

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

**NON-KNIT COTTON HEADWEAR
GOLD STAR HAT AND CAP CO., INC.
NEW YORK, N. Y.**

**Report to the President
on Firm Investigation No. TEA-F-50 and
Worker Investigation No. TEA-W-190
Under Sections 301(c)(1) and 301(c)(2)
of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962**



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UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

Catherine Bedell, *Chairman*

Joseph O. Parker, *Vice Chairman*

Will E. Leonard, Jr.

George M. Moore

J. Banks Young

Italo H. Ablondi

Kenneth R. Mason, *Secretary*

Address all communications to
United States Tariff Commission
Washington, D. C. 20436

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Note.--The whole of the Commission's report to the President may not be made public since it contains certain information that would result in the disclosure of the operations of an individual concern. This published report is the same as the report to the President, except that the above-mentioned * * * information has been omitted. Such omissions are indicated by asterisks.

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

U.S. Tariff Commission,
May 7, 1973.

To the President:

In accordance with section 301(f)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (TEA) (76 Stat. 885), the U.S. Tariff Commission herein reports the results of investigations made under sections 301(c)(1) and 301(c)(2) of that Act, relating to men's and boys' non-knit cotton headwear.

On March 8, 1973, the Commission received a petition filed on behalf of Gold Star Hat and Cap Co., Inc., New York, N.Y., and on March 19, 1973, a petition filed on behalf of the workers and former workers of that firm, for determinations of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance under the said act. On March 16, 1973, the Commission instituted investigation TEA-F-50 and on March 21, 1973, investigation TEA-W-190 to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, articles like or directly competitive with non-knit cotton headwear (of the type provided for in item 702.10 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States) produced by the aforementioned firm are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, serious injury to such firm and/or unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of the firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof.

Public notices of the investigations were published in the Federal Register on March 22, 1973 (38 F.R. 7499), and on March 27, 1973 (38 F.R. 8024); no public hearing was requested and none was held.

The information in this report was obtained principally from officials of the petitioning firm, representatives of the petitioning workers, other producers of headwear, customers of the petitioning firm, importers, and from the Commission's files.

Findings of the Commission

On the basis of its investigations, the Commission unanimously finds that articles like or directly competitive with non-knit cotton headwear (of the type provided for in item 702.10 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States) produced by Gold Star Hat and Cap Company, Inc., New York, N.Y., are not, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, serious injury to such firm, or unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of such firm, or an appropriate subdivision thereof.

Considerations Supporting the Commission's Findings 1/

Our determinations in these investigations are unanimously in the negative because the criteria established by the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (TEA) in section 301(c)(1) with respect to a petitioning firm, and section 301(c)(2) with respect to petitioning workers, have not been met. Before affirmative determinations can be made, the Commission must find that each of the following conditions has been satisfied.

- (1) The imports of articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the firm and its workers are being imported into the United States in increased quantities;
- (2) The increased imports are a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements;
- (3) The petitioning firm is being seriously injured or threatened with serious injury, and the petitioning workers are unemployed or underemployed or threatened with unemployment or underemployment; and
- (4) The increased imports, resulting in major part from trade-agreement concessions, are the major factor causing or threatening to cause serious injury to the firm and the unemployment or underemployment of its workers.

In these cases, we find that condition (2) has not been satisfied; namely, that increased imports of articles like or directly competitive with the men's and boys' casual and sport headwear produced by Gold Star Hat and Cap Co., Inc., are not in major part the result of concessions granted under trade agreements. Under the circumstances, it is not necessary to reach a conclusion respecting the other three conditions. Our determinations are based on the following considerations.

1/ Vice Chairman Parker and Commissioner Ablondi concur in the result.

The Gold Star Hat and Cap Co., Inc., which is still in operation, produces a wide variety of men's and boys' casual and sport headwear at its plant in New York, N.Y. During 1966-71, the firm also produced some casual hats known as "bucket" hats at a wholly-owned subsidiary in Plainfield, N.J.; in January 1972 that plant was closed and its operations transferred to the New York plant. Casual and sport headwear made of cotton cloth accounted for the greater part of Gold Star's output in both 1968 and 1972. Headwear made of wool cloth accounted for a small part of the firm's output in each of the 2 years and that made of plastic material (vinyl) an even smaller part. Headwear made of manmade fiber and of polyester fabric interwoven with cotton accounted for a minor part of the firm's output.

Headwear like or directly competitive with that produced by Gold Star is dutiable on entry into the United States primarily under five categories in the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS)--items 702.10, 702.75, 702.80, 703.15, and 703.72. As shown elsewhere in this report, total imports of such headwear have increased between 1964 and 1972. The overall increase is visible in absolute amounts and in relation to consumption. Prior to 1964, data on imports of comparable headwear were not reported separately from other apparel and therefore are not available.

Item 702.10 of the TSUS provides for imported headwear of cotton, non knit, including headwear of the kinds most like that produced by Gold Star and which accounted for the bulk of the firm's production.

The statutory rate on such headwear, 37.5 percent ad valorem, was reduced on January 1, 1948, to 20 percent ad valorem, the only reduction which has occurred. Whether one assumes that the total stimulation to imports as a result of a trade-agreement concession would be expected soon after the concession was implemented or that the effects of such a concession are cumulative and are evidenced only after some longer period, it would appear that the increased imports of headwear of cotton cloth in the period 1964-72 could not have been the result in major part of a trade-agreement concession as required by the TEA. As stated earlier, data are not available on headwear imports for the years 1948 (when the concession occurred) to 1964. The evidence in this case shows that by far the greater part of the increase in imports of such headwear occurred since 1964; there is no evidence to show that the substantial increase in imports that has occurred since that year was the result in major part of the concession granted in 1948. On the contrary, the evidence shows that the increasing use in recent years of casual types of headwear, for which shipping costs are relatively lower than for dress headwear, has acted as a stimulus to imports.

In a second significant import category of like or directly competitive headwear--that of manmade fibers, not knit, provided for in item 703.15--the evidence that increased imports have not resulted in major part from trade-agreement concessions is equally compelling. The statutory rate on such headwear, 45 cents per pound plus 65 percent ad valorem (with an average ad valorem equivalent of 78.4 percent,

based on 1972 imports), was reduced 10 times (starting in 1948 and including Kennedy Round reductions) to 25 cents per pound plus 20 percent ad valorem in 1972 (with an average ad valorem equivalent of 27.3 percent). The reductions in the aggregate amount to 51 percentage points and equal almost seven-tenths of the original rate. Notwithstanding these reductions, imports of headwear of manmade fiber have been up and down since 1964, including years during which stages of the Kennedy Round reductions were implemented. Clearly, the volume of such imports has been influenced by factors other than tariff concessions.

With respect to the remaining major import category of headwear-- that of rubber or plastics provided for in item 703.72--imports are larger than in any of the other categories. The statutory rate, 80 percent ad valorem, was also reduced 10 times (starting in 1948 and including Kennedy Round reductions) to 6 percent ad valorem in 1972. These reductions total 74 percentage points and equal more than nine-tenths of the original rate. Even so, the volume of imports in this category was larger in 1968, the first stage of the Kennedy Round reductions, than in any year since, and for 3 consecutive years (1969-71) such imports declined, even though trade-agreement concessions were implemented in each of those years. Again, factors other than trade-agreement concessions have influenced the volume of imports of such headwear.

The last two categories of imported headwear like or directly competitive with that produced by Gold Star are headwear of wool cloth provided for in items 702.75 and 702.80. The statutory rates of duty

were reduced twice in each category, the last reductions occurring in 1958. Imports of such headwear have generally followed a downward trend between 1964-72.

Based on the foregoing considerations, we have made a negative determination.

INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION
Description of Articles Under Investigation

Gold Star Hat and Cap Co., Inc., New York, N.Y., produces a wide variety of men's and boys' casual and sport headwear principally from cloth goods--estimated by the company as comprising about 25 different types in about 100 different models. Approximately * * * percent of Gold Star's output consists of non-knit cotton headwear (of the kinds imported under TSUS item 702.10) such as tennis hats, flattop rollup or "bucket" hats, sailor or "gob" hats and caps, rain hats, golf caps, denim hats, etc. About * * * percent of Gold Star's output is comprised of headwear of wool cloth (of the kinds imported under items 702.75 and 702.80) such as "big brim" hats and fedoras; about * * * percent of headwear consists of manmade fibers (polyester fabric), as provided for in item 703.15; and * * * percent of headwear of plastic material as provided for in item 703.72. Some of Gold Star's headwear is made of two or more types of cloth, such as suede ^{1/} and plastic, corduroy and plastic, cotton and vinyl, etc., or of woven combinations such as polyester and cotton.

Headwear of the kinds produced by Gold Star are cut and sewn from plastics and woven cloth goods, usually with a crown and brim (hats) or a visor (caps). They have been traditionally produced only as casual or sport headwear, i.e., generally worn by men and boys during such activities as golfing, tennis, baseball or other outdoor games; hunting;

^{1/} Suede cloth is a woven fabric resembling suede but made out of cotton cloth or manmade fabric or both.

sailing, fishing; and for beach and suburban wear. Men's casual cloth hats differ from traditional men's dress hats in that the latter utilize only fur or wool fibers which are felted (matted) as one piece into a hat, rather than cut and sewn from woven fabric or from plastic.

In recent years, however, men's cloth hats designed for both casual and dress wear have been increasingly produced. Hats of these kinds produced by Gold Star include "fedora" style hats made of wool, cotton, suede, corduroy, polyester and combinations of these fabrics. The material used is generally dictated by the season of the year for which the hat is designed. The advent of such hats has been influenced mainly by two factors: (1) The general decline in demand for all headwear drastically affected producers of felt hats causing most of them to go out of business, and (2) favorable consumer response to innovations in men's apparel and footwear has led to similar innovations in men's headwear.

Currently, men's and boys' cloth headwear is selling in a great variety of shapes, finishes, fabrics and colors. In 1972, on the basis of value, about 50 percent of the men's and boys' headwear produced in the United States was made of cloth; 1/ about 10 percent each was made of felt, braided manmade fibers, knit, and paper; and the remainder was made of miscellaneous material such as straw, fur, leather and plastics. With respect to imported men's and boys' headwear, in 1972, it is estimated that about 35 percent was made of cloth and about 5 percent of felt; the remainder was made of straw or other unspun vegetable fibers (20 percent), braided manmade fibers (15 percent), asbestos,

1/ Includes uniform hats and caps made of cloth; the petitioner produces only casual and sport hats and caps of cloth.

metal, and certain types of paper (10 percent), and knit, reinforced or laminated plastics, fur on the skin, and leather (15 percent).

Cloth "dress" hats of the kinds produced by Gold Star have trimmings similar to those associated with felt dress hats, including the hat band and bow, the leather, lining, and brim binding to provide a snap. Casual hats, such as the "bucket" rollups, tennis hats, etc., made of cotton poplin by Gold Star, usually have a band of the same material; the interior of the bucket hat is generally lined with a sponge-like manmade fiber known as pellow to provide "bounce-back" properties. Such hats also have parallel lines of stitching all over the brim and, in some tennis and sailor hats, mesh in a portion of the crown.

U.S. Tariff Treatment

Non-knit cotton headwear accounted for the bulk of Gold Star's output in recent years. Such headwear when imported is presently dutiable under TSUS item number 702.10 at the rate of 20 percent ad valorem (table 1).

Under the Tariff Act of 1930, the aforementioned cotton headwear was provided for in paragraph 919 at the rate of 37-1/2 percent ad valorem, if not ornamented, or in paragraph 1529(a) at the rate of 90 percent ad valorem, if ornamented. The rate applicable to imports entered in paragraph 919 was reduced to 20 percent ad valorem effective January 1, 1948; that applicable to imports entered in paragraph 1529(a) was reduced to 50 percent ad valorem on January 1, 1948, to 47.5 percent ad valorem on June 30, 1956, to 45 percent ad valorem on June 30, 1957, and 42.5 percent ad valorem in 1958. With the implementation of the TSUS, the two rate provisions were combined and the rate of duty then applicable to imports in paragraph 919 (20 percent ad valorem) was established in the TSUS, as it was under that rate that most of the imports entered.

Gold Star also produces headwear of wool which when imported is dutiable under TSUS item 702.75 at 25 cents per pound plus 21 percent ad valorem if valued not over \$4 per pound; or under item 702.80 at 37.5 cents per pound plus 21 percent ad valorem if valued over \$4 per pound. The firm also produces headwear of manmade fiber which is dutiable at 25 cents per pound plus 20 percent ad valorem under TSUS item 703.15.

Other headwear which may be considered as like or directly competitive with that produced by Gold Star includes headwear of rubber or plastics, not reinforced or laminated (other than bathing caps), which is dutiable under item 703.72 at 6 percent ad valorem.

Table 1 shows the tariff history for all the aforementioned items and tables 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 show the rates of duty and imports for the years 1964-72 for such items.

U.S. Consumption and Trade

Headwear imported into the United States is classified for tariff purposes in terms of the material of chief value from which it is made. It is defined in the TSUS as including "hats, caps, berets, bonnets, hoods, and all other head coverings, of whatever material composed . . . designed for human wear . . ." There is thus no distinction in the published data on imported headwear between that made for men and boys (the type made by Gold Star) and that made for women, except for headwear of silk and of fur not on the skin. Therefore, the discussion which follows on U.S. consumption, production, exports and imports treats headwear in the aggregate followed by estimates of men's and boys' headwear and men's and boys' casual and sport headwear of cloth, the principal kinds produced by Gold Star.

Consumption

During the period 1967-72, apparent annual U.S. consumption of all headwear declined from \$308 million to \$211 million, an overall decline of about one-third (table 7). Consumption increased slightly during 1967-69, then dropped sharply in 1970, continuing downward in 1971-72. By far the major reason for the drop in consumption is the continuing declining popularity of headwear.

The trend toward hatlessness, which began after World War II, resulted from and was reinforced by many developments. Increased use of automobiles lessened the need for the protection of headwear. Cars became lower, making hat wearing more cumbersome. Changes in hair styles toward longer hair and bouffant hairdos lessened the use of hats. Competition from wigs contributed to the trend. Innovations in the apparel field, toward more casualness and a greater variety of colors and styles, found the hat industry unable to adjust quickly enough to offer appropriate headwear accessories. The evolving discount retail stores, operating on the basis of high volume sales, and with space at a premium, found it more profitable to sell other merchandise that took less space and turned over faster. These and other factors have contributed to a general consumer indifference toward the use of headwear.

Hatlessness has affected headwear for men and boys less than for women. All of the rise in aggregate headwear consumption during 1967-69 was for men's and boys' headwear and consumption of casual cloth headwear accounted for a third of the increase (cf. tables 7, 8, and 9). Apparent consumer purchases of headwear for men and boys rose from \$185 million in 1967 to \$210 million in 1969, and then declined to \$158 million in 1972 (table 8); the consumption of headwear for men and boys was 14 percent smaller in value in 1972 than in 1967, while the consumption of millinery was 57 percent smaller.

The single most popular type of headwear for men and boys is that made from cloth (primarily cotton) and used for casual wear or sport purposes--in 1972 such headwear accounted for more than a fourth of total consumption (table 9). Apparent consumption of casual and sport headwear for men and boys went up from \$58 million in 1967 to \$67 million in 1969, then fell to \$44 million in 1972.

Notwithstanding the overall decline, consumption of casual and sport headwear for men and boys has benefited from the increase in leisure time available to people and the resulting rise of sporting activities such as tennis and golf. The cloth headwear industry has survived in recent years by following the apparel and footwear industries in producing a larger variety of styles and models and introducing color to men's and boys' headwear. In comparison, the traditional men's felt hat industry, the dominant branch prior to World War II when such hats were considered almost mandatory for street wear, found its prod-

uct increasingly less in demand. In addition, cloth headwear, on the average, is lower in price than felt headwear. And, as the felt hat industry produced fewer dress hats, cloth hat producers began to exploit the dress hat market.

Production and producers

U.S. production of all headwear was valued at an estimated \$184 million in 1972, over \$100 million less than in 1967 (table 7). Women's headwear, which accounted for over 60 percent of total output in 1967, sustained the largest loss--of about \$77 million, and comprised less than a fourth of total output in 1972. Headwear for men and boys, as shown in table 8, went down \$30 million during the period, from \$180 million in 1967 to \$150 million in 1972. About half of the loss in headwear for men and boys occurred in production of casual and sport headwear for men and boys made from cloth goods, as indicated in table 9. The output of such headwear declined almost without exception over the period from \$59 million to \$43 million, or about 26 percent.

The loss in domestic production over the 6-year period was accompanied by a contraction in the number of producers. The Census of Manufactures lists 366 establishments manufacturing men's and boys' headwear in 1967, of which 209 employed 19 or fewer workers. Of the remaining 157 establishments employing 20 or more workers in 1967, trade sources estimate that fewer than 50 are currently in operation. Of these, 10-12 produce cloth hats, 3-4 produce felt headwear, and

25-30 produce cloth caps. Producers of cloth headwear (hats and caps) generally do not produce other products, nor do other firms produce cloth headwear. Most of the firms producing cloth headwear include in their line the bucket casual hat, imports of which are alleged by Gold Star to be the most detrimental to its business. Estimated domestic production of bucket hats in 1972 was 300,000 dozen.

U.S. production of all headwear for men and boys, by type of material or kind of hat, for 1967, is shown in the following tabulation. Similar estimates of the value of production in 1972 are also shown.

Headwear for men and boys: U.S. production, by type of material or kind of headwear, 1967 and 1972

Item	1967			1972	
	Quantity	Value	Percent	Value	Percent
	1,000 dozen	Million dollars	of total	Million dollars	of total
Cloth:					
Cloth hats-----	1,704	26.8	15 :)		
Cloth caps-----	3,561	30.4	17 :)	75.0	50
Uniform hats and caps---	2,324	29.1	16 :)		
Hats and caps, nsk <u>1</u> /---	-	17.8	10 :)		
Felt:					
Fur hats-----	414	33.1	18 :)	15.0	10
Wool hats-----	289	5.7	3 :)		
Knit-----	1,221	9.0	5 :	15.0	10
Straw-----	717	18.0	10 :)		
Harvest-----	466	3.0	2 :)	45.0	30
Other-----	-	7.1	4 :)		
Total-----	-	180.0	100 :	150.0	100

1/ Not specified by kind.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, 1967, Volume II, Industry Statistics, Part 1, Major Groups 20-24; Hat Life Year Book, 1972.

Exports

The value of annual U.S. exports of all headwear averaged \$3.0 million from 1967 through 1970, then jumped 20 percent to \$3.6 million in 1971, and 30 percent to \$4.7 million in 1972 (table 7). Exports of headwear for men and boys averaged \$2.8 million annually during 1967-70, increased to almost \$3.6 million in 1971, and to \$4.5 in 1972 (table 8). Headwear for men and boys accounted for virtually all of total U.S. exports of headwear during the period--93 percent in 1967 and 96 percent in 1972. Exports of such headwear have ranged between 1 and 3 percent of annual domestic production in 1967-72.

Exports of men's and boys' headwear consisted chiefly of cloth hats, uniform hats, caps, and helmets, industrial safety equipment such as welders' helmets, "hard hats" and hoods, firemen's helmets, slumber caps, golfers' caps, felt hats, and novelty or souvenir hats and caps. Trade sources estimate that about three-fourths of these exports are casual and sport headwear. Exports of casual and sport headwear for men and boys averaged \$2.1 million per year in 1967-70, increased to \$2.7 million in 1971, and to \$3.4 million in 1972 (table 9).

In terms of quantity, exports of all headwear for men and boys, although relatively low in volume, grew steadily from 216,000 dozen in 1967 to 390,000 dozen in 1972, an average annual rate of increase of about 13 percent (table 10). Average unit values, given the wide variety of exported headwear and changes in "mix" from year to year, ranged from \$3.24 per dozen for those shipped to the United Kingdom

in 1968 to \$38.00 per dozen for those shipped to Chile in 1967. In the aggregate, average unit values went down from \$13.63 per dozen in 1967 to \$8.75 per dozen in 1969, and increased to \$11.58 per dozen in 1972. Examination of these data suggest that, in general, different "mixes" of men's and boys' headwear are shipped to different markets, that the demand in about half of these markets declined during the same period (1969-70) consumption dropped in the United States, and--again for about half of the export markets for such U.S. produced headwear--increased prices (or changes in the "mix") have not adversely affected growth in market penetration.

During the period 1967-72 about 50 percent of the U.S. exports of men's and boys' headwear (based on quantity) were shipped to markets in the Western Hemisphere, principally Canada, Venezuela, Mexico, and Jamaica (table 10).

Imports

The volume of U.S. imports of all headwear rose from 5.8 million dozen valued at \$20.5 million in 1967, to 7.5 million dozen valued at \$28.3 million in 1969, declined slightly in 1970 during the general economic downturn and sharp drop in U.S. consumption of headwear, then continued upward to 10.3 million dozen valued at \$31.9 million in 1972 (table 11).

In 1972, in terms of quantity, imported headwear was made of rubber and plastics, cloth, braided manmade fibers, paper, other vegetable fibers, and knit goods, in that order of importance. Headwear of cloth accounted for 15 percent of the total in 1967 and 18 percent in 1972. The sharpest increase in imports of headwear during the period occurred in that made of braided manmade fibers, paper, and cloth goods; the sharpest decrease in such imports were of headwear of felt.

As indicated earlier, data are not available to show separately imports of headwear for men and boys nor that used for casual and sport purposes by men and boys. Importers, customs examiners, and domestic producers generally agree, however, that imports of headwear for men and boys are equivalent to about 40 percent of the value of total annual imports of all headwear. Such imports increased from an estimated \$8.2 million in 1967 to \$12.9 million in 1972 (table 8). Similarly, casual and sport headwear of cloth for men and boys is estimated to annually account for about 70 percent of total imports of cloth headwear. These imports increased from \$1.8 million in 1967

to \$3.4 million in 1969, declined to \$2.5 million in 1970, and then rose to \$4.2 million in 1972 (table 9). Imports of bucket rollup cloth hats, alleged by Gold Star as most injurious, amounted to an estimated 300,000 hats valued at \$1.2 million in 1972.

Lesser proportions of imported headwear made of other materials are for men and boys and even smaller amounts are used for casual, sport, or semidress purposes. A little more than half of imported felt headwear are men's and boys', which is used strictly for dress purposes in situations where semidress hats would not be appropriate. Imports of felt headwear have been declining in recent years. Virtually all of the imports of headwear of knit material are for women, misses, children, and infants (table 11).

About 60 percent of imported headwear (including headwear bodies) of straw, paper, and other vegetable fibers and some 40 percent of those of braided manmade fibers are for men and boys but are not used for the same purposes as those made by Gold Star. All but a small part of such imports are used for sheriff's hats, postmen's helmets, highway patrolmen's hats and helmets, harvest hats for farm use, "Frank Buck" type pith helmets, cowboy hats, and sombreros. A very small part is for use as dress straws and "sun and fun" casual hats; the popularity of these kinds of headwear has declined considerably in recent years.

An estimated 40 percent of imported headwear of fur on the skin, leather, and rubber and plastics are for men and boys, most of which is used for special purposes other than those for which Gold Star's

headwear is used. Men's and boys' headwear of fur on the skin and leather are primarily for cold weather and are comprised of such items as "Cossack" hats, leather hats, caps with ear flaps lined with fur, and parkas. Rubber and plastics are used in such men's and boys' imported headwear as fishermen's rubber hats, scuba diving equipment, some bathing caps, and plastic helmets; a small part of the imported headwear entered under TSUSA item 703.7240 consists of imitation leather plastic material for casual use and use in inclement weather. Virtually all of the imported headwear of "other material" is for men and boys and consists chiefly of industrial headwear made of asbestos and metal.

Average unit values of imported headwear of cloth ranged between \$2.97 and \$4.00 per dozen during 1967-72, lower than all but headwear made of paper, rubber and plastics, and other vegetable fibers. Unit values for headwear of paper and that of other vegetable fibers are relatively low because imports usually consist of crushed hat bodies baled together to minimize freight charges; such headwear is later blocked in the United States before sale. Conversely, unit values of imported headwear of felt (other than felt bodies) and of some straw hats are relatively high since such blocked hats utilize a larger volume of shipping space (and higher freight costs) than a similar number of unblocked hats. Imported bucket hats of the kinds Gold Star names in its petition are unblocked abroad and rolled when supplied.

In terms of quantity, Hong Kong, Japan, and Mexico have been the principal suppliers of headwear (tables 12 and 13). In 1972 Hong Kong supplied 21 percent of total imports; Japan supplied 20 percent; and

Mexico, 16 percent. U.S. imports of headwear of cloth in 1972 were supplied mainly by Japan (67 percent), Hong Kong (15 percent), and the Korean Republic (8 percent).

Restrictions on imports of headwear.--On October 1, 1962, the United States, with 22 other countries, entered into the Long Term Arrangement (LTA) regarding international trade in cotton textiles and cotton textile products (including headwear) under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The arrangement permitted bilateral agreements between the signatory countries limiting exports of cotton textile products in order to provide an orderly market for cotton textiles and to promote cooperation in developing world trade.

Pursuant to the LTA, formal separate agreements are currently in force between the United States and Japan and the Republic of Korea covering exports of cotton textile products (including headwear) from the respective countries to the United States. Headwear made of cotton textiles is provided for in these agreements in a "basket" category setting annual aggregate limits on the number of square yards of cotton textile products that may be exported to the United States. Japan and the Republic of Korea supplied about 70 and 10 percent, respectively, of the total quantity of U.S. imports of headwear made of cotton cloth in 1972.

Similar bilateral agreements with respect to headwear made of wool and manmade fibers are in effect between the United States and Japan, Hong Kong, and the Republic of Korea. These countries supplied

a relatively small proportion of the volume of U.S. imports of such headwear in 1972--in the aggregate about 30 percent.

Prices

Most of the men's and boys' headwear under consideration is sold by the producer to jobbers who, in turn, sell to retail outlets. Some producers sell either all or a portion of their output directly to retailers, passing on varying proportions of the middleman markup.

Wholesale and retail prices of particular types or kinds of men's and boys' casual and sport headwear do not readily lend themselves to comparisons as the articles differ slightly among domestic producers and among importers as well as between those produced domestically and imported. A bucket hat, for example, may be made of several different kinds of cloth or combinations of cloth; in any of several colors; of various print or floral patterns; with differing trim; and may be sold blocked or unblocked--each of these items affects the cost and thus the price of the hat. Such product differentiation is common in all lines of the men's and boys' casual and sport headwear industry as producers compete on a nonprice as well as a price basis.

Wholesale price ranges of the kinds of headwear produced by Gold Star in 1968 and 1972, as reported by partial returns to the Commission's questionnaire, are shown below.

* * * * *

The tabulation below shows the lowest and highest selling prices of * * * hats by certain importers in 1972, the constructed selling prices of such hats assuming the 1930 rate of duty was paid, and the selling prices of such hats by Gold Star in 1972.

* * * * *

Wholesale and retail prices of men's and boys' headwear have increased since 1967, but not at a rate greater than that for most other products. The following tabulation shows wholesale and consumer price indexes of men's and boys' apparel, including headwear, along with similar indexes for certain other products, as computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in 1967-72.

U.S. wholesale and consumer price indexes, specified commodities,
1967-72

(1967=100)

Year	Wholesale price index			
	All commodities	Nondurable manufactured goods	Apparel	Men's and boys' apparel ^{1/}
1967-----	100	100	100	100
1968-----	103	102	103	103
1969-----	107	104	108	108
1970-----	110	108	111	112
1971-----	114	111	113	116
1972-----	119	115	115	118
Year	Consumer price index			
	All commodities	Nondurable commodities less food	Apparel and up-keep ^{2/}	Men's and boys' apparel ^{1/}
1967-----	100	100	100	100
1968-----	104	104	105	106
1969-----	110	109	112	112
1970-----	116	113	116	117
1971-----	121	117	120	120
1972-----	125	120	122	122

^{1/} Includes headwear for men and boys.

^{2/} Also includes infant's wear, sewing materials, jewelry, and apparel upkeep services not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Domestic producers and importers of headwear for men and boys indicate that they believe headwear prices will climb steeply beginning this summer as a result of rising fabric costs, growing shortages of fabric, quotas on imports of fabric, and the devaluation of the dollar. In addition, there is a worldwide shortage of the basic chemicals used in the production of polyester fibers. Both domestic producers and importers expect costs of cotton and other fabrics to increase as much as 50 percent. Wholesale prices of woven cotton goods and woven manmade fiber goods have increased 22 percent and 17 percent, respectively, since 1967. Comments regarding the expected price increase are shown, in Appendix A, in a letter (and enclosure) from an importer of headwear, * * *.

U.S. and Foreign Wage Rates

The table on the following page shows the published average hourly earnings and the estimated compensation per hour received by apparel workers (including headwear workers) in five countries in 1968-72. None of these countries specifically classify the headwear industry as a breakout of the apparel industry. It is believed that total compensation per hour worked in the headwear industry is comparable to those of the apparel industry.

It should be noted that there are several difficulties in comparing these data accurately. First, the definition for apparel industry varies among nations. Second, as footnote 1 to the table indicates, published hourly earnings in the various nations differ in composition. Third, total compensation for workers includes varying factors in the five countries.

U.S. and foreign wage rates: Hourly earnings of production workers and estimated total compensation per hour worked by them in specified industries related to headwear in 5 countries, 1968-72

(In U.S. dollars)

Country	Industry	Published average hourly earnings ^{1/}					Estimated total compensation per hour worked ^{2/}				
		1968	1969	1970	1971 ^{3/}	1972	1968	1969	1970	1971 ^{3/}	1972
Italy	Apparel, footwear and other finished textile products.	.54	.58	.66	.88	1.11	.98	1.06	1.19	1.60	2.0
Japan	Apparel and other finished textile products.	.37	.44	.51	.61	.81	^{4/} .41	^{4/} .50	^{4/} .57	^{4/} .67	^{4/} .9
Korea	Apparel and footwear.	.13	.14	.15	.18	^{6/}	^{6/}	^{6/}	^{6/}	^{6/}	^{6/}
Hong Kong	Apparel and textiles.	^{5/} .25	^{5/} .28	^{6/}	^{5/} .38	^{6/}	^{6/}	^{6/}	^{6/}	^{6/}	^{6/}
United States	Apparel and other finished textile products.	2.21	2.31	2.39	2.49	2.61	2.57	2.69	2.79	2.92	3.0

^{1/} Published earnings do not represent the same items of labor compensation in each country because of differences in the treatment of various supplementary benefits. Earnings generally refer to gross cash payments to wage workers before deductions for taxes and social security, and include overtime pay and shift differentials; regular bonuses and premiums; and cost-of-living adjustments. Holiday, vacation, and sick leave pay, bonuses not paid regularly each pay period, and other supplementary benefits are included by some countries, excluded by others. The earnings data are per paid hour for some countries; per hour worked for other countries.

^{2/} Total compensation costs include all payments made by employers directly to their workers before deductions of any kind, and employer contributions to legally required insurance programs and private welfare plans for the benefit of employees.

^{3/} Calculated at 1971 average exchange rate.

^{4/} Calculated from labor cost data which include salaried employees.

^{5/} Computed from daily earnings on the basis of a 9-hour day.

^{6/} Not available.

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

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Data Relating to the Gold Star Hat and Cap Co., Inc.

* * * * *

APPENDIX A

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* * * * *

APPENDIX B

Statistical Tables

Table 1.--U.S. rates of duty applicable to headwear of the types provided for in specified TSUS items, 1930 and GATT concessions to Jan. 1, 1972

TSUS item no.	Description	Rate of duty 1930	GATT concessions	
			Rate of duty	Effective date
702.10	Headwear of cotton, flax, or both.	37.5% ad val. ^{1/}	20% ad val.	January 1, 1948
702.75	Headwear of wool: Valued not over \$4 per lb.	33¢ per lb. + 45% ad val.	25¢ per lb. + 25% ad val. 25¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.	January 1, 1948 June 30, 1958
702.80	Valued over \$4 per lb.	50¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.	37-1/2¢ per lb. + 25% ad val. 37-1/2¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.	January 1, 1948 June 30, 1958
703.15	Headwear of manmade fibers, not in part of braid, not knit.	45¢ per lb. + 65% ad val.	27-1/2¢ per lb. + 35% ad val. 25¢ per lb. + 32-1/2% ad val. 25¢ per lb. + 30-1/2% ad val. 25¢ per lb. + 29% ad val. 25¢ + 27-1/2% ad val. 25¢ per lb. + 26% ad val. 25¢ per lb. + 24% ad val. 25¢ per lb. + 23% ad val. 25¢ per lb. + 21% ad val. 25¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.	January 1, 1948 June 6, 1951 June 30, 1956 June 30, 1957 June 30, 1958 January 1, 1968 January 1, 1969 January 1, 1970 January 1, 1971 January 1, 1972
703.72	Headwear of rubber or plastics; other than reinforced or laminated; other than bathing caps.	80% ad val.	20% ad val. ^{2/} 19% ad val. 18% ad val. 17% ad val. 12.5% ad val. 11% ad val. 10% ad val. 8.5% ad val. 7% ad val. 6% ad val.	January 1, 1948 January 1, 1956 January 1, 1957 January 1, 1958 January 1, 1962 January 1, 1968 January 1, 1969 January 1, 1970 January 1, 1971 January 1, 1972

^{1/} This rate of duty was applicable to headwear of cotton, not ornamented. There was another rate of duty applicable to headwear of cotton, ornamented, which was 90 percent in 1930 and reduced to 42-1/2 percent by 1958. With the implementation of the TSUS the two rate provisions were combined and the rate of duty then applicable to imports in paragraph 919 (20 percent ad valorem) was established in the TSUS, as it was under that rate that most of the imports entered.

^{2/} There was a bilateral agreement with France in 1936 which reduced the rate to 40 percent.

Table 2.--Headwear of cotton, not knit, TSUS item 702.10: 1/ U.S.
rates of duty and imports for consumption, 1964-72

Year	Rate of duty	Imports	Unit value
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u> <u>Per</u> <u>dozen</u>
1964-----	20% ad val.	245	585 : \$2.39
1965-----	do-----	416	719 : 1.73
1966-----	do-----	455	1,314 : 2.89
1967-----	do-----	675	1,821 : 2.70
1968-----	do-----	742	2,356 : 3.18
1969-----	do-----	751	2,382 : 3.17
1970-----	do-----	681	2,566 : 3.78
1971-----	do-----	820	3,198 : 3.90
1972-----	do-----	1,044	4,096 : 3.92

1/ Includes headwear reported in TSUSA item No. 702.1020.

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

Table 3.--Headwear of wool, valued not over \$4 per lb., TSUS item 702.75: U.S. rates of duty and imports for consumption, 1964-72

Year	Rate of duty	Imports		Unit value
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Per</u> <u>dozen</u>
1964-----	25¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.	6	29	\$ 4.83
1965-----	do-----	3	22	7.33
1966-----	do-----	2	8	4.00
1967-----	do-----	2	21	10.50
1968-----	do-----	2	7	3.50
1969-----	do-----	1	15	15.00
1970-----	do-----	7	45	6.42
1971-----	do-----	13	71	5.46
1972-----	do-----	3	25	8.33

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

Table 4.--Headwear of wool, valued over \$4 per lb., TSUS item 702.80:
U.S. rates of duty and imports for consumption, 1964-72

Year	Rate of duty	Imports		Unit value
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Per</u> <u>dozen</u>
1964-----	37 1/2¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.	11	139	\$ 12.64
1965-----	do-----	11	177	16.09
1966-----	do-----	10	199	19.90
1967-----	do-----	11	196	17.81
1968-----	do-----	8	137	17.13
1969-----	do-----	9	163	18.11
1970-----	do-----	5	104	20.80
1971-----	do-----	6	157	26.17
1972-----	do-----	11	253	23.00

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

Table 5.--Headwear of man-made fibers, not knit, TSUS item 703.15:
U.S. rates of duty and U.S. imports for consumption, 1964-72

Year	Rate of duty	Imports		Unit value
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Per</u> <u>dozen</u>
1964-----	25¢ per lb. + 27 1/2% ad val.	289	907	\$ 3.14
1965-----	-----do-----	229	669	2.92
1966-----	-----do-----	196	521	2.66
1967-----	-----do-----	144	418	2.90
1968-----	25¢ per lb. + 26% ad val.	553	2,264	4.09
1969-----	25¢ per lb. + 24% ad val.	533	2,170	4.07
1970-----	25¢ per lb. + 23% ad val.	177	757	4.28
1971-----	25¢ per lb. + 21% ad val.	280	880	3.14
1972-----	25¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.	607	1,535	2.53

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

Table 6.--Headwear of rubber or plastics, other than reinforced or laminated, other than bathing caps, TSUS item 703.72: 1/ U.S. rates of duty and imports for consumption, 1964-72

Year	Rate of duty	Imports		Unit value
		<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	
		<u>dozen</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>Per dozen</u>
1964-----	12.5% ad val.	1,619	320	\$.20
1965-----	-----do-----	1,207	280	.23
1966-----	-----do-----	1,884	624	.33
1967-----	-----do-----	2,077	1,137	.55
1968-----	11% ad val.	3,011	1,579	.52
1969-----	10% ad val.	2,605	1,656	.64
1970-----	8.5% ad val.	2,444	2,842	1.16
1971-----	7% ad val.	2,380	2,472	1.04
1972-----	6% ad val.	2,834	3,313	1.17

1/ Includes headwear reported in TSUSA item No. 703.7240.

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

Table 7.--Headwear: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1967-72

Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1967-----	291,100	20,518	3,162	308,455	7
1968-----	294,600	27,243	3,070	318,773	9
1969-----	299,700	28,830	3,028	325,502	9
1970-----	200,600	27,649	2,931	225,318	12
1971-----	194,400	29,657	3,627	220,430	13
1972-----	<u>1/</u> 184,000	31,945	4,699	211,246	15

1/ Estimated.

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

Table 8.--Headwear for men and boys: U.S. production, estimated imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1967-72

<u>Year</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Imports ^{1/}</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Apparent consumption</u>	<u>Ratio of imports to consumption</u>
	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1967-----	180,000	8,210	2,944	185,266	4
1968-----	180,700	10,920	2,792	188,828	6
1969-----	201,700	11,530	2,842	210,388	5
1970-----	160,600	11,190	2,773	169,017	7
1971-----	155,200	11,860	3,558	163,502	7
1972-----	^{2/} 150,000	12,930	4,518	158,412	8

^{1/} Estimated; based on the assumption that men's and boys' headwear account for about 40 percent of total annual imports of headwear.

^{2/} Estimated.

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

Table 9.--Casual and sport headwear of cloth for men and boys: Estimated U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1967-72

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports <u>2/</u>	Exports <u>3/</u>	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>	Percent
1967-----	58,800	1,790	2,210	58,380	3
1968-----	56,600	3,380	2,090	57,890	6
1969-----	65,900	3,360	2,130	67,130	5
1970-----	47,600	2,480	2,080	48,000	5
1971-----	45,700	3,080	2,670	46,110	7
1972-----	43,400	4,220	3,390	44,230	10

1/ Excludes uniform hats and caps, and those made from knit fabrics and fur on the skin.

2/ Includes casual and sport headwear of cloth for men and boys entered under TSUS item 702.10, 702.75, 702.80, and 703.15. Such headwear are estimated to account for about 70 percent of annual imports under items 702.10 and 703.15, and virtually all the imports under items 702.75 and 702.80.

3/ Casual and sport headwear of cloth for men and boys are estimated to account for about three-fourths of total annual exports of headwear for men and boys.

Source: Estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission based on official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 10.--Headwear for men and boys: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1967-72

Country	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Quantity (1,000 dozens)					
Canada-----	62	48	101	95	130	133
Venezuela-----	13	22	24	20	14	29
United Kingdom-----	20	21	27	28	65	48
Australia-----	3	6	3	5	9	14
Mexico-----	13	17	14	23	11	14
Japan-----	3	7	3	2	3	11
France-----	3	2	3	2	5	11
Republic of South Africa-----	9	11	8	8	5	5
Jamaica-----	2	4	4	5	10	5
West Germany-----	7	13	27	6	6	10
Chile-----	1	3	9	3	4	1
Bahamas-----	6	8	5	5	4	4
All other-----	74	99	97	79	95	105
Total-----	216	261	325	281	361	390
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Canada-----	706	489	711	644	1,261	1,568
Venezuela-----	171	223	226	208	186	301
United Kingdom-----	91	68	90	116	299	296
Australia-----	49	63	40	49	135	204
Mexico-----	180	255	204	225	105	188
Japan-----	47	104	38	21	40	167
France-----	43	18	27	21	69	120
Republic of South Africa-----	288	343	259	281	158	82
Jamaica-----	36	47	50	68	125	82
West Germany-----	207	141	174	111	89	87
Chile-----	38	40	115	40	49	23
Bahamas-----	116	117	95	67	74	72
All other-----	972	884	814	902	968	1,328
Total-----	2,944	2,792	2,843	2,773	3,558	4,518
	Unit value (per dozen)					
Canada-----	\$11.39	\$10.19	\$7.04	\$6.99	\$9.70	\$11.79
Venezuela-----	13.15	10.14	9.42	10.40	13.29	10.38
United Kingdom-----	4.55	3.24	3.33	4.14	4.60	6.17
Australia-----	16.33	10.50	13.33	9.80	15.00	14.57
Mexico-----	13.85	15.00	14.57	9.78	9.55	13.43
Japan-----	15.67	14.86	12.67	10.50	13.33	15.18
France-----	14.33	9.00	9.00	10.50	13.80	10.91
Republic of South Africa-----	32.00	31.18	32.38	35.13	31.60	16.40
Jamaica-----	18.00	11.75	12.50	13.60	12.50	16.40
West Germany-----	29.57	10.85	6.44	18.50	14.83	8.70
Chile-----	38.00	13.33	12.78	13.33	12.25	23.00
Bahamas-----	19.33	14.63	19.00	13.40	18.50	18.00
All other-----	13.14	8.93	8.39	11.42	10.19	12.65
Average-----	13.63	10.70	8.75	9.87	9.86	11.58

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

Table 11.--Headwear: U.S. imports for consumption, by composition, 1967-72

Year	Total	Headwear made of--										
		Cloth	Felt	Knit	Straw	Paper	Other vegetable fibers	Braided manmade fibers	Fur on the skin	Leather	Rubber or plastics	Other material
Quantity (1,000 dozen)												
1967	5,815	858	166	438	39	313	1,188	31	46	6	2,730	-
1968	7,362	1,328	117	586	43	258	1,160	37	166	4	3,663	-
1969	7,490	1,313	94	769	39	234	1,276	185	95	5	3,480	-
1970	6,980	891	66	806	40	186	1,203	536	28	44	3,180	-
1971	7,087	1,136	48	528	35	181	941	1,038	25	11	3,144	-
1972	10,339	1,686	41	436	39	2,214	1,011	1,246	20	32	3,614	-
Value (1,000 dollars)												
1967	20,518	2,546	3,259	2,503	493	1,030	3,206	196	1,118	241	5,411	515
1968	27,243	4,862	3,225	3,087	478	1,125	3,522	205	3,133	137	6,823	646
1969	28,830	4,804	2,678	4,498	503	1,286	3,288	1,015	2,665	213	7,520	360
1970	27,649	3,568	1,821	5,552	477	1,043	2,354	2,774	569	433	8,846	212
1971	29,657	4,395	1,572	3,548	368	1,015	2,502	5,221	708	154	9,081	1,093
1972	31,945	6,008	1,707	3,290	417	1,194	2,349	6,588	632	414	8,034	1,312
Unit value (per dozen)												
1967	n.a.	\$2.97	\$19.63	\$5.71	\$12.64	\$3.29	\$2.70	\$6.32	\$24.30	\$40.17	\$1.98	n.a.
1968	n.a.	3.66	27.56	5.27	11.12	4.36	3.04	5.54	18.87	34.25	1.86	n.a.
1969	n.a.	3.66	28.49	5.85	12.90	5.50	2.58	5.49	28.05	42.60	2.16	n.a.
1970	n.a.	4.00	27.59	6.89	11.93	5.61	1.96	5.18	20.32	9.84	2.78	n.a.
1971	n.a.	3.87	32.75	6.72	10.51	5.61	2.66	5.03	28.32	14.00	2.89	n.a.
1972	n.a.	3.56	41.63	7.55	10.69	n.a.	2.32	5.29	31.60	12.94	2.22	n.a.

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

Table 12.--Headwear (except other headwear in TSUS item 703.75):
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1967-72

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Quantity (1,000 dozens)					
Japan-----	1,636	1,632	1,868	1,728	1,880	1,795
Italy-----	466	404	473	460	313	292
United Kingdom---	328	386	380	387	389	541
Hong Kong-----	1,809	2,867	2,437	1,822	1,799	1,934
Mexico-----	382	650	796	826	734	1,172
Korean Republic--	215	27	30	326	217	303
Philippines-----	64	55	84	70	64	90
France-----	156	131	110	69	41	63
Ecuador-----	36	40	28	20	25	24
All other-----	723	1,170	1,284	1,272	1,625	4,125
Total-----	5,815	7,362	7,490	6,980	7,087	10,339
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Japan-----	5,290	8,168	10,076	11,122	12,685	10,128
Italy-----	5,469	7,460	6,536	4,689	3,630	3,776
United Kingdom---	2,082	2,289	2,117	2,098	2,093	3,222
Hong Kong-----	954	1,527	1,473	1,529	1,409	1,928
Mexico-----	247	716	894	1,277	1,079	1,442
Korean Republic--	61	98	94	354	592	928
Philippines-----	491	519	789	396	342	372
France-----	795	751	648	457	328	436
Ecuador-----	377	434	308	284	409	394
All other-----	4,237	4,635	5,535	5,231	5,997	8,007
Total-----	20,003	26,597	28,470	27,437	28,564	30,633
	Unit value (per dozen)					
Japan-----	\$ 3.23	\$ 5.00	\$ 5.39	\$ 6.44	\$ 6.75	\$ 5.64
Italy-----	11.74	18.47	13.82	10.19	11.60	12.93
United Kingdom---	6.35	5.93	5.57	5.42	5.38	5.96
Hong Kong-----	.53	1.76	.60	.84	.78	1.00
Mexico-----	.65	1.10	1.12	1.55	1.47	1.23
Korean Republic--	.28	3.63	3.13	1.09	2.73	3.06
Philippines-----	7.67	9.44	9.39	5.66	5.34	4.13
France-----	5.10	5.73	5.89	6.62	8.00	6.92
Ecuador-----	10.47	10.85	11.00	14.20	16.36	16.42
All other-----	5.86	3.96	4.31	4.11	3.69	1.94
Average-----	3.44	3.61	3.80	3.93	4.03	2.96

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

Table 13.--Headwear (as specified in TSUS item 703.75): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1967-72

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1971
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Japan-----	21	10	28	26	17	26
Italy-----	2	1	-	-	4	6
United Kingdom---	3	4	9	9	9	12
Hong Kong-----	4	5	-	4	8	12
Mexico-----	-	-	2	49	35	71
Korean Republic--	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines-----	-	-	-	-	-	1
France-----	12	15	8	3	-	1
Ecuador-----	-	-	5	-	-	-
All others-----	473	611	308	121	1,020	1,183
Total-----	515	646	360	212	1,093	1,312

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