headnote 3 (see appendix C to this volume), elastic fabrics (containing rubber) are also not included and pursuant to the provisions of headnote 1, the narrow fabric provisions of TSUS items 345.10 to 345.60 do not include fabrics described in parts 4B and 4C so that the following fabrics are not included: Veiling (item 350.00), lace (items 351.05 to 351.90, and item 353.10), netting (items 352.10 to 352.80), ornamented fabrics (item 353.50), coated, filled, laminated, and bonded fabrics (items 355.50 to 356.45 and items 359.10 to 359.60), certain

1/ Fast edges will not ravel; raveling may be prevented by means of selvages, fusing, gumming, stitching, hemming, or folding and creasing.

toweling (item 356.70), certain padding (item 356.80), certain upholstery fabrics (items 357.05 to 357.15), bolting cloths (items 357.25 to 357.35), stenciling cloths (items 357.40 to 357.45), tucked fabrics (item 357.60), certain trimmings (item 357.70), fabrics for use in pneumatic tires (item 357.80), hose for conducting gases or liquids (items 357.90 to 357.96), machine belting (items 358.02 to 358.16), and machine clothing (items 358.24 to 358.60). Also not included are ladder tapes (item 385.40 if cotton), labels (items 385.60 to 385.63), and zipper tapes which have the cord edging sewn on instead of woven-in (volume 3:6).

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1970) are as follows (in percent ad valorem and cents per pound):

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Third stage, effective Jan. 1, 1970	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Narrow fabrics:			
	Vegetable fibers:			
347.10:	Pile ribbons, of cotton--	25%	22%	20%
	Seamless tubings, ex- cept wicking:			
347.15:	Cotton-----	25%	22%	20%
347.20:	Other-----	14%	9.5%	7%
347.25:	Wicking-----	15%	12%	10%
347.30:	Webbing, jute-----	28%	19.5%	14%
	Other:			
347.33:	Cotton-----	17.5%	14.5%	13.3%
347.35:	Other-----	14%	9.5%	7%
347.40:	Wool-----	37.5¢	37.5¢	37.5¢
		+ 20%	+ 14%	+ 10%
	Silk:			
347.45:	Pile ribbons-----	17%	11.5%	8.5%
347.50:	Other-----	15%	10%	7.5%
	Manmade fibers:			
347.55:	Pile ribbons-----	15¢ +	15¢ +	15¢ +
		22%	15%	11%
347.60:	Other ribbons-----	25¢ +	17¢ + 14%	12¢ + 10%
		20%		
347.65:	Seamless tubings-----	25¢ +	17.5¢ +	12¢ +
		22.5%	15.5%	11.25%

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Third stage, effective Jan. 1, 1970	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Narrow fabrics--Continued			
	Manmade fibers--Continued:			
	Other:			
	Glass:			
347.68:	Not colored-----	21%	14.5%	10.5%
347.69:	Colored-----	30%	21%	15%
347.70:	Other-----	25¢ +	17.5¢ +	12¢ +
		19%	13%	9.5%
347.72:	Metalized yarns-----	12%	8%	6%
347.75:	Other-----	17.5%	12%	8.5%

The rates in effect prior to January 1, 1968, had remained unchanged from August 31, 1963 (the effective date of the TSUS), through 1967. The third and final stages show two of the five annual rate modifications resulting from concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of tariff negotiations concluded on June 30, 1967, under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. These concessions amount to a total reduction of 20 percent of the duties on items 347.10 and 347.15, 24 percent of the duty on item 347.33, 34 percent of the duty on item 347.25, 50 percent of the ad valorem portion of the compound rates on items 347.40 and 347.55, and about 50 percent of the duties on all other items (see pertinent sections of the TSUSA-1970 reproduced in appendix A for the staged rates).

The average ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and those to be effective on January 1, 1972, based on the value of dutiable imports in 1969 were as follows (in percent):

TSUS item	Average ad valorem equivalent of--	
	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage of Kennedy Round, Jan. 1, 1972
347.40-----	28.9	18.9
347.55-----	24.1	13.1
347.60-----	25.3	12.5
347.65-----	26.5	13.2
347.70-----	28.4	14.0

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

U.S. producers

Narrow fabrics covered herein are produced by several industries, the most important being the group of establishments classified by the Bureau of the Census as the Narrow Fabrics and Other Smallwares Mills industry (SIC 2241) which produces most of the narrow fabrics. Other merchandise produced by these mills and not covered by this summary includes elastic fabrics, braided fabrics, labels, shoe laces, ladder tapes, and covered rubber and spandex thread. In 1968 the Narrow Fabrics and Other Smallwares Mills industry employed 26,600 persons, had a payroll of \$131 million and the value of shipments of all merchandise was \$487 million. Other industries producing fabrics pertinent to this summary as a minor part of their total production are as follows:

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Relevant fabrics</u>
Knit Fabric Mills (SIC 2256)	Seamless knit tubing and other knit narrow fabrics.
Textile Goods, Not Elsewhere Classified (SIC 2299)	Jute webbing and other woven narrow fabrics of vegetable fibers except cotton.
Apparel Findings and Related Products (SIC 2396)	Bias binding and cut ribbons.

New developments in machines for producing narrow fabrics include the high-speed needle loom, and improvement of the shuttle looms such as altering the design to make them easier to operate and run faster, increasing the amount of yarn in the shuttles, improved methods of driving the shuttles, improved methods of lubrication, and electric stop motions for increased efficiency.

U.S. production

The narrow fabrics produced for sale in 1968 are estimated to be valued at over \$330 million, an increase of about 43 percent over the value in 1964. Additional large quantities were made for the producers' own use in the manufacture of a variety of finished articles. The principal item produced was spandex tape of the type used for

expandable waist bands; other principal types were nonelastic tapes and webbing (table 1). It is believed that virtually all of the shipments consist of fabrics of cotton and of manmade fiber, the value being divided about equally.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of woven narrow fabrics (the only kind separately reported) were about 3.1 million pounds, valued at about \$7.7 million in 1969 (table 2), representing about 2.3 percent of the estimated domestic production. The data for the years 1964-69 did not indicate a definite trend in exports. In 1969, about 90 percent of the exports consisted of manmade fiber and cotton fabrics. The principal market has been Canada, followed by the Philippines, and the Republic of South Africa. Knitted narrow fabric exports are not separately reported, being included with those of other knit fabrics.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of narrow fabrics increased from about 5.5 million pounds, valued at about \$4.3 million in 1964 to approximately 8 million pounds, valued at about \$8.6 million, in 1969 (table 3), a 100 percent increase in value and a 47 percent increase in quantity. The imports in 1969 were about 2.6 percent of estimated consumption. Valuewise the imports consist principally of cotton and of manmade-fiber fabrics (in 1969, about 87 percent, divided as follows: Cotton, about 48 percent; manmade fibers, about 39 percent). Quantitywise the imports are principally of vegetable fibers except cotton (mostly jute webbing) ranging from about 45 to 65 percent of the totals. In recent years the principal sources of imports have been Japan, Switzerland, India, and West Germany.

NARROW FABRICS

Table 1.--Narrow fabrics: U.S. shipments of selected related classes of merchandise, 1964-68

(Thousands of dollars)					
Description	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Woven narrow fabrics of					
cotton, manmade					
fibers, wool, or					
silk:					
"Elastic" 1/-----	71,404	72,645	79,547	82,673	100,018
Nonelastic:					
Ribbons-----	14,591	16,778	17,611	19,028	19,119
Tapes 2/-----	45,173	49,866	59,697	57,812	59,202
Webbing 2/-----	53,588	56,098	76,981	71,969	71,231
Other 2/-----	7,866	10,163	13,021	13,489	15,173

1/ Although this item is reported as elastic, a large part of it is spandex (manmade fiber) instead of rubber and, for tariff purposes, is considered to be narrow fabric instead of elastic fabric.

2/ Contains unknown amounts of machine belting, trimmings, tubular hose fabric for gases or liquids, and ladder tapes not covered by this summary.

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

Note.--In addition to the shipments reported above, certain other narrow fabrics were also shipped: Fabrics cut from wide fabrics, which consisted of bias binding and ribbons with fast (fused) edges, believed to be valued at about \$40,000 annually; an unknown quantity of knit narrow fabrics, not separately reported; and an unknown quantity of jute webbing and other narrow fabrics of vegetable fibers except cotton, not separately reported.

Table 2.--Narrow woven ^{1/} fabrics: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, 1964-69

Description	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Cotton-----	1,768	2,200	1,909	1,941	1,593	1,156
Manmade fibers-----	858	1,616	1,764	1,532	1,830	1,728
Other fibers-----	1,200	336	562	576	396	246
Total-----	3,826	4,152	4,235	4,049	3,819	3,131
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Cotton-----	3,124	3,789	3,480	3,826	3,200	2,422
Manmade fibers-----	1,998	3,822	4,662	3,809	4,536	4,604
Other fibers-----	3,175	952	1,310	1,349	899	658
Total-----	8,297	8,563	9,452	8,984	8,635	7,684

^{1/} Only woven narrow fabrics are separately reported.

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

NARROW FABRICS

Table 3.--Narrow fabrics: U.S. imports for consumption,
by fiber, 1964-69

Description	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Cotton-----	1,578	1,907	2,283	1,969	3,011	3,803
Zipper tape-----	(976)	(1,310)	(1,234)	(781)	(683)	(753)
Vegetable fibers,						
except cotton-----	3,564	4,086	4,348	4,073	3,757	3,559
Jute webbing-----	(3,557)	(4,084)	(4,330)	(4,070)	(3,743)	(3,546)
Wool-----	8	4	2	3	4	4
Silk-----	45	51	46	30	19	20
Manmade fibers-----	267	388	407	433	548	613
Pile ribbons-----	(199)	(285)	(287)	(186)	(287)	(278)
Other-----	1/	1	6	7	1	3
Total-----	5,462	6,437	7,092	6,515	7,340	8,002
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Cotton-----	1,630	1,925	2,316	2,199	3,207	4,128
Zipper tape-----	(944)	(1,262)	(1,225)	(805)	(698)	(760)
Vegetable fibers,						
except cotton-----	741	947	1,010	890	721	755
Jute webbing-----	(734)	(942)	(954)	(880)	(700)	(733)
Wool-----	32	21	9	11	14	17
Silk-----	473	546	620	526	310	311
Manmade fibers-----	1,407	2,075	2,325	2,200	2,889	3,412
Pile ribbons-----	(1,216)	(1,768)	(1,869)	(1,325)	(1,852)	(1,957)
Other-----	3	9	10	12	8	16
Total-----	4,286	5,523	6,290	5,838	7,149	8,640

1/ Less than 500.

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

A P P E N D I X A

Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1970):
General headnotes and rules of interpretation, and
excerpts relating to the items included in this
volume.

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

GENERAL HEADNOTES AND RULES OF INTERPRETATION

Page 3

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

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

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

(a) Products of Insular Possessions.

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

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

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

(c) Products of the Philippine Republic.

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

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

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

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

(A) 20 percent, during calendar years 1963 through 1964,

(B) 40 percent, during calendar years 1965 through 1967,

(C) 60 percent, during calendar years 1968 through 1970,

(D) 80 percent, during calendar years 1971 through 1973,

(E) 100 percent, during the period from January 1, 1974, through July 3, 1974.

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

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

(d) Products of Canada.

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

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

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

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

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

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action taken by the President thereunder:

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

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

(g) Effective Date; Exceptions - Staged Rates of Duty. 2/ Except as specified below or as may be specified elsewhere, pursuant to section 501(a) of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962 (P.L. 37-456, 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 1951 (75 Stat. 445), as amended, prohibited the importation into the United States of all goods of Cuban origin and all goods imported from or through Cuba, subject to such exceptions as the Secretary of the Treasury determines to be consistent with the effective operation of the embargo.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) electricity,

(d) securities and similar evidences of value, and

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

are not articles subject to the provisions of these schedules.

6. Containers or Holders for Imported Merchandise.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (i) sampling,
- (ii) verification of packing lists or other documents filed at the time of entry, or
- (iii) evidence showing performance of commercial settlement tests generally accepted in the trade and filed in such time and manner as may be prescribed by regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury,

the commingled articles shall be subject to the highest rate of duty applicable to any part thereof unless the consignee or his agent segregates the articles pursuant to subdivision (b) hereof.

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

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

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

- (ii) that the commingling was not intended to avoid the payment of lawful duties.

Any article with respect to which such proof is furnished shall be considered for all customs purposes as a part of the article, subject to the next lower rate of duty, with which it is commingled.

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

- (i) that the value of the commingled articles is less than the aggregate value would be if the shipment were segregated;

- (ii) that the shipment is not capable of segregation without excessive cost and will not be segregated prior to its use in a manufacturing process or otherwise; and

- (iii) that the commingling was not intended to avoid the payment of lawful duties.

Any merchandise with respect to which such proof is furnished shall be considered for all customs purposes to be dutiable at the rate applicable to the material present in greater quantity than any other material.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) if two or more tariff descriptions are equally applicable to an article, such article shall be subject to duty under the description for which the original statutory rate is highest, and, should the highest original statutory rate be applicable to two or more of such descriptions, the article shall be subject to duty under that one of such descriptions which first appears in the schedules;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

General statistical headnotes:

1. Statistical Requirements for Imported Articles.

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

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

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

(c) the foreign port of lading;

(d) the United States port of unloading;

(e) the date of importation;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (i) the 2-digit statistical 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 "100.3520".

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

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

a. 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 ounces
pf. gal.	-	proof gallon

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

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

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HISTORICAL NOTES

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Amendments and Modifications

PROVISIONS

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

Language "Except as provided in headnote 4 of schedule 7, part 7, subpart A," added. Pub. L. 89-806, Secs. 2(b), (c), Nov. 10, 1966, 80 Stat. 1523, effective date March 11, 1967.

PROVISIONS

Gen Hdnte--Headnotes 3(d), (e), and (f) redesignated as 3(d), (e), headnotes 3(e), (f), and (g), respectively, (f) and (g) and new headnote 3(d) added. Pub. L. 89-283, Secs. 401(a), 403, Oct. 21, 1965, 79 Stat. 1021, 1022; entered into force Oct. 22, 1965, by Pres. Proc. 3682, Oct. 21, 1965, 3 CFR, 1965 Supp., p. 68.

Gen Hdnte--Language "and containers of usual types ordinarily sold at retail with their contents," added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 4, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 934, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

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Part 1 - Textile Fibers and Wholes, Yarns and Intermediates

- 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; Bags; Machine Clothing; Other Special Fabrics

Part 5 - Textile Furnishings

- A. Textile Floor Coverings
- B. Bedding
- C. Tapcovers, 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; Rugs and Rugs; Cordage

- A. Miscellaneous Textile Products
- B. Textile Articles Not Specially Provided For
- C. Rugs and Rugs; Cordage

Schedule 3 headnotes:

1. This schedule does not cover --
 - (i) articles of unspun fibrous vegetable materials (see part 2B of schedule 2);
 - (ii) asbestos fibers, or yarns, fabrics, or other articles containing asbestos in significant amounts, i.e., articles in which asbestos is used in sufficient amounts to impart its peculiar characteristics or properties to the article (see part 1F of schedule 5);
 - (iii) wire, or wire cordage, screen, fencing, or other wire products (see parts 2 and 3B of schedule 6); 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 loose, whether of flat, tubular, or other construction, with or without cores, and whether braided from fibers, filaments (including filament wire and strand), 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 identically or by other means, is not visible; and
 - (h) the term "net" or a "net" article is an article which, exclusive of any added ornamentation, is wholly or partly wholly or partly, including burnt-out lace, or wholly or almost wholly or not, whether the lace or net pre-existed or was made 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 fabric and other articles of textile materials which are ornamented with --
 - (i) fibers, filaments (including filament wire and strand), yarns, or cordage, any of the foregoing introduced as medium or otherwise, including --
 - (A) embroidery, and pile or tufting, whether wholly cut, partly cut, or not cut, and
 - (B) other types of ornamentation,
 - (ii) not including functional stitching or one row or strand of hand stitching adjoining a hem;

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

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Schedule 3 headnotes (con.):

(iii) buttoned down;
(iii) lace, netting, braid, fringe, edging, tucking, or trimming, or textile fabric;
(iv) applique and patchwork, bands, 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 in 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, finishing 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, bands, bugles, spangles, bullions, and other forms of non-textile 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 non-textile laminating substances, shall be disregarded in the absence of contrary evidence.

5. For the purposes of parts 3, 4, and 7 of this schedule and parts 1, 2, and 3 of 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 it is 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:

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

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

Schedule 3 statistical headnote:

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

APPENDIX A
TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1970)
STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1
Schedule 3,
Headnotes

Amendments and Modifications

PROVISION

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

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

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

PROVISION

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

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

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Part 3. - Woven Fabrics

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Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		<p>PART 3. - WOVEN FABRICS</p> <p><u>Part 3 headnote:</u></p> <p>1. This part covers all woven fabrics in the piece, of any width and with or without fast edges, including gauze and leno-woven fabrics, but does not include --</p> <p>(i) any woven fabrics which are specially provided for in the provisions of part 4 of this schedule;</p> <p>(ii) certain wool fabric samples (see part 7A of this schedule); or</p> <p>(iii) woven fabrics in item 748.10 of part 7B of schedule 7.</p> <p>Subpart A. - Woven Fabrics, of Cotton</p> <p><u>Subpart A headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. (a) In the ascertainment of the condition of the fabrics or yarns upon which the duties imposed upon cotton fabrics are made to depend, the entire fabric and all parts thereof shall be included.</p> <p>(b) The term "number", as applied to woven fabrics of cotton, means the average yarn number of the yarns contained therein. In computing the average yarn number, the length of the yarn is considered to be equal to the distance covered by it in the fabric in the condition as imported, with all clipped yarn being measured as if continuous, and with the count being taken of the total single yarns in the fabric including the single yarns in any piled yarns. The weight shall be taken after any excessive sizing is removed by boiling or other suitable process. Any one of the following formulas can be used to determine the average yarn number for tariff purposes:</p> <p>$N = \frac{BYT}{840} \text{ or } \frac{24T}{352} \text{ or } \frac{28T}{1052} \text{ or } \frac{3ST}{70}$</p> <p>when:</p> <p>N is the average yarn number, B is the breadth (width) of the fabric in inches, Y is the yards (linear) of the fabric per pound, T is the total single yarns per square inch, S is the square yards of fabric per pound, Z is the ounces per linear yard of fabric, and Z' is the ounces per square yard of fabric.</p> <p>2. In this subpart, each of the rates of duty provided for fabric, wholly of cotton, not fancy or figured, and not bleached and not colored (items 319.21 through 319.25 and items 320.01 through 320.98, both inclusive) is also the "base rate" for fabrics of the same average yarn number covered by items 319.27 and 319.29, and by items 321.-- through 331.--, inclusive, respectively. For citation purposes, the two blanks on the end of each of the latter item numbers shall be filled in with the last two digits of the item number for the applicable base rate. Thus, "item 324.45" would be the citation for woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, of number 45, fancy or figured, and bleached but not colored.</p> <p>3. The term "fancy or figured", as used in this subpart in relation to fabrics, means fabrics which have been 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>			

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS
Part 3. - Woven Fabrics

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Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty																																																																																																
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		<p>4. With respect only to the fabrics provided for in items 319.21 through 319.25 and 320.01 through 320.98, none of the ad valorem rates of duty, or the ad valorem parts of the compound rates of duty, shall be less than the equivalent of --</p> <p>(I) 0.258 cent per number per pound in rate column 1 for items 320.01 through 320.98;</p> <p>(II) 0.3 cent per number per pound in rate column 1 for items 319.21 through 319.25; and</p> <p>(III) 0.55 cent per number per pound in rate column 2 for items 319.21 through 319.25 and 320.01 through 320.98.</p> <p><u>Subpart A statistical headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. For the purposes of this schedule, the following terms relating to fabrics of cotton have the meanings hereby assigned to them. (The average yarn number referred to in certain of the definitions is the "number" ascertained by the method set forth in headnote 1 of this subpart. The yarn number (before weaving) referred to in certain of the definitions is the yarn number of the yarn before it is prepared for weaving):</p> <p>(a) <u>Duck</u>: Plain-woven fabrics made of carded yarns, not napped, woven with less than 8 harnesses and without the use of jacquard, lappet, or swivel attachments, the warp and/or filling of which consists of plied yarns or of 2 or more single yarns woven as one, having an average yarn number not over 15, weighing 5 ounces or more per square yard.</p> <p>(b) <u>Gingham</u>: Plain-woven and fancy yarn-dyed fabrics having two or more colors in the warp and/or in the filling. Include checked and plaid ginghams, gingham stripes, cloth of "haircord" construction (i.e., cloth having cord stripes in the warp which are formed by yarns woven from an extra beam), and "poplin" type fabrics with a difference in picks per inch and ends per inch of less than 40 (e.g., 90 x 60). Excluded are yarn-dyed handkerchief fabrics made in box looms. The following are examples:</p> <table><tr><th colspan="2">Yarn number (before weaving)</th><th colspan="2">Yarns per inch</th></tr><tr><th>Warp</th><th>Filling</th><th>Warp</th><th>Filling</th></tr><tr><td>20s</td><td>20s</td><td>62</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>40s</td><td>40s</td><td>80</td><td>70</td></tr><tr><td>40s</td><td>40s</td><td>90</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td>40s</td><td>40s</td><td>70</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td>30s</td><td>30s</td><td>70</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td>30s</td><td>30s</td><td>76</td><td>64</td></tr><tr><td>30s</td><td>40s</td><td>73</td><td>68</td></tr><tr><td>30s</td><td>40s</td><td>80</td><td>60</td></tr></table> <p>(c) <u>Lawns</u>: Plain-woven fabrics, not napped, in which the total yarns per square inch is over 148 but not over 220 and having an average yarn number over 60 but not over 120.</p> <p>(d) <u>Poplin and broadcloth</u>: Plain-woven fabrics, not napped, not fancy or figured, having at least 40 more warp yarns than filling yarn per inch, and having a more or less pronounced horizontal rib formed by using a heavier filling yarn than warp and/or with about half as many picks per inch as ends. May be made with either singles or ply yarns in warp and filling. The average yarn number usually ranges between 20 and 100. The following are examples:</p> <table><tr><th colspan="2">Yarn number (before weaving)</th><th colspan="2">Yarns per inch</th></tr><tr><th>Warp</th><th>Filling</th><th>Warp</th><th>Filling</th></tr><tr><td>30s</td><td>40s</td><td>126</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td>40s</td><td>40s</td><td>144</td><td>76</td></tr><tr><td>40s</td><td>40s</td><td>123</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td>40s</td><td>40s</td><td>136</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td>40s</td><td>40s</td><td>136</td><td>72</td></tr><tr><td>40s</td><td>40s</td><td>136</td><td>64</td></tr><tr><td>40s</td><td>40s</td><td>136</td><td>66</td></tr><tr><td>42s</td><td>42s</td><td>144</td><td>76</td></tr><tr><td>40s</td><td>40s</td><td>138</td><td>67</td></tr><tr><td>40s</td><td>40s</td><td>140</td><td>72</td></tr><tr><td>40s</td><td>40s</td><td>133</td><td>72</td></tr><tr><td>80s</td><td>80s</td><td>131</td><td>71</td></tr></table>	Yarn number (before weaving)		Yarns per inch		Warp	Filling	Warp	Filling	20s	20s	62	50	40s	40s	80	70	40s	40s	90	60	40s	40s	70	60	30s	30s	70	60	30s	30s	76	64	30s	40s	73	68	30s	40s	80	60	Yarn number (before weaving)		Yarns per inch		Warp	Filling	Warp	Filling	30s	40s	126	60	40s	40s	144	76	40s	40s	123	60	40s	40s	136	60	40s	40s	136	72	40s	40s	136	64	40s	40s	136	66	42s	42s	144	76	40s	40s	138	67	40s	40s	140	72	40s	40s	133	72	80s	80s	131	71		
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Item	Stat. Sur- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty																																																																																																								
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		<p>(e) <u>Printcloth</u>: Plain-woven fabric, not napped, not fancy or figured, made of singles yarn, not combed, with a difference between the yarns per inch of the warp and of the filling usually not over 15, and having an average yarn number usually in the range between 27 and 44.</p> <p>(i) <u>Printcloth-type shirting (80 x 80 type)</u>: Plain-woven fabrics made of printcloth yarns (i.e., yarns having a yarn number before weaving of 28s to 46s) and of the following constructions:</p> <table><tr><th colspan="2">Yarn number (before weaving)</th><th colspan="2">Yarns per inch</th></tr><tr><th>Warp</th><th>Filling</th><th>Warp</th><th>Filling</th></tr><tr><td>30s</td><td>40s</td><td>80</td><td>80</td></tr><tr><td>30s</td><td>36s</td><td>72</td><td>69</td></tr><tr><td>30s</td><td>40s</td><td>100</td><td>60</td></tr></table> <p>(ii) <u>Printcloth-type shirting (other than 80 x 80 type)</u>: Plain-woven fabrics made of printcloth yarns (i.e., yarns having a yarn number before weaving of 28s to 46s), and substantially of the following constructions:</p> <table><tr><th colspan="2">Yarn number (before weaving)</th><th colspan="2">Yarns per inch</th></tr><tr><th>Warp</th><th>Filling</th><th>Warp</th><th>Filling</th></tr><tr><td>28s</td><td>30s</td><td>68</td><td>70</td></tr><tr><td>30s</td><td>30s</td><td>68</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td>30s</td><td>36s</td><td>64</td><td>56</td></tr><tr><td>36s</td><td>38s</td><td>62</td><td>61</td></tr><tr><td>38s</td><td>42s</td><td>68</td><td>63</td></tr><tr><td>38s</td><td>42s</td><td>70</td><td>61</td></tr><tr><td>40s</td><td>40s</td><td>58</td><td>52</td></tr><tr><td>40s</td><td>40s</td><td>68</td><td>63</td></tr><tr><td>42s</td><td>45s</td><td>89</td><td>85</td></tr><tr><td>42s</td><td>45s</td><td>90</td><td>83</td></tr><tr><td>42s</td><td>46s</td><td>86</td><td>92</td></tr></table> <p>(f) <u>Sheeting</u>: Plain-woven fabric, not fancy or figured, and not napped, made of singles yarn. The average yarn number for carded sheeting exceeds 3 but not 28, and the average yarn number for combed sheeting usually ranges between 25 and 40. The following are examples:</p> <table><tr><th colspan="2">Yarn number (before weaving)</th><th colspan="2">Yarns per inch</th></tr><tr><th>Warp</th><th>Filling</th><th>Warp</th><th>Filling</th></tr><tr><td>20s</td><td>20s</td><td>61</td><td>49</td></tr><tr><td>20s</td><td>20s</td><td>56</td><td>52</td></tr><tr><td>20s</td><td>20s</td><td>60</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td>24s</td><td>23s</td><td>68</td><td>66</td></tr><tr><td>14s</td><td>15s</td><td>45</td><td>44</td></tr><tr><td>24s</td><td>23s</td><td>40</td><td>40</td></tr></table> <p>The following fabrics are included in sheeting:</p> <p>(i) <u>Osnaburg</u>--Plain-woven fabric of low construction (that is few yarns per inch), of coarse carded yarn made of short-staple, low-grade cotton, or of a mixture of such cotton and waste, not fancy or figured, and not napped, and having an average yarn number usually in the range between 3 and 10.</p> <p>(ii) <u>Classes A, B, and C sheeting</u>--Plain-woven fabric, not combed, not fancy or figured having average yarn numbers in the following ranges:</p> <p><u>Class A</u>--Average yarn number of 15 or less.</p> <p><u>Class B</u>--Average yarn number over 15 but not over 21.</p> <p><u>Class C</u>--Average yarn number over 21.</p> <p>(iii) <u>Soft-filled sheeting</u>--Plain-woven fabric, not combed, made with filling yarn soft-spun and considerably coarser than the warp yarn and having an average yarn number usually in the range between 10 and 25.</p>	Yarn number (before weaving)		Yarns per inch		Warp	Filling	Warp	Filling	30s	40s	80	80	30s	36s	72	69	30s	40s	100	60	Yarn number (before weaving)		Yarns per inch		Warp	Filling	Warp	Filling	28s	30s	68	70	30s	30s	68	60	30s	36s	64	56	36s	38s	62	61	38s	42s	68	63	38s	42s	70	61	40s	40s	58	52	40s	40s	68	63	42s	45s	89	85	42s	45s	90	83	42s	46s	86	92	Yarn number (before weaving)		Yarns per inch		Warp	Filling	Warp	Filling	20s	20s	61	49	20s	20s	56	52	20s	20s	60	60	24s	23s	68	66	14s	15s	45	44	24s	23s	40	40		
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				1	2																			
		<p>(iv) <u>Combed bed-sheeting</u>--Plain-woven fabric, not fancy or figured, not napped, made of combed singles yarn, in widths 42 inches and over, with the total yarns per square inch usually 124 or over, and having an average yarn number usually 35 or more.</p> <p>(v) <u>Other sheetings</u>--Sheeting not covered by the description for osnaburg, classes A, B, and C sheeting, soft-filled sheeting, and bed sheeting, or for which no reporting number is provided in this schedule.</p> <p>(g) <u>Shirting, jacquard and dobby</u>: Cotton fabrics, not napped, woven with jacquard or dobby attachments, measuring 3 square yards per pound or over. The following are examples (for warp-loop fabrics the figures in parentheses under warp yarn number are the yarn number of extra warp yarns; those under warp yarns per inch are ends of extra warp yarns per inch):</p> <table><tr><th colspan="2">Yarn number (before weaving)</th><th colspan="2">Yarns per inch</th></tr><tr><th>Warp</th><th>Filling</th><th>Warp</th><th>Filling</th></tr><tr><td>40s (20/2)</td><td>40s</td><td>74s (6)</td><td>70s</td></tr><tr><td>40s (40/2)</td><td>40s</td><td>79s (10)</td><td>60s</td></tr><tr><td>40s (40/2)</td><td>40s</td><td>72s (10)</td><td>75s</td></tr></table> <p>(h) <u>Table damask</u>: Cotton fabrics, not napped, woven with jacquard or dobby attachments characterized by elaborate decorative designs, usually of floral patterns. The designs are reversible and are formed by a warp-face satin weave and the ground by a filling-face satin weave. Table damask is generally all white, although it is sometimes made with colored stripes or in solid pastel shades.</p> <p>(ij) <u>Twills and sateens</u>:</p> <p><u>Twills</u>--Fabrics woven with a twill weave, not napped, having a more or less pronounced diagonal effect on the face of the cloth. They include fabrics known as drills, warp twills, filling twills, jeans, filter twills, broken twills, herringbone twills, gabardines, denims, chinos, and tickings.</p> <p><u>Denims</u>--Three-harness or four-harness twill fabrics, not fancy or figured, and not piece-colored, but the warp yarns of which are colored, made of singles yarn, and having an average yarn number over 3 but not over 16.</p> <p><u>Sateens</u>--Fabrics woven with a satin weave, not napped, in which the surface of the cloth consists almost entirely of warp or filling floats, that is, in the repeat of a weave pattern, each yarn of one system passes over several yarns of the other system before interlacing; they are sometimes woven with a twill weave but the diagonal effect in these is not ordinarily discernible on the face of the cloth. The following are examples of fabrics included in twills and sateens:</p>	Yarn number (before weaving)		Yarns per inch		Warp	Filling	Warp	Filling	40s (20/2)	40s	74s (6)	70s	40s (40/2)	40s	79s (10)	60s	40s (40/2)	40s	72s (10)	75s		
Yarn number (before weaving)		Yarns per inch																						
Warp	Filling	Warp	Filling																					
40s (20/2)	40s	74s (6)	70s																					
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Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty																																																																																																			
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		(ij) <u>Twills and sateens</u> --Continued																																																																																																					
		<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Type or name</th><th colspan="2">Yarn number (before weaving)</th><th colspan="2">Yarns per inch</th></tr><tr><th>Warp</th><th>Fill</th><th>Warp</th><th>Fill</th></tr><tr><td>Twill-----</td><td>16s</td><td>16s</td><td>70</td><td>48</td></tr><tr><td>Twill-----</td><td>14s</td><td>15s</td><td>70</td><td>48</td></tr><tr><td>Cabardine-----</td><td>40s</td><td>30/2</td><td>111</td><td>58</td></tr><tr><td>Twill jeans, 1/2-----</td><td>20s</td><td>20s</td><td>66</td><td>46</td></tr><tr><td>Twill jeans, 1/2-----</td><td>24s</td><td>23s</td><td>91</td><td>58</td></tr><tr><td>Twill jeans, 1/2-----</td><td>40s</td><td>40s</td><td>92</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td>Twill drills, 1/2-----</td><td>14s</td><td>15s</td><td>94</td><td>90</td></tr><tr><td>Twill drills, 1/2-----</td><td>16s</td><td>16s</td><td>70</td><td>48</td></tr><tr><td>Twill drills, 1/2-----</td><td>14s</td><td>15s</td><td>70</td><td>48</td></tr><tr><td>Twill drills, 3/1-----</td><td>14s</td><td>14s</td><td>89</td><td>51</td></tr><tr><td>Twill drills, 2/1-----</td><td>16s</td><td>16s</td><td>75</td><td>55</td></tr><tr><td>Twill striped drills, 2/1---</td><td>20s</td><td>20s</td><td>70</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>Twill ticking, 2/1-----</td><td>20s</td><td>20s</td><td>70</td><td>50</td></tr><tr><td>Sateen-----</td><td>38s</td><td>36s</td><td>64</td><td>124</td></tr><tr><td>Sateen-----</td><td>32s</td><td>20s</td><td>127</td><td>80</td></tr><tr><td>Sateen-----</td><td>20s</td><td>14s</td><td>113</td><td>59</td></tr><tr><td>Sateen-----</td><td>30s</td><td>20s</td><td>90</td><td>60</td></tr><tr><td>Sateen-----</td><td>28s</td><td>22s</td><td>123</td><td>54</td></tr></table>	Type or name	Yarn number (before weaving)		Yarns per inch		Warp	Fill	Warp	Fill	Twill-----	16s	16s	70	48	Twill-----	14s	15s	70	48	Cabardine-----	40s	30/2	111	58	Twill jeans, 1/2-----	20s	20s	66	46	Twill jeans, 1/2-----	24s	23s	91	58	Twill jeans, 1/2-----	40s	40s	92	60	Twill drills, 1/2-----	14s	15s	94	90	Twill drills, 1/2-----	16s	16s	70	48	Twill drills, 1/2-----	14s	15s	70	48	Twill drills, 3/1-----	14s	14s	89	51	Twill drills, 2/1-----	16s	16s	75	55	Twill striped drills, 2/1---	20s	20s	70	50	Twill ticking, 2/1-----	20s	20s	70	50	Sateen-----	38s	36s	64	124	Sateen-----	32s	20s	127	80	Sateen-----	20s	14s	113	59	Sateen-----	30s	20s	90	60	Sateen-----	28s	22s	123	54		
Type or name	Yarn number (before weaving)			Yarns per inch																																																																																																			
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Twill jeans, 1/2-----	40s	40s	92	60																																																																																																			
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Sateen-----	28s	22s	123	54																																																																																																			
		(k) <u>Voiles</u> : Plain-woven fabric, not napped, in which the total yarns per square inch is not less than 112 nor more than 148, and having an average yarn number over 50 but not over 70.																																																																																																					
		(l) <u>Napped fabrics</u> : Fabrics with a fuzzy, fibrous surface produced by scratching or pricking the surface so that some of the fibers are raised from the body of the yarn. Napped fabrics are not to be confused with pile fabrics. Outing and canton flannel, moleskin, etc. are typical fabrics with a nap.																																																																																																					
		(m) <u>Yarn-dyed fabrics, n.e.s.</u> : All fabrics, not included in any of the preceding groups, which contain any yarn to which color was imparted in any stage of manufacture before weaving.																																																																																																					
		(n) <u>Other fabric</u> : All cotton fabrics not included in any of the preceding groups.																																																																																																					
		(o) <u>Not combed fabrics</u> : Fabrics made wholly or in part of yarn not combed.																																																																																																					
		(p) <u>Combed fabrics</u> : Fabrics made wholly of combed yarn.																																																																																																					
		2. The statistical suffixes to be used in connection with fabrics of cotton classifiable under items 320.01 through 331.--, inclusive, are set forth in the special table entitled "Statistical Suffix Table for Items 320.01 through 331.--" which appears at the end of this subpart.																																																																																																					

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1970)

Page 148

SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Part 3. - Woven Fabrics

3 - 3 - A
319.01 - 319.29

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton: Colored, whether or not bleached and whether or not fancy or figured, and made on a hand loom (i.e., a nonpower-driven loom) by a cottage industry, and which prior to exportation have been certified by an official of a government agency of the country where the fabrics were produced to have been so made:			
319.01	00	Of number 14 or coarser.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.	12.5% ad val., but not more than the amount of the duty payable in the absence of this item	The rate that would apply in the absence of this item
319.03	00	Of numbers 15 to 34.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.	16% ad val., but not more than the amount of the duty payable in the absence of this item	The rate that would apply in the absence of this item
319.05	00	Of numbers 35 to 49.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.	18.5% ad val., but not more than the amount of the duty payable in the absence of this item	The rate that would apply in the absence of this item
319.07	00	Of numbers 50 to 59.....	Sq. yd.v	20% ad val.	The rate that would apply in the absence of this item
		Suitable for making typewriter ribbon, not fancy or figured, containing yarns the average number of which exceeds 50 but not 140, the total thread count (treating ply yarns as single threads) of which per square inch, counting warp and filling, is not less than 240 and not more than 340, and in which the thread count of either the warp or filling does not exceed 60 percent of the total thread count of the warp and filling:			
		Not bleached and not colored:			
319.21	00	Of numbers 51 to 59.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.	7.5% ad val. + 0.25% ad val. for each number	10% ad val. + 0.35% ad val. for each number
319.23	00	Of numbers 60 to 79.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.	5¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad val. + 0.25% ad val. for each number	10¢ per lb. + 10% ad val. + 0.35% ad val. for each number
319.25	00	Of numbers 80 to 140.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.	5¢ per lb. + 27.5% ad val.	10¢ per lb. + 41.5% ad val.
319.27	00	Bleached, but not colored.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.	Base rate + 2.5% ad val.	Base rate + 3% ad val.
319.29	00	Colored, whether or not bleached.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.	Base rate + 4.5% ad val.	Base rate + 6% ad val.
1/ 1/					

1/ See headnote 2 of this subpart.

APPENDIX A

A-19

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1970)

Page 149

SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Part 3. - Woven Fabrics

3 - 3 - A

320.01 - 320.30

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Woven fabrics other than the foregoing, wholly of cotton:			
		Not fancy or figured:			
		Not bleached and not colored:			
320.01	1/	Of number 1 or coarser.....	2/	6.64% ad val.	10.35% ad val.
320.02		Of number 2.....	2/	6.85% ad val.	10.70% ad val.
320.03		Of number 3.....	2/	7.06% ad val.	11.05% ad val.
320.04		Of number 4.....	2/	7.28% ad val.	11.40% ad val.
320.05		Of number 5.....	2/	7.49% ad val.	11.75% ad val.
320.06		Of number 6.....	2/	7.71% ad val.	12.10% ad val.
320.07		Of number 7.....	2/	7.92% ad val.	12.45% ad val.
320.08		Of number 8.....	2/	8.13% ad val.	12.80% ad val.
320.09		Of number 9.....	2/	8.35% ad val.	13.15% ad val.
320.10		Of number 10.....	2/	8.56% ad val.	13.50% ad val.
320.11		Of number 11.....	2/	8.78% ad val.	13.85% ad val.
320.12		Of number 12.....	2/	8.99% ad val.	14.20% ad val.
320.13		Of number 13.....	2/	9.2% ad val.	14.55% ad val.
320.14		Of number 14.....	2/	9.42% ad val.	14.90% ad val.
320.15		Of number 15.....	2/	9.63% ad val.	15.25% ad val.
320.16		Of number 16.....	2/	9.85% ad val.	15.60% ad val.
320.17		Of number 17.....	2/	10.06% ad val.	15.95% ad val.
320.18		Of number 18.....	2/	10.27% ad val.	16.30% ad val.
320.19		Of number 19.....	2/	10.49% ad val.	16.65% ad val.
320.20		Of number 20.....	2/	10.7% ad val.	17.00% ad val.
320.21		Of number 21.....	2/	10.92% ad val.	17.35% ad val.
320.22		Of number 22.....	2/	11.13% ad val.	17.70% ad val.
320.23		Of number 23.....	2/	11.34% ad val.	18.05% ad val.
320.24		Of number 24.....	2/	11.56% ad val.	18.40% ad val.
320.25		Of number 25.....	2/	11.77% ad val.	18.75% ad val.
320.26		Of number 26.....	2/	11.99% ad val.	19.10% ad val.
320.27		Of number 27.....	2/	12.2% ad val.	19.45% ad val.
320.28		Of number 28.....	2/	12.41% ad val.	19.80% ad val.
320.29		Of number 29.....	2/	12.63% ad val.	20.15% ad val.
320.30		Of number 30.....	2/	12.84% ad val.	20.50% ad val.

1/ See statistical headnote 2 of this subpart.

2/ The units of quantity for these items are "Sq.yd..v" and "Lb."

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1970)

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Part 3. - Woven Fabrics

3 - 3 - A
320.31 - 320.79

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Woven fabrics other than the foregoing, wholly of cotton (con.):			
		Not fancy or figured (con.):			
		Not bleached and not colored (con.):			
320.31	1/	Of number 31.....	2/	13.06% ad val.	20.85% ad val.
320.32		Of number 32.....	2/	13.27% ad val.	21.20% ad val.
320.33		Of number 33.....	2/	13.48% ad val.	21.55% ad val.
320.34		Of number 34.....	2/	13.7% ad val.	21.90% ad val.
320.35		Of number 35.....	2/	13.91% ad val.	22.25% ad val.
320.36		Of number 36.....	2/	14.13% ad val.	22.60% ad val.
320.37		Of number 37.....	2/	14.34% ad val.	22.95% ad val.
320.38		Of number 38.....	2/	14.55% ad val.	23.30% ad val.
320.39		Of number 39.....	2/	14.77% ad val.	23.65% ad val.
320.40		Of number 40.....	2/	14.98% ad val.	24.00% ad val.
320.41		Of number 41.....	2/	15.2% ad val.	24.35% ad val.
320.42		Of number 42.....	2/	15.41% ad val.	24.70% ad val.
320.43		Of number 43.....	2/	15.62% ad val.	25.05% ad val.
320.44		Of number 44.....	2/	15.84% ad val.	25.40% ad val.
320.45		Of number 45.....	2/	16.05% ad val.	25.75% ad val.
320.46		Of number 46.....	2/	16.27% ad val.	26.10% ad val.
320.47		Of number 47.....	2/	16.48% ad val.	26.45% ad val.
320.48		Of number 48.....	2/	16.69% ad val.	26.80% ad val.
320.49		Of number 49.....	2/	16.91% ad val.	27.15% ad val.
320.50		Of number 50.....	2/	17.12% ad val.	27.50% ad val.
320.51		Of number 51.....	2/	17.34% ad val.	27.85% ad val.
320.52		Of number 52.....	2/	17.55% ad val.	28.20% ad val.
320.53		Of number 53.....	2/	17.76% ad val.	28.55% ad val.
320.54		Of number 54.....	2/	17.98% ad val.	28.90% ad val.
320.55		Of number 55.....	2/	18.19% ad val.	29.25% ad val.
320.56		Of number 56.....	2/	18.41% ad val.	29.60% ad val.
320.57		Of number 57.....	2/	18.62% ad val.	29.95% ad val.
320.58		Of number 58.....	2/	18.83% ad val.	30.30% ad val.
320.59		Of number 59.....	2/	19.05% ad val.	30.65% ad val.
320.60		Of number 60.....	Sq. yd.v	4.28¢ per lb. +	10¢ per lb. +
			Lb.	19.26% ad val.	31.00% ad val.
320.61		Of number 61.....	Sq. yd.v	4.28¢ per lb. +	10¢ per lb. +
			Lb.	19.48% ad val.	31.35% ad val.
320.62		Of number 62.....	Sq. yd.v	4.28¢ per lb. +	10¢ per lb. +
			Lb.	19.69% ad val.	31.70% ad val.
320.63		Of number 63.....	Sq. yd.v	4.28¢ per lb. +	10¢ per lb. +
			Lb.	19.9% ad val.	32.05% ad val.
320.64		Of number 64.....	Sq. yd.v	4.28¢ per lb. +	10¢ per lb. +
			Lb.	20.12% ad val.	32.40% ad val.
320.65		Of number 65.....	Sq. yd.v	4.28¢ per lb. +	10¢ per lb. +
			Lb.	20.33% ad val.	32.75% ad val.
320.66		Of number 66.....	Sq. yd.v	4.28¢ per lb. +	10¢ per lb. +
			Lb.	20.55% ad val.	33.10% ad val.
320.67		Of number 67.....	Sq. yd.v	4.28¢ per lb. +	10¢ per lb. +
			Lb.	20.76% ad val.	33.45% ad val.
320.68		Of number 68.....	Sq. yd.v	4.28¢ per lb. +	10¢ per lb. +
			Lb.	20.97% ad val.	33.80% ad val.
320.69		Of number 69.....	Sq. yd.v	4.28¢ per lb. +	10¢ per lb. +
			Lb.	21.19% ad val.	34.15% ad val.
320.70		Of number 70.....	Sq. yd.v	4.28¢ per lb. +	10¢ per lb. +
			Lb.	21.4% ad val.	34.50% ad val.
320.71		Of number 71.....	Sq. yd.v	4.28¢ per lb. +	10¢ per lb. +
			Lb.	21.62% ad val.	34.85% ad val.
320.72		Of number 72.....	Sq. yd.v	4.28¢ per lb. +	10¢ per lb. +
			Lb.	21.83% ad val.	35.20% ad val.
320.73		Of number 73.....	Sq. yd.v	4.28¢ per lb. +	10¢ per lb. +
			Lb.	22.04% ad val.	35.55% ad val.
320.74		Of number 74.....	Sq. yd.v	4.28¢ per lb. +	10¢ per lb. +
			Lb.	22.26% ad val.	35.90% ad val.
320.75		Of number 75.....	Sq. yd.v	4.28¢ per lb. +	10¢ per lb. +
			Lb.	22.47% ad val.	36.25% ad val.
320.76		Of number 76.....	Sq. yd.v	4.28¢ per lb. +	10¢ per lb. +
			Lb.	22.69% ad val.	36.60% ad val.
320.77		Of number 77.....	Sq. yd.v	4.28¢ per lb. +	10¢ per lb. +
			Lb.	22.9% ad val.	36.95% ad val.
320.78		Of number 78.....	Sq. yd.v	4.28¢ per lb. +	10¢ per lb. +
			Lb.	23.11% ad val.	37.30% ad val.
320.79		Of number 79.....	Sq. yd.v	4.28¢ per lb. +	10¢ per lb. +
			Lb.	23.33% ad val.	37.65% ad val.

1/ See statistical headnote 2 of this subpart.

2/ The units of quantity for these items are "Sq.yd..v" and "Lb."

APPENDIX A
TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1970)

A-21

SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS
Part 3. - Woven Fabrics

Page 151

3 - 3 - A
320.80 - 332.40

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Woven fabrics other than the foregoing, wholly of cotton (con.):			
		Not fancy or figured (con.):			
		Not bleached and not colored (con.):			
320.80	1/	Of numbers 80 to 89.....	Sq. yd.v	4.28¢ per lb. +	10¢ per lb. +
			Lb.	23.6% ad val.	41.50% ad val.
320.82		Of numbers 90 to 99.....	Sq. yd.v	4.28¢ per lb. +	10¢ per lb. +
			Lb.	23.6% ad val.	41.50% ad val.
320.84		Of numbers 100 to 109.....	Sq. yd.v	4.28¢ per lb. +	10¢ per lb. +
			Lb.	23.6% ad val.	41.50% ad val.
320.86		Of numbers 110 to 119.....	Sq. yd.v	4.28¢ per lb. +	10¢ per lb. +
			Lb.	23.6% ad val.	41.50% ad val.
320.88		Of numbers 120 to 139.....	Sq. yd.v	4.28¢ per lb. +	10¢ per lb. +
			Lb.	23.6% ad val.	41.50% ad val.
320.92		Of numbers 140 to 159.....	Sq. yd.v	4.28¢ per lb. +	10¢ per lb. +
			Lb.	23.6% ad val.	41.50% ad val.
320.94		Of numbers 160 to 179.....	Sq. yd.v	4.28¢ per lb. +	10¢ per lb. +
			Lb.	23.6% ad val.	41.50% ad val.
320.96		Of numbers 180 to 199.....	Sq. yd.v	4.28¢ per lb. +	10¢ per lb. +
			Lb.	23.6% ad val.	41.50% ad val.
320.98		Of number 200 or higher numbers.....	Sq. yd.v	4.28¢ per lb. +	10¢ per lb. +
			Lb.	23.6% ad val.	41.50% ad val.
321.--		Bleached, but not colored.....	Sq. yd.v	Base rate +	Base rate +
	2/		Lb.	2.1% ad val.	3% ad val.
322.--		Colored, whether or not bleached.....	Sq. yd.v	Base rate +	Base rate +
	2/		Lb.	4% ad val.	6% ad val.
		Fancy or figured:			
		Not bleached and not colored.....	Sq. yd.v	Base rate +	Base rate +
	2/		Lb.	2.1% ad val.	10% ad val.
324.--		Bleached, but not colored.....	Sq. yd.v	Base rate +	Base rate +
	2/		Lb.	4.2% ad val.	13% ad val.
325.--		Colored, whether or not bleached.....	Sq. yd.v	Base rate +	Base rate +
	2/		Lb.	5.9% ad val.	16% ad val.
		Woven fabrics, in chief value, but not wholly, of cotton:			
		Containing (in addition to cotton) silk or man-made fibers, or both, but not containing other fibers:			
		Not fancy or figured:			
		Not bleached and not colored.....	Sq. yd.v	Base rate +	Base rate +
	2/		Lb.	2.1% ad val.	5% ad val.
327.--		Bleached, but not colored.....	Sq. yd.v	Base rate +	Base rate +
	2/		Lb.	4.2% ad val.	8% ad val.
328.--		Colored, whether or not bleached.....	Sq. yd.v	Base rate +	Base rate +
	2/		Lb.	5.9% ad val.	11% ad val.
		Fancy or figured:			
		Not bleached and not colored.....	Sq. yd.v	Base rate +	Base rate +
	2/		Lb.	4.2% ad val.	15% ad val.
330.--		Bleached, but not colored.....	Sq. yd.v	Base rate +	Base rate +
	2/		Lb.	6.4% ad val.	18% ad val.
331.--		Colored, whether or not bleached.....	Sq. yd.v	Base rate +	Base rate +
	2/		Lb.	8.3% ad val.	21% ad val.
332.10		Containing (in addition to cotton) wool, whether or not containing silk or man-made fibers, or both, but not containing other fibers.....		21% ad val.	60% ad val.
	20	Not combed.....	Sq. yd.v		
			Lb.		
	40	Combed.....	Sq. yd.v		
			Lb.		
332.40		Other.....		17% ad val.	40% ad val.
	20	Not combed.....	Sq. yd.v		
			Lb.		
	40	Combed.....	Sq. yd.v		
			Lb.		

1/ See statistical headnote 2 of this subpart.
2/ See headnote 2 of this subpart.

STATISTICAL SUFFIX TABLE FOR ITEMS 320.01 THROUGH 331.--

3 - 3 - A

Item	Duck								Gingham	Lawn	Poplin or broadcloth	Printcloth			Sheeting					Shirting jacquard or dobby	Table damask	Sateens and Twills			Voiles	Napped fabrics		Yarn-dyed, n.e.s.		Other	
	Single warp						Ply warp single filling	Ply warp ply filling				80 x 80	Other	Other	Osnaburg	Classes A, B, C	Soft-filled	Combed bed-sheeting	Other			Sateens	Twills			Yarn-dyed	Other	8 oz. or over per sq. yd. and 52 in. or over wide	Other	8 oz. or over per sq. yd. and 52 in. or over wide	Other
	Single filling		Ply filling		Denim	Other																									
	Under 7-1/2 oz./sq. yd.	Over 7-1/2 oz. and over/sq. yd.	Under 7-1/2 oz./sq. yd.	Over 7-1/2 oz. and over/sq. yd.																											

320.01 through 320.98																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1970)

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Part 3. - Woven Fabrics

3 - 3 - B, C

335.40 - 336.15

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Subpart B. - Woven Fabrics, of Vegetable Fibers (Except Cotton)			
		Woven fabrics, of vegetable fibers (except cotton):			
		Wholly of jute:			
335.40		Not bleached, not colored, and not flame-resistant.....	.....	0.2¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.
	22	Not over 100 inches in width:			
	24	Not over 50 inches wide.....	Lin.yd.v Lb.		
	40	Over 50 but not over 100 inches wide.....	Lin.yd.v Lb.		
	40	Over 100 inches in width.....	Lin.yd.v Lb.		
335.50	00	Bleached, colored, or flame-resistant.....	Lin.yd.v Lb.	0.3¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.
335.55	00	Containing over 17 percent of wool by weight.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.	30¢ per lb. + 45% ad val.	40¢ per lb. + 55% ad val.
335.60	00	Fabrics, other than the foregoing, containing over 50 percent by weight of yarns which yarns are composed wholly or almost wholly of fibers not exceeding 5 inches in length and contain not less than 50 percent by weight either of manmade fibers or of manmade fibers and cotton.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.	17.5¢ per lb. + 15.5% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 70% ad val.
		Other:			
335.80	20	Weighing not over 4 ounces per square yard....	.....	4.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
	40	Of jute.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	40	Other.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
335.90	20	Weighing over 4 ounces per square yard.....	.....	7% ad val.	40% ad val.
	40	Of jute.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	40	Other.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
		Subpart C. - Woven Fabrics, of Wool			
		<u>Subpart C statistical headnote:</u>			
		1. For the purposes of this schedule, the following terms have the meanings hereby assigned to them:			
		(a) <u>Worsted</u> .--Fabrics in which the single yarns, or, if containing plied yarns, the single yarns composing the plied yarns, are of average worsted number before weaving, of 20s or finer, that is measuring 11,200 or more yards per pound.			
		(b) <u>Woolens</u> .--Fabrics in which the single yarns, or, if containing plied yarns, the single yarns composing the plied yarns, are of average worsted number before weaving, coarser than 20s, that is measuring under 11,200 yards per pound.			
		Woven fabrics, of wool:			
		Fabrics, hand-woven, with a loom width of less than 30 inches:			
336.10	00	Weighing not over 4 ounces per square yard with warp wholly of vegetable fibers.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.	30¢ per lb. + 17% ad val.	40¢ per lb. + 60% ad val.
336.15		Other.....	.....	37.5¢ per lb. + 17% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 60% ad val.
	20	Not over 10 ounces per square yard.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	40	Over 10 ounces per square yard.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1970)

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Part 3. - Woven Fabrics

3 - 3 - C

336.20 - 336.50

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Woven fabrics, of wool (con.):			
		Serges, weighing not over 6 ounces per square yard, and other fabrics weighing not over 4 ounces per square yard, all the foregoing (not including hand-woven fabrics with a loom width of less than 30 inches), of sheep's wool, valued over \$4 per pound, in solid colors, imported to be used in the manufacture of apparel for members of religious orders:			
336.20	00	Weighing not over 4 ounces per square yard with warp wholly of vegetable fibers.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.	30¢ per lb. + 17% ad val.	40¢ per lb. + 60% ad val.
336.25	00	Other.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.	37.5¢ per lb. + 17% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 60% ad val.
		Other:			
		Weighing not over 4 ounces per square yard with warp wholly of vegetable fibers:			
336.30	00	Valued not over \$1.26-2/3 per pound.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.	30¢ per lb. + 42% ad val.	40¢ per lb. + 55% ad val.
336.35	00	Valued over \$1.26-2/3 but not over \$2 per pound.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.	83¢ per lb.	40¢ per lb. + 55% ad val.
336.40		Valued over \$2 per pound.....	.....	30¢ per lb. + 26.5% ad val.	40¢ per lb. + 60% ad val.
	20	Over \$2 but not over \$4 per pound...	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	40	Over \$4 but not over \$8 per pound...	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	60	Over \$8 per pound.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
336.50		Other:			
		Valued not over \$1.26-2/3 per pound.....	.....	37.5¢ per lb. + 60% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 55% ad val.
	12	Tailor cuts.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	14	Other: Wholly or in part of hair similar to wool of the sheep.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	16	Other: Not over 6 ounces per square yard.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
		Over 6 but not over 8 ounces per square yard:			
	18	Worsted.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	20	Woolens.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	22	Over 8 but not over 10 ounces per square yard..	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	24	Over 10 but not over 12 ounces per square yard..	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	26	Over 12 ounces per square yard.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1970)

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS
Part 3. - Woven Fabrics

3 - 3 - C

336.55 - 336.60

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
336.55		Woven fabrics, of wool (con.):			
		Other (con.):			
		Other (con.):			
		Valued over \$1.26-2/3 but not over \$2 per pound.....		\$1.135 per lb.	50¢ per lb. + 55% ad val.
	12	Tailor cuts.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
		Other:			
	14	Wholly or in part of hair similar to wool of the sheep.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
		Other:			
	16	Not over 8 ounces per square yard.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
		Over 8 but not over 8 ounces per square yard:			
	18	Worsted.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	20	Woolens.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	22	Over 8 but not over 10 ounces per square yard..	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	24	Over 10 but not over 12 ounces per square yard..	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	26	Over 12 ounces per square yard.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
336.60		Valued over \$2 per pound.....		37.5¢ per lb. + 38% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 60% ad val.
	22	Tailor cuts.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
		Other:			
		Valued over \$2 but not over \$4 per pound:			
	24	Wholly or in part of hair similar to wool of the sheep.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
		Other:			
	26	Not over 8 ounces per square yard....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
		Over 8 but not over 8 ounces per square yard:			
	28	Worsted.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	30	Woolens.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	32	Over 8 but not over 10 ounces per square yard.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	34	Over 10 but not over 12 ounces per square yard.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	36	Over 12 ounces per square yard.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1970)

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3 - 3 - C

336.60

SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS
Part 3. - Woven Fabrics

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
336.60 (con.)		Woven fabrics, of wool (con.):			
		Other (con.):			
		Other (con.):			
		Valued over \$2 per pound (con.):			
		Other (con.):			
		Valued over \$4 but not over			
		\$8 per pound:			
		Wholly or in part of			
		hair similar to			
		wool of the sheep:			
	38	Not over 8 ounces			
		per square yard....	Sq. yd.v		
			Lb.		
	40	Over 8 but not			
		over 8 ounces			
		per square yard....	Sq. yd.v		
			Lb.		
	42	Over 8 but not			
		over 10 ounces			
		per square yard....	Sq. yd.v		
			Lb.		
	44	Over 10 but not			
		over 12 ounces			
		per square yard....	Sq. yd.v		
			Lb.		
	45	Over 12 ounces			
		per square yard....	Sq. yd.v		
			Lb.		
		Other:			
	46	Not over 8 ounces			
		per square yard....	Sq. yd.v		
			Lb.		
		Over 8 but not			
		over 8 ounces			
		per square yard:			
	48	Worsted.....	Sq. yd.v		
			Lb.		
	50	Woolens.....	Sq. yd.v		
			Lb.		
	52	Over 8 but not			
		over 10 ounces			
		per square yard....	Sq. yd.v		
			Lb.		
	54	Over 10 but not			
		over 12 ounces			
		per square yard....	Sq. yd.v		
			Lb.		
	56	Over 12 ounces			
		per square yard....	Sq. yd.v		
			Lb.		
		Valued over \$8 per pound:			
		Wholly or in part of			
		hair similar to			
		wool of the sheep:			
	58	Not over 8 ounces			
		per square yard....	Sq. yd.v		
			Lb.		
	60	Over 8 but not			
		over 8 ounces			
		per square yard....	Sq. yd.v		
			Lb.		
	62	Over 8 but not			
		over 10 ounces			
		per square yard....	Sq. yd.v		
			Lb.		
	64	Over 10 but not			
		over 12 ounces			
		per square yard....	Sq. yd.v		
			Lb.		
	65	Over 12 ounces			
		per square yard....	Sq. yd.v		
			Lb.		

APPENDIX A

A-27

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1970)

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS
Part 3. - Woven Fabrics3 - 3 - C, D
336.60 - 337.40

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
336.60 (con.)		Woven fabrics, of wool (con.): Other (con.): Other (con.): Valued over \$2 per pound (con.): Other (con.): Valued over \$9 per pound (con.): Other:			
	66	Not over 6 ounces per square yard....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
		Over 6 but not over 8 ounces per square yard:			
	68	Worsted.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	70	Woolens.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	72	Over 8 but not over 10 ounces per square yard....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	74	Over 10 but not over 12 ounces per square yard....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	76	Over 12 ounces per square yard....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
		Subpart D. - Woven Fabrics, of Silk			
		Woven fabrics, of silk: Wholly of silk:			
337.10	00	Not jacquard-figured: Not degummed, not bleached, and not colored.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.	21% ad val.	60% ad val.
337.20	10	Degummed, bleached, or colored..... Fabrics, in which the warp yarns, or the filling yarns, or both, are over 50 percent, by weight, of dupion silk (shantung).....	Sq. yd.v Lb.	15.5% ad val.	60% ad val.
	20	Other: Twill-woven.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	30	Satin-woven.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	40	Other: Weighing not over 1.46 ounces per square yard.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	50	Weighing over 1.46 ounces per square yard.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
337.30	00	Jacquard-figured: Not degummed, not bleached, and not colored.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.	19% ad val.	65% ad val.
337.40	00	Degummed, bleached, or colored.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.	14.5% ad val.	65% ad val.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1970)

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Part 3. - Woven Fabrics

3 - 3 - D

337.50 - 337.90

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
337.50		Woven fabrics, of silk (con.): In chief value, but not wholly of silk: Containing over 17 percent of wool by weight:			
		Not jacquard-figured.....		24% ad val.	80% ad val.
		Valued not over \$2 per pound:			
	10	Not over 6 ounces per square yard.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	12	Over 6 but not over 8 ounces per square yard.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	14	Over 8 but not over 10 ounces per square yard.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	16	Over 10 but not over 12 ounces per square yard.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	18	Over 12 ounces per square yard.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	20	Valued over \$2 per pound: Not over 6 ounces per square yard.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	22	Over 6 but not over 8 ounces per square yard.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	24	Over 8 but not over 10 ounces per square yard.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	26	Over 10 but not over 12 ounces per square yard.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	28	Over 12 ounces per square yard.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
337.55	00	Jacquard-figured.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.	26% ad val.	82.5% ad val.
		Other:			
337.60	00	Not jacquard-figured: Not degummed, not bleached, and not colored.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.	21% ad val.	60% ad val.
337.70	10	Degummed, bleached, or colored..... Fabrics, in which the warp yarns, or the filling yarns, or both, are over 50 percent by weight, of doupion silk (shantung).....	Sq. yd.v Lb.	16% ad val.	60% ad val.
	20	Other: Twill-woven.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	30	Satin-woven.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	40	Other: Weighing not over 1.46 ounces per square yard.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	50	Weighing over 1.46 ounces per square yard.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
337.80	00	Jacquard-figured: Not degummed, not bleached, and not colored.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.	19% ad val.	65% ad val.
337.90	00	Degummed, bleached, or colored.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.	19% ad val.	65% ad val.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1970)

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS
Part 3. - Woven Fabrics3 - 3 - E
338.10 - 338.30

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Subpart E. - Woven Fabrics, of Man-Made Fibers			
		Woven fabrics, of man-made fibers: Containing over 17 percent of wool by weight: Valued not over \$2 per pound.....	.....	21¢ per lb. + 35% ad val.	60¢ per lb. + 70% ad val.
338.10					
	10	Not over 6 ounces per square yard.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	12	Over 6 but not over 8 ounces per square yard.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	14	Over 8 but not over 10 ounces per square yard.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	16	Over 10 but not over 12 ounces per square yard.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	18	Over 12 ounces per square yard.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
338.15		Valued over \$2 per pound.....	.....	21¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 70% ad val.
	10	Not over 6 ounces per square yard.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	12	Over 6 but not over 8 ounces per square yard.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	14	Over 8 but not over 10 ounces per square yard.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	16	Over 10 but not over 12 ounces per square yard.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	18	Over 12 ounces per square yard.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
		Other:			
		Of glass:			
338.25	00	Not colored.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.	14.5% ad val.	50% ad val.
338.27	00	Colored.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.	21% ad val.	60% ad val.
338.30		Other.....	.....	17¢ per lb. + 22.5% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 70% ad val.
		Wholly of continuous man-made fibers: Not bleached and not colored:			
	22	Acetate.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	23	Rayon.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	24	Polyamide.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	25	Polyester.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	26	Acrylic.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	29	Other.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
		Other:			
	42	Acetate.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	43	Rayon.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	44	Polyamide.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	45	Polyester.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	46	Acrylic.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	49	Other.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1970)

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SCHEDULE 3. - TEXTILE FIBERS AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Part 3. - Woven Fabrics

3 - 3 - E, F
338.30 - 339.10

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
338.30 (con.)		Woven fabrics, of man-made fibers (con.):			
		Other (con.):			
		Other (con.):			
		Other:			
		Not bleached and not colored:			
		Wholly of spun yarn:			
	62	Acetate.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	63	Rayon.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	64	Polyamide.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	65	Polyester.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	66	Acrylic.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	69	Other.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
		Other:			
	72	Acetate.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	73	Rayon.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	74	Polyamide.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	75	Polyester.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	76	Acrylic.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	79	Other.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
		Other:			
		Wholly of spun yarn:			
	82	Acetate.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	83	Rayon.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	84	Polyamide.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	85	Polyester.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	86	Acrylic.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	89	Other.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
		Other:			
	92	Acetate.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	93	Rayon.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	94	Polyamide.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	95	Polyester.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	96	Acrylic.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
	99	Other.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.		
Subpart F. - Woven Fabrics, of Other Textile Materials					
339.05	00	Woven fabrics of textile materials, not covered by the foregoing subparts of this part:			
		Containing over 17 percent of wool by weight.....	Sq. yd.v Lb.	30¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.	40¢ per lb. + 60% ad val.
339.10	20	Other.....		12% ad val.	40% ad val.
		Of paper yarns by weight.....	Lb.		
	40	Other.....	Lb.		

APPENDIX A

A-31

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1970)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1
Schedule 3,
Part 3

Staged Rates

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

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Part 3A, headnote 4(i)	0.3 cent per number per pound	0.286 cent per number per pound	0.272 cent per number per pound	0.258 cent per number per pound	0.244 cent per number per pound	0.23 cent per number per pound
319.01	Various	16% ad val., but not more than the amount of the duty payable in the absence of this item	14% ad val., but not more than the amount of the duty payable in the absence of this item	12.5% ad val., but not more than the amount of the duty payable in the absence of this item	10.5% ad val., but not more than the amount of the duty payable in the absence of this item	9% ad val.
319.03	Various	20.5% ad val., but not more than the amount of the duty payable in the absence of this item	18% ad val., but not more than the amount of the duty payable in the absence of this item	16% ad val., but not more than the amount of the duty payable in the absence of this item	13.5% ad val., but not more than the amount of the duty payable in the absence of this item	11.5% ad val.
319.05	Various	24% ad val., but not more than the amount of the duty payable in the absence of this item	21% ad val., but not more than the amount of the duty payable in the absence of this item	18.5% ad val., but not more than the amount of the duty payable in the absence of this item	16% ad val.	13% ad val.
319.07	Various	26% ad val., but not more than the amount of the duty payable in the absence of this item	23% ad val., but not more than the amount of the duty payable in the absence of this item	20% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	14.5% ad val.
320.01	7.75% ad val.	7.38% ad val.	7.01% ad val.	6.64% ad val.	6.27% ad val.	5.9% ad val.
320.02	8% ad val.	7.61% ad val.	7.23% ad val.	6.85% ad val.	6.47% ad val.	6.09% ad val.
320.03	8.25% ad val.	7.85% ad val.	7.46% ad val.	7.06% ad val.	6.67% ad val.	6.28% ad val.
320.04	8.5% ad val.	8.09% ad val.	7.68% ad val.	7.28% ad val.	6.87% ad val.	6.47% ad val.
320.05	8.75% ad val.	8.33% ad val.	7.91% ad val.	7.49% ad val.	7.07% ad val.	6.66% ad val.
320.06	9% ad val.	8.57% ad val.	8.14% ad val.	7.71% ad val.	7.28% ad val.	6.85% ad val.
320.07	9.25% ad val.	8.8% ad val.	8.36% ad val.	7.92% ad val.	7.48% ad val.	7.04% ad val.
320.08	9.5% ad val.	9.04% ad val.	8.59% ad val.	8.13% ad val.	7.68% ad val.	7.23% ad val.
320.09	9.75% ad val.	9.28% ad val.	8.81% ad val.	8.35% ad val.	7.88% ad val.	7.42% ad val.
320.10	10% ad val.	9.52% ad val.	9.04% ad val.	8.56% ad val.	8.08% ad val.	7.61% ad val.
320.11	10.25% ad val.	9.76% ad val.	9.27% ad val.	8.78% ad val.	8.29% ad val.	7.8% ad val.
320.12	10.5% ad val.	9.99% ad val.	9.49% ad val.	8.99% ad val.	8.49% ad val.	7.99% ad val.
320.13	10.75% ad val.	10.23% ad val.	9.72% ad val.	9.2% ad val.	8.69% ad val.	8.18% ad val.
320.14	11% ad val.	10.47% ad val.	9.94% ad val.	9.42% ad val.	8.89% ad val.	8.37% ad val.
320.15	11.25% ad val.	10.71% ad val.	10.17% ad val.	9.63% ad val.	9.09% ad val.	8.56% ad val.
320.16	11.5% ad val.	10.95% ad val.	10.4% ad val.	9.85% ad val.	9.3% ad val.	8.75% ad val.
320.17	11.75% ad val.	11.18% ad val.	10.62% ad val.	10.06% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8.94% ad val.
320.18	12% ad val.	11.42% ad val.	10.85% ad val.	10.27% ad val.	9.7% ad val.	9.13% ad val.
320.19	12.25% ad val.	11.66% ad val.	11.07% ad val.	10.49% ad val.	9.9% ad val.	9.32% ad val.
320.20	12.5% ad val.	11.9% ad val.	11.3% ad val.	10.7% ad val.	10.1% ad val.	9.51% ad val.
320.21	12.75% ad val.	12.14% ad val.	11.53% ad val.	10.92% ad val.	10.31% ad val.	9.7% ad val.
320.22	13% ad val.	12.37% ad val.	11.75% ad val.	11.13% ad val.	10.51% ad val.	9.89% ad val.
320.23	13.25% ad val.	12.61% ad val.	11.98% ad val.	11.34% ad val.	10.71% ad val.	10.08% ad val.
320.24	13.5% ad val.	12.85% ad val.	12.2% ad val.	11.56% ad val.	10.91% ad val.	10.27% ad val.
320.25	13.75% ad val.	13.09% ad val.	12.43% ad val.	11.77% ad val.	11.11% ad val.	10.46% ad val.
320.26	14% ad val.	13.33% ad val.	12.66% ad val.	11.99% ad val.	11.32% ad val.	10.65% ad val.
320.27	14.25% ad val.	13.56% ad val.	12.88% ad val.	12.2% ad val.	11.52% ad val.	10.84% ad val.
320.28	14.5% ad val.	13.8% ad val.	13.11% ad val.	12.41% ad val.	11.72% ad val.	11.03% ad val.
320.29	14.75% ad val.	14.04% ad val.	13.33% ad val.	12.63% ad val.	11.92% ad val.	11.22% ad val.
320.30	15% ad val.	14.28% ad val.	13.56% ad val.	12.84% ad val.	12.12% ad val.	11.41% ad val.
320.31	15.25% ad val.	14.52% ad val.	13.79% ad val.	13.06% ad val.	12.33% ad val.	11.6% ad val.
320.32	15.5% ad val.	14.75% ad val.	14.01% ad val.	13.27% ad val.	12.53% ad val.	11.79% ad val.
320.33	15.75% ad val.	14.99% ad val.	14.24% ad val.	13.48% ad val.	12.73% ad val.	11.98% ad val.
320.34	16% ad val.	15.23% ad val.	14.46% ad val.	13.7% ad val.	12.93% ad val.	12.17% ad val.
320.35	16.25% ad val.	15.47% ad val.	14.69% ad val.	13.91% ad val.	13.13% ad val.	12.36% ad val.
320.36	16.5% ad val.	15.71% ad val.	14.92% ad val.	14.13% ad val.	13.34% ad val.	12.55% ad val.
320.37	16.75% ad val.	15.94% ad val.	15.14% ad val.	14.34% ad val.	13.54% ad val.	12.74% ad val.
320.38	17% ad val.	16.18% ad val.	15.37% ad val.	14.55% ad val.	13.74% ad val.	12.93% ad val.
320.39	17.25% ad val.	16.42% ad val.	15.59% ad val.	14.77% ad val.	13.94% ad val.	13.12% ad val.
320.40	17.5% ad val.	16.66% ad val.	15.82% ad val.	14.98% ad val.	14.14% ad val.	13.31% ad val.
320.41	17.75% ad val.	16.9% ad val.	16.05% ad val.	15.2% ad val.	14.35% ad val.	13.5% ad val.
320.42	18% ad val.	17.13% ad val.	16.27% ad val.	15.41% ad val.	14.55% ad val.	13.69% ad val.
320.43	18.25% ad val.	17.37% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	15.62% ad val.	14.75% ad val.	13.88% ad val.
320.44	18.5% ad val.	17.61% ad val.	16.72% ad val.	15.84% ad val.	14.95% ad val.	14.07% ad val.
320.45	18.75% ad val.	17.85% ad val.	16.95% ad val.	16.05% ad val.	15.15% ad val.	14.26% ad val.

APPENDIX A TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1970)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 2
Schedule 3,
Part 3

Staged Rates

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

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
320.46	19% ad val.	18.09% ad val.	17.18% ad val.	16.27% ad val.	15.36% ad val.	14.45% ad val.
320.47	19.25% ad val.	18.32% ad val.	17.4% ad val.	16.48% ad val.	15.56% ad val.	14.64% ad val.
320.48	19.5% ad val.	18.56% ad val.	17.63% ad val.	16.69% ad val.	15.76% ad val.	14.83% ad val.
320.49	19.75% ad val.	18.8% ad val.	17.85% ad val.	16.91% ad val.	15.96% ad val.	15.02% ad val.
320.50	20% ad val.	19.04% ad val.	18.08% ad val.	17.12% ad val.	16.16% ad val.	15.21% ad val.
320.51	20.25% ad val.	19.28% ad val.	18.31% ad val.	17.34% ad val.	16.37% ad val.	15.4% ad val.
320.52	20.5% ad val.	19.51% ad val.	18.53% ad val.	17.55% ad val.	16.57% ad val.	15.59% ad val.
320.53	20.75% ad val.	19.75% ad val.	18.76% ad val.	17.76% ad val.	16.77% ad val.	15.78% ad val.
320.54	21% ad val.	19.99% ad val.	18.98% ad val.	17.98% ad val.	16.97% ad val.	15.97% ad val.
320.55	21.25% ad val.	20.23% ad val.	19.21% ad val.	18.19% ad val.	17.17% ad val.	16.16% ad val.
320.56	21.5% ad val.	20.47% ad val.	19.44% ad val.	18.41% ad val.	17.38% ad val.	16.35% ad val.
320.57	21.75% ad val.	20.7% ad val.	19.66% ad val.	18.62% ad val.	17.58% ad val.	16.54% ad val.
320.58	22% ad val.	20.94% ad val.	19.89% ad val.	18.83% ad val.	17.78% ad val.	16.73% ad val.
320.59	22.25% ad val.	21.18% ad val.	20.11% ad val.	19.05% ad val.	17.98% ad val.	16.92% ad val.
320.60	5¢ per lb. + 22.5% ad val.	4.76¢ per lb. + 21.42% ad val.	4.52¢ per lb. + 20.34% ad val.	4.28¢ per lb. + 19.26% ad val.	4.04¢ per lb. + 18.18% ad val.	3.8¢ per lb. + 17.11% ad val.
320.61	5¢ per lb. + 22.75% ad val.	4.76¢ per lb. + 21.66% ad val.	4.52¢ per lb. + 20.57% ad val.	4.28¢ per lb. + 19.48% ad val.	4.04¢ per lb. + 18.39% ad val.	3.8¢ per lb. + 17.3% ad val.
320.62	5¢ per lb. + 23% ad val.	4.76¢ per lb. + 21.89% ad val.	4.52¢ per lb. + 20.79% ad val.	4.28¢ per lb. + 19.69% ad val.	4.04¢ per lb. + 18.59% ad val.	3.8¢ per lb. + 17.49% ad val.
320.63	5¢ per lb. + 23.25% ad val.	4.76¢ per lb. + 22.13% ad val.	4.52¢ per lb. + 21.02% ad val.	4.28¢ per lb. + 19.9% ad val.	4.04¢ per lb. + 18.79% ad val.	3.8¢ per lb. + 17.68% ad val.
320.64	5¢ per lb. + 23.5% ad val.	4.76¢ per lb. + 22.37% ad val.	4.52¢ per lb. + 21.24% ad val.	4.28¢ per lb. + 20.12% ad val.	4.04¢ per lb. + 18.99% ad val.	3.8¢ per lb. + 17.87% ad val.
320.65	5¢ per lb. + 23.75% ad val.	4.76¢ per lb. + 22.61% ad val.	4.52¢ per lb. + 21.47% ad val.	4.28¢ per lb. + 20.33% ad val.	4.04¢ per lb. + 19.19% ad val.	3.8¢ per lb. + 18.06% ad val.
320.66	5¢ per lb. + 24% ad val.	4.76¢ per lb. + 22.85% ad val.	4.52¢ per lb. + 21.7% ad val.	4.28¢ per lb. + 20.55% ad val.	4.04¢ per lb. + 19.41% ad val.	3.8¢ per lb. + 18.25% ad val.
320.67	5¢ per lb. + 24.25% ad val.	4.76¢ per lb. + 23.08% ad val.	4.52¢ per lb. + 21.92% ad val.	4.28¢ per lb. + 20.76% ad val.	4.04¢ per lb. + 19.6% ad val.	3.8¢ per lb. + 18.44% ad val.
320.68	5¢ per lb. + 24.5% ad val.	4.76¢ per lb. + 23.32% ad val.	4.52¢ per lb. + 22.15% ad val.	4.28¢ per lb. + 20.97% ad val.	4.04¢ per lb. + 19.8% ad val.	3.8¢ per lb. + 18.63% ad val.
320.69	5¢ per lb. + 24.75% ad val.	4.76¢ per lb. + 23.56% ad val.	4.52¢ per lb. + 22.37% ad val.	4.28¢ per lb. + 21.19% ad val.	4.04¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.	3.8¢ per lb. + 18.82% ad val.
320.70	5¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.	4.76¢ per lb. + 23.8% ad val.	4.52¢ per lb. + 22.6% ad val.	4.28¢ per lb. + 21.4% ad val.	4.04¢ per lb. + 20.2% ad val.	3.8¢ per lb. + 19.01% ad val.
320.71	5¢ per lb. + 25.25% ad val.	4.76¢ per lb. + 24.04% ad val.	4.52¢ per lb. + 22.83% ad val.	4.28¢ per lb. + 21.62% ad val.	4.04¢ per lb. + 20.41% ad val.	3.8¢ per lb. + 19.2% ad val.
320.72	5¢ per lb. + 25.5% ad val.	4.76¢ per lb. + 24.27% ad val.	4.52¢ per lb. + 23.05% ad val.	4.28¢ per lb. + 21.83% ad val.	4.04¢ per lb. + 20.61% ad val.	3.8¢ per lb. + 19.39% ad val.
320.73	5¢ per lb. + 25.75% ad val.	4.76¢ per lb. + 24.51% ad val.	4.52¢ per lb. + 23.28% ad val.	4.28¢ per lb. + 22.04% ad val.	4.04¢ per lb. + 20.81% ad val.	3.8¢ per lb. + 19.58% ad val.
320.74	5¢ per lb. + 26% ad val.	4.76¢ per lb. + 24.75% ad val.	4.52¢ per lb. + 23.5% ad val.	4.28¢ per lb. + 22.26% ad val.	4.04¢ per lb. + 21.01% ad val.	3.8¢ per lb. + 19.77% ad val.
320.75	5¢ per lb. + 26.25% ad val.	4.76¢ per lb. + 24.99% ad val.	4.52¢ per lb. + 23.73% ad val.	4.28¢ per lb. + 22.47% ad val.	4.04¢ per lb. + 21.21% ad val.	3.8¢ per lb. + 19.96% ad val.
320.76	5¢ per lb. + 26.5% ad val.	4.76¢ per lb. + 25.23% ad val.	4.52¢ per lb. + 23.96% ad val.	4.28¢ per lb. + 22.69% ad val.	4.04¢ per lb. + 21.42% ad val.	3.8¢ per lb. + 20.15% ad val.
320.77	5¢ per lb. + 26.75% ad val.	4.76¢ per lb. + 25.46% ad val.	4.52¢ per lb. + 24.18% ad val.	4.28¢ per lb. + 22.9% ad val.	4.04¢ per lb. + 21.62% ad val.	3.8¢ per lb. + 20.34% ad val.
320.78	5¢ per lb. + 27% ad val.	4.76¢ per lb. + 25.7% ad val.	4.52¢ per lb. + 24.41% ad val.	4.28¢ per lb. + 23.11% ad val.	4.04¢ per lb. + 21.82% ad val.	3.8¢ per lb. + 20.53% ad val.
320.79	5¢ per lb. + 27.25% ad val.	4.76¢ per lb. + 25.94% ad val.	4.52¢ per lb. + 24.63% ad val.	4.28¢ per lb. + 23.33% ad val.	4.04¢ per lb. + 22.02% ad val.	3.8¢ per lb. + 20.72% ad val.
320.80	5¢ per lb. + 27.5% ad val.	4.76¢ per lb. + 26.2% ad val.	4.52¢ per lb. + 24.9% ad val.	4.28¢ per lb. + 23.6% ad val.	4.04¢ per lb. + 22.3% ad val.	3.8¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.
320.82	5¢ per lb. + 27.5% ad val.	4.76¢ per lb. + 26.2% ad val.	4.52¢ per lb. + 24.9% ad val.	4.28¢ per lb. + 23.6% ad val.	4.04¢ per lb. + 22.3% ad val.	3.8¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.
320.84	5¢ per lb. + 27.5% ad val.	4.76¢ per lb. + 26.2% ad val.	4.52¢ per lb. + 24.9% ad val.	4.28¢ per lb. + 23.6% ad val.	4.04¢ per lb. + 22.3% ad val.	3.8¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.
320.86	5¢ per lb. + 27.5% ad val.	4.76¢ per lb. + 26.2% ad val.	4.52¢ per lb. + 24.9% ad val.	4.28¢ per lb. + 23.6% ad val.	4.04¢ per lb. + 22.3% ad val.	3.8¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.
320.88	5¢ per lb. + 27.5% ad val.	4.76¢ per lb. + 26.2% ad val.	4.52¢ per lb. + 24.9% ad val.	4.28¢ per lb. + 23.6% ad val.	4.04¢ per lb. + 22.3% ad val.	3.8¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.
320.92	5¢ per lb. + 27.5% ad val.	4.76¢ per lb. + 26.2% ad val.	4.52¢ per lb. + 24.9% ad val.	4.28¢ per lb. + 23.6% ad val.	4.04¢ per lb. + 22.3% ad val.	3.8¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.

APPENDIX A

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TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1970)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 3
Schedule 3,
Part 3

Staged Rates

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

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
320.94	5¢ per lb. + 27.5% ad val.	4.76¢ per lb. + 26.2% ad val.	4.52¢ per lb. + 24.9% ad val.	4.28¢ per lb. + 23.6% ad val.	4.04¢ per lb. + 22.3% ad val.	3.8¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.
320.96	5¢ per lb. + 27.5% ad val.	4.76¢ per lb. + 26.2% ad val.	4.52¢ per lb. + 24.9% ad val.	4.28¢ per lb. + 23.6% ad val.	4.04¢ per lb. + 22.3% ad val.	3.8¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.
320.98	5¢ per lb. + 27.5% ad val.	4.76¢ per lb. + 26.2% ad val.	4.52¢ per lb. + 24.9% ad val.	4.28¢ per lb. + 23.6% ad val.	4.04¢ per lb. + 22.3% ad val.	3.8¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.
321.--	Base rate + 2.5% ad val.	Base rate + 2.3% ad val.	Base rate + 2.2% ad val.	Base rate + 2.1% ad val.	Base rate + 2% ad val.	Base rate + 1.9% ad val.
322.--	Base rate + 4.5% ad val.	Base rate + 4.3% ad val.	Base rate + 4.2% ad val.	Base rate + 4% ad val.	Base rate + 3.9% ad val.	Base rate + 3.8% ad val.
323.--	Base rate + 2.5% ad val.	Base rate + 2.3% ad val.	Base rate + 2.2% ad val.	Base rate + 2.1% ad val.	Base rate + 2% ad val.	Base rate + 1.9% ad val.
324.--	Base rate + 5% ad val.	Base rate + 4.7% ad val.	Base rate + 4.5% ad val.	Base rate + 4.2% ad val.	Base rate + 4% ad val.	Base rate + 3.8% ad val.
325.--	Base rate + 7% ad val.	Base rate + 6.6% ad val.	Base rate + 6.3% ad val.	Base rate + 5.9% ad val.	Base rate + 5.6% ad val.	Base rate + 5.3% ad val.
326.--	Base rate + 2.5% ad val.	Base rate + 2.3% ad val.	Base rate + 2.2% ad val.	Base rate + 2.1% ad val.	Base rate + 2% ad val.	Base rate + 1.9% ad val.
327.--	Base rate + 5% ad val.	Base rate + 4.7% ad val.	Base rate + 4.5% ad val.	Base rate + 4.2% ad val.	Base rate + 4% ad val.	Base rate + 3.8% ad val.
328.--	Base rate + 7% ad val.	Base rate + 6.6% ad val.	Base rate + 6.3% ad val.	Base rate + 5.9% ad val.	Base rate + 5.6% ad val.	Base rate + 5.3% ad val.
329.--	Base rate + 5% ad val.	Base rate + 4.7% ad val.	Base rate + 4.5% ad val.	Base rate + 4.2% ad val.	Base rate + 4% ad val.	Base rate + 3.8% ad val.
330.--	Base rate + 7.5% ad val.	Base rate + 7.1% ad val.	Base rate + 6.7% ad val.	Base rate + 6.4% ad val.	Base rate + 6% ad val.	Base rate + 5.7% ad val.
331.--	Base rate + 9.5% ad val.	Base rate + 9.1% ad val.	Base rate + 8.7% ad val.	Base rate + 8.3% ad val.	Base rate + 7.9% ad val.	Base rate + 7.5% ad val.
332.10	30% ad val.	27% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	18% ad val.	15% ad val.
332.40	20% ad val.	19% ad val.	18% ad val.	17% ad val.	16% ad val.	15% ad val.
335.40	0.5¢ per lb.	0.4¢ per lb.	0.3¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb.	Free	Free
335.50	0.5¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	0.4¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	0.4¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	0.3¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	0.3¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	0.2¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.
335.60	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.
335.80	6.5¢ ad val.	5.5¢ ad val.	5¢ ad val.	4.5¢ ad val.	3.5¢ ad val.	3.2¢ ad val.
335.90	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
336.10	30¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 22% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 17% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 12.5% ad val.
336.15	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.
336.20	30¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 22% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 17% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 12.5% ad val.
336.25	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.
336.30	30¢ per lb. + 60% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 54% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 48% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 42% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 36% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.
336.35	\$1.06 per lb.	98¢ per lb.	90.5¢ per lb.	83¢ per lb.	75¢ per lb.	68¢ per lb.
336.40	30¢ per lb. + 38% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 34% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 26.5% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 22.5% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 19% ad val.
337.10	30% ad val.	27% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	18% ad val.	15% ad val.
337.20	22.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.
337.30	27.5% ad val.	24.5% ad val.	22% ad val.	19% ad val.	16% ad val.	13.5% ad val.
337.40	21% ad val.	18.5% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	14.5% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	10.5% ad val.
337.50	35% ad val.	31% ad val.	28% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	17.5% ad val.
337.55	37.5% ad val.	33.5% ad val.	30% ad val.	26% ad val.	22% ad val.	18.5% ad val.
337.60	30% ad val.	27% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	18% ad val.	15% ad val.

APPENDIX A TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1970)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

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Schedule 3,
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Staged Rates

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

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
337.70	23% ad val.	20.5% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.
337.80	27.5% ad val.	24.5% ad val.	22% ad val.	19% ad val.	16% ad val.	13.5% ad val.
337.90	27.5% ad val.	24.5% ad val.	22% ad val.	19% ad val.	16% ad val.	13.5% ad val.
338.10	30¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.	27¢ per lb. + 45% ad val.	24¢ per lb. + 40% ad val.	21¢ per lb. + 35% ad val.	18¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.	15¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.
338.15	30¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.	27¢ per lb. + 27% ad val.	24¢ per lb. + 24% ad val.	21¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.	18¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	15¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
338.25	21% ad val.	18.5% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	14.5% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	10.5% ad val.
338.27	30% ad val.	27% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	18% ad val.	15% ad val.
338.30	25¢ per lb. + 22.5% ad val.	22¢ per lb. + 22.5% ad val.	20¢ per lb. + 22.5% ad val.	17¢ per lb. + 22.5% ad val.	15¢ per lb. + 22.5% ad val.	13¢ per lb. + 22.5% ad val.
339.10	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.

Other Amendments and Modifications

PROVISION

Subpt A--Headnote 2 modified. Pres. Proc. 3822 (Kennedy Round),
hdnte 2 Dec. 16, 1967, 32 F.R. 19002, effective date Jan. 1,
1968.

Subpt A--Headnote 4 modified. Pres. Proc. 3822 (Kennedy Round),
hdnte 4 Dec. 16, 1967, 32 F.R. 19002, effective date Jan. 1,
1968.

319.01--Items 319.01, 319.03, 319.05, 319.07, 319.21, 319.23,
319.25, 319.27, and 319.29 and headings preceding items
319.05 319.01 and 319.21 added and heading preceding item 320.01
319.07 modified. Pres. Proc. 3822 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1967,
319.21 32 F.R. 19002, effective date Jan. 1, 1968. The column 1
319.23 rates of duty for the articles described in items 319.21,
319.25 319.23, 319.25, 319.27, and 319.29 had been temporarily
319.27 increased by former items 922.01, 922.02, 922.03, 922.04,
319.29 and 922.05.
320.01

PROVISION

335.55--Item 335.55 added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 16(b),
Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 937, effective date
Dec. 7, 1965.

335.60--Item 335.60 added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 16(b),
Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 937, effective date
Dec. 7, 1965.

Language "of manmade fibers" deleted from article
description and language "either of manmade fibers
or of manmade fibers and cotton" inserted in lieu
thereof. Pub. L. 89-405, Secs. 1(a), (c), April 19,
1966, 80 Stat. 130, effective date June 19, 1966.

339.00--Item 339.00 (column 1 rate--17.5% ad val.; column 2
339.05 rate--40% ad val.) deleted and items 339.05 and
339.10 and heading immediately preceding item
339.05 added in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-405,
Secs. 1(b), (c), April 19, 1966, 80 Stat. 130,
effective date June 19, 1966.

Statistical Notes

PROVISION

319.01--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Estab. (transferred principally from
325.0184 through 325.1484).....Jan. 1, 1968

319.03--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Estab. (transferred principally from
325.1584 through 325.3484).....Jan. 1, 1968

319.05--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Estab. (transferred principally from
325.3584 through 325.4984).....Jan. 1, 1968

Effective
date

PROVISION

319.07--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Estab. (transferred principally from
325.5084 through 325.5984).....Jan. 1, 1968

319.21--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Estab. (transferred from 320.5194pt
through 320.5994pt).....Jan. 1, 1968

319.23--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Estab. (transferred from 320.6094pt
through 320.7994pt).....Jan. 1, 1968

Effective
date

APPENDIX A
TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1970)
STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

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Statistical Notes--(con.)

PROVISION	Effective date	PROVISION	Effective date
319.25--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Estab.(transferred from 320.8094pt through 320.9294pt).....Jan. 1, 1968		Stat. Suffix table (items 326.01-326.98) 01--Estab.(transferred from 326.0102pt- 326.9802pt).....Jan. 1, 1964	
319.27--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Estab.(transferred from 321.5194pt through 321.9294pt).....Jan. 1, 1968		02--Duck fabric under 7-1/2 oz./sq. yd. transferred to 326.0101-326.9801..... do	
319.29--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Estab.(transferred from 322.5194pt through 322.9294pt).....Jan. 1, 1968		03--Estab.(transferred from 326.0104pt- 326.9804pt)..... do	
Stat. Suffix table (items 320.01-320.98)--See Other Amendments and Modifications		04--Duck fabric under 7-1/2 oz./sq. yd. transferred to 326.0103-326.9803..... do	
01--Estab.(transferred from 320.0102pt- 320.9802pt).....Jan. 1, 1964		Stat. Suffix table (items 327.01-327.98) 01--Estab.(transferred from 327.0102pt- 327.9802pt).....Jan. 1, 1964	
02--Duck fabric under 7-1/2 oz./sq. yd. transferred to 320.0101-320.9801..... do		02--Duck fabric under 7-1/2 oz./sq. yd. transferred to 327.0101-327.9801..... do	
03--Estab.(transferred from 320.0104pt- 320.9804pt)..... do		03--Estab.(transferred from 327.0104pt- 327.9804pt)..... do	
04--Duck fabric under 7-1/2 oz./sq. yd. transferred to 320.0103-320.9803..... do		04--Duck fabric under 7-1/2 oz./sq. yd. transferred to 327.0103-327.9803..... do	
94--Cotton typewriter ribbon cloth trans- ferred from 922.0100-922.0300.....Oct.12, 1967		Stat. Suffix table (items 328.01-328.98) 01--Estab.(transferred from 328.0102pt- 328.9802pt).....Jan. 1, 1964	
Cotton typewriter ribbon cloth trans- ferred to 319.2100-319.2500.....Jan. 1, 1968		02--Duck fabric under 7-1/2 oz./sq. yd. transferred to 328.0101-328.9801..... do	
Stat. Suffix table (items 321.01-321.98)--See Other Amendments and Modifications		03--Estab.(transferred from 328.0104pt- 328.9804pt)..... do	
01--Estab.(transferred from 321.0102pt- 321.9802pt).....Jan. 1, 1964		04--Duck fabric under 7-1/2 oz./sq. yd. transferred to 328.0103-328.9803..... do	
02--Duck fabric under 7-1/2 oz./sq. yd. transferred to 321.0101-321.9801..... do		335.55--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Estab.(transferred from 335.8040pt & 335.9040pt).....Dec. 7, 1965	
03--Estab.(transferred from 321.0104pt- 321.9804pt)..... do		335.60--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Estab.(transferred from 335.8040pt & 335.9040pt).....Dec. 7, 1965	
04--Duck fabric under 7-1/2 oz./sq. yd. transferred to 321.0103-321.9803..... do		339.00--See Other Amendments and Modifications 20--Disc.(transferred to 339.1020).....June 19, 1966	
94--Cotton typewriter ribbon cloth trans- ferred from 922.0400.....Oct.12, 1967		40--Disc.(transferred to 339.0500 & 339.1040)..... do	
Cotton typewriter ribbon cloth trans- ferred to 319.2700.....Jan. 1, 1968		339.05--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Estab.(transferred from 339.0040pt).....June 19, 1966	
Stat. Suffix table (items 322.01-322.98)--See Other Amendments and Modifications		339.10--See Other Amendments and Modifications 20--Estab.(transferred from 339.0020).....June 19, 1966	
01--Estab.(transferred from 322.0102pt- 322.9802pt).....Jan. 1, 1964		40--Estab.(transferred from 339.0040pt)..... do	
02--Duck fabric under 7-1/2 oz./sq. yd. transferred to 322.0101-322.9801..... do			
03--Estab.(transferred from 322.0104pt- 322.9804pt)..... do			
04--Duck fabric under 7-1/2 oz./sq. yd. transferred to 322.0103-322.9803..... do			
94--Cotton typewriter ribbon cloth trans- ferred from 922.0500.....Oct.12, 1967			
Cotton typewriter ribbon cloth trans- ferred to 319.2900.....Jan. 1, 1968			
Stat. Suffix table (items 325.14-325.59) 84--Certain fabrics made on a hand loom transferred to 319.0100-319.0700.....Jan. 1, 1968			

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1970)

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. Suf- fix	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</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 1B of schedule 7); or (ii) rubber or plastics filaments (see part 1E of schedule 3 and part 12B 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, gumming, fusing, 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, cordage, 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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345.10 - 346.24

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
345.10		Knit fabrics:			
		Of vegetable fibers.....		27% ad val.	45% ad val.
		Of cotton:			
	20	Circular knit.....	Lb.		
	40	Other, including warp knit.....	Lb.		
	60	Other.....	Lb.		
345.30	00	Of wool.....	Lb.....	37.5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.
345.35	00	Of silk.....	Lb.....	19% ad val.	55% ad val.
345.50		Of man-made fibers.....		25¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 60% ad val.
		Wholly of continuous fibers:			
		Not bleached and not colored:			
	21	Acetate.....	Lb.		
	22	Rayon.....	Lb.		
	24	Acrylic.....	Lb.		
	26	Polyamide.....	Lb.		
	28	Polyester.....	Lb.		
	29	Other.....	Lb.		
		Other:			
	41	Acetate.....	Lb.		
	42	Rayon.....	Lb.		
	44	Acrylic.....	Lb.		
	46	Polyamide.....	Lb.		
	48	Polyester.....	Lb.		
	49	Other.....	Lb.		
		Other:			
		Not bleached and not colored:			
	61	Acetate.....	Lb.		
	62	Rayon.....	Lb.		
	64	Acrylic.....	Lb.		
	66	Polyamide.....	Lb.		
	68	Polyester.....	Lb.		
	69	Other.....	Lb.		
		Other:			
	81	Acetate.....	Lb.		
	82	Rayon.....	Lb.		
	84	Acrylic.....	Lb.		
	86	Polyamide.....	Lb.		
	88	Polyester.....	Lb.		
	89	Other.....	Lb.		
345.60	00	Other.....	Lb.....	12% ad val.	40% ad val.
		Pile fabrics, in which the pile was inserted or knotted during the weaving or knitting, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, and whether the pile is wholly or partly cut or is not cut:			
		Of cotton:			
		Corduroys:			
346.05	00	52 inches or more in width and valued 50 cents or more per square yard.....	Sq. yd..	25.5% ad val.	50% ad val.
346.10	00	Other.....	Sq. yd..	42.5% ad val.	50% ad val.
		Velveteens:			
346.15	00	Plain-back.....	Sq. yd..	25% ad val.	31.25% ad val.
		Other, including twill-back:			
346.20	00	Valued not over 85 cents per square yard.....	Sq. yd..	30% ad val.	44% ad val.
346.22	00	Valued over 85 cents but not over \$1.10 per square yard.....	Sq. yd..	25¢ per sq. yd.	44% ad val.
346.24	00	Valued over \$1.10 per square yard.....	Sq. yd..	22.5% ad val.	44% ad val.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1970)

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

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346.30 - 347.30

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Pile fabrics, etc. (con.):			
		Of cotton (con.):			
		Terry fabrics:			
346.30		Valued not over \$1.125 per pound.....		19¢ per lb.	40% ad val.
	20	Not combed.....	Sq. yd.v		
	40	Combed.....	Lb.		
			Sq. yd.v		
			Lb.		
346.32		Valued over \$1.125 per pound.....		17% ad val.	40% ad val.
	20	Not combed.....	Sq. yd.v		
	40	Combed.....	Lb.		
			Sq. yd.v		
			Lb.		
346.35		Velvets, plushes, and velours.....		32% ad val.	70% ad val.
	20	Not combed.....	Sq. yd.		
	40	Combed.....	Sq. yd.		
346.40		Chenilles.....		20% ad val.	50% ad val.
	20	Not combed.....	Sq. yd.		
	40	Combed.....	Sq. yd.		
346.45		Other.....		17% ad val.	40% ad val.
		Not knit:			
	20	Not combed.....	Sq. yd.		
	40	Combed.....	Sq. yd.		
	60	Knit.....	Sq. yd.		
346.50	00	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Sq. yd..	8% ad val.	50% ad val.
346.52	00	Of wool.....	Sq. yd.v	33¢ per lb. + 17% ad val.	44¢ per lb. + 55% ad val.
346.56	00	Of silk.....	Sq. yd..	11.5% ad val.	70% ad val.
346.60		Of man-made fibers.....		15¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.
	40	Velvets.....	Sq. yd.v		
	60	Other.....	Lb.		
			Sq. yd.v		
			Lb.		
346.65	00	Other.....	Sq. yd..	12% ad val.	40% ad val.
		Tufted fabrics, in which the pile or tuft was inserted or knotted into a pre-existing base, with the pile or tuft covering the entire surface, whether the pile or tuft is wholly or partly cut or is not cut:			
346.70	00	Of cotton.....	Sq. yd.v	21% ad val.	50% ad val.
			Lb.		
346.80	00	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Sq. yd..	8% ad val.	50% ad val.
346.82	00	Of wool.....	Sq. yd.v	33¢ per lb. + 17% ad val.	44¢ per lb. + 55% ad val.
			Lb.		
346.86	00	Of silk.....	Sq. yd..	11.5% ad val.	70% ad val.
346.90	00	Of man-made fibers.....	Sq. yd.v	10.5¢ per lb. + 17% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.
			Lb.		
346.95	00	Other.....	Sq. yd..	12% ad val.	40% ad val.
		Narrow fabrics:			
		Of vegetable fibers:			
347.10	00	Pile ribbons, of cotton.....	Lb.....	22% ad val.	62.5% ad val.
		Seamless tubings, except wicking:			
347.15	00	Of cotton.....	Lb.....	22% ad val.	35% ad val.
347.20	00	Other.....	Lb.....	9.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
347.25		Wicking.....		12% ad val.	30% ad val.
	20	Of cotton.....	Lb.		
	40	Other.....	Lb.		
347.30	00	Webbing, of jute.....	Lb.....	19.5% ad val.	35% ad val.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1970)

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347.33 - 349.25

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
		Narrow fabrics (con.):			
		Of vegetable fibers (con.):			
		Other:			
347.33		Of cotton.....	Lb.....	14.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
	20	Typewriter and machine ribbons.....	Lb.		
	40	Zipper tapes.....	Lb.		
	80	Other.....	Lb.		
347.35	00	Other.....	Lb.....	9.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
347.40	00	Of wool.....	Lb.....	37.5¢ per lb. + 14% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.
		Of silk:			
347.45	00	Pile ribbons.....	Lb.....	11.5% ad val.	60% ad val.
347.50	00	Other.....	Lb.....	10% ad val.	65% ad val.
		Of man-made fibers:			
		Ribbons:			
347.55	00	Pile.....	Lb.....	15¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.
347.60		Other.....	Lb.....	17¢ per lb. + 14% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 70% ad val.
	20	Typewriter and machine ribbons.....	Lb.		
	40	Other.....	Lb.		
347.65	00	Seamless tubings.....	Lb.....	17.5¢ per lb. + 15.5% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 70% ad val.
		Other:			
		Of glass:			
347.68	00	Not colored.....	Lb.....	14.5% ad val.	50% ad val.
347.69	00	Colored.....	Lb.....	21% ad val.	60% ad val.
347.70	00	Other.....	Lb.....	17.5¢ per lb. + 13% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 70% ad val.
347.72	00	Of metalized yarns.....	Lb.....	8% ad val.	45% ad val.
347.75	00	Other.....	Lb.....	12% ad val.	40% ad val.
348.00		Brims not suitable for making or ornamenting headwear:			
		Tubular braids with a nonelastic core:			
	10	Of cotton.....	Lb.	21% ad val.	60% ad val.
	30	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Lb.		
	40	Of wool.....	Lb.		
	50	Of silk.....	Lb.		
	60	Of man-made fibers.....	Lb.		
	80	Other.....	Lb.		
348.03		Other.....	Lb.....	25.5% ad val.	90% ad val.
	10	Of cotton.....	Lb.		
	30	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Lb.		
	40	Of wool.....	Lb.		
	50	Of silk.....	Lb.		
	60	Of man-made fibers.....	Lb.		
	80	Other.....	Lb.		
349.10		Elastic yarns, cordage, braids, and fabrics:			
		Yarns and cordage, and tubular braids with a rubber core:			
		Of cotton.....	Lb.....	21% ad val.	40% ad val.
	10	Yarns and cordage.....	Lb.		
	70	Other.....	Lb.		
		Other:			
	10	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Lb.		
	30	Of wool.....	Lb.		
	50	Of silk.....	Lb.		
	60	Of man-made fibers.....	Lb.		
	80	Other.....	Lb.		
		Fabrics, not braided:			
349.13	00	Of cotton.....	Lb.....	40% ad val.	60% ad val.
349.75		Other.....	Lb.....	17% ad val.	60% ad val.
	10	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	Lb.		
	30	Of wool.....	Lb.		
	50	Of silk.....	Lb.		
	60	Of man-made fibers.....	Lb.		
	80	Other.....	Lb.		

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1970)

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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. Surfix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		<p>Subpart C. - Wadding, Felts, and Articles Thereof; Articles of Wadding and Felt; Fish Nets; Machine Clothing; Other Special Fabrics</p> <p><u>Subpart C headnotes:</u></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 4B 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 suits, and articles thereof (see part 13A of schedule 3); 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 surface 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 melted 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 material (255.65-255.69), cover products weighing not over 44 ounces per square yard without regard to the relative quantities of the textile fibers and the rubber or plastics material, but do not cover products weighing over 44 ounces per square yard unless they contain more than 50 percent by weight of textile fibers.</p> <p>Wool, wadding, batting, and nonwoven fabrics, including felts and bonded fabrics, and articles not specially provided for of any one or combination of these products, all the foregoing, of textile materials, whether or not coated or filled, of vegetable fibers:</p>			
355.02	00	Cotton	lb.	17% ad val.	20% ad val.
355.04	00	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton	lb.	20% ad val.	20% ad val.

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

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357.20 - 357.96

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
357.20	00	Woven billiard cloths, green, wholly of wool, weighing over 11 but not over 15 ounces per square yard.....	Sq. yd. v lb.	37.5¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 60% ad val.
		Woven belting cloths, wholly of silk, wholly of man-made fibers, or wholly of silk and man-made fibers. Of silk:			
357.25	00	Wholly of silk, imported to be used for milking purposes, and marked so as to be fit only for such purposes.....	Sq. yd. v lb.	Free	Free
357.30	00	Other.....	Sq. yd. v lb.	2½% ad val.	5½% ad val.
357.35	00	Other.....	Sq. yd. v lb.	17¢ per lb. + 15.5% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 60% ad val.
		Woven fabrics, wholly of silk, wholly of man-made fibers, or wholly of silk and man-made fibers, chiefly used for stenciling purposes in screen-process printing: Of silk.....	Sq. yd. v lb.	2½% ad val.	60% ad val.
357.40	00	Other.....	Sq. yd. v lb.	17¢ per lb. + 15.5% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 60% ad val.
357.50		Textile fabrics with tucks in parallel rows formed in the weaving or the knitting process or by folding and sewing.....		29.5% ad val., but not less than the rate which would apply to such fabrics without tucks	90% ad val., but not less than the rate which would apply to such fabrics without tucks
	10	Of cotton.....	lb.		
	30	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	lb.		
	40	Of wool.....	lb.		
	50	Of silk.....	lb.		
	60	Of man-made fibers.....	lb.		
	80	Other.....	lb.		
357.70		Edgings, insertings, gileuses, fringes, and other trimmings, all the foregoing (except fabrics in the piece described in subpart A or B of this part), whether in the piece or otherwise, of textile materials.....		29.5% ad val.	90% ad val.
	10	Of cotton.....	lb.		
	30	Of vegetable fibers, except cotton.....	lb.		
	40	Of wool.....	lb.		
	50	Of silk.....	lb.		
	60	Of man-made fibers.....	lb.		
	80	Other.....	lb.		
357.80		Textile fabrics for use in pneumatic tires.....		17% ad val.	25% ad val.
	10	Of cotton.....	lb.		
	30	Of man-made fibers.....	lb.		
	80	Other.....	lb.		
		Hose suitable for conducting gases or liquids, with or without attached fittings:			
357.90	00	Of vegetable fibers (exclusive of fittings).....	lb.	13.5¢ per lb. + 10.5% ad val.	19.5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
357.91	00	If Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment (see heading 2, part 08, schedule 6).....	lb.	Free	
357.95		Of other textile materials (exclusive of fittings).....		17.5¢ per lb. + 15.5% ad val.	45¢ per lb. + 70% ad val.
	80	Of man-made fibers.....	lb.		
	90	Other.....	lb.		
357.96	00	If Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment (see heading 2, part 08, schedule 6).....	lb.	Free	

APPENDIX A
TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1970)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1
Schedule 3,
Part 4

Staged Rates

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

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
345.10	30% ad val.	29% ad val.	28% ad val.	27% ad val.	26% ad val.	25% ad val.
345.35	27.5% ad val.	24.5% ad val.	22% ad val.	19% ad val.	16% ad val.	13.5% ad val.
345.60	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
346.05	30% ad val.	28.5% ad val.	27% ad val.	25.5% ad val.	24% ad val.	23% ad val.
346.10	50% ad val.	47.5% ad val.	45% ad val.	42.5% ad val.	40% ad val.	38% ad val.
346.30	22.5¢ per lb.	21¢ per lb.	20¢ per lb.	19¢ per lb.	18¢ per lb.	17¢ per lb.
346.32	20% ad val.	19% ad val.	18% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	15% ad val.
346.35	35% ad val.	34% ad val.	33% ad val.	32% ad val.	31% ad val.	30% ad val.
346.40	25% ad val.	23% ad val.	22% ad val.	20% ad val.	19% ad val.	17.5% ad val.
346.45	20% ad val.	19% ad val.	18% ad val.	17% ad val.	16% ad val.	15% ad val.
346.50	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
346.52	33¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.	33¢ per lb. + 22% ad val.	33¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.	33¢ per lb. + 17% ad val.	33¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.	33¢ per lb. + 12.5% ad val.
346.56	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
346.65	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
346.70	25% ad val.	23.5% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	21% ad val.	20% ad val.	19% ad val.
346.80	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
346.82	33¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.	33¢ per lb. + 22% ad val.	33¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.	33¢ per lb. + 17% ad val.	33¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.	33¢ per lb. + 12.5% ad val.
346.86	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
346.90	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.
346.95	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
347.10	25% ad val.	24% ad val.	23% ad val.	22% ad val.	21% ad val.	20% ad val.
347.15	25% ad val.	24% ad val.	23% ad val.	22% ad val.	21% ad val.	20% ad val.
347.20	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.
347.25	15% ad val.	14% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.
347.30	28% ad val.	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	19.5% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	14% ad val.
347.33	17.5% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	13.3% ad val.
347.35	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.
347.40	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.
347.45	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
347.50	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
347.55	15¢ per lb. + 22% ad val.	15¢ per lb. + 19.5% ad val.	15¢ per lb. + 17.5% ad val.	15¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.	15¢ per lb. + 13% ad val.	15¢ per lb. + 11% ad val.
347.60	25¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.	22¢ per lb. + 18% ad val.	20¢ per lb. + 16% ad val.	17¢ per lb. + 14% ad val.	15¢ per lb. + 12% ad val.	12¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.
347.65	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¢ per lb. + 11.25% ad val.
347.68	21% ad val.	18.5% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	14.5% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	10.5% ad val.
347.69	30% ad val.	27% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	18% ad val.	15% ad val.
347.70	25¢ per lb. + 19% ad val.	22¢ per lb. + 17% ad val.	20¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.	17.5¢ per lb. + 13% ad val.	15¢ per lb. + 11% ad val.	12¢ per lb. + 9.5% ad val.
347.72	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
347.75	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
348.00	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
348.05	42.5% ad val.	38% ad val.	34% ad val.	29% ad val.	25% ad val.	21% ad val.
349.10	30% ad val.	27% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	18% ad val.	15% ad val.
349.25	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	32% ad val.	28% ad val.	24% ad val.	20% ad val.
349.30	42.5% ad val.	38% ad val.	34% ad val.	29% ad val.	25% ad val.	21% ad val.
350.00	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
351.05	50% ad val.	47.5% ad val.	45% ad val.	42.5% ad val.	40% ad val.	38% ad val.

A P P E N D I X B

Value of U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS
items included in the individual summaries
of this volume, total and from the 3 princi-
pal suppliers, 1969

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, 1969

(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)

Summary title and page; TSUS item	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount	Per-	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
	in 1969	cent change from 1968						
Woven fabrics, wholly or in chief value of cotton, except specialty fabrics (p. 3)								
319.01	13	-7	Mexico	10	India	3	-	-
319.03	12	+1,100	India	11	France	1/	U.K.	-
319.05	15	2/	India	14	Japan	1	-	-
319.07	3	+200	India	3	-	-	-	-
319.21	17	+55	Japan	15	Switzerland	2	-	-
319.23	524	-1	Japan	385	Switzerland	123	Italy	11
319.25	168	+9	Japan	106	Switzerland	40	Netherlands	22
319.27	8	+100	Japan	8	-	-	-	-
319.29	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-
320.--	75,753	+14	Hong Kong	26,524	India	11,195	Pakistan	8,561
321.--	3,311	+12	Japan	778	India	733	Pakistan	517
322.--	29,302	+29	Japan	16,702	W. Germany	2,236	U.K.	1,749
323.--	8,580	+45	Japan	4,623	Hong Kong	2,186	India	910
324.--	1,575	+4	Japan	982	Malaysia	225	France	147
325.--	17,708	-4	Japan	11,660	Italy	1,064	Portugal	805
326.--	1,681	+38	Hong Kong	1,601	Japan	74	Taiwan	3
327.--	17	-32	Japan	6	Uganda	5	W. Germany	3
328.--	580	-25	Japan	229	France	93	U.K.	70
329.--	432	+25	Japan	432	-	-	-	-
330.--	425	+115	Japan	382	Switzerland	43	-	-
331.--	6,816	+37	Japan	4,050	Belgium	1,417	Italy	577
Woven fabrics, in chief value of cotton, containing fibers other than, or in addition to, silk or manmade fibers (p. 27)								
332.10	140	+83	France	29	Japan	26	Italy	-22
332.40	9,256	+93	Italy	6,978	Japan	2,119	Belgium	77
Woven fabrics, wholly of jute, other than specialty fabrics (p. 33)								
335.40	204,308	+13	India	160,283	Pakistan	37,395	Portugal	2,752
335.50	320	-36	India	219	U.K.	63	Netherlands	24
Woven fabrics, of vegetable fibers (except of cotton and those wholly of jute) (p. 41)								
335.55	5	2/	U.K.	5	-	-	-	-
335.60	71	+222	Japan	38	Italy	22	Belgium	12
335.80	1,112	-12	U.K.	663	Belgium	198	Japan	81
335.90	22,310	-11	Belgium	8,524	U.K.	5,654	Poland	2,516
Woven fabrics of wool, including certain billiard cloth (p. 49)								
336.10	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-
336.15	1,864	-13	U.K.	1,741	Ireland	102	W. Germany	7
336.20	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-
336.25	38	-47	Switzerland	26	Ireland	11	France	1
336.30	3	+258	U.K.	3	-	-	-	-
336.35	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-
336.40	2	2/	U.K.	1	Switzerland	1	-	-
336.50	718	+864	Italy	702	U.K.	7	France	3
336.55	1,564	+16	Italy	773	U.K.	560	Uruguay	73
336.60	89,858	-14	Japan	63,140	U.K.	13,975	Italy	3,884
357.20	32	+7	Belgium	27	Switzerland	4	U.K.	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Value of U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS items included in the individual summaries
of this volume, total and from the 3 principal suppliers, 1969

(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)

Summary title and page; TSUS item	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount	Per-	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
	in 1969	cent change from 1968						
Woven fabrics, of silk (p. 63)								
337.10	171	-21	Japan	168	Italy	2	India	1
337.20	15,267	+6	Japan	5,522	Italy	5,182	Switzerland	1,872
337.30	4	-66	Italy	3	W. Germany	1	Korea Rep.	1
337.40	5,583	+9	Italy	3,151	Switzerland	1,160	W. Germany	735
337.50	1,914	-63	Italy	991	Japan	667	U.K.	164
337.55	25	-27	France	17	Spain	3	U.K.	2
337.60	2	2/	W. Germany	1	Italy	1	-	-
337.70	4,018	-14	Japan	3,276	Korea Rep.	315	Italy	227
337.80	8	-56	Japan	5	Switzerland	1	Italy	1
337.90	1,069	+5	Japan	529	Italy	237	Korea Rep.	202
Woven fabrics, of manmade fibers (p. 73)								
338.10	51	+435	Italy	22	Austria	17	Norway	6
338.15	13,052	+114	Japan	10,260	Switzerland	1,095	Spain	477
338.25	17	-91	France	9	Canada	6	W. Germany	1
338.27	2	-89	Canada	1	W. Germany	1	-	-
338.30	82,313	+18	Japan	57,934	W. Germany	5,291	Italy	5,278
Woven fabrics, not of vegetable, wool, silk, or manmade fibers (p. 87)								
339.05	1	-77	Italy	1/	Japan	1/	-	-
339.10	696	-59	Italy	611	Japan	47	France	23
Knit fabrics, other than specialty fabrics (p. 93)								
345.10	476	-49	Italy	388	W. Germany	46	U.K.	11
345.30	3,300	-18	Ireland	2,454	France	250	Belgium	161
345.35	52	+16	Italy	23	Switzerland	13	W. Germany	11
345.50	18,542	+43	Japan	8,276	U.K.	3,094	Italy	2,000
345.60	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pile fabrics, other than specialty fabrics (p. 101)								
346.05	190	-4	W. Germany	144	Italy	21	Netherlands	8
346.10	50	+92	Italy	27	Hungary	12	France	3
346.15	1,120	+21	Japan	967	Korea Rep.	98	Taiwan	36
346.20	416	-64	Korea Rep.	218	Japan	132	Poland	37
346.22	1,544	+151	Japan	1,181	Italy	215	W. Germany	130
346.24	2,668	+34	Italy	2,188	Japan	290	W. Germany	186
346.30	102	-31	Taiwan	66	Hong Kong	17	Brazil	16
346.32	59	+129	Netherlands	39	Hong Kong	4	India	4
346.35	4,240	+30	Belgium	2,427	W. Germany	1,012	Japan	280
346.40	12	-43	U.K.	11	Italy	1	W. Germany	1/
346.45	51	+551	W. Germany	34	Belgium	11	France	5
346.50	1,694	4/	Belgium	1,368	Japan	181	France	89
346.52	162	+39	France	60	Belgium	28	U.K.	26
346.56	310	+9	Italy	158	France	94	Japan	39
346.60	13,547	+139	Belgium	8,711	Japan	1,808	France	1,333
346.65	20	+4,750	Belgium	20	Japan	1/	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Value of U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS items included in the individual summaries of this volume, total and from the 3 principal suppliers, 1969

(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)

Summary title and page; TSUS item	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount in 1969	Per-cent change from 1968	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value

Tufted fabrics (p. 111)

346.70	1/	2/	Canada	1/	-	-	-	-
346.80	2	+81	Belgium	2	Norway	1	-	-
346.82	2	2/	W. Germany	2	-	-	-	-
346.86	5/	5/	-	-	-	-	-	-
346.90	33	-1	Canada	24	Belgium	8	France	1
346.95	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-

Narrow fabrics (p. 115)

347.10	7	2/	W. Germany	7	-	-	-	-
347.15	97	-50	Italy	35	W. Germany	28	Netherlands	17
347.20	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-
347.25	38	+52	U.K.	33	W. Germany	2	Japan	2
347.30	733	+5	India	656	Pakistan	76	Netherlands	1
347.33	4,006	+34	Hong Kong	1,594	W. Germany	1,066	Japan	1,012
347.35	3	-80	Switzerland	2	U.K.	1	-	-
347.40	17	+26	U.K.	8	W. Germany	3	Poland	2
347.45	40	+132	Switzerland	38	France	2	-	-
347.50	271	-8	Japan	240	Switzerland	18	France	11
347.55	1,957	+6	Switzerland	1,077	France	373	Italy	328
347.60	1,276	+54	Japan	614	Switzerland	204	France	181
347.65	13	-45	France	7	W. Germany	3	Japan	2
347.68	1	-10	W. Germany	1	-	-	-	-
347.69	3/	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-
347.70	166	-9	Japan	79	Canada	29	France	28
347.72	14	+66	W. Germany	8	France	5	Japan	1/
347.75	2	2/	Austria	1	W. Germany	1	-	-

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ No imports reported in 1968.

3/ No imports reported in 1968 or 1969.

4/ Less than 0.5 percent.

5/ No imports reported in 1969.

APPENDIX C

LONG-TERM ARRANGEMENT REGARDING INTERNATIONAL
TRADE IN COTTON TEXTILES

Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International
Trade in Cotton Textiles

Section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended, authorizes the President, whenever he determines it to be appropriate to negotiate with representatives of foreign governments in an effort to obtain agreements limiting the export from such countries and the importation into the United States of any agricultural commodity or product manufactured therefrom or textile or textile product. He is authorized to issue regulations governing the entry or withdrawal from warehouse of any such commodity, product, textiles, or textile products to carry out any such agreement. In addition, if a multilateral agreement exists among countries accounting for a significant part of world trade in the articles concerned, the President may also issue regulations controlling trade in products of countries not parties to the agreement.

Pursuant to this authority imports of cotton manufactures have been subject to restraint since 1962 under the provisions of the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA), negotiated under the sponsorship of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The LTA is a multilateral agreement among some 30 nations having a substantial interest in international trade in cotton textiles. Prior to inception of the LTA, Japan had (since 1957) voluntarily controlled its exports to the United States of a wide range of cotton textile items, and Italy had controlled its exports of cotton velveteen to the United States. However, shipments of cotton textiles to the United States were neither comprehensively nor equitably controlled by these early efforts. The overall purpose of the LTA was to guarantee to all textile-producing nations a share of the markets of the major importing nations, including the United States, without disrupting the market for any particular category of products.

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."

An initial short-term arrangement (STA) controlled cotton textile trade from October 1, 1961, through September 30, 1962. The LTA became effective on October 1, 1962, initially for a period of 5 years; it has been extended twice, first in 1967 and again in 1970, each time for 3 additional years. Under the LTA, countries experiencing domestic market disruption resulting from cotton textile imports can control the level of such imports by implementing the provisions of article 3 of the LTA. An importing country can request an exporting country to limit shipments of the cotton textiles which are causing disruption in the requesting country. If the exporting country does not accede to the request within 60 days, the importing country can then impose an import quota on the specified products. A quota cannot be less than the level determined by procedures specified in the agreement; annual increases in the quota (usually 5 percent) are provided for if the restraints remain in force for additional 12-month periods. Exports of participating countries cannot be restrained more severely than exports of nonparticipants.

Article 4 of the LTA permits mutually acceptable bilateral trade agreements which regulate cotton textile trade on terms not inconsistent with the basic objectives of the LTA. During the existence of the LTA, there has been a shift in emphasis away from the use of article 3 restraint actions on the part of the United States and toward an increased use of bilateral trade agreements. For example, in the first 12 months of the LTA (October 1, 1962, through September 30, 1963) the United States invoked the article 3 unilateral restraint provisions 115 times, while only four bilateral agreements involving the United States were in effect. During the second year of the LTA (October 1, 1963, through September 30, 1964), the number of article 3 restraints decreased to 67, while bilateral agreements involving the United States effective at the close of the year increased to 13. Since then there have been fewer restrictions under the provisions of article 3 while bilateral cotton textile agreements involving the United States had come into effect with 24 governments by 1970. (See table 1). Imports of cotton textiles from all of these countries accounted for over 80 percent of total imports of such products during 1969.

In the administration of the LTA, imported cotton textiles have been classified under 64 separate categories. Table 2 lists these categories together with the imports for each category during the STA year and each LTA year as compared with the level for fiscal year 1961. Table 3 shows total imports of cotton textile items for calendar years 1960 through 1969. Despite the restraints of the LTA, imports of cotton textiles increased from 1.1 billion equivalent square yards during 1960 to a peak level of 1.8 billion during 1966, an increase of 64 percent. They declined to 1.5 billion square yards in 1967, but increased again to 1.6 and 1.7 billion square yards during 1968 and 1969 respectively. The average of U.S. imports of cotton products during the 1966-69 period was almost 600 million square yards above the level of imports during 1960.

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The increase in imports from 1965 to 1966 resulted in part from the critical domestic supply situation prevailing in the period of the Vietnam buildup, and the necessity for military procurement. ^{1/} During 1967 the decline in imports reflected sharp reductions in imports of cotton yarn, particularly from Mexico, Brazil, and Portugal; in 1968 and 1969, total imports again increased due to larger shipments of cotton textiles from Italy, Hong Kong, India, and Japan.

Nine countries--Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, India, Pakistan, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, and Singapore--accounted for 87 percent of the increase in cotton textile imports during the 1966-69 period above the level of 1960. The average of imports during 1966-69 from each of these countries ranged from 31.4 to 120.7 million square yards above the level of imports from each during 1960. Japan and Hong Kong have been the largest sources of imported cotton products in recent years--together accounting for 47 percent of such imports during the 1966-69 period and 35 percent of the increase during that period over 1960. Because these two countries have been consistently large suppliers since 1960, however, recent imports from them as a percent of the level of each during 1960 was not as great as the comparable percentages for a number of other countries.

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

Table 1.--Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA): Status of quantitative limitations on U.S. import trade, as of February 1, 1970

Type of limitation	Country of origin	LTA categories involved ^{1/}	Current limitations on import trade		Limitation controlled by-- ²
			12-month period beginning--	Aggregate quantity (million equivalent square yards)	
Controls under authority of Article 3 of LTA.	Argentina-----	-----	July 19, 1969	.6	U.S.
Controls under authority of Article 3 of LTA.	Brazil-----	1, 2, 3, 4	Dec. 16, 1969	32.0	U.S.
		3/ 26	Oct. 31, 1969	2.3	
		4/ 26	June 9, 1969	1.7	
		31	Mar. 27, 1969	.5	
		64	-----do-----	.4	
Controls under authority of Article 3 of LTA.	Honduras-----	61	Oct. 31, 1969	.1	U.S.
Controls under authority of Article 3 of LTA.	Hungary-----	19	Apr. 1, 1969	.5	U.S.
		3/ 26	Mar. 25, 1969	.3	
Controls under authority of Article 3 of LTA.	Malaysia-----	45	Aug. 30, 1969	2.0	U.S.
		19, 3/ 26, 60	Dec. 27, 1969	5.7	
		46	Oct. 22, 1969	.5	
		50	Mar. 21, 1969	.1	
		51	Nov. 18, 1969	.2	
		22	May 24, 1969	.2	
		3/ 26	Oct. 10, 1969	1.7	
		49, 59	Feb. 28, 1969	.9	
Controls under authority of Article 3 of LTA.	Siam-----	53	July 30, 1969	.4	U.S.
		34	Aug. 14, 1969	1.0	
		49	Jan. 9, 1970	.4	
Controls under authority of Article 3 of LTA.	Trinidad and Tobago-----	63	Oct. 31, 1969	.9	U.S.
		52	Dec. 24, 1969	.3	
Bilateral agreements under authority of Article 4 of LTA: ^{5/}	Colombia-----	All.	Dec. 29, 1969	.3	U.S.
		1	-----	-----	
2nd year of 3-year agreement	Colombia-----	All.	July 1, 1969	5/ 33.1	Colombia and U.S.
1st year of 2-year agreement	Costa Rica-----	All.	Oct. 1, 1969	3.0	Costa Rica.
Do-----	Czechoslovakia-----	All.	May 1, 1969	2.5	Czechoslovakia and U.S.
2nd year of 3½-yr. agreement	Greece-----	All.	July 1, 1969	9.2	Greece.
5th year of 5-year agreement	Hong Kong-----	All.	Oct. 1, 1969	409.4	Hong Kong.
4th year of 4-year agreement	India-----	All. ^{7/}	-----do-----	97.2	India.
Do-----	Israel-----	All.	-----do-----	5/ 25.4	Israel.
5th year of 5-year agreement	Italy-----	7	Jan. 1, 1970	2.1	Italy.
4th year of 4-year agreement	Jamaica-----	All.	Oct. 1, 1969	24.6	Jamaica and U.S.
3rd year of 3-year agreement	Japan-----	All. ^{8/}	Jan. 1, 1970	411.3	Japan.
4th year of 4-year agreement	Korea-----	All.	-----do-----	38.7	Korea and U.S.
Do-----	Malta-----	All.	-----do-----	14.7	Malta and U.S.
3rd year of 4-year agreement	Mexico-----	All.	May 1, 1969	82.7	U.S.
3rd year of 3½-year agreement ^{9/}	Nansei-Nanpo Islands-----	All.	July 1, 1969	13.9	Nansei-Nanpo Islands.
4th year of 4-year agreement	Pakistan-----	All.	-----do-----	75.2	Pakistan and U.S.
3rd year of 3-year agreement	Philippines-----	All.	Jan. 1, 1970	54.6	Philippines and U.S.
Do-----	Poland-----	All.	Mar. 1, 1969	5.5	Poland and U.S.
4th year of 4-year agreement	Portugal-----	All.	Jan. 1, 1970	120.2	Portugal and U.S.
Do-----	Rep. of China (Taiwan)-----	All.	-----do-----	74.8	Rep. of China (Taiwan).
3rd year of 3-year agreement	Singapore-----	All.	-----do-----	39.7	Singapore.
4th year of 4-year agreement	Spain-----	All.	-----do-----	44.5	Spain.
6th year of 6-year agreement	Turkey-----	All.	July 1, 1969	3.5	Turkey.
Annual extension ^{10/}	United Arab Republic-----	All.	Oct. 1, 1969	51.0	United Arab Republic.
3rd year of 3-year agreement	Yugoslavia-----	All.	Jan. 1, 1970	20.7	Yugoslavia and U.S.

^{1/} Import data for textiles wholly of or in chief value of cotton have been grouped into 64 categories of products. These categories are used by the United States in administering the provisions of the LTA and in reporting trade activity in each group. 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 February 1, 1970. In those cases where an aggregate limitation applies to all categories from a country, smaller limitations apply to each category.

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

^{3/} Not including duck.

^{4/} Duck only.

^{5/} Many of the bilateral agreements for countries listed superseded numerous restraints under art. 3 of the LTA. The aggregate quantities shown for each country during the current period have been increased (usually by 5 percent per 12-month period) above the limitations imposed during the first agreement year and, except for the United Arab Republic (see footnote 10), are authorized further annual increases until each agreement is terminated or expires.

^{6/} Limitation reflects a downward adjustment to allow for previous overshipments.

^{7/} Certain hand-loomed fabrics produced by the Indian cottage industry are exempted.

^{8/} Not all items in all 64 categories are under restriction.

^{9/} Agreement expires Sept. 30, 1970.

^{10/} Bilateral agreement expired Sept. 30, 1967; level shown is for the 12-month period beginning Oct. 1, 1969, and is based on the level of restraint during the final year of the agreement.

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

Table 2.--Textiles, wholly or in chief value of cotton: U.S. general imports, by category, 1/ July 1, 1960 through June 30, 1961; October 1, 1961 through September 30, 1969

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(In thousands of units of quantity)											
Category No.	Description	Unit of quantity	Year ending June 30, 1961 (Base year)	Year ending September 30--							
				1962 (STA year)	1963 (1st LTA year)	1964 (2nd LTA year)	1965 (3rd LTA year)	1966 (4th LTA year)	1967 (5th LTA year)	1968 (6th LTA year)	1969 (7th LTA year)
1	Cotton yarn, carded, singles, not ornamented, etc.	Pounds	8,700	20,459	18,064	16,652	13,178	50,102	31,998	35,600	21,126
2	Cotton yarn, plied, carded, not ornamented, etc.	--do--	1,113	1,680	2,298	1,096	766	7,264	5,856	5,726	4,694
3	Cotton yarn, singles, combed, not ornamented, etc.	--do--	2,350	5,200	2,583	1,526	804	17,282	9,622	8,214	2,811
4	Cotton yarn, plied, combed, not ornamented, etc.	--do--	216	883	438	429	327	3,770	1,837	1,655	330
5	Ginghams, carded yarn	Sq. yds.	17,353	31,990	21,348	17,879	35,249	30,697	13,630	25,099	19,864
6	Ginghams, combed yarn	--do--	35,277	42,584	35,606	25,777	28,031	35,389	22,008	18,734	11,930
7	Velveteens	--do--	5,068	5,092	4,463	5,445	4,710	4,923	4,958	4,668	4,920
8	Corduroy	--do--	50	74	188	237	324	446	643	231	172
9	Sheeting, carded yarn	--do--	100,668	147,228	170,062	132,551	142,955	153,119	215,409	210,985	201,137
10	Sheeting, combed yarn	--do--	2,309	818	132	241	5,285	1,328	536	352	
11	Lawns, carded yarn	--do--	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	198	105	79	358
12	Lawns, combed yarn	--do--	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	1,608	520	344	1,123
13	Voiles, carded yarn	--do--	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	3	517	89	85
14	Voiles, combed yarn	--do--	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	6,020	1,755	832	134
15	Poplin and broadcloth, carded yarn	--do--	12,633	20,199	11,226	9,258	13,553	29,537	18,244	8,035	14,104
16	Poplin and broadcloth, combed yarn	--do--	6,136	24,026	12,324	13,873	18,741	19,866	12,530	13,346	21,958
17	Typewriter-ribbon cloth	--do--	2,203	3,248	2,678	1,071	1,186	1,423	1,494	1,418	1,915
18	Print cloth type shirting, 80x80 type, carded yarn	--do--	333	631	2,100	8,873	15,128	12,714	8,708	10,793	9,980
19	Print cloth type shirting, other than 80x80 type, carded yarn	--do--	201	4,259	12,458	13,076	36,292	43,076	18,563	10,009	41,132
20	Shirting, carded yarn	--do--	414	3,241	2,524	738	786	1,134	1,558	2,867	5,501
21	Shirting, combed yarn	--do--	2,672	5,951	4,779	3,097	822	810	1,042	1,778	5,181
22	Twill and sateen, carded yarn	--do--	19,114	27,139	42,605	37,330	57,198	59,562	83,352	69,896	71,618
23	Twill and sateen, combed yarn	--do--	2,367	3,804	3,175	4,714	5,265	14,120	22,838	12,477	10,413
24	Yarn-dyed fabrics, except ginghams, carded yarn	--do--	17,347	14,093	34,220	23,703	49,287	21,156	9,014	13,260	6,341
25	Yarn-dyed fabrics, except ginghams, combed yarn	--do--	7,179	8,551	8,960	7,112	5,829	8,599	3,436	3,634	2,048
26	Fabrics, n.e.s., carded yarn	--do--	89,964	89,325	112,370	90,942	124,966	162,064	194,549	165,600	219,075
27	Fabrics, n.e.s., combed yarn	--do--	15,766	13,325	8,581	11,723	12,122	2,591	20,241	22,695	28,882
28	Pillowcases, plain, carded yarn	Number	3,195	8,335	4,812	4,811	8,129	11,277	10,962	9,374	9,663
29	Pillowcases, plain, combed yarn	--do--	1,205	293	75	355	1,148	1,382	711	785	1,520
30	Dish towels	--do--	5,667	7,978	4,569	5,143	7,215	7,087	3,235	6,434	6,471
31	Towels, other than dish towels	--do--	27,103	54,562	40,267	51,994	61,910	74,497	84,015	98,323	104,378
32	Handkerchiefs	Dozens	6,374	6,723	6,405	6,440	5,569	6,872	5,770	4,896	4,472
33	Table damasks and manufactures of	Pounds	4,059	3,741	3,174	2,916	3,405	3,273	2,602	1,688	2,318
34	Sheets, carded yarn	Number	550	3,805	2,596	3,249	3,880	6,735	7,978	6,434	5,691
35	Sheets, combed yarn	--do--	648	181	148	259	348	340	680	276	710
36	Bedspreads	--do--	958	1,028	806	816	706	888	1,266	1,548	1,769
37	Braided and woven elastics	Pounds	77	108	143	128	148	283	223	362	373
38	Fishing nets	--do--	428	230	259	137	125	89	100	102	68
39	Gloves and mittens	Doz. pr.	1,134	996	914	762	553	657	688	1,107	1,153
40	Hose and half hose	--do--	106	85	64	40	36	30	21	12	12
41	Men's and boys' all white T. shirts, knit or crocheted	Dozens	345	347	312	435	531	456	481	780	716
42	Other T. shirts	--do--	443	291	536	525	549	586	820	771	739
43	Knitshirts, other than T. shirts and sweatshirts (including infants)	--do--	1,041	1,203	1,384	1,109	1,512	2,290	2,052	1,583	2,018
44	Sweaters and cardigans	--do--	75	64	66	109	182	176	170	210	187
45	Men's and boys' shirts, dress, not knit or crocheted	--do--	532	784	976	1,176	1,313	1,412	768	926	1,117
46	Men's and boys' shirts, sport, not knit or crocheted	--do--	1,528	1,714	2,212	2,110	2,090	2,665	2,090	2,189	2,241
47	Men's and boys' shirts, work, not knit or crocheted	--do--	13	36	73	78	43	30	52	101	120
48	Raincoats, 3/4 length or over	--do--	92	174	106	84	116	134	144	200	216
49	All other coats	--do--	101	103	170	185	194	370	687	886	761
50	Men's and boys' trousers, slacks, and shorts (outer), not knit or crocheted	--do--	1,009	1,675	1,571	1,422	1,507	1,569	1,823	2,248	2,259

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table 2.--Textiles, wholly or in chief value of cotton: U.S. general imports, by category, 1/ July 1, 1960 through June 30, 1961; October 1, 1961 through September 30, 1969--Continued

(In thousands of units of quantity)											
Category No.	Description	Unit of quantity	Year ending June 30, 1961	Year ending September 30--							
			(Base year)	1962 (STA year)	1963 (1st LTA year)	1964 (2nd LTA year)	1965 (3rd LTA year)	1966 (4th LTA year)	1967 (5th LTA year)	1968 (6th LTA year)	1969 (7th LTA year)
51	Women's, misses', and children's trousers, slacks, shorts (outer), not knit or crocheted-----	Dozens	2,000	3,500	3,987	3,680	3,484	3,832	3,212	3,909	4,120
52	Blouses, and blouses combined with skirts, trousers, or shorts-----	do-----	2,617	3,456	3,257	3,571	3,955	3,892	2,259	2,176	2,318
53	Women's, misses', children's, and infants' dresses (including nurses' and other uniform dresses), not knit or crocheted-----	do-----	239	350	485	551	543	490	608	762	637
54	Playsuits, sunsuits, washsuits, creepers, rompers, etc. (except blouse and shorts; blouse and trouser; or blouse, shorts, and skirt sets)-----	do-----	1,246	1,105	678	374	415	498	423	630	730
55	Dressing gowns, including bathrobes and beachrobes, lounging gowns, dusters, and housecoats, not knit or crocheted-----	do-----	127	110	123	143	193	204	282	291	287
56	Men's and boys' undershirts (not T. shirts)-----	do-----	10	13	10	5	10	17	25	39	37
57	Men's and boys' briefs and undershorts-----	do-----	72	132	83	194	313	412	303	483	470
58	Drawers, shorts, and briefs (except men's and boys' briefs), knit or crocheted-----	do-----	24	277	2	2	2	9	8	11	10
59	All other underwear, not knit or crocheted-----	do-----	53	21	102	80	63	55	53	51	22
60	Nightwear and pajamas-----	do-----	553	626	720	823	888	1,186	1,080	1,086	1,290
61	Brassieres and other body supporting garments-----	do-----	2,490	2,854	2,586	2,690	2,328	2,502	2,160	2,385	2,060
62	Other knitted or crocheted clothing-----	Pounds	607	1,384	1,232	918	1,042	2,551	3,776	2,184	2,339
63	Other clothing, not knit or crocheted-----	do-----	4,997	3,893	3,141	5,896	10,773	12,271	12,007	13,939	15,458
64	All other cotton textile items-----	do-----	16,708	19,956	19,010	16,717	20,869	25,629	26,021	35,118	45,623

1/ Categories used by the United States in administering the Short-Term (STA) and Long-Term (LTA) Arrangements Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles.

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, 1960-69

(In millions of equivalent square yards)										
Country of origin	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969 ^{2/}
North America:										
Canada-----	1.1	2.1	1.6	1.1	2.9	17.2	16.8	8.6	25.3	17.0
Mexico-----	3.7	3.8	9.2	5.9	6.7	14.0	152.7	84.6	54.7	58.3
Jamaica-----	5.1	8.8	13.5	16.1	15.7	15.3	16.4	16.3	12.4	12.8
Other-----	.7	.7	1.5	3.0	3.4	1.3	4.0	1.6	3.3	5.9
Total-----	10.6	15.4	25.8	26.1	28.7	47.8	189.9	111.1	95.7	94.0
South America:										
Colombia-----	-	2.8	14.5	8.7	16.1	26.0	34.3	22.2	39.7	29.2
Brazil-----	8.6	.4	.1	3.1	5.8	57.7	95.6	39.6	22.2	37.4
Other-----	3/	3/	3/	3.5	7.1	3/	1.0	1.1	2.8	.5
Total-----	8.6	3.2	14.6	15.3	29.0	83.7	130.9	62.9	64.7	67.1
Western Europe:										
Denmark-----	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.5	1.4	1.0	1.2
United Kingdom-----	13.5	10.7	11.7	11.0	11.7	13.0	14.5	14.0	18.7	19.3
Netherlands-----	6.2	5.1	5.5	5.6	3.8	4.0	12.6	5.8	4.9	5.6
Belgium-----	23.8	18.9	25.2	25.9	27.9	34.5	42.6	34.4	38.1	37.3
France-----	38.0	22.3	26.8	7.2	5.0	6.2	7.6	9.3	8.8	7.2
West Germany-----	14.7	13.2	15.0	16.4	18.4	17.4	32.1	15.8	15.9	17.9
Austria-----	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.6
Switzerland-----	11.7	8.4	9.1	5.9	5.4	8.5	13.4	10.4	7.1	5.3
Spain-----	61.2	14.0	18.7	34.1	19.4	24.0	44.4	19.5	63.0	25.1
Portugal-----	65.6	51.5	101.5	62.7	48.2	45.0	112.8	47.7	67.5	29.9
Malta-----	3/	3/	3/	3/	.2	1.7	10.8	3.8	6.6	2.8
Italy-----	19.6	18.5	19.9	14.1	14.3	13.9	19.0	22.4	51.0	61.5
Yugoslavia-----	3/	.6	14.6	16.5	15.3	8.9	13.4	13.1	13.1	16.2
Greece-----	3/	3/	4.1	7.4	2.7	2.4	18.8	6.2	7.3	1.0
Other-----	.9	.6	.6	.6	.5	3.0	3.4	2.9	2.4	3.2
Total-----	259.0	167.4	256.4	210.6	175.4	185.5	354.8	208.0	306.7	235.1
Asia and Oceania:										
Israel-----	2.1	5.1	12.3	11.7	7.7	6.9	24.8	18.4	17.6	11.4
India-----	52.7	11.5	35.5	67.4	46.0	81.7	81.9	74.9	77.7	111.5
Pakistan-----	16.1	8.0	15.3	36.1	24.0	40.6	58.7	45.1	55.7	94.8
Philippine Republic-----	38.3	40.8	44.3	41.0	38.1	36.8	41.4	34.5	25.1	21.3
South Korea-----	13.7	5.0	10.8	34.9	33.5	25.5	24.0	30.0	36.6	36.4
Hong Kong-----	289.7	183.0	269.4	257.8	264.2	293.8	354.3	355.0	401.8	413.2
Taiwan-----	23.4	22.9	84.8	35.7	46.7	52.3	61.6	68.9	70.8	60.9
Japan-----	273.3	243.0	351.2	304.8	323.6	404.2	412.0	376.7	391.6	395.7
Nansei Nanpo Islands--	9.4	4.4	8.7	14.2	8.7	11.0	9.8	10.6	12.0	12.5
Malaysia-----	-	-	-	-	1.7	1.6	24.0	22.0	8.1	14.8
Singapore-----	-	-	-	-	-	21.5	39.7	26.1	30.5	35.5
Other-----	.7	3/	.6	2.4	1.0	.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.5
Total-----	719.4	523.7	832.9	806.0	795.2	976.4	1,133.6	1,063.3	1,128.5	1,209.5
Africa:										
Tunisia-----	-	-	-	3/	-	-	-	2.2	.2	1.1
United Arab Republic--	54.9	9.9	31.6	41.7	26.5	17.8	10.8	30.3	40.5	31.8
Other-----	.5	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.5	.4	.2	.6
Total-----	55.4	10.4	31.9	42.1	26.9	18.1	11.6	32.9	40.9	33.5
Other areas	.5	.1	3.1	1.0	2.3	1.2	3.5	7.3	11.9	14.8
Grand total-----	1,053.6	720.2	1,164.7	1,101.2	1,057.5	1,312.8	1,824.3	1,435.5	1,648.4	1,654.1

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

^{2/} Preliminary.

^{3/} Less than 50,000 square yards.

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

OTHER AVAILABLE VOLUMES OF THE SUMMARIES SERIES

<i>Schedule</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Title</i>
1	1	Animals and Meats
1	2	Fish: Fresh, Chilled, Frozen, or Cured
1	3	Fish Products, Shellfish, and Shellfish Products
1	4	Dairy Products and Birds' Eggs
1	5	Live Plants and Seeds
1	6	Cereal Grains, Malts, Starches, and Animal Feeds
1	7	Vegetables and Edible Nuts
1	8	Edible Fruit
1	9	Sugar, Cocoa, Confectionery, Coffee, Tea and Spices
1	10	Beverages
1	11	Tobacco and Tobacco Products
1	12	Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils
1	13	Hides, Skins, Leather, Feathers, and Miscellaneous Articles of Animal Origin
1	14	Edible Preparations, Natural Resins, and Miscellaneous Articles of Vegetable Origin
2	1	Wood and Related Products I
2	2	Wood and Related Products II
2	3	Paper and Related Products I
2	4	Paper and Related Products II
2	5	Books and Other Printed Matter
3	2	Fibers, Yarns, Waste, and Intermediate Products of Silk, Manmade Fiber, Metalized, Paper, Certain Hair, and Yarns, N.S. P. F.
3	4	Felts, Batting, Nonwoven Fabrics, Fish Nets, Machinery Belts and Clothing, Hose, Coated Fabrics, and Other Fabrics for Special Purposes
3	5	Textile Furnishings and Apparel
3	6	Cordage, Braids, Elastic Yarns and Fabrics, Trimmings, Packing, Polishing Cloths, Sacks, Labels, Lacings, Rags, and Other Miscellaneous Textile Products
4	2	Inorganic Chemicals I
4	3	Inorganic Chemicals II
4	4	Inorganic Chemicals III
4	6	Organic Chemicals II
4	8	Flavoring Extracts and Essential Oils
4	9	Glue, Gelatin, Aromatic Substances, Toilet Preparations, Surface-Active Agents, Soaps, Dyes, and Tannins
4	10	Pigments, Inks, Paints, and Related Products
4	12	Fatty Substances, Waxes, and Miscellaneous Chemical Products