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COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

BACKGROUND MATERIAL ON SELECTED TRADE LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

PREPARED FOR THE USE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS
IN CONNECTION WITH HEARINGS

ON THE SUBJECT OF

FOREIGN TRADE AND TARIFFS

BY THE

STAFF OF THE
COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

MAY 1973

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INTRODUCTION

The material that follows provides a summary of the nature and purpose of selected tariff and trade bills introduced in the House of Representatives thus far in the 93d Congress. Background material is provided on tariff treatment and trends in imports, exports, domestic production and consumption for the articles covered by the bills. In addition, such information also is provided on trade in areas of special interest.

There has been no attempt to provide material on articles which might be potentially affected by general proposals such as the Trade Reform Act of 1973 or the Foreign Trade and Investment Act of 1973. For the most part, articles which it appears would be directly covered by the provisions of omnibus quota bills also are the subject of individual bills included here.

In the preparation of this document and the data included in it, the committee requested and was given by the U.S. Tariff Commission the full cooperation and assistance of its staff.

Section I

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Fresh, Chilled or Frozen Beef, Veal, Goat and Mutton
Prepared or Preserved Strawberries
Olives
Pineapple
Bitters, Not Fit for Use as Beverages
Processed Istle
Textile Articles and Nonrubber Footwear
Woven Wool Fabrics
Caprolactam
Ethyl Parathion and Methyl Parathion
Aminoacetic Acid (Glycine)
Animal Glue
Dyeing and Tanning Materials
Crude Barium Sulfate
Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products
Liquefied Natural Gas
Mica Films
Manganese Ore
Tungsten Ore and Other Crude Tungsten Materials
Metal Scrap
Iron and Steel
Hollow Reinforcing Bars
Certain Forms of Copper
Lead and Zinc
Upholstery Regulators, Needles, and Pins
Bicycle Parts and Accessories
Ball or Roller Bearing Assemblies
Antifriction Bearings
Ceramic Semiconductor Parts
Aircraft Components
Nonrubber Footwear
Rubber Filament
U.S. Products Processed or Assembled Abroad

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

93D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5413

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 8, 1973

Mr. HALEY (for himself, Mr. ROGERS, and Mr. BAFALIS) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To provide for orderly trade in fresh fruits and vegetables, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "Fresh Fruits and Veg-
4 tables Market-Sharing Act of 1973".

5 SEC. 2. The Congress finds that the authority of the
6 President under the Agricultural Act of 1956 to seek to
7 obtain agreements with other countries limiting the export
8 from such countries and the importation into the United
9 States of agricultural commodities has not been exercised
10 with respect to fresh fruits and vegetables. During the inter-
11 vening years imports of certain fresh fruits and vegetables

1 into the United States have increased to such extent as
2 to disrupt the market for such commodities produced in the
3 United States. This increase in imports has been caused in
4 large part by lower costs of production in other countries,
5 especially in the wages paid to agricultural employees, which
6 it is the policy of the United States to maintain at relatively
7 much higher levels than in other countries. Because of this
8 unfair disparity in costs of production which exists in other
9 countries by reason of the payment of substandard wages,
10 it is practically certain that imports of fresh fruits and
11 vegetables will continue to increase and further destroy
12 the market for such commodities produced in the United
13 States.

14 It is, therefore, declared to be the policy of Congress
15 that access to the United States market for foreign pro-
16 duced fresh fruits and vegetables should be established on
17 an equitable and orderly market-sharing basis consistent
18 with the maintenance of a strong and expanding United
19 States production of fresh fruits and vegetables and de-
20 signed to avoid the disruption of [illegible] States markets and
21 the unemployment of United States agricultural workers.

22 SEC. 3. The President is authorized and directed to un-
23 dertake negotiations with other governments for the purpose
24 of consummating agreements to provide orderly trade in
25 fresh fruits and vegetables, including the quantitative limita-

1 tión of imports of any fresh fruit or vegetables into the United
2 States. Such agreements and the authority contained in
3 section 4 shall, notwithstanding any other provision of law,
4 limit the importation of each fresh fruit or vegetable during
5 any import year to not more than the share of the United
6 States consumption of such commodity supplied by im-
7 ports thereof during a representative historical period of
8 not less than the average of any three consecutive import
9 years prior to the calendar year 1972, as determined by
10 the President. Such representative historical period shall be
11 the same for all countries and all fresh fruits and vege-
12 tables. The President shall have full authority to deter-
13 mine the share of total imports of any fresh fruit or vegetable
14 which may be supplied by any country to the United
15 States on the basis of historical patterns of such imports,
16 the interests of developing countries, and such other fac-
17 tors affecting trade in such commodity as he deems
18 appropriate.

19 SEC. 4. To effectuate the purposes of section 3, when
20 agreements exist which cover a significant portion of the
21 United States imports of any fresh fruit or vegetable, the
22 President shall by proclamation limit the quantity of such
23 commodity which may be imported from any country or
24 countries not parties to such agreements.

25 SEC. 5. After one hundred and eighty days after the date

1 of the enactment of this Act, the total quantity of imports
2 of any fresh fruit or vegetable not subject to an agreement
3 or agreements negotiated pursuant to section 3 or to proc-
4 lamation issued under section 4 shall be limited during
5 any import year to not more than the average annual quantity
6 of such commodity entered, or withdrawn from warehouse,
7 for consumption during the five import years 1966–70.
8 The total quantities of any fresh fruit or vegetable which
9 may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for con-
10 sumption during the balance of the import year in the cal-
11 endar year in which this section becomes effective shall be
12 equal to that proportionate share of the average imports of
13 such commodity for the import years 1966–70 which the
14 number of days remaining in the import year bears to the
15 total number of days in the import year. Beginning with the
16 calendar year following the year in which this section
17 becomes effective the total quantity of any fresh fruit or
18 vegetable which may be entered, or withdrawn from ware-
19 house, for consumption in the import year in that calendar
20 year and in each succeeding calendar year shall be increased
21 or decreased by an amount corresponding to the percentage
22 increase or decrease (if more than 5 per centum) in the
23 United States consumption of such commodity during the
24 preceding import year compared with the import year pre-

1 vious thereto, except that the amount of such increase in any
2 fresh fruit or vegetable which may be entered or withdrawn
3 from warehouse for consumption during any import year
4 shall not exceed 10 per centum of the amount of such in-
5 crease in United States consumption of such commodity.
6 SEC. 6. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 3, 4
7 and 5 of this Act, if the Secretary of Agriculture determines
8 that the total quantity of any fresh fruit or vegetable which
9 is likely to be available for domestic consumption during any
10 month within an import year will fall short of the quantity
11 which would normally be available during such period, as
12 estimated by him, he shall certify the quantity of such short-
13 age to the President and the President by proclamation may
14 increase, by an amount not exceeding the quantity of such
15 shortage certified by the Secretary of Agriculture, the quan-
16 tity of such fresh fruit or vegetable which may be entered
17 or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption during such
18 month.
19 SEC. 7. Not more than 25 per centum of the total im-
20 ports of any fresh fruit or vegetable which may be supplied
21 by any country to the United States during any import year
22 under this Act may be entered or withdrawn from ware-
23 house for consumption during any calendar month.
24 SEC. 8. As used in this Act—

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1 (a) The term "fresh fruits and vegetables" does not
2 include any fruit or vegetable which is not produced in
3 commercial quantities in the United States.
4 (b) The term "import year" means the months of
5 January, February, March, April, May, June, July, and
6 December in each calendar year.
7 SEC. 9. The President may issue such regulations as
8 may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
(H.R. 5413) [1]

Purpose of the bill

H.R. 5413 would impose quantitative restrictions on imports of fresh fruits and vegetables that are produced in commercial quantities in the United States. The bill authorizes and directs the President to conclude agreements limiting the importation of each such fresh fruit and vegetable during each import year (defined in the bill as the months of January–July and December) to the share of U.S. consumption of such commodity supplied by imports during a representative historical period of not less than the average of any 3 consecutive import years prior to the calendar year 1972, as determined by the President. When agreements exist which cover a significant portion of the U.S. imports of any such fresh fruit or vegetable, the President is by proclamation to limit the quantity of such commodity which may be imported from any country not a party to any such agreement. If after 180 days after the date of enactment of the bill, imports of any fresh fruit or vegetable are not subject to such an agreement or agreements or proclamation, then the total quantity of such imports is to be limited during each import year to the average annual quantity of such commodity entered during the 5 import years 1966–70.

Beginning with the calendar year following the year in which such quotas become effective, the total quantity of any such fresh fruit or vegetable entered during each import year is to be increased or decreased by an amount corresponding to the percentage increase or decrease (if more than 5 percent) in the U.S. consumption of such commodity during the preceding import year compared with the import year previous thereto, but the amount of any such increase in imports cannot exceed 10 percent of the amount of any such increase in consumption. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, if the Secretary of Agriculture determines that the total quantity of any fresh fruit or vegetable which is likely to be available for domestic consumption during any month within an import year will fall short of the quantity which would normally be available during such period, he is to certify the quantity of such shortage to the President and the President is authorized to increase the quantity permitted to be imported during that month by an amount not to exceed the quantity of such shortage.

Attached are data on 12 commodities which would be affected by quotas under H.R. 5413—The Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Market-Sharing Act of 1973. While this act would authorize the establishment of an import quota on every fresh fruit or vegetable it is believed the particular concern is with imports from Mexico. Imports of the commodities covered by the data are supplied principally by Mexico. The data cover fresh strawberries, oranges, cantaloupes, watermelons, asparagus, beans, cucumbers, eggplant, garlic, onions, peppers, and tomatoes.

Strawberries, fresh

Tariff treatment

TSUS	Jan. 1, 1973	Average ad valorem equivalent [1] (percent)	
		All countries	Range
146.58	0.2 cent per pound. (If entered June 15–Sept. 15.)	0.7	(2)
146.60	0.75 cent per pound. (Entered any other time.)	4.4	1.1–7.0

[1] Based on imports entered in 1972.
[2] All imports in 1972 from Canada.

[1] Same provisions in H.R. 1500.

TABLE 1.—*Strawberries, fresh: U.S. production and trade, 1966–72*

[Quantity in millions of pounds, value in thousands of dollars]

Year	Production [1]	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to— Production	Consumption
			Quantity			
1966	257.4	13.1	12.7	257.8	5.1	5.1
1967	281.4	21.7	9.8	293.3	7.7	7.4
1968	332.2	31.5	10.0	353.7	9.5	8.9
1969	314.9	47.2	13.9	348.2	15.0	13.6
1970	317.2	51.1	11.8	356.5	16.1	14.3
1971	340.4	57.7	11.6	386.5	17.0	14.9
1972	319.7	43.2	14.5	348.4	13.5	12.4
Average 1966–70 [2]	300.6	32.9	11.6	321.9	10.9	10.2
			Value			
1966	68,124	2,404	3,010	(3)	(3)	(3)
1967	69,093	3,624	2,572	(3)	(3)	(3)
1968	80,438	5,102	2,520	(3)	(3)	(3)
1969	81,605	7,793	3,450	(3)	(3)	(3)
1970	78,727	8,990	2,991	(3)	(3)	(3)
1971	90,894	8,972	3,224	(3)	(3)	(3)
1972	86,539	7,441	3,726	(3)	(3)	(3)
Average 1966–70 [2]	75,598	5,582	2,909	(3)	(3)	(3)

[1] Production for fresh market; includes small quantities for processing from some States.
[2] Base years referred to in H.R. 5413.
[3] Not meaningful.

NOTE.—The proposed legislation (the Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Market-Sharing Act of 1973) provides that quotas be based on a so-called "import year" which includes the months of January through July plus December in any calendar year. It is estimated that of the 1966–70 averages shown in the table above, approximately 95 percent of production, 88 percent of imports, 100 percent of exports, and 95 percent of consumption occurred during this "import year". The estimated ratio of imports to consumption would have been about 10 percent.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 2.—*Strawberries, fresh: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries*

[TSUS items 146.58 and 146.60]

Country		1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:				
Quantity	million pounds	51.1	[1] 57.7	43.2
Value	thousand dollars	8,893	[1] 8,972	7,441
Unit value	cents per pound	17.4	[1] 15.5	17.2
Mexico:				
Quantity	million pounds	49.0	49.2	42.1
Value	thousand dollars	8,333	8,206	7,088
Unit value	cents per pound	17.0	16.7	16.9
Canada:				
Quantity	million pounds	2.1	2.0	1.1
Value	thousand dollars	526	453	314
Unit value	cents per pound	25.5	22.8	28.8

[1] Includes imports from Honduras, Panama, and Colombia totaling 6,402,000 pounds, valued at $264,000 and having a unit value of 4.1 cents per pound. It is believed that such imports were merchandise other than fresh strawberries. Total imports in 1971 from all other countries excluding these three were 51,324,000 pounds, valued at $8,708,000, and having a unit value of 17.0 cents per pound.

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

Additional Information

U.S. imports

Imported fresh strawberries are interchangeable with the domestic product in terms of quality and type of fruit.

U.S. imports of fresh strawberries increased from 1 million pounds in 1962 to more than 50 million pounds in 1971, then declined to 43 million pounds in 1972. During 1966–70 approximately 90 percent of these imports entered from Mexico and almost all of the remainder from Canada. Virtually all imports entered during the preferential duty period of June 15 to September 15 (item 146.58) come from Canada and virtually all imports entered at any other time (item 146.60) come from Mexico. Imports from Mexico enter in volume from November to May with the peak volume in March.

During the 1950's virtually all of the U.S. imports of fresh strawberries were from Canada and the peak volume of the annual imports was 7.6 million pounds.

U.S. position in world production and trade

Strawberries are produced in many areas of the world but only fragmentary information is available on production and trade. Most international trade is confined to neighboring countries. Mexican strawberry production began in significant commercial quantities in 1948. The first shipments to the United States were frozen strawberries, and the first sizable shipments of fresh strawberries were in 1959.

U.S. exports of fresh strawberries traditionally have been to Canada. In recent years such exports have declined somewhat as Canadian imports from Mexico have increased. The U.S. exports virtually no fresh strawberries to Mexico. In recent years the development of an efficient air transportation system has opened small markets in Europe for United States and Mexican fresh strawberries. U.S. air shipments of fresh strawberries to Europe in 1969 were about 2 million pounds.

Domestic producers

The *U.S. Census of Agriculture* reported that strawberries, which are produced commercially in every State, were grown on about 66,000 acres on 28,000 farms in 1964. California, Oregon, and Washington accounted for 10 percent of the farms and currently produce about 70 percent of the total production.

The spring and early summer months are the periods of most active strawberry harvesting in the United States; however, harvesting in Texas and Florida starts in December, and the harvest in California continues from mid-spring through November.

During 1966–70 about 60 percent of the U.S. production of strawberries was sold through fresh market outlets and the remainder was processed. The principal State for the production of fresh market strawberries is California, where two-thirds of the production is sold fresh. Michigan, Florida, Lousiana, New Jersey, and Arkansas are the other principal States for fresh strawberry production. In Oregon and Washington, the second and third largest producing States, nearly all of the strawberry production is processed. Many producers derive a significant portion of their income from strawberries.

Employment

Data are not available on the number of persons employed to harvest fresh strawberries. Much of the labor is recruited locally as temporary help. In the major producing areas wages for strawberry harvesters have increased to insure sufficient labor.

Oranges, fresh

Tariff treatment [1]

TSUS	Jan. 1, 1973	Average ad valorem equivalent [2] (percent)	
		All countries	Range
147.31	1 cent per pound	15.8	4.5–17.2

[1] Includes mandarins (and tangerines), tangelos, temples, and certain other citrus fruit.

[2] Based on imports entered in calendar year 1972.

TABLE 1.—*Oranges, fresh: U.S. production and trade, crop years 1965–71*

[Quantity in millions of pounds; value in thousands of dollars]

Crop year beginning Nov. 1—	Production [1]	Imports [2]	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to— Production	Consumption
			Quantity			
1965	4,010	64	577	3,497	1.6	1.8
1966	4,582	29	685	3,926	.6	.7
1967	3,278	150	325	3,103	4.6	4.8
1968	4,154	95	616	3,633	2.3	2.6
1969	4,142	82	590	3,642	2.4	2.7
1970	4,168	102	549	3,710	2.2	2.5
1971	4,108	100	674	3,568	2.7	3.1
Average 1965–69 [3]	4,033	84	559	3,558	2.1	2.4
			Value			
1965	158,811	3,753	47,165	(4)	(4)	(4)
1966	147,764	1,942	53,678	(4)	(4)	(4)
1967	181,138	10,210	33,064	(4)	(4)	(4)
1968	168,454	6,291	53,712	(4)	(4)	(4)
1969	159,442	5,472	52,872	(4)	(4)	(4)
1970	185,943	7,716	52,202	(4)	(4)	(4)
1971	204,358	6,244	61,572	(4)	(4)	(4)
Average 1965–69 [3]	163,122	5,534	48,098	(4)	(4)	(4)

[1] Includes only the production of oranges, tangerines, temples, and tangelos sold on the fresh market. Value of production computed on basis of packinghouse door prices for fresh market sales.

[2] Fresh oranges are not separately classified in the TSUS. Data shown are imports under item 147.31, the provision for fresh or prepared or preserved oranges other than mandarin oranges packed in airtight containers and kumquats packed in airtight containers. Such imports are believed to be virtually all fresh oranges. For duty purposes mandarins (and tangerines), temples, tangelos, and kumquats are considered oranges.

[3] Crop years closest to base years 1966–70 referred to in H.R. 5413.

[4] Not meaningful.

NOTE.—The proposed legislation (the Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Market-Sharing Act of 1973) provides that quotas be based on a so-called "import year" which includes the months of January through July plus December of each calendar year. It is estimated that of the 1965–69 averages shown above approximately 80 percent of production, 72 percent of imports, 80 percent of exports, and 80 percent of consumption occurred during this "import year." The estimated ratio of imports to consumption in the "import-year" period would have been about 2 percent.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 2.—*Oranges, fresh: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries*

Country	Crop year beginning Nov. 1— 1969	1970	1971
Total, all countries: [1]			
Quantity ... million pounds	82.3	102.5	99.6
Value ... 1,000 dollars	5,472	7,716	6,244
Unit value ... cents per pound	6.7	7.5	6.3
Mexico: [1]			
Quantity ... million pounds	58.5	80.5	83.0
Value ... 1,000 dollars	3,373	6,204	4,854
Unit value ... cents per pound	5.8	7.7	5.9
Israel: [1]			
Quantity ... million pounds	21.6	20.6	15.5
Value ... 1,000 dollars	1,814	1,304	1,193
Unit value ... cents per pound	8.4	6.3	7.7

[1] Imports under TSUS item 147.31 for fresh or prepared or preserved oranges other than mandarin organges packed in airtight containers and kumquats packed in airtight containers. Such imports are believed to be virtually all fresh oranges.

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

Additional Information

U.S. imports

Imports of fresh oranges are of types and grades similar to oranges produced in the United States and are subject to the quality requirement set for domestic fruit shipped from Texas, pursuant to regulations under section 8e of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Because of plant quarantine regulations, imports of fresh oranges are prohibited entry from some countries and require treatment before entry from other countries. Quarantine regulations do not affect canned oranges or orange juice.

Imports under item 147.31 are believed to consist of virtually all fresh oranges of which an undetermined quantity has been imported for processing.

U.S. position in world production and trade

During 1962–66 the reported world production of oranges was about 35 billion pounds annually of which the United States, the largest single producer, provided about one-third. Four Mediterranean countries, led by Spain, produced another one-third, and the remaining one-third of the reported production is from many countries, of which Brazil and Japan are major producers. Mexico has produced about 5 percent of the world production.

U.S. production of oranges has trended upward for many years. While severely cut in 1962 by freeze damage in Florida, production has continued this trend. Only about one-third of the U.S. production is sold fresh and the rest is processed. In 1967 the United States ranked fifth among world exporters of oranges although U.S. exports still exceeded imports by a wide margin. Countries that have in recent years exported about as many or more fresh oranges as the United States, are Spain, Israel, Morocco, the Republic of South Africa, Algeria, and Italy.

Domestic producers

There are from 25,000 to 30,000 orange growers in the United States. About 300 firms pack oranges for the fresh market, about half of these are in Arizona and California where two organizations handle about 90 percent of the pack. In Florida more than 100 firms pack fresh oranges, but none of them handle more than 5 percent of the Florida pack. There are about 20 fresh citrus packers in Texas, some of whom handle fresh oranges from Mexico. About 70 firms process oranges in the United States, most of them are in Florida. Because trade in fresh oranges has a bearing on the domestic market for processed oranges, U.S. producers of orange juice are concerned with the potential of importing fresh oranges for processing in the United States where many extensive facilities for processing are already established.

Employment

Data are not readily available on the number of persons directly or indirectly employed by the orange industry but significant segments of the economy in Florida and California are dependent upon oranges. Labor for harvesting is a large part of the cost of producing fresh oranges as the fruit is picked by hand. Mechanical harvesting of oranges for processing has been only experimental.

Cantaloupes, fresh

Tariff treatment

TSUS	Jan. 1, 1973
148.10	20 percent ad val. (if entered Aug. 1–Sept. 15)
148.15	35 percent ad val. (entered any other time)

TABLE 1.—*Cantaloupes, fresh: U.S. production and trade, 1966–72*

[Quantity in millions of pounds; value in thousands of dollars]

Year	Production	Imports	Exports [1]	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to— Production	Consumption
			Quantity			
1966	1,067	138	33	1,172	12.9	11.8
1967	1,255	123	53	1,325	9.8	9.3
1968	1,354	73	44	1,383	5.4	5.3
1969	1,373	119	55	1,437	8.7	8.3
1970	1,328	149	52	1,425	11.2	10.5
1971	1,238	181	53	1,366	14.6	13.2
1972	1,304	155	51	1,408	11.9	11.0
Average 1966–70 [2]	1,275	120	47	1,348	9.4	8.9
			Value			
1966	66,874	5,960	1,992	(3)	(3)	(3)
1967	78,504	6,362	2,880	(3)	(3)	(3)
1968	78,234	4,513	2,595	(3)	(3)	(3)
1969	76,850	6,771	3,171	(3)	(3)	(3)
1970	81,882	8,037	3,065	(3)	(3)	(3)
1971	81,220	9,547	3,463	(3)	(3)	(3)
1972	94,772	9,059	4,694	(3)	(3)	(3)
Average 1966–70 [2]	76,469	6,329	2,741	(3)	(3)	(3)

[1] Includes less than 10 percent of melons other than cantaloupes.
[2] Base years referred to in H.R. 5413.
[3] Not meaningful.

NOTE.—The proposed legislation (the Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Market-Sharing Act of 1973) provides that quotas be based on a so-called "import year" which includes the months of January through July plus December in any calendar year. It is estimated that of the 1966–70 averages shown above, approximately 36 percent of production, 99 percent of imports, 50 percent of exports, and 41 percent of consumption occurred during this "import year." The estimated ratio of imports to consumption in the "import year" period would have been about 22 percent.

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

TABLE 2.—*Cantaloupes, fresh: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries*

Country		1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:				
Quantity	million pounds	149	181	155
Value	thousand dollars	8,037	9,547	9,059
Unit value	cents per pound	5.4	5.3	5.8
Mexico:				
Quantity	million pounds	148	179	153
Value	thousand dollars	7,978	9,410	8,992
Unit value	cents per pound	5.4	5.3	5.9

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

Additional Information

U.S. imports

Imports of fresh cantaloupes are generally regarded as being comparable in kind and quality to the domestic product.

Imports from Mexico, virtually the only supplier, generally begin in January and end in June. About 15 percent of the annual imports of cantaloupes enter the United States prior to April, the first month for domestic shipments. Almost another 35 percent of the annual imports enter in April when domestic supplies are very light.

U.S. position in world production and trade

The United States imports early season cantaloupes from countries to the South and exports mid-season cantaloupes principally northward to Canada. Transoceanic trade in cantaloupes is small and is not likely to become significant due to the cost of shipping.

Domestic producers

The *Census of Agriculture* reports that in 1964 there were 14,200 U.S. farms producing cantaloupes (i.e., melons other than watermelons) on about 125,000 acres. In California and Arizona there were 536 farms reported with an average of 128 acres per farm. The average for the United States was 9 acres per farm. The reported acreage harvested in 1969 was 125,900 acres from 11 States. Spring harvests, those during the months of April, May, and June, come at the same time that Mexican melons are in the market and account for nearly one-third of the U.S. annual production. Two-thirds of the spring harvests are from Arizona-California desert valleys and the rest are from Texas and Florida.

Cantaloupes are a principal source of income on most of the California-Arizona farms, many of which are corporate enterprises, but are not usually the major source of income on farms growing cantaloupes in other States.

Employment

Data are not readily available on the number of persons seasonally employed in the production and harvesting of cantaloupes. In most States workers are not usually employed specifically for cantaloupe harvest but are part of a farm labor force involved in a number of crops. In California and Arizona cantaloupe harvests last only a few weeks in each district and a large temporary labor force is needed. Fields are picked several times by hand to obtain melons at the proper state of maturity; successful mechanical harvesting appears unlikely.

Watermelons, fresh

Tariff treatment

TSUS number: 148.20.
Rate of duty:
Jan. 1, 1973, 20 percent ad valorem.

TABLE 1.—*Watermelons, fresh: U.S. production and trade, 1966–72*

[Quantity in millions of pounds; value in thousands of dollars]

Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to— Production	Consumption
			Quantity			
1966	2,835	62	103	2,794	2.2	2.2
1967	2,774	68	106	2,736	2.5	2.5
1968	2,761	65	102	2,724	2.4	2.4
1969	2,595	100	86	2,609	3.9	3.8
1970	2,737	119	91	2,765	4.3	4.3
1971	2,709	113	115	2,707	4.2	4.2
1972	2,529	159	103	2,585	6.3	6.2
1966–70 average [1]	2,740	83	98	2,726	3.0	3.0
			Value			
1966	53,175	1,358	2,918	(2)	(2)	(2)
1967	58,239	1,338	3,107	(2)	(2)	(2)
1968	51,844	1,783	2,904	(2)	(2)	(2)
1969	53,269	1,937	2,409	(2)	(2)	(2)
1970	60,404	3,035	2,841	(2)	(2)	(2)
1971	67,892	2,318	3,758	(2)	(2)	(2)
1972	63,228	3,339	3,276	(2)	(2)	(2)
1966–70 average [1]	55,386	1,890	2,836	(2)	(2)	(2)

[1] Base years referred to in H.R. 5413.
[2] Not meaningful.

NOTE.—The proposed legislation (the Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Market-Sharing Act of 1973) provides that quotas be based on a so-called "import year" which includes the months of January through July plus December in any calendar year. It is estimated that of the 1966–70 averages shown above, approximately 70 percent of production, 90 percent of imports, 80 percent of exports, and 70 percent of consumption, occurred during this "import year". The estimated ratio of imports to consumption in the "import year" period would have been about 4 percent.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 2.—*Watermelons, fresh: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries*

Country		1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:				
Quantity	million pounds	119	113	159
Value	1,000 dollars	3,035	2,318	3,439
Unit value	cents per pound	2.6	2.1	2.2
Mexico:				
Quantity	million pounds	118	112	159
Value	1,000 dollars	2,998	2,271	3,426
Unit value	cents per pound	2.6	2.0	2.2

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

Additional Information

U.S. imports

There is no distinction made by domestic consumers between imported and domestic watermelons. Imports from Mexico generally begin in January and extend through June. Approximately 20 percent of the total annual imports of watermelons enter the United States prior to April, the first month for domestic shipments. About 20 percent enter in April and about 35 percent enter in May.

U.S. position in world production and trade

The United States imports early season watermelons from the South (Mexico) and exports mid and late season watermelons to the North (Canada). Transoceanic trade in watermelons is virtually nonexistent due to the cost of shipping.

Domestic producers

The *Census of Agriculture* reported that in 1964 there were 22,600 U.S. farms producing watermelons on about 245,000 acres. Most producers have relatively small acreages of watermelons, less than 10 acres per farm; however, producers in Florida, California, and Arizona averaged more than 30 acres per farm in 1964. Some producers in these States derive their principal income from watermelons. The reported acreage harvested in 1969 was 276,500 acres from 16 States. Harvest begins in the South in April and progresses northward as the season wears on. Florida production (generally April–June) accounts for about one-third of the annual U.S. output.

Employment

Data are not available on the number of persons seasonally employed in the production and marketing of watermelons. All watermelons are sold fresh and the demand for harvest labor in any locality does not usually exceed 8 weeks and is often only several weeks.

Asparagus, fresh

Tariff treatment

TSUS	Jan. 1, 1973
137.85 [1]	25 percent ad. val.

[1] Includes other vegetables not specially provided for. Effective Jan. 1, 1973, a statistical suffix (item 137.8520) was established for fresh or chilled asparagus.

TABLE 1.—*Asparagus, fresh: U.S. production and trade, 1966–72*

[Quantity in millions of pounds; value in thousands of dollars]

Year	Production [1]	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to— Production	Consumption
			Quantity			
1966	84.2	2.4	6.7	79.9	2.9	3.0
1967	82.2	2.0	5.8	78.4	2.4	2.6
1968	91.8	2.1	6.9	87.0	2.2	2.4
1969	85.0	3.8	6.9	81.9	4.5	4.6
1970	94.4	5.0	6.8	92.6	5.3	5.4
1971	83.3	6.2	7.2	82.3	7.4	7.5
1972	92.2	8.2	10.1	90.3	8.9	9.1
Average 1966–70 [2]	87.5	3.0	6.6	84.0	3.4	3.6
			Value			
1966	17,025	(3)	1,600	(5)	(5)	(5)
1967	17,850	(3)	1,443	(5)	(5)	(5)
1968	19,446	(3)	1,793	(5)	(5)	(5)
1969	18,361	(3)	1,903	(5)	(5)	(5)
1970	21,053	(4)	1,935	(5)	(5)	(5)
1971	24,324	(4)	2,355	(5)	(5)	(5)
1972	24,617	(4)	3,305	(5)	(5)	(5)
Average 1966–70 [2]	18,747	(3)	1,735	(5)	(5)	(5)

[1] Production for fresh market.
[2] Base years referred to in H.R. 5413.
[3] Not available.
[4] See table 2 below.
[5] Not meaningful.

NOTE.—The proposed legislation (the Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Market-Sharing Act of 1973) provides that quotas be based on a so-called "import year" which includes the months of January through July plus December in any calendar year. It is estimated that of the 1966–70 averages shown above, approximately 98 percent of production, 90 percent of imports, 100 percent of exports, and 97 percent of consumption occurred during this "import year." The estimated ratio of imports to consumption in the "import year" period would have been about 3 percent.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports estimated by U.S. Tariff Commission, report to the Committee on Ways and Means on investigation No. 332-71; and exports (1966 estimated) compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 2.—*Asparagus, fresh: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries*

Country	1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:			
Quantity.....million pounds...	5.0	6.2	8.2
Value.....1,000 dollars...	490	670	885
Unit value.....cents per pound...	9.8	10.8	10.8
Mexico:			
Quantity.....million pounds...	5.0	6.2	8.2
Value.....1,000 dollars...	490	670	885
Unit value.....cents per pound...	9.8	10.8	10.8

Source: Quantity estimated by the Tariff Commission from data supplied by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Department of Commerce; value of imports based on unit value of Mexican exports to the United States as reported by Direccion General de Estadistica, Secretariat of Industry and Commerce, *Anuario Estadistico del Comerciao Exterior de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos;* 1972 import values not available from Mexico, but calculated on the basis of 1971 unit values.

Additional Information

U.S. imports

In 1972, imports of fresh asparagus (virtually all from Mexico) supplied about 9 percent of U.S. consumption, compared with less than 1 percent in 1965. The imported fresh asparagus from Mexico is generally purchased by U.S. distributors at prices below those paid for domestic asparagus but is sold at wholesale by them at prices equal to those charged for the domestic product.

There is no evidence to indicate that regulations of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration or under the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912 have had any restrictive effect on the importation of fresh asparagus.

U.S. position in world production and trade

The United States and Taiwan are by far the world's most important producers of asparagus. Taiwan's asparagus industry, which began about 1963, has expanded rapidly. Since 1966, Taiwan's exports of asparagus (mostly canned white asparagus) have been greater than U.S. exports. In 1971, Taiwan's total asparagus production surpassed that of the United States for the first time.

The production of asparagus in Mexico is small relative to that in the United States and Taiwan, but it has been increasing in the last few years and is expected to continue to increase. Most of the increased production will be destined for export to the United States in either canned or fresh form. Mexican subsidiaries of U.S. companies account for the bulk of the Mexican production of canned and frozen asparagus.

Domestic producers

The U.S. Census of Agriculture reported that in 1969 asparagus was harvested on 3,210 commercial farms, located principally in five regions—Central California, Southern California, South-Central Washington, Lake Michigan area and a region in the States of New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland. The Central California region, which produces by far the largest amount of asparagus of all the regions in the United States, had about 140 farms. The amount of land devoted to asparagus on these California farms was generally large—averaging about 300 acres per farm.

Many asparagus growers derive a substantial part of their income from asparagus. Most growers sell their fresh-market asparagus crop either directly or indirectly to independent fresh-market distributors. About 30 percent of the U.S. asparagus production is sold as fresh-market asparagus.

Employment

Some 34,500 workers were employed by U.S. asparagus growers and processors at the peak of the 1972 asparagus harvesting and processing season. In comparison, some 41,000 workers are estimated to have been so employed in 1963. In both years, more than 90 percent of these workers were employed in the four major U.S. asparagus-producing States—California, Washington, Michigan, and New Jersey. In 1972, two-thirds of these workers were employed on farms in growing, harvesting, and packing the asparagus for market. The other third were engaged in canning and freezing the crop.

Beans (Other Than Lima), fresh

Tariff treatment

TSUS	Jan. 1, 1973	Average ad valorem equivalent[1] (percent) All countries	Range
135.16	3.5 cents per pound	26.7	7.3–26.9

[1] Based on imports entered in 1972.

TABLE 1.—*Beans (other than lima), fresh: U.S. production and trade, 1966–72*

[Quantity in millions of pounds; value in thousands of dollars]

Year	Production[1]	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption[2]	Ratio (percent) of imports to— Production	Consumption
			Quantity			
1966	363.3	6.4	(3)	358.1	1.8	1.8
1967	379.7	7.3	(3)	374.7	1.9	1.9
1968	343.4	7.9	(3)	338.9	2.3	2.3
1969	332.8	11.0	(3)	331.1	3.3	3.3
1970	310.9	12.5	(3)	312.1	4.0	4.0
1971	308.6	12.3	(3)	310.0	4.0	4.0
1972	316.7	17.9	(3)	316.6	5.7	5.7
Average 1966–70[4]	346.0	9.0	(3)	343.1	2.6	2.6
			Value			
1966	43,464	962	(3)	(5)	(5)	(5)
1967	43,724	1,034	(3)	(5)	(5)	(5)
1968	42,936	1,192	(3)	(5)	(5)	(5)
1969	43,030	1,485	(3)	(5)	(5)	(5)
1970	40,625	1,732	(3)	(5)	(5)	(5)
1971	44,226	1,627	(3)	(5)	(5)	(5)
1972	45,956	2,353	(3)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Average 1966–70[4]	42,735	1,287	(3)	(5)	(5)	(5)

[1] Includes only fresh beans (other than lima) produced for fresh market, which account for about one-third of the fresh beans (other than lima) produced in the United States. The other two-thirds are produced for canning and freezing and are seldom diverted to the fresh market. Fresh bean imports enter for fresh market sale rather than for processing.

[2] Export quantities used in computing apparent consumption are Canadian imports of fresh, green and wax beans from the United States as reported in the official statistics of the Dominion of Canada. These were as follows in millions of pounds:

1966	11.6
1967	12.3
1968	12.1
1969	12.4
1970	11.3
1971	10.9
1972	18.0

It is believed that nearly all of the U.S. exports of fresh beans (other than lima) go to Canada.

[3] Not available.

[4] Base years referred to in H.R. 5413.

[5] Not meaningful.

NOTE.—The proposed legislation (the Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Market-Sharing Act of 1973) provides that quotas be based on a so-called "import year" which includes the months of January–July plus December in any calendar year. It is estimated that of the 1966–70 averages shown in the table above, approximately 60 percent of production, 100 percent of imports, 70 percent of exports, and 60 percent of consumption occurred during this "import year". The estimated ratio of imports to consumption in the "import year" period would have been about 4 percent.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; exports compiled from official Canadian import statistics; and imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 2.—*Beans (other than lima), fresh: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries*

Country	1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:			
Quantity.....millions of pounds..	12.5	12.3	18.0
Value.....thousand dollars..	1,732	1,627	2,353
Unit value.....cents per pound..	13.8	13.3	13.1
Mexico:			
Quantity.....millions of pounds..	12.2	12.0	17.7
Value.....thousand dollars..	1,669	1,583	2,301
Unit value.....cents per pound..	13.7	13.2	13.0

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

Additional Information

U.S. imports

Imported fresh beans are generally similar to those produced domestically, but some of the imports include types, such as the broad or fava bean, which are not grown to any extent in the United States.

Most fresh bean imports enter during the months of December–May. Virtually all imports come from Mexico. Most imports are marketed in the Western United States. During the import season almost all domestic output is harvested in Florida and most of it is marketed in the Eastern United States.

U.S. position in world production and trade

No data are available on world production and trade in fresh beans, Because of the perishable nature of fresh beans, the bulk of the crop is consumed in the countries where grown. The limited quantities that are exported for the most part go to neighboring countries. Most U.S. imports come from Mexico and most U.S. exports go to Canada.

Domestic producers

The *1964 U.S. Census of Agriculture* indicated that fresh snap beans, including those for canning and freezing, were harvested from about 280,000 acres on nearly 20,000 farms. Fresh market beans were probably produced on about half of those farms. Fresh market bean production is usually one of several important sources of income on farms producing such beans; most produce other fruits and vegetables as well.

Employment

Data on employment are not available. The cultivation of the crop is highly mechanized and most of the large-volume producers use mechanical harvesting machinery. Producers harvesting small acreage in general do not have enough volume to justify using harvesting equipment.

Cucumbers, fresh

Tariff Treatment

TSUS	Jan. 1, 1973	Average ad valorem equivalent[1] (percent) All countries	Range
135.90	2.2 cents per pound (If entered December–February).	26.0	24.9–86.0
135.92	3 cents per pound (If entered March–June or September–November).	38.8	19.2–111.0
135.94	1.5 cents per pound (If entered July–August)..	35.0	(2)

[1] Based on imports entered in 1972.
[2] Imports only from Canada.

TABLE 1.—*Cucumbers, fresh: U.S. production and trade, crop years 1965–71*

[Quantity in millions of pounds; value in thousands of dollars]

Year beginning Dec. 1—	Production	Imports	Exports [1]	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to— Production	Consumption
			Quantity			
1965	478	72	41	509	15.1	14.1
1966	474	89	18	545	18.8	16.3
1967	460	75	13	522	16.3	14.4
1968	437	122	10	549	27.9	22.2
1969	448	132	13	567	29.5	23.3
1970	433	171	10	594	39.5	28.8
1971	465	160	19	606	34.4	26.4
Average 1965–69 [2]	459	98	19	538	21.4	18.2
			Value			
1965	31,159	5,422	2,909	(3)	(3)	(3)
1966	31,435	7,031	1,274	(3)	(3)	(3)
1967	31,874	5,109	841	(3)	(3)	(3)
1968	32,396	11,658	765	(3)	(3)	(3)
1969	28,737	11,359	952	(3)	(3)	(3)
1970	32,742	15,460	731	(3)	(3)	(3)
1971	37,109	12,610	1,745	(3)	(3)	(3)
Average 1965–69 [2]	31,120	8,121	1,348	(3)	(3)	(3)

[1] Data for December 1965 and calendar year 1966 are Canadian imports of United States product.
[2] Crop years nearest the base years 1966–70 referred to in H.R. 5413.
[3] Not meaningful.

NOTE.—The proposed legislation (the Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Market-Sharing Act of 1973) provides that quotas be based on a so-called "import year" which includes the months of January through July plus December in any calendar year. It is estimated that of the 1965–69 averages shown in the table above, approximately 55 percent of production, 100 percent of imports, 50 percent of exports, and 63 percent of consumption occurred during this "import year." The estimated ratio of imports to consumption in the "import year" period would have been about 29 percent.

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

TABLE 2.—*Cucumbers, fresh: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries*

Country	Year beginning Dec. 1— 1969	1970	1971
Total, all countries:			
Quantity ... million pounds	132	171	160
Value ... thousand dollars	11,359	15,460	12,610
Unit value ... cents per pound	8.6	9.0	7.9
Mexico:			
Quantity ... million pounds	111	157	145
Value ... thousand dollars	9,584	13,780	11,903
Unit value ... cents per pound	8.6	8.8	8.2
British Honduras:			
Quantity ... million pounds	10	9	4
Value ... thousand dollars	819	1,016	169
Unit value ... cents per pound	7.8	11.0	4.7

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

Additional Information

U.S. imports

Fresh cucumber imports normally begin to enter the United States in volume in December, reach a peak in February, decline to minor quantities by the end of June, and thereafter are negligible until the following December. Imports enter in largest volume during the periods when climatic conditions restrict domestic production to Florida and other warm areas. Domestic prices are usually highest and most attractive to imports during those periods because of the restricted domestic supply.

U.S. position in world production and trade

Fresh cucumbers are produced in many areas of the world but no data are available on most of this production. Only the production during the winter and spring months in several Caribbean and Central American countries and in Mexico has a significant influence on the U.S. market. The major part of the Mexican crop is exported. Most of the Mexican exports go to the U.S. market but small quantities go to Canada. Most U.S. exports go to Canada.

Domestic producers

It is estimated that cucumbers were grown for the fresh market on about one-half of the 30,000 farms on which the *U.S. Census of Agriculture* indicated that cucumbers were harvested in 1964. Cucumber production is usually one of several important sources of income on these farms where other fruit and vegetables are often grown.

Domestic fresh market cucumbers are produced in quantity in Florida during December–April; in California, North Carolina, and South Carolina during May and June; in New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Virginia during July–September; and in Florida, California, and Virginia during October and November.

Employment

Data on employment are not available. The cultivation of the fresh market crop is highly mechanized in most cases but very little of the crop is currently machine harvested.

Eggplant, fresh

Tariff Treatment

TSUS	Jan. 1, 1973	Average ad valorem equivalent [1] (percent)	
		All countries	Range
136.20	1.6 cents per pound (if entered Apr. 1–Nov. 30)	12.8	8.2–12.8
136.22	1.1 cents per pound (entered any other time)	9.7	9.6–34.0

[1] Based on imports entered in 1972.

TABLE 1.—*Eggplant, fresh: U.S. production and trade, 1966–72*

[Quantity in millions of pounds, value in thousands of dollars]

Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption [1]	Ratio (percent) of imports to— Production	Consumption
			Quantity			
1966	75.3	7.3	(2)	82.6	9.7	8.8
1967	78.5	8.1	(2)	86.6	10.3	9.4
1968	68.3	10.4	(2)	78.7	15.2	13.2
1969	72.9	17.8	(2)	90.7	24.4	19.6
1970	68.7	21.7	(2)	90.4	31.6	24.0
1971	71.0	23.3	(2)	94.3	32.8	24.7
1972	75.0	29.0	(2)	104.0	38.7	27.9
Average 1966–70 [3]	72.7	13.1	(2)	85.8	18.2	14.9
			Value			
1966	5,382	576	(2)	(4)	(4)	(4)
1967	5,132	603	(2)	(4)	(4)	(4)
1968	7,162	982	(2)	(4)	(4)	(4)
1969	6,194	2,009	(2)	(4)	(4)	(4)
1970	5,517	2,529	(2)	(4)	(4)	(4)
1971	6,518	2,587	(2)	(4)	(4)	(4)
1972	6,510	3,331	(2)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Average 1966–70 [3]	5,877	1,340	(2)	(4)	(4)	(4)

[1] Production plus imports.
[2] Data on exports are not available; such exports are believed to be small.
[3] Base years referred to in H.R. 5413.
[4] Not meaningful.

NOTE.—The proposed legislation (the Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Market-Sharing Act of 1973) provides that quotas be based on a so-called "import year" which includes the months of January through July plus December of each calendar year. It is estimated that of the 1966–70 averages shown in the table above approximately 60 percent of production, 95 percent of imports, and 65 percent of consumption occurred during this "import year." The estimated ratio of imports to consumption in the "import year" period would have been about 22 percent.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 2.—*Eggplant, fresh: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries*

Country	1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:			
Quantity ..... million pounds	21.7	23.3	29.0
Value ..... thousand dollars	2,529	2,587	3,331
Unit value ..... cents per pound	11.7	11.1	11.5
Mexico:			
Quantity ..... million pounds	21.6	23.2	28.8
Value ..... thousand dollars	2,520	2,581	3,319
Unit value ..... cents per pound	11.7	11.1	11.5

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

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Additional Information

U.S. imports

Imported fresh eggplant is generally regarded to be comparable in quality to that produced domestically and sells for about the same price as domestic eggplant of similar size and quality. Imports a decade ago (1960–62) averaged 3 million pounds annually.

Imports from Mexico have been marketed mainly in the Western and Central portions of the United States during the late fall, winter, and spring months.

U.S. position in world production and trade

Because of its perishable nature, most eggplant is consumed in the countries where grown. International trade is comprised mainly of small quantities moving between contiguous countries. The U.S. exports, which are small, are shipped chiefly to Canada. U.S. imports are nearly all from Mexico.

Domestic producers

The *U.S. Census of Agriculture* indicated that fresh eggplant was harvested from about 4,350 acres on about 2,000 farms in 1964. Few, if any, eggplant producers derive a major share of their income from this product.

Employment

Data on employment are not available. The cultivation of the crop is to a large extent mechanized but harvesting is still done by hand.

Garlic, fresh

Tariff treatment

TSUS	Jan. 1, 1973	Average ad valorem equivalent [1] (percent)	
		All countries	Range
136.30	0.75 cent per lb	3.0	1.9–4.6

[1] Based on imports entered in 1972.

TABLE 1.—*Garlic, fresh: U.S. production and trade, 1966–72*

[Quantity in millions of pounds; value in thousands of dollars]

Year	Production [1]	Imports	Exports	Apparent comsunption [2]	Ratio (percent) of imports to— Production	Consumption
			Quantity			
1966	35.0	15.1	(3)	49.1	43.1	30.8
1967	50.6	16.6	(3)	66.2	32.8	25.1
1968	80.0	19.8	(3)	98.8	24.8	20.0
1969	87.6	18.0	(3)	104.6	20.5	17.2
1970	72.8	19.4	(3)	91.2	26.6	21.3
1971	48.1	14.7	(3)	61.8	30.6	23.8
1972	71.4	17.3	1.7	87.0	24.2	19.9
Average, 1966–70 [4]	65.2	17.8	(4)	82.0	27.3	21.7
			Value			
1966	2,894	2,447	(3)	(5)	(5)	(5)
1967	5,120	4,281	(3)	(5)	(5)	(5)
1968	7,192	5,069	(3)	(5)	(5)	(5)
1969	7,397	2,969	(3)	(5)	(5)	(5)
1970	6,111	3,472	(3)	(5)	(5)	(5)
1971	4,485	3,293	(3)	(5)	(5)	(5)
1972	7,206	4,261	549	(5)	(5)	(5)
Average, 1966–70 [4]	5,743	3,648	(3)	(5)	(5)	(5)

[1] Production sold for fresh use and for dehydration.
[2] Exports were not separately reported prior to 1972; for the period 1966–71, apparent consumption is computed as production plus imports minus 1 million pounds of exports annually.
[3] Not available.
[4] Base years referred to in H.R. 5413.
[5] Not meaningful.

NOTE.—The proposed legislation (the Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Market-Sharing Act of 1973) provides that quotas be based on a so-called "import year" which includes the months of January through July plus December in any calendar year. It is estimated that of the 1966–70 averages shown in the table above, approximately 50 percent of production, 70 percent of imports, and 55 percent of consumption occurred during this "import year" The estimated ratio of imports to consumption in the "import year" period would have been about 28 percent.

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

TABLE 2.—*Garlic, fresh: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries*

Country		1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:				
Quality	million pounds	19.4	14.7	17.3
Value	1,000 dollars	3,472	3,293	4,261
Unit value	cents per pound	17.9	22.4	24.7
Mexico:				
Quality	million pounds	8.4	6.8	6.9
Value	1,000 dollars	1,390	1,239	1,754
Unit value	cents per pound	16.5	18.3	25.6
Peru:				
Quantity	million pounds	3.2	2.3	3.7
Value	1,000 dollars	609	511	657
Unit value	cents per pound	19.3	22.6	17.6
Spain:				
Quantity	million pounds	1.5	2.1	2.8
Value	1,000 dollars	299	660	853
Unit value	cents per pound	19.4	30.8	30.2
Italy:				
Quantity	million pounds	4.0	2.3	1.6
Value	1,000 dollars	794	612	571
Unit value	cents per pound	19.8	26.4	35.2

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

Additional Information

U.S. imports

Imported fresh garlic is similar in quality, appearance, and packaging to that produced in this country. When imported and domestic fresh garlic of similar quality are on the market at the same time, the prices quoted are usually about the same. The bulk of the fresh garlic imported from Mexico, Peru, Argentina, and Chile in recent years has been entered in the period January-July while most from Italy and Spain has entered during the months of August-December. Domestic production formerly supplied most of the fresh garlic consumed in the Eastern part of the United States during the months from July through March or April, but imports now supply most of the Eastern market in those months, and no significant quantity of domestic fresh garlic is marketed in the East except in June and July. Domestic production still supplies more than half of the Western market, but it meets significant competition there from Mexican and Italian garlic.

Most imported fresh garlic is sold through fresh market outlets, but in some years when domestic garlic for dehydration has been in short supply, significant quantities of fresh garlic have been entered for dehydration.

U.S position in world production and trade

Inasmuch as garlic is a minor crop and is often grouped with other vegetables in statistical data, a complete picture of world production and trade cannot be given; however, estimates prepared from available information indicate that in recent years annual output of the major producing countries in the free world has amounted to about 700 million pounds. The most important producing countries in the free world have been Spain with about 32 percent of the output, Italy with about 18 percent, Egypt with about 17 percent, and France with about 15 percent. Other free-world producing countries have been Brazil, the United States, Japan, and Mexico.

In Eastern Europe the most important garlic-producing countries are reported to be Romania, Bulgaria, and Poland; however, annual production data for these and other Communist-dominated countries are not available.

The share of the world garlic crop that is dehydrated is reported to have increased somewhat in recent years, but comprehensive data on this output, which is still small in comparison to total garlic output, is not available.

The bulk of the world output of garlic is consumed in the countries where grown. Only fragmentary information is available on that portion of such output that enters international trade. U.S. exports were not separately reported prior to 1972 but such exports are believed to have been small. U.S. imports come mainly from Mexico.

Domestic producers

The *1964 U.S. Census of Agriculture* indicated that garlic was produced on 4,198 acres on 159 farms in that year. California, which produces virtually all of the garlic grown for edible uses, accounted for 108 of the farms and 3,885 of the acres planted. Texas, Oregon, and Nevada accounted for most of the small remaining acreage. The production in these States is believed to be used largely for planting the California crop.

The *1954 Census of Agriculture* reported that 10 of the 120 California farms then growing garlic accounted for about one-half of the total U.S. production. Garlic accounted for about two-thirds of the value of the commercial vegetables produced on these 10 farms, but for the smaller producers the proportion was less than one-third. Later data are not available, but the situation is believed not to have changed significantly.

Employment

Data on employment are not available. The planting and cultivating of the crop is highly mechanized. Virtually all of the crop grown for dehydrating (which has included more than three-fourths of all production in recent years) is mechanically harvested. The portion of the crop grown for fresh market sale requires a considerable amount of hand labor for harvesting, cleaning, and packaging.

Onions, fresh

Tariff treatment

TSUS	Jan. 1, 1973	Average ad valorem equivalent [1] (percent) All countries	Range
136.91	1.75 cents per pound	20.3	4.7–32.6

[1] Based on imports entered in 1972.

TABLE 1.—*Onions, fresh: U.S. production and trade, 1966–72*

[Quantity in millions of pounds; value in thousands of dollars]

Year	Production	Imports	Exports [1]	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to— Production	Consumption
			Quantity			
1966	2,475	60	109	2,426	2.4	2.5
1967	2,856	54	177	2,733	1.9	2.0
1968	2,869	91	120	2,840	3.2	3.2
1969	2,832	59	139	2,752	2.1	2.1
1970	3,049	76	147	2,978	2.5	2.6
1971	2,980	51	137	2,894	1.7	1.8
1972	2,781	61	129	2,713	2.2	2.2
Average, 1966–70 [2]	2,816	68	138	2,746	2.4	2.5
			Value			
1966	107,422	3,650	5,176	(3)	(3)	(3)
1967	104,017	3,721	7,782	(3)	(3)	(3)
1968	92,142	5,720	5,821	(3)	(3)	(3)
1969	107,841	4,309	6,300	(3)	(3)	(3)
1970	98,752	6,719	7,729	(3)	(3)	(3)
1971	105,330	4,300	6,937	(3)	(3)	(3)
1972	139,919	5,309	7,837	(3)	(3)	(3)
Average, 1966–70 [2]	102,035	4,826	6,562	(3)	(3)	(3)

[1] Includes exports of onion sets; such exports are believed to have been negligible or nil in recent years.
[2] Base years referred to in H.R. 5413.
[3] Not meaningful.

NOTE.—The proposed legislation (the Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Market-Sharing Act of 1973) provides that quotas be based on a so-called "import year" which includes the months of January through July plus December in any calendar year. It is estimated that of the 1966–70 averages shown in the table above, approximately 25 percent of production, 90 percent of imports, 50 percent of exports and 67 percent of consumption (based on a uniform rate of consumption throughout the year) occurred during this "import year." The estimated ratio of imports to consumption in the "import year" period would have been about 3 percent.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 2.—*Onions, fresh: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries*

County		1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:				
Quantity	million pounds	76.2	50.9	61.5
Value	thousand dollars	6,719	4,300	5,309
Unit value	cents per pound	8.8	8.5	8.6
Mexico:				
Quantity	million pounds	61.8	41.1	57.3
Value	thousand dollars	5,587	3,444	4,875
Unit value	cents per pound	9.0	8.4	8.5
Italy:				
Quantity	million pounds	5.2	3.9	2.6
Value	thousand dollars	607	510	234
Unit value	cents per pound	11.8	13.0	9.0
Chile:				
Quantity	million pounds	7.9	2.1	(1)
Value	thousand dollars	400	87	1
Unit value	cents per pound	5.1	4.3	16.5

[1] Less than 50,000 pounds.

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

Additional Information

U.S. imports

Imported fresh onions normally sell in the U.S. market for the same price as similar size and quality domestic onions.

In recent years most U.S. imports have entered from Mexico; significant quantities also have been supplied by Chile and Italy. The imports from Mexico and Chile mainly consist of mild-flavored onions which generally are imported in the late winter and early spring months. Such imports are on the market at the same time as domestic spring onions and late summer onions that are withdrawn from storage. The imports from Italy consist of mild-flavored red onions which compete with mild domestic onions produced in the late spring and early summer.

U.S. position in world production and trade

The average annual world production of onions, based on the output reported for most of the known producing countries (data are not available for the Soviet Union and Communist China) during 1961–65, was more than 19 billion pounds. Japan was the most important producer during those years with 15 percent of the world output followed by the United States with 13 percent. Spain with 10 percent, the United Arab Republic with 7 percent, and Italy and Turkey with 5 percent each. About 10 percent of the reported world production of onions has been exported. The most important exporting countries have been the Netherlands, the United Arab Republic, India and Spain.

United States exports of onions account for around 5 percent of world exports.

Domestic producers

In 1964, farmers on about 8,400 farms harvested onions other than onion sets, from about 107,000 acres. Sales of onions are an important source of income for most of these producers. The principal producing States for the late summer crop, which is by far the largest and generally accounts for nearly three-fourths of annual domestic production, are New York, California, Michigan, Oregon, and Colorado. Texas supplies virtually all of the early spring crop, and with New Mexico, the bulk of the early summer onion crop. California and Arizona are the principal suppliers of the late spring crop.

Employment

Data on employment are not available. The planting, cultivation, and harvesting of the crop is highly mechanized.

Peppers, fresh

Tariff treatment

TSUS	Jan. 1, 1973	Average ad valorem equivalent [1] (percent)	
		All countries	Range
137.10	2.5 cents per pound	14.2	4.4–43.5

[1] Based on imports entered in 1972.

TABLE 1.—*Peppers, fresh: U.S. production and trade, 1966–72*

[Quantity in millions of pounds; value in thousands of dollars]

Year	Production [1]	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to—	
					Production	Consumption
	Quantity					
1966	369.1	26.4	16.8	378.7	7.2	7.0
1967	391.6	30.1	14.1	407.6	7.7	7.4
1968	438.8	27.1	17.5	448.4	6.2	6.0
1969	393.1	45.4	17.6	420.9	11.5	10.8
1970	348.5	69.9	13.6	404.8	20.1	17.3
1971	366.5	78.5	15.3	429.7	21.4	18.3
1972	409.1	62.2	25.5	445.8	15.2	14.0
Average 1966–70 [2]	388.2	39.8	15.9	412.1	10.3	9.7
	Value					
1966	37,228	3,860	2,030	(3)	(3)	(3)
1967	41,491	4,509	1,994	(3)	(3)	(3)
1968	45,817	4,314	2,109	(3)	(3)	(3)
1969	47,384	8,157	2,215	(3)	(3)	(3)
1970	40,514	12,759	1,875	(3)	(3)	(3)
1971	45,194	13,956	2,376	(3)	(3)	(3)
1972	52,286	10,916	3,525	(3)	(3)	(3)
Average 1966–70 [2]	42,487	6,720	2,045	(3)	(3)	(3)

[1] Derived by taking 90 percent of the production of fresh green sweet peppers reported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the remaining 10 percent is estimated to have been sold for processing.

[2] Base years referred to in H.R. 5413.

[3] Not meaningful.

NOTE.—The proposed legislation (The Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Market-Sharing Act of 1973; provides that quotas be based on a so-called "import year" which includes the months of January through July plus December in any calendar year. It is estimated that of the 1966–70 averages shown above, approximately 40 percent of production, 90 percent of imports, 80 percent of exports, and 43 percent of consumption occurred during this "import year." The estimated ratio of imports to consumption in the "import year" period would have been about 20 percent.

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

TABLE 2.—*Peppers, fresh: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries*

Country	1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:			
Quantity.....million pounds..	69.9	78.4	64.9
Value.....thousand dollars..	12,759	13,956	11,446
Unit value.....cents per pound..	18.3	17.8	17.6
Mexico:			
Quantity.....million pounds..	63.9	74.3	60.9
Value.....thousand dollars..	12,222	13,553	10,881
Unit value.....cents per pound..	19.1	18.2	17.9

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

Additional Information

Imports

Virtually all imports of fresh peppers consist of the familiar bell-shaped, green peppers. The imports have been for fresh market sales; transportation costs and the duty have made it economically unfeasible to import fresh peppers for processing. The imported fresh peppers sell for the same price as the domestically grown fresh peppers in the U.S. market if they are of similar size and quality.

Imports of fresh peppers from Mexico (by far the most important supplier) have been marketed mainly in the Western and Central portions of the United States during the winter and spring seasons.

U.S. position in world production and trade

Data are not available concerning world production and trade in fresh peppers. It is known, however, that because of the perishable nature of fresh peppers, most of the world output is consumed in the countries where grown. The limited quantities that are exported, for the most part, go to neighboring countries. In recent years most U.S. exports, which have accounted for about 4 percent of domestic production, have gone to Canada.

Domestic producers

According to the *U.S. Census of Agriculture* green sweet peppers were grown on about 26,000 acres on more than 4,800 farms in 1964—an average of about 5 acres per farm. An estimated 90 percent of those farms produced sweet peppers for the fresh market; the remainder produced sweet peppers for processing. The majority of producers are only partly dependent on peppers for their income. In addition, they usually produce other crops that require similar growing conditions and equipment. Green peppers are harvested during the fall, winter and spring seasons primarily from Florida and Texas; during the early summer season primarily from North Carolina; and during the late summer primarily from California, New Jersey, and Ohio.

Employment

Data on employment are not available. The cultivation of the crop is quite highly mechanized but harvesting is still done by hand.

Tomatoes, fresh

Tariff treatment

TSUS	Jan. 1, 1973	Average ad valorem equivalent [1] (percent)	
		All countries	Range
137.60	2.1 cents per pound (if entered Mar. 1–July 14 and Sept. 1–Nov. 14).	14.0	7.2–42.1
137.62	1.5 cents per pound (if entered July 15–Aug. 31).....	11.2	6.8–66.2
137.63	1.5 cents per pound (if entered Nov. 15–last day of February).	9.7	6.0–30.2

[1] Based on imports entered in calendar year 1972.

TABLE 1.—*Tomatoes, fresh: U.S. production and trade, crop years 1965–71*

[Quantity in millions of pounds; value in thousands of dollars]

Crop year beginning Nov. 15—	Production [1]	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to— Production	Consumption
			Quantity			
1965	2,093	346	103	2,336	16.5	14.8
1966	2,081	387	90	2,378	18.6	16.3
1967	2,022	365	115	2,272	18.1	16.1
1968	1,956	462	95	2,323	23.6	19.9
1969	1,784	635	87	2,332	35.0	27.2
1970	1,792	587	105	2,274	32.8	25.8
1971	1,837	581	147	2,271	31.6	25.6
Average, 1965–69 [2]	1,987	439	98	2,328	22.1	18.9
			Value			
1965	189,000	50,297	10,556	(3)	(3)	(3)
1966	193,000	45,948	9,382	(3)	(3)	(3)
1967	226,000	43,842	11,772	(3)	(3)	(3)
1968	225,000	69,912	10,086	(3)	(3)	(3)
1969	204,000	94,086	8,974	(3)	(3)	(3)
1970	238,000	86,786	12,305	(3)	(3)	(3)
1971	270,000	87,383	18,883	(3)	(3)	(3)
Average, 1965–69 [2]	207,000	60,817	10,154	(3)	(3)	(3)

[1] Includes only the reported commercial production of field-grown fresh market tomatoes, which is estimated to account for about 90 percent of the total production of fresh market tomatoes. The remainder is produced on generally smaller farms, in home gardens, and in commercial greenhouses.

[2] Crop years nearest the base years referred to in H.R. 5413.

[3] Not meaningful.

NOTE.—The proposed legislation (the Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Market-Sharing Act of 1973) provides that quotas be based on a so-called "import year" which includes the months of January through July plus December in any calendar year. It is estimated that of the 1965–69 averages shown above, approximately 50 percent of production, 95 percent of imports, 75 percent of exports, and 57 percent of consumption occurred during this "import year." The estimated ratio of imports to consumption in the "import year" period would have been about 31 percent.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 2.—*Tomatoes, fresh: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries*

Country	Calendar year beginning Jan. 1— 1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:			
Quantity ... million pounds	647	575	587
Value ... thousand dollars	95,832	84,817	88,745
Unit value ... cents per pound	14.8	14.8	15.1
Mexico:			
Quantity ... million pounds	641	570	582
Value ... thousand dollars	94,987	84,121	88,150
Unit value ... cents per pound	14.8	14.8	15.1

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

Additional Information

U.S. imports

Imported fresh tomatoes usually first enter the United States in volume in late November, reach a peak in March, and decline to small quantities by the end of June. Imports enter in largest quantities during the months when climatic conditions restrict domestic production to Florida and other warm areas. Domestic prices are usually highest and most attractive to imports during these months because of the restricted supply.

Imports in earlier years were restricted mainly to the Western United States and especially the major population centers closest to Mexico. In recent years, however, considerable quantities of the Mexican imports have been marketed east of the Mississippi River, especially in the areas which are the most distant from Florida.

U.S. position in world production and trade

Because of the perishable nature of fresh tomatoes, the bulk of the world crop is consumed in the countries where grown. The limited quantities that are exported for the most part go to neighboring countries. In the Western Hemisphere, the United States is the largest importer of fresh tomatoes—taking most Mexican exports—and, next to Mexico, the largest exporter. Most U.S. exports go to Canada.

Domestic producers

During 1966–70 about 147,000 acres were devoted to the annual harvest of fresh market tomatoes and in 1972 production was on about 139,000 acres. Fresh market tomatoes are not generally produced by the same growers that produce tomatoes for processing. Fresh market tomato production is usually one of several important sources of income on farms producing such tomatoes: most produce other fruits and vegetables as well.

During December–February most domestic fresh market tomatoes are produced in Florida. Production during March–May comes mainly from Florida, California, and Texas; during June–July from South Carolina, Texas, and Georgia; during August–October from Michigan, New York, California, New Jersey, and Virginia; and during November from California and Florida.

Employment

Data on employment are not available. The cultivation of the crop is highly mechanized but very little of the harvesting of fresh market tomatoes is currently done by machine.

Fresh, Chilled or Frozen Beef, Veal, Goat and Mutton

93D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2457

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 18, 1973

Mr. VANIK (for himself, Mr. CORMAN, Mr. GIBBONS, and Mrs. GRIFFITHS) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To repeal the meat quota provisions of Public Law 88-482.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 2 of the Act of August 22, 1964 (Public Law
4 88-482; 78 Stat. 594), is repealed.

FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN BEEF, VEAL, GOAT AND MUTTON

(H.R. 2457)

Purpose of the bill

H.R. 2457 would repeal Section 2 of Public Law 88-482.

Under Public Law 88-482 imports of fresh chilled, or frozen beef, veal, mutton, and goat meat provided for in items 106.10 and 106.20 in subpart B of part 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) are not to exceed 725.4 million pounds or such quantity adjusted up or down in a manner directly proportional to changes in U.S. commercial production measured against the average annual production during 1959-63. The law requires the President to establish a quota, by proclamation, when he has been informed by the Secretary of Agriculture that imports are expected to equal or exceed 110 percent of the adjusted base quantity.

Tariff treatment

TSUS numbers:

106.10 Fresh, chilled, or frozen meat of cattle

106.20 Fresh, chilled, or frozen meat of goats and sheep (except lamb)

Tariff treatment

TSUS	Jan. 1, 1973	Average ad valorem equivalent [1] (percent)
106.10	3 cents per pound	5.2
106.20	2.5 cents per pound	7.9

[1] Based on 1972 imports.

NOTE.—H.R. 599, 1664, 1665, 3710, 5702, 5839 and 7032 would also repeal P.L. 88-482. H.R. 609 and 6530 would amend P.L. 88-482 to limit the President's authority to suspend or increase the quota. H.R. 5742 and 6283 would remove the duties on the quota-type meats. H.R. 6097 would suspend the duties on quota-type meats and also on certain pork.

Quotas on the subject meats were proclaimed in 1970 and each year since. These quotas were simultaneously suspended. From June 1970, when the quota was first proclaimed and suspended, until June 1972 imports of the subject meats were restricted by voluntary restraints negotiated under section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956. In June of 1972 the President, in an attempt to lower meat prices by increasing imports, removed the voluntary restraints on the subject meats.

TABLE 1.—*Beef, veal, goat, and mutton, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. production, imports, exports, apparent consumption, ratio of imports to production and consumption 1968–72*

[Quantity in millions of pounds]

Year	Production [1]	Imports	Exports [1]	Apparent consumption [1]	Ratio of imports to production	Ratio of imports to consumption
1968	21,405	1,001	16	22,390	4.7	4.4
1969	21,643	1,084	17	22,710	5.0	4.7
1970	22,073	1,170	19	23,225	5.3	5.0
1971	22,257	1,133	31	23,359	5.1	4.8
1972	22,681	1,355	43	23,990	6.0	5.6

[1] Partly estimated.

TABLE 2.—*Beef and veal fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. production, imports, exports, apparent consumption, ratio of imports to production and consumption, 1968–72*

[Quantity in millions of pounds]

Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparant consumption	Ratio of imports to production	Ratio of imports to consumption
1968	21,358	939	16	22,281	4.4	4.2
1969	21,600	1,030	17	22,613	4.8	4.5
1970	22,030	1,131	19	23,142	5.1	4.8
1971	22,213	1,100	31	23,283	5.0	4.7
1972	22,638	1,300	43	22,895	5.7	5.6

TABLE 3.—*Goat and mutton fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. production, imports, exports, apparent consumption, ratio of imports to production and consumption, 1968–72*

[Quantity in millions of pounds]

Year	Production [1]	Imports	Exports [1]	Apparent consumption [1]	Ratio of imports to production	Ratio of imports to consumption
1968	47	62	0.2	109	131.9	57.0
1969	43	54	.1	97	126.2	55.9
1970	43	39	.1	82	91.8	47.9
1971	44	32	.1	76	73.4	42.4
1972	43	56	.1	98	129.2	56.4

[1] Estimated.

Additional Information

A recent study by the U.S. Tariff Commission indicates that in 1969–70 over 90 percent of aggregate imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen beef and veal were used in the manufacture of prepared products such as hamburger, sausage, and other food products. About 8 percent of the imports were used to make table cuts (steaks, chops, and roasts).

Prepared or Preserved Strawberries

93d CONGRESS
1st Session

H. R. 1435

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

January 6, 1973

Mr. Talcott introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To impose import limitations on prepared or preserved strawberries.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That (a) the aggregate quantity of prepared or preserved
4 strawberries specified in item 146.72 of the Tariff Schedules
5 of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) and of paste and
6 pulp of strawberries specified in item 152.70 of such Sched-
7 ules which may be imported into the United States in cal-
8 endar year 1970 or in any subsequent calendar year shall
9 not exceed 20 per centum of the average annual consump-
10 tion in the United States of such prepared or preserved
11 strawberries and paste and pulp of strawberries during the

1 five calendar years immediately preceding such calendar
2 year.
3 (b) The Secretary of Agriculture, for each calendar
4 year after 1969, shall, before the beginning of such year,
5 determine, publish, and certify to the Secretary of the Treas-
6 ury the aggregate quantity prescribed for such calendar
7 year by subsection (a). In making such determination for
8 any calendar year, the Secretary of Agriculture shall use
9 estimates for any portion of the immediately preceding
10 calendar year for which final statistics are not available.
11 (c) The Secretary of Agriculture shall allocate the
12 aggregate quantity of such prepared or preserved straw-
13 berries and paste and pulp of strawberries which may be
14 imported in any calendar year after 1969 among supplying
15 countries on the basis of the shares such countries supplied
16 to the United States market during the five calendar years
17 immediately preceding such calendar year, except that due
18 account may be given to special factors which have affected
19 or may affect the trade in such articles.
20 (d) The Secretary of Agriculture shall issue such regu-
21 lations as he determines to be necessary to prevent circum-
22 vention of the purposes of this Act. All determinations by
23 the Secretary of Agriculture under this Act shall be final.

PREPARED OR PRESERVED STRAWBERRIES

(H.R. 1435)

Purpose of the bill

H.R. 1435 would establish an annual quota for 1970 and each subsequent calendar year with respect to prepared or preserved strawberries and strawberry paste and pulp, provided for under former items 146.72 and 152.70, respectively, of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). These products are currently duriable under TSUS items 146.75 and 152.74.

The bill would limit the aggregate quantity of the aforementioned strawberry products imported in any calendar year to 20 percent or less of the average annual U.S. consumption of such products during the 5 calendar years immediately preceding such calendar year.

The quota quantity would be determined before each calendar year by the Secretary of Agriculture. He would be required to allocate the quota for each calendar year among supplying countries on the basis of their shares of the U.S. market during the 5 calendar years immediately preceding such calendar year. He would be authorized, however, in making allocations to take into account special factors affecting trade.

If the proposed quota had been in effect, the absolute quota for the 1973 calendar year would probably have been established at around 60 million pounds. Such a quota is equivalent to about 62 percent of the annual imports of frozen strawberries entered during 1968–72 and 65 percent of the imports entered in 1972.

Tariff treatment [1]

TSUS	Jan. 1, 1973
146.75 (pt)	14 percent ad val.
152.74 (pt)	15 percent ad val.

[1] On Jan. 1, 1968, TSUS items 146.72 and 152.70, the items covered by the proposed legislation, were superseded by items 146.75 and 152.74.

TABLE 1.—*Strawberries, prepared or preserved, and strawberry paste and pulp: U.S. production and trade*

[Quantity in thousands of pounds; value in thousands of dollars]

Year	Production	Imports [1]	Exports [2]	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to— Production	Consumption
			Quantity			
1968	213, 275	81, 309	1, 236	293, 348	38. 1	27. 7
1969	178, 693	102, 778	2, 521	272, 950	57. 5	36. 9
1970	201, 572	116, 217	1, 437	316, 352	57. 7	36. 7
1971	199, 399	93, 324	1, 277	291, 446	46. 8	32. 0
1972	215, 123	92, 807	2, 804	305, 126	43. 1	30. 4
1968–72 average	201, 612	97, 287	1, 855	297, 044	48. 3	32. 8
			Value			
1968	(3)	13, 279	266	(3)	(3)	(3)
1969	(3)	16, 840	533	(3)	(3)	(3)
1970	(3)	16, 461	311	(3)	(3)	(3)
1971	(3)	11, 657	270	(3)	(3)	(3)
1972	(3)	13, 916	704	(3)	(3)	(3)
1968–72 average	(3)	14, 431	417	(3)	(3)	(3)

[1] Includes imports of frozen strawberries (item 146.7520) and of strawberry paste and pulp (item 152.7420).

[2] U.S. export statistics are not separately reported. Data shown are Canadian imports from the United States. Exports to other countries are believed to have been negligible.

[3] Not available.

NOTE.—Sugar added before freezing probably accounts for 20 percent of the quantities shown above. The above data do not include canned strawberries, the U.S. production of which in recent years has been equivalent to about 1 percent of the production of frozen strawberries.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the American Frozen Food Institute; imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce; and exports compiled from official import statistics of Canada.

TABLE 2.—*Strawberries (frozen): U.S. imports from principal supplying countries*

Country	1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries (item 146.7520): [1]			
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	109, 738	84, 565	85, 235
Value (1,000 dollars)	15, 747	10, 807	13, 003
Unit value (cents per pound)	14. 4	12. 8	15. 3
Mexico:			
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	101, 519	83, 166	81, 157
Value (1,000 dollars)	14, 458	10, 577	12, 278
Unit value (cents per pound)	14. 2	12. 7	15. 1
Poland:			
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	8, 029	852	3, 886
Value (1,000 dollars)	1, 250	149	685
Unit value (cents per pound)	15. 6	17. 5	17. 6

[1] Includes only frozen strawberry imports. Such imports accounted for about 94 percent of the imports of prepared or preserved strawberries entered during the years 1970–72. The remaining 6 percent of imports, which consisted of strawberry paste and pulp, are shown in table 3.

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

TABLE 3.—*Strawberries (paste and pulp): U.S. imports from principal supplying countries*

Country	1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries (item 152.7420): [1]			
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,479	8,758	7,572
Value (1,000 dollars)	714	850	911
Unit value (cents per pound)	11.0	9.7	12.0
Mexico:			
Quantity (1,000 pounds)	6,477	8,728	7,572
Value (1,000 dollars)	714	847	911
Unit value (cents per pound)	11.0	9.7	12.0

[1] Includes only strawberry paste and pulp imports, which accounted for about 6 percent of the imports of the prepared or preserved strawberries entered during the years 1970–72.

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

Additional Information

U.S. imports

Most of the imports of frozen strawberries from Mexico, the major supplier, are imported in large containers which usually hold about 30 pounds of product. About half of the domestic output in recent years has also been packed in large containers. Such bulk packed frozen strawberries are used by the manufacturers of preserves, jams, ice cream, and bakery products.

There are no reliable price series published that give comparable prices for domestic and Mexican frozen strawberries in the U.S. market. Trade sources, however, indicate that the Mexican product usually sells for 5 to 10 percent less than the domestic product of similar quality.

U.S. position in world production and trade

The United States is believed to be the leading producer and importer of frozen strawberries. In recent years only about 1 percent of U.S. production has been exported. Mexico, which is probably the next most important producer, is the only country that significantly influences the U.S. frozen strawberry market. Mexican frozen strawberry production in 1969 is estimated to have totaled about 115 million pounds—equal to nearly two-thirds of U.S. production. Most of the 1969 Mexican production was exported—about 90 percent to the United States and 10 percent to Canada.

Domestic producers

In 1963 (the latest year for which data are available) frozen strawberries were produced in 78 U.S. establishments compared with 94 in 1959. Two-thirds of the establishments were located in Oregon, Washington, and California in 1963. The U.S. Department of Commerce reported that the 20 largest strawberry freezers accounted for 77 percent of the total production in that year; the 50 largest accounted for 99 percent of the output. Although most establishments freezing strawberries also process other fruits and/or vegetables, frozen strawberries provide a significant portion of the income of a number of these producers.

Employment

Information on employment is not available.

Olives

93D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3368

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 31, 1973

Mr. CORMAN (for himself, Mr. PETTIS, Mr. SISK, Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. KETCHUM, Mr. LEGGETT, Mr. MCFALL, Mr. MATHIAS of California, Mr. MOSS, and Mr. WALDIE) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States with respect to the rate of duty on olives.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That subpart B of part 9 of schedule 1 of the Tariff Schedules
4 of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) is amended by delet-
5 ing TSUS items numbered 148.40 through 148.56 inclusive
6 and by inserting in lieu thereof immediately after, and sub-

1 ordinate to, the superior heading, "Olives, fresh or prepared
2 or preserved:" the following new provisions:

"	148.40	Fresh, or imported for further processing into California-style olives.	15¢ per lb....	15¢ per lb....
		Prepared or preserved:		
	148.45	Dried.....	2.5¢ per lb....	5¢ per lb.....
	148.50	California style.....	15¢ per lb....	15¢ per lb....
	148.55	Otherwise prepared or preserved, including Spanish-style olives.	15¢ per gal....	25¢ per gal.... ".

3 SEC. 2. California-style olives, as referred to in the first
4 section of this Act, are olives known as black ripe olives or
5 green ripe olives which (1) are processed from olives that
6 are not fully matured from which the bitterness has been re-
7 moved by a caustic solution and which, in the case of those
8 known as black ripe olives, have been darkened by oxidization
9 to a color ranging from reddish-brown to black; (2) are
10 packed in brine in containers and then preserved by heat
11 sterilization; and (3) have a pH of 6.0 or greater. "Califor-
12 nia-style" does not include "Spanish-style" olives, which are
13 classified in 148.55.

14 SEC. 3. The amendment made by the first section of this
15 Act shall apply to articles entered, or withdrawn from ware-
16 house, for consumption on or after sixty days after the date of
17 enactment of this Act.

OLIVES

(H.R. 3368)

Purpose of the bill

H.R. 3368 would amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States by deleting the nine existing rate provisions applicable to fresh, prepared or preserved olives and inserting in lieu thereof four new rate provisions.

The effect of the bill would be to increase the rates of duty for fresh and and California-style olives (as defined in the bill) from the present rate of 5 cents per pound to 15 cents per pound. The 15 cents per pound rate would also apply to olives imported for further processing into California-style olives. In addition, the bill would lower to 15 cents per gallon the rates of duty for Spanish-style olives now classified in item 148.44, at 20 cents per gallon and in item 148.50 at 30 cents per gallon.

Tariff treatment

TSUS	Jan. 1, 1973	Average ad valorem equivalent [1] (percent)	
		All countries	Range
148.40	5 cents per pound	(2)	(2)
148.42	15 cents per gallon	7.5	5.6–7.8
148.44	20 cents per gallon	11.4	6.7–17.8
148.46	15 cents per gallon	7.1	6.9–9.6
148.48	30 cents per gallon	20.6	11.7–31.1
148.50	30 cents per gallon	9.7	4.1–12.5
148.52	5 cents per pound	13.0	(3)
148.54	2.5 cents per pound	12.6	2.0–12.7
148.56	5 cents per pound	13.1	4.8–24.1

[1] Based on imports entered in 1972.
[2] No imports in recent years.
[3] Imports only from Greece.

TABLE 1.—*Olives: U.S. production and trade, marketing years 1965–71*
[Quantity in millions of pounds; value in thousands of dollars]

Marketing year beginning Dec. 1—	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to— Production	Consumption
	Quantity [1]					
1965	100	85	3	182	85.0	46.7
1966	126	70	3	193	55.6	36.3
1967	28	95	2	121	339.3	78.5
1968	172	91	3	260	52.9	35.0
1969	140	88	3	225	62.9	39.1
1970	104	93	3	194	89.4	47.9
1971	110	92	3	199	83.6	46.2
	Value					
1965	(2)	28,196	1,398	(2)	(2)	(2)
1966	(2)	31,055	1,274	(2)	(2)	(2)
1967	(2)	38,651	1,435	(2)	(2)	(2)
1968	(2)	36,913	1,835	(2)	(2)	(2)
1969	(2)	37,356	1,404	(2)	(2)	(2)
1970	(2)	43,731	1,132	(2)	(2)	(2)
1971	(2)	48,852	1,197	(2)	(2)	(2)

[1] Imports converted from gallons to pounds using the following factors:

TSUS item	*Pounds per gallon*
148.42	6.5
148.44	5.7
148.46	6.5
148.48	5.7
148.50	5.4

[2] Not available.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the California Crop and Livestock Reporting Service; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 2.—*Olives (all forms): U.S. imports from principal supplying countries*

Country	Marketing year beginning Dec. 1— 1969	1970	1971
Total, all countries:			
Quantity ... 1,000 pounds	88,497	93,272	91,890
Value ... 1,000 dollars	37,356	43,731	48,852
Unit value ... cents per pound	42.2	46.9	53.2
Spain:			
Quantity ... 1,000 pounds	81,329	83,093	82,460
Value ... 1,000 dollars	34,863	40,494	45,820
Unit value ... cents per pound	42.9	48.7	55.3
Greece:			
Quantity ... 1,000 pounds	3,918	5,350	5,164
Value ... 1,000 dollars	1,498	2,009	1,694
Unit value ... cents per pound	38.2	37.6	32.8

NOTE.—Quantity data converted from gallons to pounds at the rate of 6.5 pounds per gallon for item 148.42, 5.7 pounds per gallon for item 148.44 and 148.48, 6.5 pounds per gallon for item 148.46, and 5.4 pounds per gallon for item 148.50.

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

Additional Information

U.S. imports

The Spanish-style olive (items 148.44 and 148.50), which is the familiar green olive frequently stuffed with pimiento and packed in glass containers, is the principal style of olive imported into the United States. In recent years,

approximately 15 percent of all the imports of olives have been entered under item 148.44 (unripe olives, in brine) and item 148.50 (pitted or stuffed olives, in brine) has accounted for about 80 percent of all olive imports. In recent years the volume of imports of California-style olives has been nil. Thus, Spanish-style olives account for nearly 95 percent of the imports and for about half of the olives consumed in the United States.

About 45 percent of the olives consumed domestically are accounted for by California-style canned olives, which are the familiar so-called ripe olives that are usually sold in hermetically sealed metal containers and are usually black in color. Such olives are supplied exclusively by domestic processors. Domestic processors also produce limited quantities of Spanish-style—about 8 percent of their output—as well as negligible quantities of other styles of olives. The domestic Spanish-style olives are generally not directly comparable with the imported Spanish-style olives in size or quality, and a preponderant share of the imports are pitted or stuffed whereas the domestic Spanish-style olives are generally marketed whole.

Until recently virtually all of the imported Spanish-style olives entered the United States in bulk containers; the preponderant share of such olives was repacked by U.S. firms for sale in retail and institutional containers. Several plants have been built in Spain and several existing Spanish plants have been remodeled for the purpose of packaging olives in retail containers. As a result, U.S. imports of Spanish-style olives in containers holding 0.3 gallon (about 2 pounds of olives) or less increased from negligible quantities in the years prior to the 1965 marketing year to 13 million pounds in the 1971 marketing year, equal to nearly 40 percent of all U.S. imports of Spanish-style olives

U.S. imports entered under item 148.56, the category under which California-style olives are classified, have been small and have in general consisted of specialty packs of olives preserved in oil or vinegar. Up to the present time, California-style olives have not been imported. The techniques used to process California-style olives are well known and could be employed in Spain or elsewhere whenever circumstances are propitious. Such foreign production, if of a substantial amount, would undoubtedly be destined largely for export to the United States, which is the only major market for California-style olives.

U.S. position in world production and trade

Spain, Greece, Italy, and the United States produce the preponderant share of the world output of olives for table use; only Spain and Greece, however, are important exporters of olives. The major producing countries also are the primary consumers. The United States, Italy, France, and Australia import large quantities of table olives to supplement domestic production.

Domestic producers

Three distinct groups of producers are responsible for most of the olives produced in the United States—namely, the U.S. growers of olives, the processors of domestically grown olives, and the importer-repackers, who prepare imported olives for distribution.

Virtually all olives grown commercially in the United States are grown in California, where about 2,500 growers devote approximately 30,000 acres to olives. Most growers derive a substantial part of their income from olives; they obtain much of the remainder from such crops as citrus fruit, nuts, cotton, and grapes.

Largely as a result of mergers aimed to achieve economies of scale, the number of firms processing domestic olives declined from about 30 in the late 1950's to 17 in 1966 (three grower-owned cooperatives and 14 independent canners). More recent data are not available but the trend has been toward fewer processors. All of these firms are located in California. Processing table olives is the main source of income for most of the firms, but a minor source for two large food processing firms. The three cooperatives accounted for about half of the domestic olives processed.

In 1965 about 60 firms operated more than 70 establishments in which imported bulk olives were repacked. More recent data are not available. These importer-repacker establishments were generally located near major U.S.

population centers. The repacking of olives was the principal source of income for about one-third of the importer-repackers.

Employment

During 1965–69, the number of persons employed by U.S. olive growers ranged from some 2,000 permanent employees to a harvest peak of about 10,000 employees.

Some 2,200 workers were employed in repacking imported olives and in processing domestically grown olives in the 1965 marketing year, the most recent year for which data are available. About half of them were employed by processors of domestic olives.

Pineapple

93D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5877

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 20, 1973

Mrs. MINK introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To increase the rates of duty on prepared and preserved pineapple and concentrated pineapple juice.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That (a) item 148.98 of the Tariff Schedules of the United
4 States is amended—
5 (1) by striking out "0.75¢ per lb." in rate column
6 numbered 1 and inserting in lieu thereof "35% ad val."
7 and
8 (2) by striking out "2¢ per lb." in rate column
9 numbered 2 and inserting in lieu thereof "35% ad val.".
10 (b) Schedule 1, part 9, subpart B of such Schedules
11 is amended by striking out item 148.99.

1 SEC. 2. Item 165.46 of the Tariff Schedules of the
2 United States is amended by striking out "5¢ per gal." in
3 rate column numbered 1 and inserting in lieu thereof "35¢
4 per gal.".

5 SEC. 3. The amendments made by this Act shall apply
6 with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from ware-
7 house, for consumption after the date of the enactment of
8 this Act.

PINEAPPLE

(H.R. 5877)

Purpose of the bill

H.R. 5877 would increase the rates of duty on imports of prepared and preserved pineapple and concentrated pineapple juice. The rates applicable to most suppliers would be changed as follows:

For TSUS item 148.98, pineapples, prepared or preserved (mostly canned pineapple), the rate would be changed from 0.75¢ per lb. to 35 percent ad valorem. TSUS item 148.99 providing a rate of 0.55¢ per lb. on pineapples, prepared or preserved, the product of Cuba would be stricken from the schedules. As long as the United States is not trading with Cuba this change would primarily effect canned pineapple from the Philippines, the rates for which were tied to the Cuban rate. The rate for concentrated pineapple juice, provided for under item 165.46, would be increased from 5¢ per gal. to 35¢ per gal.

Tariff treatment

TSUS and year	Duty	Average ad valorem equivalent (percent)		
		All countries [1]	Range [1]	Philippines
Pineapples, prepared and preserved 148.98:				
1968	0.75 cent per pound [2]	6.8	6.0–7.8	3.1
1969	do	6.8	6.4–7.4	2.6
1970	do	6.6	6.0–7.2	3.6
1971	do	6.5	5.8–7.3	3.3
1972	do	6.8	6.0–7.8	3.4
Concentrated pineapple juice 165.46:				
1968	5 cents per gallon [3]	15.4	(4)	12.9
1969	do	11.6	(4)	13.2
1970	do	12.2	8.3–16.0	12.9
1971	do	7.9	6.8–12.5	17.2
1972	do	8.4	(4)	17.2

[1] Excludes products of the Philippines which are subject to preferential rates pursuant to the Philippine Trade Agreement (see general headnote 3(c) to the TSUS).

[2] For prepared or preserved pineapple, the product of the Philippines, the rates of duty are 0.33 cents per pound in 1968–70, 0.44 cents per pound in 1971–73, 0.55 cents per pound Jan. 1–July 3, 1974; and 0.75 cents per pound thereafter.

[3] Concentrated pineapple juice the product of the Philippines has been dutiable at 3 cents per gallon in 1968–70 and 4 cents per gallon in 1971–73. After 1973 it will be dutiable at 5 cents per gallon.

[4] One country only.

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

TABLE 1.—*Pineapple (prepared and preserved): U.S. production and trade, 1968–72*

[Quantity in thousands of pounds; value in thousands of dollars]

Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to— Production	Consumption
			Quantity			
1968	564,995	259,001	61,138	762,858	45.8	34.0
1969	542,536	253,417	61,667	734,286	46.7	34.5
1970	588,635	249,918	68,648	769,905	42.5	32.5
1971	596,928	265,077	63,321	798,684	44.4	33.2
1972	[1] 590,000	254,913	71,310	773,604	43.2	33.0
			Value			
1968	(2)	28,065	9,463	(2)	(2)	(2)
1969	(2)	29,284	9,775	(2)	(2)	(2)
1970	(2)	29,598	10,902	(2)	(2)	(2)
1971	(2)	32,773	10,543	(2)	(2)	(2)
1972	(2)	30,010	11,879	(2)	(2)	(2)

[1] Estimated.
[2] Not available.
[3] Not meaningful.

Source: Production estimated by the Hawaiian Department of Agriculture; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 2.—*Pineapple, prepared and preserved: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries, 1970–72*

Country		1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:				
Quantity	1,000 pounds	249,918	265,077	254,913
Value	1,000 dollars	29,598	32,773	30,010
Unit value	cents per pound	11.8	12.4	11.8
Philippine Republic:				
Quantity	1,000 pounds	97,310	116,478	102,675
Value	1,000 dollars	12,335	15,730	13,161
Unit value	cents per pound	12.7	13.5	12.8
Taiwan:				
Quantity	1,000 pounds	76,106	71,642	75,879
Value	1,000 dollars	8,328	7,797	7,970
Unit value	cents per pound	10.9	10.9	10.5
Mexico:				
Quantity	1,000 pounds	28,016	28,756	28,150
Value	1,000 dollars	3,374	3,736	3,513
Unit value	cents per pound	12.0	13.0	12.5

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

TABLE 3.—*Pineapple juice, concentrated: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries, 1970–72*

Country		1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:				
Quantity [1]	1,000 gallons	12,840	11,817	10,452
Value	1,000 dollars	3,004	2,776	2,459
Unit value	cents per gallon	23.4	23.5	23.5
Philippine Republic:				
Quantity [1]	1,000 gallons	12,738	11,765	10,393
Value	1,000 dollars	2,962	2,743	2,424
Unit value	cents per gallon	23.3	23.3	23.3
Mexico:				
Quantity [1]	1,000 gallons	11	----------	----------
Value	1,000 dollars	7	----------	----------
Unit value	cents per gallon	61.0	----------	----------
Venezuela:				
Quantity [1]	1,000 gallons	----------	36	59
Value	1,000 dollars	----------	26	35
Unit value	cents per gallon	----------	74.0	59.7
Dominican Republic:				
Quantity [1]	1,000 gallons	89	16	----------
Value	1,000 dollars	35	7	----------
Unit value	cents per gallon	39.3	40.0	----------

[1] Single strength basis.

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

Additional Information

U.S. imports

Imported canned pineapple is interchangeable with the domestic product in terms of quality and types of fruit. Most imports of concentrated pineapple juice are comparable with the domestic product.

U.S. imports of prepared and preserved pineapple increased from 118 million pounds in 1963 to 255 million pounds in 1972. The bulk of these imports are in airtight containers. The Philippine Republic is the principal supplying country with about 40 percent of imports.

U.S. annual imports of concentrated pineapple juice are virtually all from the Philippine Republic. Imports declined from about 9 million gallons in 1964 to about 4 million gallons in 1968. In 1969 imports surged to nearly 10 million gallons and to nearly 13 million gallons in 1970. Since then imports have tapered off to 10.5 million gallons in 1972. Most, if not all, of U.S. imports from the Philippines are from sources controlled by U.S. (Hawaiian) interests.

U.S. position in world production and trade

The United States is the world's largest pineapple producer. It is an important exporter and the leading importer of canned pineapple. Canned pineapple imports accounted for about 33 percent of domestic consumption from 1968 to 1972. The U.S. is the world's largest producer and consumer of pineapple juice. Imports, virtually all from the Philippines, were more than double exports in 1972. The U.S. is the only country where a pineapple juice market of substantial volume has been developed. This stems in part from the product research and sales promotion of the Hawaiian industry.

Domestic producers

There is one pineapple cannery operating under government sponsorship in Puerto Rico, which may account for about 5 percent of domestic production. Otherwise, the remaining domestic production is from four firms operating in Hawaii. In the last decade some smaller firms have either gone out of business or merged with the larger companies. In addition to the output of pineapples on company-owned plantations (approximately 90 percent of production) pineapples are purchased from individual growers under contract with the canneries.

The two largest firms operating in Hawaii also grow and process pineapple in the Philippines—the principal source of pineapple product imports to the United States.

Employment.

The Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii reports that a total of about 18,800 workers were employed in 1971, of whom 3,350 were year round employees. Data on Puerto Rican pineapple industry employment are not available.

Bitters, Not Fit For Use As Beverages

93D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4277

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 8, 1973

Mr. PATTEN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To provide for the duty-free importation of bitters containing spirits but not fit for use as beverages.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That (a) item 168.15 of the Tariff Schedules of the United
4 States is amended by striking out "94¢ per gal." in rate
5 column numbered 1 and inserting in lieu thereof "Free".
6 (b) The rate of duty in rate column numbered 1 of
7 item 168.15 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States
8 (as amended by subsection (a)) shall be treated as not
9 having the status of a statutory provision enacted by the
10 Congress, but as having been proclaimed by the President

1 as being required or appropriate to carry out foreign trade
2 agreements to which the United States is a party.
3 (c) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall
4 apply with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from
5 warehouse, for consumption on or after January 1, 1973.

BITTERS, NOT FIT FOR USE AS BEVERAGES

(H.R. 4277)

Purpose of the bill

H.R. 4277 would provide that imports of "bitters containing spirits but not fit for use as beverages" would be free of duty. This new rate of duty is to be treated as having been proclaimed by the President as being required or appropriate to carry out foreign trade agreements to which the United States is a party. The new rate of duty would apply to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after January 1, 1973.

Tariff treatment

TSUS	Jan. 1, 1973, rate	Average ad valorem equivalent (percent)
168.15	94 cents per gallon	[1] 15.4

[1] Based on dutiable imports entered during 1972.

TABLE 1.—*Bitters containing spirits, not fit for beverage use: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1968–72*

Source	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Quantity (1,000 proof gallons)				
Trinidad	101	122	112	97	117
West Germany	2	3	2	2	2
All other	1	7	----------	3	1
Total	104	132	114	102	120
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Trinidad	439	605	563	477	677
West Germany	38	58	52	42	50
All other	3	64	----------	13	5
Total	480	727	615	532	732

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

Additional Information

U.S. imports

Practically all the imports of bitters containing spirits, not fit for us as beverages have come from Trinidad. West Germany supplies a small portion of the imports into this country. Italy and France have also exported some bitters to the United States.

Imports of bitters in this class from Trinidad are imported in bulk and bottled in the United States. The imports from West Germany are in small retail-size containers having a high unit value.

U.S. position in world production and trade

The United States production of bitters is very small with imports supplying almost all the bitters consumed in the country. Exports of bitters are negligible.

Domestic producers

The primary business of the United States producers of bitters is in the major distilled beverages and in flavoring extracts. These companies use bitters in compounding their own brands of prepared cocktails or cocktail mixes. Some companies produce bitters for a specific market or geographic area.

Employment

There are no data available on the number of workers involved in the production of bitters. The workers involved are part of the work force of companies which only produce bitters when required to complement one of their other products.

Processed Istle

93D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2261

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 18, 1973

Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To continue for a temporary period the existing suspension of duty on certain istle.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That item 903.90 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules
4 of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) is amended by
5 striking out "9/5/72" and inserting in lieu thereof "9/5/75".
6 SEC. 2. (a) The amendment made by the first section
7 of this Act shall apply with respect to articles entered, or
8 withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after
9 the date of the enactment of this Act.
10 (b) Upon request therefor filed with the customs officer
11 concerned on or before the sixtieth day after the date of the

1 enactment of this Act, the entry or withdrawal of any
2 article—
3 (1) which was made after September 5, 1972, and
4 before the date of the enactment of this Act, and
5 (2) with respect to which there would have been
6 no duty if the amendment made by the first section of
7 this Act applied to such entry or withdrawal,
8 shall, notwithstanding the provisions of section 514 of the
9 Tariff Act of 1930 or any other provision of law, be liqui-
10 dated or reliquidated as though such entry or withdrawal
11 had been made on the date of the enactment of this Act.

PROCESSED ISTLE
(H.R. 2261)

Purpose of the bill

H.R. 2261 would continue for a temporary period the suspension of duty on processed istle, which had been in effect from September 4, 1957, to September 5, 1972. The temporary period would be from the date of enactment of this legislation to September 5, 1975. The bill would provide that on request, importers of processed istle could be reimbursed for any duty paid after September 5, 1972, and before the date of the enactment of this Act.

Tariff treatment

Crude istle fiber has always been afforded duty-free entry under the Tariff Act of 1930 (TSUS item 192.65). However, the processed fiber has been dutiable under the Act at the rate of 20 percent ad valorem (TSUS item 192.70). Sections 1 and 2 of Public Law 85-284, approved September 4, 1957 (71 Stat. 609) in effect suspended the duty applicable to processed fiber for a three-year period which would have expired at the close of September 4, 1960. Public Law 86-456, approved May 13, 1960 (74 Stat. 119), Public Law 88-90, approved August 8, 1963 (77 Stat. 119), Public Law 89-575 approved September 13, 1966 (80 Stat. 771), and Public Law 91-65, approved August 25, 1969 (83 Stat. 105), continued the suspension of the duty applicable to the processed fiber through the close of September 5, 1972. The subject bill would extend the period for the suspension of duty through the close of September 5, 1975, and would reimburse those who have paid duty in the interim period.

Imports of istle, crude and processed

[Quantity in thousands of pounds; value in thousands of dollars]

Year	Crude istle		Processed istle	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1965	2,743	265	8,115	2,881
1966	824	67	11,202	3,780
1967	1,109	113	7,248	2,843
1968	1,304	165	6,437	2,761
1969	896	76	6,262	2,786
1970	1,387	155	6,700	3,439
1971	396	25	5,763	2,960
1972	338	32	5,371	2,736
1973: January-February	69	5	579	375
September 1972-February 1973	217	16	2,197	1,184

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

Additional Information

U.S. imports

Istle (if crude, TSUS item 192.65; if processed, TSUS item 192.70) is usually called Tampico fiber. It is produced in Mexico from the leaves of several uncultivated native cactus plants. Most imports of crude istle are of the Palma and Pita varieties for use in cordage and as upholstery padding. In such uses, little futher processing is required. Processed istle imports are usually of the Tula and Jaumave varieties for use as bristles in a variety of high quality articles ranging from toilet brushes to industrial brushes and brooms. The processing in Mexico, consisting of cleaning, combing and grading, prepares the fiber ready for manufacture into brushes without any further processing.

For certain uses, brushes of istle fiber have no competitive substitute because of their capacity to absorb water. For some general uses synthetic fibers have replaced istle.

U.S. position in world production and trade

There is no domestic production of crude istle, nor any significant domestic processing of crude istle into processed istle for brushes. The United States does not export significant quantities of either item.

Domestic producers

As indicated above, there is no significant domestic processing of crude istle in the United States.

Textile Articles and Nonrubber Footwear

93d CONGRESS
1st Session

H. R. 6972

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 12, 1973

Mr. YATRON introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To establish annual import quotas on certain textile and footwear articles.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "Textile and Footwear
4 Quota Act of 1973".

5 SEC. 2. ANNUAL QUOTAS.

6 (a) The total quantity of each category of textile arti-
7 cles (as defined in section 7(1)), and the total quantity
8 of each category of footwear articles (as defined in section
9 7(2)), produced in any foreign country which may be
10 entered during 1974 shall not exceed the average annual

1 quantity of such category produced in such country and
2 entered during 1967, 1968, and 1969.

3 (b) (1) The total quantity of each category of textile
4 articles, and the total quantity of each category of footwear
5 articles, produced in any foreign country which may be
6 entered during any calendar year after 1974 shall not exceed
7 the sum of—

8 (A) the total quantity determined for such category
9 for such country under subsection (a) or this sub-
10 section for the immediately preceding calendar year, plus

11 (B) the increase (if any) applicable under para-
12 graph (2).

13 (2) (A) The President may increase the total quantity
14 of each category of textile articles, and the total quantity
15 of each category of footwear articles, produced in any foreign
16 country which may be entered during any calendar year
17 after 1974 by such percentage (not to exceed 5 percent of
18 the total quantity determined for such category for such
19 country under subsection (a) or this subsection for the
20 immediately preceding calendar year) as he determines to
21 be consistent with the purposes of this section.

22 (B) Any increase under this paragraph for any category
23 for any calendar year shall be the same percentage for all
24 foreign countries.

25 (C) A determination shall be made under this para-

1 graph for each category for each foreign country for each
2 calendar year after 1974 without regard to the nonapplica-
3 tion (or partial nonapplication) of this subsection to such
4 category for such country for such year by reason of sub-
5 section (d) of this section, section 3 or 4, or the arrange-
6 ment or the agreement referred to in section 5 (b).

7 (3) If the application of this subsection to any article
8 produced in a foreign country begins or resumes after a
9 period of nonapplication which terminates on or after Jan-
10 uary 1, 1975, and if the President determines—

11 (A) that the average annual quantity of the article,
12 produced in such country, which was entered during
13 1967, 1968, and 1969 was insignificant, and

14 (B) that the application of this paragraph to the
15 category which includes such article for such country
16 is consistent with the purposes of this section,

17 then for the calendar year in which such termination occurs
18 and for calendar years thereafter this subsection shall be
19 applied by determining the total quantity for the category
20 which includes such article for such country for the calendar
21 year of termination as being equal to the average annual
22 quantity of such category, produced in such country, which
23 was entered during the 3 calendar years immediately pre-
24 ceding such calendar year of termination.

25 (c) (1) Any annual quantitative limitation under sub-

1 section (a) or (b) shall be applied on a calendar quarter
2 or other intra-annual basis if the President determines that
3 such application is necessary or appropriate to carry out
4 the purposes of this section.

5 (2) If the application of subsection (a) or (b) to any
6 category for any foreign country begins or resumes after the
7 first day of any calendar year, the amount of the quantita-
8 tive limitation for such category for such country for the
9 remainder of such calendar year shall be the annual amount
10 determined under subsection (a) or (b), adjusted pro rata
11 according to the number of full months remaining in the
12 calendar year after the date of such beginning or such
13 resumption.

14 (d) (1) The President may exempt from subsections
15 (a) and (b) for an initial period of not to exceed 1 year any
16 textile article or footwear article produced in any foreign
17 country if he determines that imports of such article produced
18 in such country are not contributing to, causing, or threaten-
19 ing to cause market disruption in the United States. The
20 President may extend any exemption under the preceding
21 sentence for one or more additional periods of not in excess
22 of 1 year each if he makes the determination described in
23 the preceding sentence before each such extension. Any ex-
24 emption made under this subsection may be terminated by the
25 President at any time upon his finding that the article cov-

1 ered by such exemption is contributing to, causing, or threat-
2 ening to cause market disruption in the United States.
3 (2) The President may exempt from subsections (a)
4 and (b) any textile article or footwear article produced in
5 any foreign country whenever he determines that such an
6 exemption is in the national interest. The President may
7 terminate any exemption made by him under the preceding
8 sentence whenever he determines that such termination is in
9 the national interest.
10 (3) No exemption, extension of an exemption, or
11 termination of an exemption under paragraph (1) or para-
12 graph (2) shall take effect before the 30th day after the
13 day on which notice of such exemption, extension, or termi-
14 nation is published in the Federal Register.
15 (e) The Secretary of Commerce shall compute the
16 quantities provided for in subsections (a) and (b).
17 **SEC. 3. ARRANGEMENTS OR AGREEMENTS REGULATING**
18 **IMPORTS.**
19 (a) The President is authorized to conclude bilateral or
20 multilateral arrangements or agreements with the govern-
21 ments of foreign countries regulating, by category, the quan-
22 tities of textile articles or footwear articles, or both, produced
23 in such foreign countries which may be exported to the
24 United States or entered and to issue regulations necessary to

1 carry out the terms of such arrangements or agreements. In
2 concluding any arrangement or agreement under this subsec-
3 tion, the President shall take into account conditions in the
4 United States market, the need to avoid disruption of that
5 market, and such other factors as he deems appropriate in
6 the national interest.

7 (b) Whenever a multilateral arrangement or agreement
8 concluded under subsection (a) is in effect among the coun-
9 tries, including the United States, which account for a sig-
10 nificant part of world trade in the article concerned and such
11 arrangement or agreement contemplates the establishment
12 of limitations on the trade in the article produced in countries
13 not parties to such arrangement or agreement, the President
14 may by regulation prescribe the total quantity of the article
15 produced in each country not a party to such arrangement
16 or agreement which may be entered; but the total quantity
17 for any category for any country for any calendar year may
18 not be less than the total quantity which would be permitted
19 to be entered if section 2 (a) and (b) applied to such cate-
20 gory for such country for such year.

21 (c) Section 2 shall not apply to articles produced in
22 foreign countries which are subject to an arrangement or
23 agreement entered into under subsection (a) or to regula-
24 tions issued under subsection (b).

1 SEC. 4. INCREASED IMPORTS WHERE SUPPLY IS INADE-
2 QUATE TO MEET DOMESTIC DEMAND AT
3 REASONABLE PRICES.

4 In carrying out sections 2 and 3, the President may
5 authorize increased exports to the United States or increased
6 entries in the United States of textile articles or footwear
7 articles of any category whenever he determines that the
8 supply of textile articles or footwear articles similar to
9 those subject to limitation under such sections will be inade-
10 quate to meet domestic demand at reasonable prices.

11 SEC. 5. EXCLUSIONS.

12 (a) The import restrictions provided for in this Act do
13 not apply to any article exempted from duty under part
14 2 of schedule 8 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States or
15 to any article the entry of which is regulated pursuant
16 to paragraph (4), (5), (6), or (7) of section 498(a)
17 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1498(a)). To the ex-
18 tent provided in regulations prescribed by the Secretary of
19 Commerce, the import restrictions provided for in this Act
20 shall not apply to other articles imported in noncommercial
21 quantities for noncommercial purposes.

22 (b) This Act shall not apply to (1) articles subject
23 to the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International
24 Trade in Cotton Textiles, so long as the United States is
25 a party thereto, or (2) the articles produced in the Philip-

1 pines provided for in item B (cordage) in the schedule to
2 paragraph 1 of article II of the 1955 Agreement With the
3 Philippines Concerning Trade and Related Matters, so long
4 as such Agreement remains in effect.

5 (c) Nothing in this Act shall affect the authority pro-
6 vided for under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment
7 Act of 1933, as amended.

8 SEC. 6. ADMINISTRATION.

9 (a) The rulemaking provisions of subchapter II of
10 chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code, shall apply with
11 respect to sections 2(b) (2), 2(b) (3), 2(d) (1), 3(b),
12 4, 5(a), and 7.

13 (b) All quantitative limitations established under this
14 Act or pursuant to any arrangement or agreement entered
15 into under this Act, all exemptions established under this Act
16 and all extensions or terminations thereof, and all regulations
17 promulgated to carry out this Act shall be published in the
18 Federal Register. The Secretary of Commerce shall certify
19 to the Secretary of the Treasury for each period the total
20 quantity of each textile article and footwear article produced
21 in each foreign country the entry of which is affected by such
22 a quantitative limitation on importation; and the Secretary
23 of the Treasury shall take such action as may be necessary to
24 ensure that the total quantity so entered during such period
25 shall not exceed the total quantity so certified.

1 ensure that the total quantity so entered during such period
2 shall not exceed the total quantity so certified.
3 (c) There shall be promulgated as a part of the ap-
4 pendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States, An-
5 notated, all quantitative limitations and exemptions estab-
6 lished under this title or pursuant to any arrangement or
7 agreement entered into under this Act and all quantitative
8 limitations established pursuant to the Arrangement referred
9 to in section 5(b).
10 SEC. 7. DEFINITIONS.
11 For purposes of this Act—
12 (1) The term "textile article" includes any article
13 if wholly or in part of cotton, wool or other animal hair,
14 human hair, man-made fiber, or any combination or
15 blend thereof, or cordage of hard (leaf) fibers, classified
16 under schedule 3 of the Tariff Schedules of the United
17 States; any article classified under subpart B or C of
18 part 1 of schedule 7 of such schedules if wholly or in
19 chief value of cotton, wool, or man-made fiber; any other
20 article specified by the Secretary of Commerce which he
21 has been advised by the Secretary of the Treasury would
22 be classified under any of the foregoing provisions of the
23 schedules but for the inclusion of some substance, mate-
24 rial, or other component, or because of its processing,

1 which causes the article to be classified elsewhere; and
2 any of the foregoing articles if entered under item 807.00
3 of such schedules, or under the appendix to such sched-
4 ules; but such term does not include articles classified
5 under any of items 300.10 through 300.50, 306.00
6 through 307.40, 309.60 through 309.75, and 390.10
7 through 390.60, inclusive, of such schedules; and does
8 not include any woven fabric 20 inches or over but not
9 over 46 inches in width, in the piece, bleached or col-
10 ored, whether or not ornamented, for use only in the
11 manufacture of portions of neckties other than the linings
12 therefor.

13 (2). The term "footwear article" includes footwear
14 provided for in any of items 700.05 through 700.45, in-
15 clusive, item 700.55, items 700.66 through 700.80,
16 inclusive, and item 700.85 of the Tariff Schedules of
17 the United States.

18 (3) The term "category" means a grouping of
19 textile articles, or a grouping of footwear articles, as
20 the case may be, as determined by the Secretary of Com-
21 merce, for the purposes of this Act, using the five-digit
22 and seven-digit item numbers applied to such articles in
23 the Tariff Schedules of the United States, Annotated,
24 as published by the United States Tariff Commission.

25 (4) The term "entered" means entered, or with-

1 drawn from warehouse, for consumption in the customs
2 territory of the United States.
3 (5) The term "produced" means manufactured or
4 produced.
5 (6) The term "foreign country" includes a foreign
6 instrumentality.

7 SEC. 8. TERMINATION OF ACT, EXTENSION UNDER CER-
8 TAIN CONDITIONS.

9 (a) Unless extended under subsection (b), this Act
10 shall terminate on July 1, 1979.
11 (b) The effective period of this Act may be extended
12 in whole or in part by the President after July 1, 1979, for
13 such periods (not to exceed 5 years at any one time) as he
14 may designate if he determines, after seeking advice of the
15 Tariff Commission and of the Secretary of Commerce and of
16 the Secretary of Labor, that such extension is in the national
17 interest.
18 (c) The President shall promptly report to Congress
19 with respect to any action taken by him under subsec-
20 tion (b).
21 (d) Nothing in this section shall affect the validity of
22 any arrangement or agreement entered into under section
23 33(a) before the termination of this title or of any regula-
24 tions issued under section 33 in connection with any such
25 arrangement or agreement.

TEXTILE ARTICLES AND NONRUBBER FOOTWEAR

(H.R. 6972) [1]

Purpose of the bill

H.R. 6972 would impose quotas on textile and footwear articles, as defined in the bill, on a country by category basis.[2]

As applied to textile articles, H.R. 6972 and similar bills provide that the categories or groupings of textile articles shall be determined by the Secretary of Commerce using the five and seven digit item numbers in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated. The quota amount for each category which may be entered for calendar year 1974 from each country shall not exceed the respective average annual quantity of such category produced in such country and entered during 1967, 1968, and 1969. The bill provides that for subsequent calendar years the quota quantity for each category may be increased by the President on an across-the-board category basis in such amounts as he deems to be consistent with the purposes of the bill, but not to exceed five percent for each category.

The bill further authorizes the President to exempt any textile article from the quota for an initial period of not to exceed one year, if he determines that imports of such article are not contributing to, causing, or threatening to cause market disruption in the United States and he may also exempt or terminate any exemption whenever he deems that such action is in the national interest. Provision is also made granting to the President authority to extend any exemption for one or more additional periods not to exceed one year each.

Section 3 of the bill authorizes the President to conclude bilateral or multilateral arrangements or agreements with foreign governments regulating by category the quantities of textile articles produced in such countries which may be exported to the United States and it further authorizes the issuance of regulations necessary to implement the terms of such agreements. In the case where concluded agreements account for a significant part of world trade in the articles concerned and contemplate the establishment of limitations on the imports of such articles from countries not parties to such agreements, the President is authorized by regulation to limit the imports of such textiles produced in such countries to the extent provided for in the case of a country with which an agreement had been concluded.

In addition, the President is authorized to increase the quota amounts provided for in the bill or those subject to concluded agreements when he determines that the quota amount would be inadequate to meet domestic demand at reasonable prices.

The quota limitations provided for in the bill would not apply to articles subject to an arrangement or agreement entered into under the bill, to articles subject to the Long Term Cotton Textile Arrangement or to cordage, the product of the Philippines, as long as the international agreements concerning such articles remain in effect.

Further provision is made that all quantitative limitations established under the bill, all exemptions and extensions and terminations thereof, and all regulations promulgated to carry out the provisions of the bill shall be published in the *Federal Register*. In addition, the bill provides that the quantitative limitations and exemptions established under or pursuant to the provisions of the bill shall be promulgated as part of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

The bill provides for its termination on July 1, 1979. However, specific provision is made authorizing the President to extend the effective period in whole or in part for such periods not to exceed five years at any one time if he determinee, after seeking the advice of the Tariff Commission and of the Secretaries of Commerce and Labor that such extension is in the national interest.

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[1] Discussion of H.R. 6972 is limited here to textile articles. Nonrubber footwear is covered in a separate section, p. 279.

[2] H.R. 3749, 4692, 6036 and 6973 are similar to H.R. 6972.

Tariff treatment

The textile products involved in H.R. 6972 are numerous, and are those described and subject to the rates of duty set forth in schedule 3 and in certain provisions of part 1 of schedule 7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States. Virtually all of these products are dutiable at reduced rates reflecting concessions granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The latest concessions were granted in the 1964–67 trade conference (Kennedy Round). The 1973 rates of duty reflect the fifth and final stage of the five annual rate modifications resulting from the Kennedy Round, which became effective on January 1, 1973.

Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles

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.

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 with the last extension ending September 30, 1974. 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 textile 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 30 governments by 1972. (See table 1A)

In the administration of the LTA, imported cotton textiles have been classified under 64 separate categories. Table 2–A 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–A shows total imports of cotton textile items for calendar years 1960 through 1972 by country of origin. Despite the restraints of the LTA, imports of cotton textiles increased from 1.1 billion equivalent square yards during 1960 to 1.8 billion square yards in 1966, which was the highest level during the period 1960–1971. However, in 1972 imports totaled 1.9 billion square yards, exceeding the 1966 peak. The average of U.S. imports of cotton products during the 1966–72 period was 615 million square yards above the level of imports during 1960.

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. During 1967 the decline in imports reflected sharp reductions in imports of cotton yarn, particularly from Mexico, Brazil, and Portugal; in 1968–72, total imports again increased due to larger shipments of cotton textiles from Brazil, Hong Kong, India, Pakistan, and Japan.

Six countries—Mexico, Brazil, India, Pakistan, Hong Kong, and Japan accounted for two-thirds of the cotton textile imports in 1972. Japan and Hong Kong have been the largest sources of imported cotton products since 1960. However, their share of total imports has decreased from 53 percent in 1960 to 42 percent in 1972 as other countries have increased their share.

Bilateral Agreements on Wool and Manmade Fiber Textiles

After long and difficult negotiations were conducted with the principal exporters of textiles of wool and of manmade fibers to the United States, bilateral agreements were reached with five Far Eastern countries. Agreements with Hong Kong, Korea, and Taiwan became effective October 1, 1971, to control exports of wool and manmade fiber textiles to the United States for a period of 5 years. A similar agreement with Japan became effective on the same date for 3 years. Malaysia signed an agreement for 4 years beginning September 1, 1970. On December 22, 1972, the United States concluded a wool and manmade fiber textile agreement with the Government of Portugal concerning exports of wool and manmade fiber textiles from Macao to the United States over a 5-year period beginning January 1, 1973. Table 4–A shows the quantitative limitations for each of these countries except Macao, whose limitations during the first year beginning January 1, 1973, are 2 million equivalent square yards of wool textiles and 24 million equivalent square yards of manmade fiber textiles.

Tables 5–A and 7–A show general imports of the wool and manmade fiber products grouped into categories by number and description as used in the bilateral agreements. Tables 6–A and 8–A show the general imports on the common quantity basis of equivalent square yards, accordingly to geographical area by country. The four tables are similar to table 2 and 3 which show data for cotton manufactures (cotton textiles, wholly or in chief value of cotton).

Tables and Additional Information

Statistics concerned with this report are listed and arranged in two sets of tables.

The first group of tables, numbered 1 through 35 and designated as General Tables, deals with various phases of the textile operations, including imports, exports, domestic production and, in some instances, the ratios of imports to domestic consumption. The tables, preceded by a discussion, are arranged in groups designated general, cotton, wool, manmade fiber, and miscellaneous.

The second group of tables, numbered 1–A through 8–A and designated Long-Term Arrangement Tables, are discussed and referred to in the foregoing Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles and Bilateral Agreements on Wool and Manmade Fiber Textiles.

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Discussion of general tables

General.—Table 1 shows U.S. imports for consumption, as converted to a common basis of pounds, for yarns, fabrics, apparel, other manufactured textile articles, and total, between 1961 and 1972. During this period the total quantity of these imports increased from 288 million pounds to 1.4 billion pounds. The import growth of some products was more rapid than that of others and, for some categories, the quantity declined. The peak year for imports of products of cotton was 1972, the highest since 1966 and higher than in any year 1961 through 1965. For products of wool, the peak year was 1968. Manufactures of manmade fibers, however, showed an ever-increasing import growth, with those during 1972 totaling 707 million pounds compared to 28 million pounds in 1961. The ratio of imports of manmade fiber manufactures to domestic consumption in 1972 was 6.1 percent (see table 2). Table 2 shows imports, exports, domestic consumption, and the ratio of imports to domestic consumption on a fiber basis for 1960 through 1972.

Table 3 shows the value of U.S. imports for consumption, and table 4 shows the value of U.S. exports of domestic merchandise in groups according to the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), 1962-72. The total value of imports increased each successive year except for a drop in 1967 from that of 1966. Exports increased during 1963 and 1964, but decreased in 1965 and remained near the 1965 level until increases in 1971 and 1972.

Wearing apparel imports, as shown in table 1, increased overall from 1961, except for a slight decline in 1970. U.S. production, imports, exports, apparent consumption, and the ratio of imports to consumption for apparel are shown in table 5.

The so-called balance of trade and employment in the textile and apparel industries are shown in table 6 for 1957 through 1972.

Table 7 shows selected indexes of industrial production, including textile mill products and apparel products for 1961-72. The index for apparel products showed an increasing trend from 1965 through 1969, declined in 1970-71 over 1969, then reached a peak in the eight-year period in 1972. The other indexes are upward essentially over the period from 1965 through 1972, except for a decline in 1970 and 1971 over 1969.

U.S. mill consumption and per capita mill consumption, by fibers and total, are shown in table 8. Per capita mill consumption rose from an average of 25.8 pounds per person in the 1930-34 years to 40.8 pounds per person for the 1951-55 period; remained below 40 pounds per person over the period from 1956 through 1963; and since 1963 increased to 51.6 pounds per person in 1971. Since 1946, per capita mill consumption has dropped for cotton, wool, flax, and silk, and has grown significantly for manmade fibers.

Net sales and net profits after Federal income taxes are shown in tables 9 and 10 for all manufacturing corporations, and corporations manufacturing textile mill products, and apparel and other finished products.

Cotton.—Table 11 shows that cotton yarn imports, compared to the domestic consumption of cotton yarn for sale, increased from 1.7 percent in 1961 to 7.9 percent in 1966, decreased to 2.7 percent in 1970, then increased to 4.3 percent in 1972. The large increased poundage imported in 1966 was due to increased military needs.

Imports of so-called countable cloth (the bulk of cotton cloth imports), by country of origin, are shown in table 12. The imports increased from 255 million square yards in 1961 to 669 million square yards in 1966; they were below the 1966 level in each year 1967-1971, but reached a peak for the 1961-72 period of 850 million square yards in 1972.

Japan and Hong Kong together accounted for 62 percent of the cotton cloth imports in 1961 and for nearly half of such imports during the period 1964–68. In 1969–72 Pakistan and India along with Hong Kong and Japan were the principal sources. Many other countries including Brazil, Taiwan, Mexico, the United Arab Republic, and the Republic of Korea, supplied considerable quantities of cotton cloth to the United States.

Imports of cotton sheets, pillowcases, and towels shown in table 13, supplied 5.5 percent of domestic consumption in 1971, up from 1.2 percent in 1961.

Wool.—Several tables showing production, where available, and imports and exports of the major types of wool products are included herewith. Two tables (14 and 15) showing such data on an overall basis are presented, one based on domestic production of wool yarn. Although the ratios of imports to consumption differ by a few percentage points, both tables clearly show the increasing share of imports in the U.S. wool textile market through 1970, with a small decline in the share in 1971 and 1972.

Imports of wool yarn for sale have fluctuated since 1961, and the ratio to U.S. consumption ranged between 3.2 and 6.3 percent; in 1972 it was 4.2 percent (table 16). Imports of broadwoven wool fabrics fluctuated substantially (tables 17, 18, and 19) during 1961–68, but have shown a steady decline since 1968. Imports in the period 1965–68 included increased imports of low-priced fabrics from Italy which were in chief weight of reprocessed or reused wool but in chief value of other fibers and thus were dutiable at rates much lower than those on fabrics in chief value of wool. Pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 90–638, effective December 24, 1968, fabrics in chief weight of wool became dutiable at the higher rates on those in chief value of wool and the Italian imports virtually ceased.

Data on the U.S. imports of knitted wool fabrics, wool pile fabrics, and wool sweaters are shown in tables 21–23, respectively. Imports of knitted fabrics (table 21) have increased steadily since 1969, but it is believed that they account for a relatively small proportion of domestic consumption. Wool pile fabric imports during the 1963–72 period reached their peak of 52 million pounds in 1969, but were 13 percent below that level in 1972 (table 22). They represent a minor factor in total U.S. pile fabric consumption. Imports of wool sweaters were over 3½ times greater in 1968 than in 1961, but have been less in each year since 1968 (table 23). They account however, for a large proportion of the domestic consumption of such sweaters.

Manmade fibers.—Tables 24 through 32 are included which deal with the trade in manmade fibers and manufactures, with specific reference to items of particular importance, such as fibers and wastes, rayon staple fiber, yarns, broadwoven fabrics, knitted fabrics, pile fabrics, sweaters, and men's and boys' dress shirts, not knit. On an overall basis, imports of manmade textiles increased in each year between 1961 and 1972, from 23.5 million pounds to 480.6 million pounds. Over the same period, U.S. mill consumption increased from 2,054.6 million pounds to 7,570.2 million pounds. As a result, imports in 1972, although large, were 6 percent of domestic consumption.

On a fiber basis, imports increased substantially since 1961 but they still are a rather small proportion of domestic consumption—5 percent in 1972. Rayon staple fiber imports increased, to a peak of 115.8 million pounds in 1968, but declined since that year to 40.7 million pounds in 1972; the ratio of imports to consumption was 15 percent in 1968 compared to 6 percent in 1972. Imports of the other above-mentioned products also increased substantially, although in the case of yarns and broadwoven fabrics they have not exceeded 5 percent of consumption. Sweater and dress shirt imports account for a large part of consumption.

Miscellaneous fibers.—Table 33 shows that imports supply a large portion of the domestic consumption of silk fabrics. The ratio was above 50 percent during the period 1961–72, except for 1972, when it was 49 percent. The quantity of imports of these fabrics was much lower in 1972 than in any other year in the 1961–72 period. Table 34 shows the increase in imports of jute fabrics from 1961 to 1972; India is the major supplier. Table 35 indicates the decline in domestic consumption of hard-fiber cordage in the period 1958–72, although there was some increase in 1971 and 1972 over that in 1968–70. The decrease reflects the decline in sales of domestic cordage while imports have shown no major trend.

General Tables

TABLE 7.—*Manufactures of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers: U.S. imports for consumption,*[1] *1961–70 and January–June 1971*

[In thousands of pounds]

Item	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Yarn:												
Cotton	16,042	32,818	26,576	18,837	24,738	102,264	43,897	57,673	31,386	24,715	32,030	40,000
Wool	[2] 5,429	[2] 8,892	[2] 9,802	[2] 7,808	[2] 10,890	[2] 12,481	[2] 8,977	[2] 10,051	[2] 7,726	[2] 6,631	[2] 6,015	[2] 4,349
Manmade fiber	[2] 5,720	[2] 7,880	[2] 7,451	[2] 9,129	[2] 15,351	[2] 19,843	[2] 32,625	[2] 69,439	[2] 53,568	[2] 146,739	[2] 262,426	[2] 261,812
Total	27,191	49,590	43,829	35,774	50,979	134,588	85,499	137,163	92,680	178,085	300,471	306,171
Fabric:												
Cotton	80,898	145,177	148,360	137,173	178,397	228,222	213,916	210,918	243,776	236,052	241,338	320,000
Wool	19,207	22,108	22,266	19,804	25,702	24,836	24,019	32,696	29,197	23,943	11,720	8,764
Manmade fiber	8,212	12,321	14,265	15,668	26,094	44,198	32,714	38,086	48,322	54,968	66,569	73,000
Total	108,317	179,606	184,891	172,645	230,193	297,256	270,649	281,700	321,295	314,963	319,627	401,764
Apparel:												
Cotton	60,267	91,823	94,204	107,578	119,891	128,000	133,092	140,047	142,716	135,223	149,404	150,000
Wool	13,717	22,790	28,039	28,421	35,443	33,021	30,771	41,358	41,473	38,124	31,218	27,459
Manmade fiber	5,033	10,443	12,847	21,650	30,581	38,424	60,886	91,329	143,547	187,834	255,798	287,000
Total	79,017	125,056	135,090	157,649	185,915	199,445	224,749	272,734	327,736	361,181	436,420	494,459
Other manufactured textile articles:												
Cotton	31,689	40,030	35,172	36,577	37,684	51,811	52,480	65,208	70,019	67,187	69,804	80,000
Wool	31,916	35,180	27,803	29,131	23,933	17,798	11,372	12,761	12,388	11,350	12,874	16,271
Manmade fiber	9,449	6,609	7,715	11,511	20,564	34,089	35,192	40,275	45,334	58,420	95,582	85,000
Total	73,054	81,819	70,690	77,219	82,181	103,698	99,044	118,244	127,741	136,957	178,260	181,271
Total:												
Cotton	188,896	309,848	304,312	300,165	360,710	510,297	443,385	473,846	487,897	463,177	492,576	620,000
Wool	70,269	88,970	87,910	85,164	95,958	88,136	75,139	96,866	90,784	80,048	61,827	56,843
Manmade fiber	28,414	37,253	42,278	57,958	92,590	136,554	161,417	239,129	290,771	447,961	680,375	706,812
Total	287,579	436,071	434,500	443,287	549,268	734,987	679,941	809,841	869,452	991,186	1,234,778	1,383,655

[1] Estimated raw fiber equivalent of cotton and manmade fiber products; raw wool content of wool products. Does not include tops, noils, and wastes.
[2] Actual weight.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Wool Situation* and *Cotton Situation;* and official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 2.—*Textiles: U.S. imports, exports, domestic consumption and ratio of imports to consumption, by fiber, 1960–72*

[In millions of pounds]

Year	Imports				Exports				Domestic consumption [1]				Ratio of imports to domestic consumption (percent)			
	Total	Man-made fibers	Cotton	Wool	Total	Man-made fibers	Cotton	Wool	Total	Man-made fibers	Cotton	Wool	Total	Man-made fibers	Cotton	Wool
1960	367.0	31.3	252.3	84.3	327.3	90.8	233.3	3.2	6,591.4	1,815.2	4,215.1	561.1	5.6	1.7	6.0	15.0
1961	286.2	23.5	188.9	73.8	328.5	86.4	239.2	2.9	6,601.7	1,991.7	4,058.1	551.9	4.3	1.2	4.7	13.4
1962	435.4	30.6	309.8	95.0	313.7	90.5	220.3	2.9	7,230.5	2,352.9	4,282.0	595.6	6.0	1.3	7.2	16.0
1963	435.0	36.2	304.3	94.5	308.5	97.1	207.8	3.6	7,416.9	2,714.1	4,125.4	577.4	5.9	1.3	7.4	16.4
1964	438.8	50.0	300.2	88.6	325.4	108.5	213.2	3.7	7,993.8	3,103.7	4,373.9	516.2	5.5	1.6	6.9	17.2
1965	514.7	79.0	360.7	105.0	308.3	129.1	173.7	5.5	8,760.1	3,564.0	4,639.6	556.5	6.2	2.2	7.8	18.9
1966	733.8	123.1	510.3	100.4	334.4	140.0	189.5	4.9	9,438.4	3,973.2	4,941.8	523.4	7.8	3.1	10.3	19.2
1967	665.8	138.8	443.4	83.6	326.7	133.0	188.4	5.3	9,365.2	4,251.1	4,669.2	444.9	7.1	3.3	9.5	18.8
1968	771.4	193.3	473.8	101.3	322.9	129.0	188.2	5.7	10,236.5	5,369.8	4,389.7	477.0	7.5	3.6	10.8	21.9
1969	811.6	257.5	487.9	96.2	383.5	146.2	232.1	5.2	10,337.8	5,663.5	4,228.4	445.9	8.1	4.5	11.5	21.6
1970	878.3	329.3	463.1	85.9	351.3	147.1	199.2	4.9	10,075.3	5,683.5	4,037.5	354.3	8.7	5.8	11.5	24.2
1971	1,009.9	451.1	492.6	66.2	382.5	146.7	226.4	9.4	11,345.8	6,838.4	4,231.3	276.1	8.9	6.6	11.6	24.0
1972	1,150.5	480.6	610.7	59.2	498.4	177.4	290.5	30.5	12,319.8	7,873.4	4,170.0	276.2	9.3	6.1	14.6	21.4

[1] Domestic consumption equals mill consumption plus imports less exports of semimanufactured and manufactured products.

Source: *Textile Organon*, March 1973, p. 26.

TABLE 3.—*Textile fibers and manufactures of textile fibers: U.S. imports for consumption, 1962–72*

[Value in thousands of dollars]

SITC No.[1]	Description	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Total[2]	1,428,587	1,511,801	1,537,136	1,767,014	1,958,159	1,776,949	2,144,830	2,372,685	2,591,154	3,074,284	3,585,073
26	Textile fibers (not manufactured into yarn, thread or fabrics) and their waste[2]	410,483	440,277	403,833	432,649	435,868	313,781	333,606	261,952	202,054	169,103	192,274
261	Raw silk, including cocoons and waste	27,174	27,764	23,189	21,229	23,475	18,493	18,304	14,063	7,612	2,930	5,196
262	Wool and other animal hair	251,934	275,829	252,553	278,481	276,942	175,461	194,780	157,873	115,808	82,517	91,219
263	Cotton, raw, linters, and waste	36,799	34,139	31,307	26,734	28,287	37,820	23,995	13,726	11,529	9,912	15,511
264	Jute, raw, and processed	13,676	13,129	10,319	7,709	10,461	8,507	6,791	6,305	4,251	3,267	3,645
265	Vegetable fibers and their waste, except cotton and jute	42,515	42,955	32,102	27,332	22,150	16,763	16,014	14,526	14,804	13,716	14,458
266	Manmade fibers and their waste	23,285	31,870	39,765	52,119	63,085	48,742	65,631	48,313	41,885	51,560	57,199
267	Waste materials from textile fabrics (including rags)	15,099	14,579	14,609	19,045	11,469	8,084	8,090	7,146	6,164	5,201	5,046
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, related products[2]	654,275	679,802	683,156	795,232	901,269	810,425	959,535	1,016,195	1,125,389	1,389,423	1,525,100
651	Textile yarn and thread	56,444	57,133	53,277	65,481	103,174	81,161	128,460	100,441	217,084	349,587	310,120
652	Cotton fabrics, woven (not including narrow or special fabrics)	111,372	111,143	104,998	133,667	156,713	138,369	146,074	173,527	170,867	173,416	258,065
653	Textile fabrics, woven (knitted or crocheted) (not including narrow or special fabrics), other than cotton fabrics	314,486	346,265	348,511	420,738	446,120	402,695	465,346	504,677	496,969	600,152	627,362
654	Tulle, lace, embroidery, ribbons, trimmings, and other small wares	15,925	16,853	14,464	16,597	19,008	18,883	20,482	23,761	20,588	24,913	27,272
655	Special fabrics and related products	55,948	66,325	75,211	69,001	68,009	67,463	77,868	78,073	92,128	104,628	123,350
656	Made-up articles wholly or chiefly of textile materials, n.e.s.	42,961	37,097	32,323	35,124	46,843	48,575	54,756	61,230	65,900	67,642	87,506
657	Floor coverings, tapestries, and articles of vegetable plaiting	57,138	44,987	54,372	54,435	61,402	53,280	66,547	74,486	61,853	69,035	91,425
84	Clothing and accessories; elastic and rubberized knit fabric; knit house furnishings and articles; and articles made of fur[2]	363,829	391,722	451,838	539,132	603,022	652,742	851,690	1,094,539	1,263,711	1,515,758	1,867,699
841	Clothing and accessories, except fur; elastic or rubberized knit fabric, knit house furnishings	362,748	390,429	450,135	537,147	599,149	649,651	846,569	1,082,372	1,257,318	1,509,592	1,860,110
842	Fur clothing and other articles made of furskins including artificial, except headgear	1,081	1,293	1,703	1,985	3,873	3,091	5,121	12,167	6,393	6,166	7,589

[1] Standard International Trade Classification.
[2] Includes SITC data for 2-digit division, 26, 65, and 84.

NOTE.—Because of rounding of data, details may not add to totals.
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 4.—*Textile fibers and manufactures of textile fibers: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, 1962–72*

[Value in thousands of dollars]

SITC No.[1]	Item	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Total[2]	1,244,050	1,307,800	1,514,903	1,288,215	1,283,944	1,286,251	1,303,387	1,224,048	1,346,701	1,613,930	1,770,010
26	Textile fibers (not manufactured into yarn, thread or fabrics) and their waste[2]	382,847	723,059	829,703	617,279	565,518	591,461	665,370	439,411	543,050	777,331	750,813
261	Raw silk, including cocoons and waste	532	1,013	380	49	83	36	22	42	60	206	342
262	Wool and other animal hair	14,574	18,965	7,687	13,208	13,178	11,275	15,228	13,383	11,485	16,914	42,366
263	Cotton, raw, linters, and waste	564,015	613,851	715,538	506,237	451,334	479,372	476,093	294,938	385,754	527,144	518,491
264	Jute, raw and processed			2		19	27	39	61	56	42	193
265	Vegetable fibers and their waste, except cotton and jute	155	428	338	1,035	1,310	1,120	982	938	684	725	1,466
266	Manmade fibers and their waste	38,120	36,974	49,746	42,884	49,984	55,685	69,233	81,490	97,093	112,659	119,245
267	Waste materials from textile fabrics (including rags)	45,451	51,827	56,012	53,836	50,001	44,185	42,773	48,553	47,918	49,641	68,710
65	Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles, related products[2]	493,994	491,326	581,521	527,818	554,149	530,932	522,281	575,543	603,168	632,145	778,779
651	Textile yarn and thread	134,351	122,135	152,764	131,002	128,267	110,661	111,770	142,295	145,224	134,425	137,754
652	Cotton fabrics, woven (not including narrow or special fabrics)	137,850	124,208	130,766	107,563	118,250	108,325	100,573	110,676	112,019	136,902	204,129
653	Textile fabrics, woven (knitted or crocheted) (not including narrow or special fabrics), other than cotton fabrics	101,142	117,551	139,773	135,048	137,339	138,942	127,827	142,397	150,886	142,743	170,623
654	Tulle, lace, embroidery, ribbons, trimmings, and other small wares	8,907	9,281	10,244	21,112	21,582	21,255	18,654	15,905	15,065	17,870	22,581
655	Special fabrics and related products	31,108	35,498	37,052	63,542	66,023	66,527	69,588	81,317	88,588	103,315	118,176
656	Made-up articles, wholly or chiefly of textile materials, n.e.c.	72,652	73,469	101,618	51,897	54,226	53,162	58,280	47,508	33,488	58,140	70,800
657	Floor coverings, tapestries, and articles of vegetable plaiting materials	7,983	8,184	11,304	17,554	23,472	32,060	35,592	35,446	37,898	38,750	54,716
84	Clothing and accessories; elastic and rubberized knit fabric; knit house furnishings and articles; and articles made of fur[2]	88,109	93,415	103,769	143,118	163,967	163,858	175,736	209,094	200,483	204,454	240,418
841	Clothing and accessories, except fur; elastic or rubberized knit fabric; knit house furnishings	84,997	89,829	98,244	140,393	160,425	160,992	172,073	205,565	197,651	201,467	235,256
842	Fur clothing and other articles made of furskins including artificial, except headgear	3,112	3,586	5,435	2,725	3,542	2,866	3,663	3,529	2,832	2,987	5,162

[1] Standard International Trade Classification.
[2] Includes SITC data for 2-digit divisions 26, 65, and 84.

NOTE.—Because of rounding of data, details may not add to totals.

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

TABLE 5.—*Wearing apparel of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961–72*

[In millions of pounds, raw-fiber equivalent]

Year and fiber	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
1961:					
Cotton	1,809.9	60.3	14.5	1,855.7	3.2
Wool	368.8	13.7	.5	382.0	3.6
Manmade	704.1	5.0	7.6	701.5	.7
Total	2,882.8	79.0	22.6	2,939.2	2.7
1962:					
Cotton	1,890.7	91.8	13.5	1,969.0	4.7
Wool	365.4	22.8	.4	387.8	5.9
Manmade	809.4	10.4	6.3	813.5	1.3
Total	3,065.5	125.0	20.2	3,179.3	3.9
1963:					
Cotton	1,880.8	94.2	14.4	1,969.6	4.8
Wool	365.4	28.0	.4	445.2	6.3
Manmade	906.3	12.8	6.6	912.5	1.4
Total	3,152.5	135.0	21.4	3,318.3	4.1
1964:					
Cotton	1,921.0	107.6	17.4	2,011.2	5.4
Wool	368.4	28.4	.6	396.2	7.2
Manmade	1,052.1	21.8	7.2	1,066.7	2.0
Total	3,341.5	157.8	25.2	3,474.1	4.5
1965:					
Cotton	1,890.7	119.9	18.0	1,992.6	6.0
Wool	372.2	35.4	.9	406.7	8.7
Manmade	1,205.6	30.8	7.5	1,228.9	2.5
Total	3,468.5	186.1	26.4	3,628.2	5.1
1966:					
Cotton	1,872.1	123.1	20.4	1,974.8	6.2
Wool	358.0	33.0	.9	390.1	8.5
Manmade	1,387.5	37.6	7.6	1,417.5	2.7
Total	3,617.6	193.7	28.9	3,782.4	5.1
1967:					
Cotton	1,690.4	133.1	23.2	1,800.3	7.3
Wool	330.8	30.8	1.0	360.6	8.5
Manmade	1,512.7	61.1	8.0	1,565.8	3.9
Total	3,533.9	225.0	32.2	3,726.7	6.0
1968:					
Cotton	1,629.7	140.0	27.5	1,742.2	8.0
Wool	345.2	41.4	1.0	385.6	10.7
Manmade	1,842.5	91.6	9.7	1,924.4	4.7
Total	3,817.4	268.1	38.2	4,047.3	6.6
1969:					
Cotton	1,642.2	142.7	35.8	1,731.1	8.2
Wool	332.7	41.5	1.0	373.2	11.1
Manmade	1,825.7	144.0	12.6	1,957.1	7.4
Total	3,782.6	328.2	49.4	4,061.4	8.1

TABLE 5.—*Wearing apparel of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961–72.*—Continued

[In millions of pounds, raw-fiber equivalent]

Year and fiber	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
1970:					
Cotton	1,535.0	142.7	30.0	1,647.7	8.7
Wool	206.0	38.1	1.0	243.1	15.7
Manmade	1,874.0	190.8	13.8	2,051.0	9.3
Total	3,615.0	371.6	44.8	3,941.8	9.4
1971:					
Cotton	1,602.0	149.4	30.2	1,721.2	8.7
Wool	129.0	31.2	1.0	159.2	19.6
Manmade	2,121.0	256.0	16.1	2,360.9	10.8
Total	3,852.0	436.6	47.3	4,241.3	10.3
1972:					
Cotton	(1)	177.9	34.3	(1)	(1)
Wool	(1)	27.5	1.3	(1)	(1)
Manmade	(1)	283.6	20.8	(1)	(1)
Total	(1)	489.0	56.4	(1)	(1)

[1] Not available.

Source: Production compiled from *Textile organon;* other data compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

TABLE 6.—*Textiles and apparel: Balance of trade and employment, 1957–72*

Year	Balance of trade			Number of employees engaged in making—	
	Exports [1] (million dollars)	General imports [1] (million dollars)	Balance (million dollars)	Textile mill products (thousands)	Apparel (thousands)
1972	993	3,411	−2,418	991.0	1,335.0
1971	837	2,913	−2,076	957.0	1,335.7
1970	776	2,402	−1,626	975.9	1,364.6
1969	753	2,125	−1,372	1,002.5	1,409.1
1968	694	1,818	−1,124	993.9	1,405.8
1967	660	1,461	−801	956.9	1,400.4
1966	679	1,516	−837	963.5	1,401.9
1965	640	1,343	−703	925.6	1,345.2
1964	681	1,132	−451	892.0	1,302.5
1963	583	1,074	−491	885.4	1,282.8
1962	580	1,031	−451	902.3	1,283.7
1961	578	773	−193	893.4	1,214.5
1960	618	866	−248	924.4	1,233.2
1959	542	744	−202	945.7	1,225.9
1958	526	562	−36	918.8	1,171.2
1957	563	549	14	961.1	1,310.1

[1] Includes textile manufactures and clothing of all fibers compiled on the basis of the Standard International Trade Classification (divisions 65 and 84 except exports of subgroup 841.8, all clothing donated for relief or charity, etc.).

Source: *Textile Hi-Lights,* March 1973, American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc.

TABLE 7.—*Selected indexes of industrial production, 1965–72* [1]

[1967=100]

Year	Total industrial production	All manufactures	Textile mill products	Apparel products
1965	89.2	89.1	95.3	98.4
1966	97.9	98.3	101.6	100.7
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	105.7	105.7	108.8	101.6
1969	110.7	110.5	113.2	102.5
1970	106.6	105.2	106.3	97.8
1971	106.8	105.2	108.6	97.8
1972 [2]	114.4	113.1	114.5	104.2

[1] Seasonally adjusted.
[2] Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from Textile Hi-Lights, March 1973, American Textile Manufactures Institute, Inc.

TABLE 8.—*U.S. population, and mill consumption of fibers (total and per capita), 5-year averages, 1930–39 and 1946–55, annual, calendar years 1956–71*

Period (calendar years)	Population, July 1	Cotton		Wool		Manmade fibers		Flax and silk		Total fibers	
		Quantity consumed	Per capita mill consumption	Quantity consumed	Per capita mill consumption	Quantity consumed	Per capita mill consumption	Quantity consumed	Per capita mill consumption	Quantity consumed	Per capita mill consumption
	Million	*Million pounds*	*Pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Pounds*
5-year averages:											
1930–34	124.8	2,689.1	21.5	270.2	2.2	171.7	1.4	85.1	0.7	3,216.0	25.8
1935–39	129.0	3,284.1	25.5	377.1	2.9	351.9	2.7	74.9	.6	4,088.0	31.7
1946–50	146.6	4,492.0	30.7	652.8	4.4	1,174.5	8.0	16.5	.1	6,335.8	43.2
1951–56	159.7	4,461.1	28.0	448.5	2.8	1,580.6	9.9	17.5	.1	6,507.6	40.8
Annual:											
1956	168.2	4,362.6	25.9	440.8	2.6	1,727.3	10.3	20.5	.1	6,551.2	38.9
1957	171.3	4,060.4	23.7	368.8	2.2	1,792.5	10.5	15.5	.1	6,237.2	36.4
1958	174.1	3,866.9	22.2	331.1	1.9	1,764.2	10.2	9.3	.1	5,971.5	34.3
1959	177.1	4,334.5	24.5	435.3	2.5	2,064.7	11.7	11.8	.1	6,846.3	38.7
1960	180.7	4,190.9	23.2	411.0	2.3	1,874.7	10.3	11.7	.1	6,488.3	35.9
1961	183.8	4,081.5	22.2	412.1	2.2	2,054.6	11.2	12.7	.1	6,560.9	35.7
1962	186.7	4,188.0	22.4	429.1	2.3	2,412.8	13.0	12.4	.1	7,042.3	37.7
1963	189.4	4,040.2	21.3	411.7	2.2	2,775.0	14.6	13.1	.1	7,240.0	38.2
1964	192.1	4,244.4	22.1	356.7	1.9	3,162.2	16.5	14.2	.1	7,777.5	40.5
1965	194.6	4,477.5	23.0	387.0	2.0	3,614.1	18.6	13.3	.1	8,491.9	43.6
1966	196.9	4,630.5	23.5	370.2	1.9	3,989.0	20.3	14.7	.1	9,004.4	45.7
1967	199.1	4,423.0	22.2	312.5	1.6	4,224.3	21.3	10.4	.1	8,990.2	45.1
1968	201.2	4,140.5	20.6	329.7	1.6	5,305.4	26.4	12.2	.1	9,793.8	48.6
1969	203.2	3,932.7	19.4	312.8	1.5	5,549.3	27.3	9.9	(1)	9,804.7	48.3
1970	205.4	3,814.8	18.6	240.4	1.2	5,494.9	26.7	7.9	(1)	9,558.0	46.5
1971 [2]	206.5	3,949.0	19.1	191.0	.9	6,536.0	31.6	8.0	(1)	10,676.0	51.6

[1] Less than 0.05 pound.
[2] Preliminary.

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

TABLE 9.—*Net sales and net profits after Federal income taxes, together with net profits as a percent of net sales and rate of profit on stockholders equity, for all manufacturing corporations, corporations manufacturing textile mill products, and corporations manufacturing apparel and other finished products, 1960–72*

[In millions of dollars]

Year	Net sales			Net profit after Federal income taxes		
	All manufacturing corporations [1]	Corporations manufacturing— Textile mill products	Corporations manufacturing— Apparel and other finished products	All manufacturing corporations	Corporations manufacturing— Textile mill products	Corporations manufacturing— Apparel and other finished products
1960	$345,690	$13,254	$11,012	$15,197	$329	$152
1961	356,424	13,398	12,365	15,308	280	157
1962	389,404	14,449	13,055	17,727	354	212
1963	412,678	15,092	13,696	19,481	354	189
1964	443,072	16,249	14,880	23,208	507	318
1965	492,201	18,028	16,263	27,521	694	377
1966	554,159	19,513	18,110	30,937	702	432
1967	575,427	18,672	18,170	29,008	540	420
1968	631,911	20,841	20,718	32,069	654	507
1969	694,584	21,780	22,687	33,248	621	523
1970	708,810	21,599	22,011	28,572	413	426
1971	761,061	22,938	23,695	31,038	558	559
1972	850,806	25,616	28,684	36,482	659	679

Year	Net profit as a percent of net sales			Rate of profit in percent on stockholders' equity [2]		
	All manufacturing corporations	Corporations manufacturing— Textile mill products	Corporations manufacturing— Apparel and other finished products	All manufacturing corporations	Corporations manufacturing— Textile mill products	Corporations manufacturing— Apparel and other finished products
1960	4.4	2.5	1.4	9.2	5.9	7.7
1961	4.3	2.1	1.3	8.8	5.0	7.1
1962	4.6	2.4	1.6	9.8	6.2	9.2
1963	4.7	2.3	2.4	10.3	6.1	7.7
1964	5.2	3.1	2.1	11.6	8.5	11.7
1965	5.6	3.8	2.3	13.0	10.8	12.7
1966	5.6	3.6	2.4	13.5	10.1	13.3
1967	5.0	2.9	2.3	11.7	7.6	11.9
1968	5.1	3.1	2.4	12.1	8.8	12.9
1969	4.8	2.9	2.3	11.5	7.9	11.9
1970	4.0	1.9	1.9	9.3	5.1	9.3
1971	4.1	2.4	2.4	9.7	6.6	11.0
1972	4.3	2.6	2.4	10.6	7.5	11.9

[1] Except newspapers.
[2] Annual data are quarterly average.

Source: Federal Trade Commission and Securities and Exchange Commission, *Quarterly Financial Report for Manufacturing Corporations.*

TABLE 10.—*Net sales and net profits after Federal income taxes, together with net profits as a percent of net sales and rate of profit on stockholders' equity, for all manufacturing corporations, corporations manufacturing textile mill products, and corporations manufacturing apparel and other finished products, 1972 by quarters*

[In millions of dollars]

Year	Net sales			Net profit after Federal income taxes		
		Corporations manufacturing—			Corporations manufacturing—	
	All manufacturing corporations	Textile mill products	Apparel and other finished products	All manufacturing corporations	Textile mill products	Apparel and other finished products
1972:						
January–March	197,497	5,918	6,353	7,934	139	149
April–June	213,543	6,382	6,515	9,333	161	129
July–September	210,899	6,383	7,581	8,782	163	178
October–December	228,867	6,933	8,235	10,133	196	223

Year	Net profit as a percent of net sales			Rate of profit in percent on stockholders' equity [1]		
		Corporations manufacturing—			Corporations manufacturing—	
	All manufacturing corporations	Textile mill products	Apparel and other finished products	All manufacturing corporations	Textile mill products	Apparel and other finished products
1972:						
January–March	4.0	2.3	2.3	9.5	6.4	10.9
April–June	4.5	2.5	2.0	11.3	7.3	9.3
July–September	4.2	2.6	2.3	10.1	7.3	12.4
October–December	4.4	2.8	2.7	11.5	9.0	15.1

[1] Annual rate of profit.

Source: Federal Trade Commission and Securities and Exchange Commission, *Quarterly Financial Report for Manufacturing Corporations.*

TABLE 11.—*Cotton yarn, for sale: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption 1961–72*

Year	Production [1]	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption [2]	Ratio of imports to consumption
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*Percent*
1961	804,553	13,905	7,326	811,132	1.7
1962	845,570	28,453	6,672	867,351	3.3
1963	832,825	23,204	5,492	850,537	2.7
1964	902,845	16,251	6,694	912,402	1.8
1965	990,351	21,470	6,251	1,005,570	2.1
1966	1,044,882	89,510	5,736	1,128,656	7.9
1967	873,807	38,295	5,048	907,054	4.2
1968	873,812	50,251	3,909	920,154	5.5
1969	837,912	27,069	[3] 32,939	832,042	3.2
1970	789,394	21,202	13,569	797,027	2.7
1971	[4] 852,456	27,841	14,295	866,002	3.2
1972	[5] 786,000	34,669	15,730	804,939	4.3

[1] Includes yarn produced on commission.
[2] Production plus imports minus exports.
[3] In 1969, exports to Ghana and Indonesia accounted for 28,841,000 pounds, or 89 percent of the total, most of which was under Public Law 480.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Estimated.

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

TABLE 12.—*Countable cotton cloth: U.S. imports for consumption, 1961 and 1964–72*[1]

Country of origin	1961	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)									
Japan	17,984	23,838	31,181	30,244	28,581	29,231	31,054	22,896	17,735	28,367
Hong Kong	25,312	35,463	39,586	55,838	61,284	59,849	66,500	64,236	66,343	82,505
India	2,979	11,018	18,808	20,889	20,448	18,839	28,124	23,488	21,805	31,553
Taiwan	3,015	7,214	9,366	9,772	10,818	10,270	8,856	9,619	10,544	13,231
Pakistan	2,744	6,451	10,573	15,457	11,283	12,400	20,127	15,179	23,675	26,407
United Arab Republic	1,340	6,713	4,630	2,722	6,124	8,365	7,581	8,207	8,474	8,890
Korea, Republic of	2,313	6,857	6,262	5,755	6,983	8,000	8,812	8,629	9,508	10,829
Belgium and Luxembourg	685	2,913	5,402	4,805	2,871	4,221	3,409	2,191	3,988	3,571
Colombia	6	2,184	4,143	4,569	3,731	5,456	4,520	4,637	3,428	7,244
Spain	1,971	4,233	3,967	5,365	1,992	5,142	4,232	2,329	3,358	1,303
West Germany	2,072	3,390	3,145	6,018	2,249	1,605	1,829	2,693	3,717	2,652
France	3,279	776	543	651	745	837	704	608	612	658
United Kingdom	711	877	931	797	811	906	837	753	675	916
Italy	454	330	373	605	380	617	957	923	712	1,798
Switzerland	435	277	511	1,235	731	448	442	466	472	591
Yugoslavia	148	3,520	2,346	3,795	3,870	3,514	4,804	3,008	2,886	2,965
Mexico	361	1,156	2,251	11,768	15,535	3,391	7,127	7,117	8,880	14,743
Netherlands	1,463	1,146	1,009	2,306	1,211	1,045	1,337	1,064	1,167	723
Portugal	1,896	1,935	2,108	4,693	3,229	1,549	763	1,233	981	952
Brazil	59	106	8,490	4,169	1,425	500	2,268	14,123	12,558	15,227
All other	826	2,065	5,402	15,743	12,956	9,877	8,172	8,144	14,121	26,313
Total	70,043	122,462	161,027	207,196	195,832	186,062	212,455	201,548	215,642	281,438
	Quantity (1,000 square yards)									
Japan	89,563	107,313	143,487	135,928	120,044	122,129	119,327	85,786	64,584	99,024
Hong Kong	69,387	97,658	110,569	152,141	161,829	162,215	173,432	160,150	174,090	202,657
India	10,378	38,723	68,967	65,172	51,359	55,639	86,243	68,775	66,594	93,781
Taiwan	10,952	23,326	30,911	33,119	36,841	38,090	33,592	35,547	39,418	49,755
Pakistan	7,894	24,820	36,477	51,040	38,094	45,519	80,376	63,618	94,113	110,479
United Arab Republic	5,004	24,408	17,221	9,568	19,634	27,813	24,316	26,594	27,910	28,180
Korea, Republic of	4,966	18,089	14,408	14,027	16,872	13,942	20,747	20,571	22,599	26,204
Belgium and Luxembourg	1,606	11,261	22,094	29,889	11,735	17,421	14,677	8,062	16,587	14,523
Colombia	11	6,359	14,002	16,012	11,689	17,530	14,561	13,055	9,379	18,699
Spain	6,483	12,671	11,413	17,978	5,644	17,221	13,271	5,859	8,157	2,860
West Germany	5,624	8,537	7,603	13,312	6,133	4,632	4,450	5,896	7,894	6,359
France	17,137	1,914	1,273	1,446	1,869	2,117	1,814	1,479	1,564	1,794
United Kingdom	3,377	3,635	3,997	3,302	3,132	3,639	3,221	2,990	2,460	3,064
Italy	1,602	975	1,006	1,438	947	1,639	2,416	2,419	1,919	4,267
Switzerland	3,148	1,741	4,030	9,416	5,229	2,443	2,298	1,946	1,832	2,127
Yugoslavia	430	12,940	6,956	11,452	11,545	10,340	14,214	8,335	8,740	9,006
Mexico	903	3,093	5,988	33,474	36,303	8,254	17,354	15,782	21,067	36,040
Netherlands	4,170	2,900	2,231	5,555	2,959	2,724	3,407	2,420	2,460	1,697
Portugal	8,180	8,057	9,236	17,613	10,911	6,254	2,357	4,262	3,574	3,792
Brazil	294	639	32,278	13,370	4,255	862	10,490	45,075	40,628	52,274
All other	3,594	8,756	19,456	42,479	33,327	35,033	22,336	23,665	42,388	83,206
Total	254,703	417,815	563,513	668,731	589,751	600,516	665,399	602,286	657,957	849,788

Footnote at end of table.

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TABLE 12.—*Countable cotton cloth: U.S. imports for consumption, 1961 and 1964–72* [1]—Continued

Country of origin	1961	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Value (1,000 dollars)									
Japan	21, 188	28, 088	35, 594	36, 942	33, 548	38, 788	45, 065	37, 380	30, 036	55, 810
Hong Kong	11, 663	16, 365	18, 998	26, 720	28, 672	28, 096	31, 626	30, 998	32, 849	46, 959
India	2, 001	11, 205	18, 691	9, 876	9, 527	8, 722	13, 116	11, 250	10, 885	18, 005
Taiwan	1, 439	3, 489	4, 910	4, 692	5, 028	5, 441	4, 941	5, 394	6, 347	8, 882
Pakistan	1, 055	2, 929	4, 654	6, 826	5, 025	5, 404	9, 130	6, 940	11, 574	13, 911
United Arab Republic	1, 047	3, 369	2, 548	1, 371	2, 736	3, 793	3, 644	3, 833	3, 743	4, 419
Korea, Republic of	962	2, 842	2, 718	2, 493	3, 091	3, 494	3, 791	3, 881	4, 334	5, 489
Belgium and Luxembourg	671	2, 587	3, 884	3, 644	2, 469	3, 382	3, 252	2, 260	3, 256	3, 517
Colombia	3	1, 066	2, 156	2, 556	1, 990	3, 060	2, 642	2, 465	1, 846	4, 215
Spain	1, 349	2, 313	2, 407	3, 406	1, 293	2, 809	2, 321	1, 349	1, 969	1, 076
West Germany	3, 573	5, 613	5, 214	9, 197	3, 225	2, 319	2, 917	5, 368	8, 096	6, 665
France	2, 764	1, 547	1, 319	1, 573	1, 901	2, 103	1, 861	1, 550	1, 699	2, 094
United Kingdom	2, 417	2, 284	2, 382	2, 148	2, 091	2, 042	2, 202	2, 262	2, 172	2, 749
Italy	1, 285	931	959	1, 398	1, 223	1, 711	2, 291	2, 357	2, 042	3, 382
Switzerland	1, 358	1, 005	1, 507	3, 091	2, 192	1, 695	1, 866	1, 814	1, 660	2, 200
Yugoslavia	51	1, 635	1, 066	1, 803	1, 858	1, 687	2, 353	1, 531	1, 602	1, 814
Mexico	163	637	1, 155	5, 704	7, 481	1, 646	3, 229	3, 422	4, 290	8, 027
Netherlands	2, 638	1, 734	1, 448	3, 232	1, 401	1, 570	2, 115	1, 632	2, 014	1, 487
Portugal	1, 718	1, 905	2, 392	3, 935	2, 102	1, 467	906	1, 268	1, 070	1, 216
Brazil	53	49	3, 993	2, 054	863	305	1, 609	6, 102	5, 889	7, 873
All other	1, 397	1, 661	3, 949	9, 557	6, 798	6, 236	5, 303	6, 200	10, 066	19, 051
Total	58, 795	93, 254	121, 944	142, 218	124, 514	125, 770	146, 180	139, 256	147, 439	218, 841

[1] Imports for 1967 do not include typewriter-ribbon cloth imported during January–October amounting to 1,226,000 square yards; imports for 1968–70 do not include typewriter-ribbon cloth and hand-loomed fabrics; in 1970, such imports amounted to 1,430,374 square yards and 76,331 square yards respectively.

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

TABLE 13.—*Sheets, pillowcases, and towels of cotton: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961–72*

[Quantity in millions of pounds, product weight]

Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
1961	461	5	5	461	1.2
1962	493	11	5	499	2.2
1963	508	9	6	511	1.7
1964	555	10	8	557	1.9
1965	587	12	8	591	2.1
1966	584	21	8	597	3.5
1967	597	22	10	603	3.6
1968	557	25	7	575	4.3
1969	486	25	7	504	5.0
1970	462	23	7	478	4.8
1971	385	22	7	400	5.5
1972	(1)	24	8	(1)	(1)

[1] Not available.

Source: Production estimated from data published by the National Cotton Council of America; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 14.—*Wool textile products: U.S. production, imports for consumption-exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961–72*

Year	Production [1]	Imports [2]	Exports [2]	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to— Production	Ratio of imports to— Consumption
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Percent*	*Percent*
1961	342	52	3	391	15.2	13.3
1962	366	80	3	443	21.9	18.1
1963	342	87	3	426	25.4	20.4
1964	317	69	4	382	21.8	18.1
1965	371	94	6	459	25.3	20.5
1966	364	95	5	454	26.1	20.9
1967	316	84	5	395	26.6	21.3
1968	329	108	6	431	32.8	25.1
1969	315	99	5	409	31.4	24.2
1970	253	89	5	337	35.0	26.3
1971	197	65	9	253	33.0	25.7
1972	221	53	33	241	24.0	22.0

[1] Domestic production is measured in terms of mill consumption and includes the following fibers consumed on the woolen and worsted systems: raw apparel wool; reprocessed and reused wool; mohair, alpaca, etc.; cotton, manmade fibers, others fibers. The latter 3 are reduced 50 percent to adjust for nonwool products manufactured on the woolen and worsted systems.

[2] Import and export data are increased 5 percent to adjust for processing waste and 8 percent further to adjust for the use of reprocessed fibers. Imports do not include shipments of wool manufactures from the Virgin Islands.

Source: Marketing Analysis Division, Office of Textiles, U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 15.—*Manufactures of wool, except carpets and rugs: A method of estimating the ratio of imports to U.S. production and consumption, 1961–72*

Year	Production [1]	Imports [2]	Exports [2]	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to— Production	Ratio of imports to— Consumption
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*Percent*	*Percent*
1961	370, 349	43, 030	2, 087	411, 292	11. 6	10. 5
1962	395, 594	62, 326	2, 096	455, 824	15. 8	13. 7
1963	395, 619	70, 074	2, 248	463, 445	17. 7	15. 1
1964	370, 751	61, 712	3, 030	429, 433	16. 6	14. 4
1965	442, 103	92, 026	5, 840	528, 289	20. 8	17. 4
1966	394, 182	81, 238	5, 346	470, 074	20. 6	17. 3
1967	339, 511	72, 464	5, 699	406, 276	21. 3	17. 8
1968	328, 847	103, 280	4, 536	427, 591	31. 4	24. 2
1969	302, 659	83, 487	3, 726	382, 420	27. 6	21. 8
1970	252, 209	74, 529	3, 336	323, 402	29. 6	23. 0
1971	210, 439	54, 744	3, 172	262, 011	26. 0	20. 9
1972	227, 000	46, 808	4, 031	269, 777	20. 6	17. 4

[1] Production of yarn (except carpet yarn) principally wool, reprocessed wool, or reused wool by weight, and production of nonwoven wool felts. The production of wool yarn is estimated for 1972 and the production of nonwoven wool felts is estimated for 1961–62 and 1966–72.

[2] Derived from data published in *Wool Situation*, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Data for tops and advanced wool, noils, and wastes have been excluded as being raw materials; data for carpets and rugs have also been excluded. Imports of so-called loophole fabrics have been included, but imports of woven wool fabrics shipped from the Virgin Islands to mainland United States as products of the islands have not been included. Imports and exports of the items included, except yarn, have been increased by 2 percent to allow for material lost in processing yarn into fabrics and finished articles. If the imports and exports had been increased by 10 percent, the ratio of imports to consumption would have increased by about 1 percentage point.

Source: Production of yarn, *Current Industrial Reports*, series M22F; production of nonwoven wool felts, *Current Industrial Reports*, series M22T, except as noted; imports and exports, as indicated above.

TABLE 16.—*Wool yarn, for sale: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961–72*

Year	Production [1]	Imports [2]	Exports	Apparent consumption [3]	Ratio of imports to consumption
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*Percent*
1961	162, 473	5, 429	232	167, 670	3. 2
1962	167, 583	8, 892	221	176, 254	5. 0
1963	167, 388	9, 802	229	176, 961	5. 5
1964	159, 558	7, 808	228	167, 138	4. 7
1965	185, 112	10, 890	185	195, 817	5. 6
1966	185, 316	12, 481	273	197, 524	6. 3
1967	142, 415	8, 977	331	151, 061	5. 9
1968	149, 939	10, 051	367	159, 623	6. 3
1969	124, 637	7, 726	594	131, 769	5. 9
1970	106, 782	6, 631	297	113, 116	5. 9
1971	[4] 93, 609	6, 015	305	99, 319	6. 1
1972	[5] 100, 000	4, 349	563	103, 786	4. 2

[1] Including yarn produced on commission.
[2] Including angora rabbit hair yarn.
[3] Production plus imports less exports.
[4] Preliminary.
[5] Estimated.

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

TABLE 17.—*Broadwoven fabrics, principally wool, reused wool, or reprocessed wool by weight: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1960–72*

Year	Production [1]	Imports [2]	Exports [3]	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	1,000 pounds	*1000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*Percent*
1960	248, 353	32, 204	1, 077	279, 480	11. 5
1961	250, 271	19, 755	606	269, 420	7. 3
1962	271, 453	23, 935	780	294, 608	8. 1
1963	251, 109	24, 621	775	274, 955	9. 0
1964	225, 161	22, 741	996	246, 906	9. 2
1965	235, 328	41, 820	1, 130	276, 018	15. 2
1966	240, 791	32, 203	896	272, 098	11. 8
1967	221, 171	26, 622	902	246, 891	10. 8
1968	222, 301	46, 163	832	267, 632	17. 2
1969	206, 477	27, 389	800	233, 066	11. 8
1970	162, 098	22, 468	790	183, 776	12. 2
1971	105, 625	11, 360	741	116, 244	9. 8
1972	98, 754	8, 160	975	105, 939	7. 7

[1] Converted from linear yards to pounds using factors shown in U.S. Census publication *Current Industrial Reports*, series M22T.3(63)-1 Supplement, for 1960–66 and series M22T.-3(68)-1 Supplement, for 1967–72.

[2] Partly estimated. Includes broadwoven fabrics wholly or in chief value of wool in pts. 3 and 4 of schedule 3 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States. Also includes so-called loophole fabrics principally wool by weight but in chief value of other fibers provided for in pts. 3 and 4 of schedule 3. Does not include woven wool fabrics shipped from the Virgin Islands to mainland United States as products of the islands.

[3] Partly estimated.

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

TABLE 18.—*Broadwoven apparel fabrics, principally wool, reused wool, or reprocessed wool by weight: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1960–72*

Year	Production [1]	Imports [2]	Exports [3]	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to— Production	Ratio of imports to— Consumption
	1,000 square yards	*1,000 square yards*	*1,000 square yards*	*1,000 square yards*	*Percent*	*Percent*
1960	449, 211	66, 019	1, 348	513, 882	14. 7	12. 8
1961	448, 226	43, 316	661	490, 881	9. 7	8. 8
1962	481, 981	53, 547	790	543, 738	11. 1	10. 0
1963	438, 392	55, 990	882	493, 410	12. 8	11. 3
1964	395, 715	52, 682	970	447, 927	13. 3	11. 8
1965	412, 693	84, 923	1, 241	496, 375	20. 6	17. 1
1966	400, 557	67, 125	988	466, 694	16. 8	14. 4
1967	377, 921	62, 825	914	439, 832	16. 6	14. 3
1968	391, 634	96, 380	756	487, 258	24. 6	19. 8
1969	365, 949	62, 511	713	427, 747	17. 1	14. 6
1970	284, 365	47, 907	780	331, 492	16. 8	14. 5
1971	180, 678	22, 470	778	202, 370	12. 4	11. 1
1972	180, 190	14, 546	1, 006	173, 730	9. 1	8. 4

[1] Converted from linear yards to square yards using factors shown in U.S. Census publication *Current Industrial Reports*, series M22T.3(63)-1 Supplement, for 1960–66 and series MQ-22T.3(68)-1 Supplement for 1967–72.

[2] Partly estimated. Includes broadwoven apparel fabrics in chief value of wool and so-called loophole apparel fabrics principally wool by weight but in chief value of other fibers, all of which are provided for in pts. 3 and 4 of schedule 3 of the TSUS. Does not include woven wool apparel fabrics shipped from the Virgin Islands to mainland United States as products of the islands.

[3] Partly estimated.

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

TABLE 19.—*Apparel fabrics, principally wool, reprocessed wool, or reused wool by weight: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, specified years, 1961–72* [1]

Source	1961	1963	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)									
Japan	6,079	10,623	15,516	14,609	14,828	18,743	16,744	12,387	5,638	2,573
United Kingdom	5,052	4,820	5,426	4,330	3,679	4,759	4,168	3,118	2,183	2,192
Italy	6,068	6,531	17,57[illegible]	9,941	6,114	18,584	2,266	2,821	770	564
Republic of Korea		1	685	654	953	1,025	915	868	575	666
France	658	520	479	519	442	394	272	246	162	154
Uruguary	231	168	374	490	534	683	609	641	271	98
All other	881	1,096	822	645	611	948	1,113	1,127	605	611
Total	18,969	23,768	40,875	31,188	27,161	45,138	26,087	21,208	10,204	6,858
	Quantity (1,000 square yards)									
Japan	14,896	27,389	40,380	37,749	38,746	49,345	43,525	31,421	13,915	6,257
United Kingdom	11,516	11,048	13,160	9,685	8,088	10,678	8,245	6,246	3,982	4,182
Italy	13,089	13,720	28,251	14,710	10,577	30,038	4,002	4,119	1,191	960
Republic of Korea		1	1,587	1,489	2,160	2,377	2,120	1,969	1,288	1,457
France	1,126	840	737	801	612	514	361	334	242	223
Uruguay	536	365	764	1,006	1,122	1,385	1,170	1,298	535	171
All other	1,839	2,509	2,044	1,623	1,467	1,989	2,401	2,452	1,260	1,250
Total	43,902	55,872	84,923	67,063	62,772	96,326	62,424	47,839	22,413	14,500
	Value (1,000 dollars)									
Japan	22,735	42,158	64,158	57,696	58,564	75,217	63,191	45,112	20,063	10,636
United Kingdom	22,351	21,434	26,215	19,887	16,338	18,693	16,288	12,224	8,075	8,863
Italy	11,546	11,929	18,858	12,936	9,044	19,799	5,359	5,656	2,356	2,274
Republic of Korea		2	2,171	2,055	2,993	3,352	3,005	2,777	1,812	2,176
France	2,163	1,793	1,656	1,815	1,622	1,402	995	895	659	665
Uruguay	764	484	1,000	1,289	1,345	1,624	1,453	1,544	680	248
All other	3,257	3,639	2,934	2,395	2,179	3,100	3,757	3,667	2,079	2,578
Total	62,816	81,439	116,992	98,073	92,084	123,128	94,048	71,875	35,726	27,440

	Unit value (per pound)[2]									
Japan	$3.74	$3.97	$4.14	$3.95	$3.95	$4.01	$3.77	$3.64	$3.56	$4.13
United Kingdom	4.42	4.45	4.83	4.59	4.44	3.93	3.91	3.92	3.70	4.04
Italy	1.90	1.83	1.07	1.20	1.48	1.06	2.36	2.00	3.06	4.03
Republic of Korea	----------	3.24	3.17	3.14	3.14	3.27	3.28	3.20	3.15	3.27
France	3.29	3.39	3.46	3.49	3.67	3.56	3.67	3.64	4.06	4.31
Uruguay	3.31	2.87	2.67	2.63	2.52	2.38	2.39	2.41	2.51	2.52
All other	3.70	3.32	3.57	3.72	3.57	3.27	3.37	3.26	3.44	4.22
Average	3.31	3.43	2.86	3.14	3.39	2.73	3.61	3.39	3.50	4.00
	Unit value (per square yard)[2]									
Japan	$1.53	$1.54	$1.59	$1.53	$1.51	$1.52	$1.45	$1.44	$1.44	$1.70
United Kingdom	1.94	1.94	1.99	2.05	2.03	1.75	1.84	1.96	2.03	2.12
Italy	.88	.87	.72	.88	.85	.66	1.34	1.37	1.98	2.37
Republic of Korea	----------	1.36	1.37	1.38	1.39	1.41	1.42	1.41	1.41	1.49
France	1.92	2.13	2.25	2.27	2.35	2.73	2.76	2.68	2.73	2.98
Uruguay	1.43	1.32	1.31	1.28	1.20	1.17	1.24	1.19	1.27	1.45
All other	1.77	1.45	1.44	1.47	1.49	1.56	1.56	1.49	1.65	2.06
Average	1.46	1.46	1.38	1.46	1.47	1.28	1.51	1.50	1.59	1.89

[1] Partly estimated. Includes broadwoven apparel fabrics in chief value of wool and so-called loophole apparel fabrics principally wool by weight but in chief value of other fibers, all of which are provided for in pts. 3 and 4 of the TSUS. Does not include apparel fabrics in chief value of wool in pt. 4 of schedule 3 (e.g., pile fabrics and ornamented fabrics), imports of which are relatively small and for which official statistics are not available prior to Aug. 31, 1963. Also, does not include woven apparel fabrics shipped from the Virgin Islands to mainland United States as products of the islands.

[2] Based on unrounded figures.

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

TABLE 20.—*Finished broadwoven fabrics, principally wool, reused wool, or reprocessed wool by weight:* [1] *U.S. production, by types, 1961–72*

[In thousands of linear yards]

Type	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 [2]
Apparel fabrics:												
Government orders	4, 254	8, 563	3, 779	2, 465	5, 354	11, 198	9, 866	5, 737	7, 401	5, 996	670	(3)
Other than Government orders:												
Woolens:												
Men's and boys'	46, 197	49, 835	39, 407	34, 915	39, 330	33, 943	24, 105	32, 379	29, 570	26, 933	18, 326	16, 557
Women's and children's	158, 775	165, 642	160, 110	150, 469	147, 850	141, 770	141, 183	133, 610	118, 375	88, 264	57, 395	58, 610
Total woolens	204, 972	215, 477	199, 517	185, 384	187, 180	175, 713	165, 288	165, 989	147, 945	115, 197	75, 721	75, 167
Worsteds:												
Men's and boys'	56, 776	61, 150	57, 768	46, 586	55, 823	52, 777	42, 868	58, 030	54, 041	46, 997	29, 181	16, 942
Women's and children's	14, 139	16, 048	12, 875	12, 887	9, 576	10, 660	8, 801	6, 273	5, 931	3, 785	3, 279	4, 091
Total worsteds	70, 915	77, 198	70, 643	59, 473	65, 399	63, 437	51, 669	64, 303	59, 972	50, 782	32, 460	21, 033
Total apparel fabrics	280, 141	301, 238	273, 939	247, 322	257, 933	250, 348	226, 823	236, 029	215, 318	171, 975	108, 851	96, 200
Nonapparel fabrics:												
Blanketing	4, 458	5, 928	7, 571	5, 247	6, 820	10, 362	8, 501	3, 317	4, 795	4, 895	3, 276	3, 950
Other nonapparel fabrics	2, 284	2, 695	2, 895	2, 625	2, 590	4, 164	3, 274	3, 966	2, 383	1, 720	1, 163	2, 010
Total nonapparel fabrics	6, 742	8, 623	10, 466	7, 872	9, 410	14, 526	11, 775	7, 283	7, 178	6, 615	4, 439	5, 960
Grand total	286, 883	309, 861	284, 405	255, 194	267, 343	264, 874	238, 598	243, 312	222, 496	178, 590	113, 290	102, 160

[1] Does not include woven wool felts, which are reported in pounds only.
[2] Preliminary.
[3] Not available.
Source: *Current Industrial Reports*, Series M22T.

TABLE 21.—*Knitted fabric, of wool: U S. imports for consumption, by specified sources, 1961–72*

[In pounds]

Source	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Belgium and Luxembourg	370, 458	806, 385	702, 191	280, 985	305, 295	304, 513	156, 766	76, 206	47, 904	76, 026	63, 161	107, 913
United Kingdom	362, 370	386, 750	311, 632	163, 950	363, 661	518, 589	93, 811	142, 249	35, 798	74, 697	1, 382, 817	99, 987
Netherlands	396, 648	530, 125	298, 811	121, 689	173, 852	106, 830	9, 383	1, 433	2, 166	4, 502	1, 461	21, 639
France	131, 701	246, 690	121, 203	81, 522	88, 614	102, 162	81, 602	48, 173	52, 297	51, 386	119, 583	105, 088
Italy	156, 554	104, 413	80, 556	65, 000	25, 485	19, 774	4, 509	36, 342	23, 833	30, 872	223, 935	321, 282
Ireland	27, 413	56, 636	----------	9, 460	382, 192	122, 775	1, 605, 928	1, 542, 648	1, 613, 568	1, 817, 078	249, 391	1, 484, 330
All other	149, 140	142, 800	17, 471	28, 471	21, 327	48, 524	54, 021	83, 001	64, 073	122, 161	649, 996	563, 512
Total	1, 594, 284	2, 273, 799	1, 531, 930	751, 077	1, 360, 426	1, 223, 167	2, 006, 020	1, 930, 052	1, 839, 629	2, 176, 722	2, 688, 344	2, 703, 751

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

TABLE 22.—*Pile fabrics of wool, woven or knitted: U.S. imports for consumption, by specified sources, 1963–72*

[In pounds]

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Belgium	15, 313	1, 398	7, 441	5, 660	10, 069	16, 365	12, 546	13, 693	13, 186	17, 389
France	4, 697	9, 485	8, 980	9, 126	6, 588	5, 181	13, 797	16, 825	13, 750	16, 429
West Germany	5, 338	2, 471	1, 242	1, 426	4, 682	6, 499	8, 543	2, 850	3, 196	2, 414
Switzerland	157	----------	----------	1, 783	2, 613	2, 889	2, 059	953	----------	----------
United Kingdom	2, 632	2, 312	3, 323	593	2, 363	6, 221	10, 708	7, 024	1, 835	2, 478
All other	6, 697	3, 215	6, 925	6, 400	1, 326	1, 490	4, 032	5, 913	9, 917	6, 073
Total	24, 834	18, 881	27, 911	24, 988	27, 641	38, 645	51, 685	47, 258	41, 884	44, 783

NOTE.—Imports of pile fabrics of wool not separately reported for 1961 and 1962. Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 23.—*Sweaters of wool: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1961–72*

[In thousands of dozens]

Source	1961 [1]	1962 [1]	1963 [1]	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Hong Kong	39	92	120	277	823	884	815	1,077	993	780	687	780
Italy	235	300	779	873	1,022	593	446	646	432	271	260	304
United Kingdom	68	87	94	88	112	122	117	176	155	123	96	114
Taiwan			2	6	28	65	65	111	114	68	46	48
Japan	233	273	146	83	130	145	94	94	66	23	8	3
Austria	12	13	14	19	21	39	24	27	22	14	13	11
Other	35	28	34	36	56	74	75	117	97	68	71	135
Total	622	793	1,189	1,380	2,192	1,912	1,636	2,248	1,879	1,350	1,181	1,395

[1] Partly estimated.

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

TABLE 24.—*Manmade fiber textiles: U.S. mill consumption, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961–72*

[In millions of pounds]

Year	Mill [1] consumption	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to mill consumption (percent)
1961	2,054.6	23.5	86.4	1,991.7	1.2
1962	2,412.8	30.6	90.5	2,352.9	1.3
1963	2,775.0	36.2	97.1	2,714.1	1.3
1964	3,162.2	50.0	108.5	3,103.7	1.6
1965	3,614.1	79.0	129.1	3,564.0	2.2
1966	3,990.1	123.1	140.0	3,973.2	3.1
1967	4,244.3	138.8	133.0	4,251.1	3.3
1968	5,305.5	193.3	129.0	5,369.8	3.6
1969	5,552.2	257.5	146.2	5,663.5	4.5
1970	5,501.3	329.3	147.1	5,683.5	5.8
1971	6,534.0	451.1	146.7	6,838.4	6.6
1972	7,570.2	480.6	177.4	7,873.4	6.1

[1] Includes imports.

Source: *Textile Organon*, Mar. 1973, p. 26.

TABLE 25.—*Manmade fibers, and wastes: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961–72*

Year	Production [1]	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
	Quantity (thousands of pounds)				
1961	909,315	52,450	64,629	897,136	6
1962	1,136,439	80,448	70,030	1,146,857	7
1963	1,368,933	138,602	72,936	1,434,599	10
1964	1,561,325	149,780	84,939	1,626,166	9
1965	1,909,390	145,143	73,680	1,980,853	7
1966	2,115,290	199,711	97,205	2,217,796	9
1967	2,345,391	174,192	109,772	2,409,811	7
1968	3,221,203	246,779	151,960	3,316,112	7
1969	3,529,135	181,635	192,241	3,518,529	5
1970	3,434,865	164,077	210,270	3,388,672	5
1971	3,628,079	214,369	237,113	3,605,335	6
1972	4,444,723	223,953	267,728	4,400,948	5

[1] Partially estimated from *Textile Organon* figures and from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

NOTE.—The statistics shown do not include data on the quantity of filaments extruded in the process of manufacturing producers' twist yarns. If such data were included, the quantity of U.S. production would be about double that shown.

TABLE 26.—*Rayon staple fiber: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports, of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961–72*

[In thousands of pounds]

Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
1961	387, 524	33, 599	1, 290	419, 833	8
1962	483, 800	48, 789	2, 015	530, 574	9
1963	563, 225	108, 875	1, 422	670, 678	16
1964	576, 471	98, 457	952	673, 976	15
1965	628, 560	70, 787	5, 720	693, 627	10
1966	639, 424	101, 021	7, 050	733, 395	14
1967	561, 343	77, 351	5, 372	633, 322	12
1968	653, 803	115, 812	3, 657	747, 958	15
1969	644, 980	84, 674	6, 083	723, 571	12
1970	516, 290	67, 869	8, 241	575, 918	12
1971	519, 945	74, 313	5, 477	588, 781	13
1972	606, 220	40, 720	6, 867	640, 073	6

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

TABLE 27.—*Yarns, including sewing thread, of manmade fibers: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and exports of domestic merchandise, 1961–72*

[In thousands of pounds]

Year	Production [1]	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
1961	1, 748, 674	5, 720	87, 152	1, 667, 242	(2)
1962	2, 109, 872	7, 880	113, 696	2, 004, 056	(2)
1963	2, 303, 175	7, 451	101, 462	2, 209, 164	(2)
1964	2, 648, 808	9, 129	120, 265	2, 537, 672	(2)
1965	2, 983, 532	15, 351	102, 125	2, 896, 758	1
1966	3, 568, 568	19, 843	71, 868	3, 516, 543	1
1967	3, 614, 917	32, 625	88, 325	3, 559, 217	1
1968	4, 612, 141	69, 439	93, 032	4, 588, 548	2
1969	4, 678, 520	53, 568	95, 772	4, 636, 316	1
1970	4, 354, 889	146, 739	135, 325	4, 366, 303	3
1971	4, 713, 808	262, 426	125, 661	4, 850, 573	5
1972	4, 940, 615	261, 812	113, 549	5, 088, 878	5

[1] Quantity partly estimated from *Textile Organon* figures.
[2] Less than ½ of 1 percent.

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

TABLE 28.—*Broadwoven fabrics of manmade fibers: U.S. production, imports, for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961–72*

[In thousands of square yards]

Year	Production [1]	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
1961	3, 251, 683	40, 470	138, 685	3, 153, 468	1
1962	3, 735, 246	69, 770	139, 593	3, 665, 423	2
1963	4, 178, 215	81, 835	159, 956	4, 100, 094	2
1964	4, 852, 108	93, 903	189, 720	4, 756, 291	2
1965	5, 419, 914	170, 003	163, 026	5, 426, 891	3
1966	5, 799, 758	263, 617	173, 141	5, 890, 234	4
1967	5, 898, 936	183, 731	148, 582	5, 934, 085	3
1968	7, 259, 059	203, 793	148, 849	7, 314, 003	3
1969	7, 524, 740	233, 749	174, 997	7, 583, 492	3
1970	7, 007, 557	256, 435	186, 069	7, 077, 923	4
1971	7, 319, 550	288, 572	177, 045	7, 431, 077	4
1972	8, 158, 950	295, 501	217, 654	8, 236, 797	4

[1] Quantity converted from linear yards by using factors derived from data in U.S. Census publication *Current Industrial Reports*, M22T.2(68)–1 supplement.

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

TABLE 29.—*Knitted fabrics of manmade fibers: U.S. imports for consumption, by specified sources, 1961–72*

[In pounds]

Source	1961 [1]	1962 [1]	1963 [1]	1964	1965	1966
Japan	7, 562	1, 898	1, 809	19, 526	429, 738	1, 102, 820
United Kingdom	3, 108	7, 100	21, 590	17, 062	130, 082	502, 120
Ireland			285	9, 460		
Italy	40, 980	142, 960	152, 621	219, 674	1, 096, 672	391, 220
West Germany	25, 090	21, 828	34, 023	56, 679	162, 342	239, 437
Canada	2, 323		3, 844	445, 508	634, 910	887, 390
Sweden					26	3, 418
Belgium and Luxembourg			805	2, 862	19, 737	49, 018
All other	28, 197	16, 820	18, 381	21, 552	52, 224	96, 795
Total	107, 260	190, 606	233, 358	792, 323	2, 525, 731	3, 272, 218

Source	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Japan	889, 963	1, 401, 191	2, 886, 835	8, 455, 914	21, 450, 804	12, 627, 445
United Kingdom	480, 874	1, 044, 370	913, 630	4, 063, 899	11, 028, 027	8, 579, 963
Ireland	52, 820	792, 936	983, 755	1, 013, 342	1, 307, 607	1, 941, 091
Italy	392, 127	436, 004	394, 787	945, 383	1, 653, 138	3, 159, 932
West Germany	277, 259	353, 113	376, 369	1, 238, 045	9, 015, 874	5, 141, 532
Canada	1, 932, 322	326, 690	818, 834	203, 023	285, 601	352, 304
Sweden	5, 397	147, 241	25, 375	55, 515	444, 727	310, 255
Belgium and Luxembourg	33, 426	108, 201	143, 915	179, 401	917, 905	511, 853
All other	204, 988	254, 002	176, 836	2, 174, 788	7, 356, 519	7, 537, 146
Total	4, 269, 176	4, 863, 748	6, 720, 336	18, 329, 308	53, 460, 202	40, 161, 521

[1] Partly estimated.

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

TABLE 30.—*Pile fabrics of manmade fibers, woven or knitted: U.S. imports for consumption, by specified sources, 1961–72*

[In pounds]

Source	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	Average 1961–66
Netherlands	781	864	4,058	672	1,327	8,030	2,622
Belgium	38,512	281,874	484,293	532,496	1,111,884	2,095,814	757,479
France	25,042	28,110	31,264	32,743	46,084	59,653	37,149
West Germany	19,895	25,733	73,305	38,175	21,824	33,044	35,329
Italy	42,547	21,662	36,702	33,158	39,580	22,498	32,691
Japan	50,651	47,339	60,675	21,535	17,638	102,180	50,002
All other	1,697	5,835	4,291	12,805	22,016	45,374	15,336
Total	179,125	411,417	694,588	671,584	1,260,353	2,366,593	930,610

Source	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Netherlands	10,245	3,527	4,715	11,770	66,105	87,795
Belgium	2,080,056	3,283,254	7,086,046	7,087,148	10,873,765	12,297,093
France	81,993	123,586	301,780	441,372	291,486	390,164
West Germany	48,163	99,951	208,680	198,099	220,758	248,242
Italy	36,023	38,154	45,488	62,809	99,666	195,247
Japan	158,232	232,155	1,178,808	1,834,225	2,327,480	2,634,875
All other	19,046	19,557	382,431	843,404	1,176,779	998,795
Total	2,433,758	3,800,184	9,207,948	10,478,827	15,056,039	16,852,211

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

TABLE 31.—*Sweaters of manmade fibers: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1961–72*

[In thousands of dozens]

Source	1961 [1]	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Republic of Korea		(2)		2	32	91	610	1,621	2,332	1,794	2,313	2,521
Taiwan					8	51	438	1,078	1,964	2,411	3,652	2,916
Japan	26	44	87	202	384	1,130	1,075	1,069	1,707	1,141	1,049	834
Hong Kong		(2)	4	3	21	50	413	778	751	717	1,011	1,022
Italy	8	15	8	13	42	51	86	[illegible]	119	82	151	274
West Germany		(2)	1	2	3	5	9	18	21	22	37	36
United Kingdom		2	1	1	1	2	2	4	12	3	11	32
France		2	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	8	17
Other	2	4	8	10	8	10	17	30	65	62	98	288
Total	36	67	112	236	501	1,392	2,652	4,795	6,974	6,235	8,330	7,940

[1] Estimated.
[2] Less than 500 dozens.

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

TABLE 32.—*Men's and boys' dress shirts of manmade fibers, not knit: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1961–72*

[In thousands of dozens]

Source	1961 [1]	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Republic of Korea					88	123	331	787	1,532	2,290	3,011	2,263
Hong Kong	41	48	44	88	83	502	1,218	998	1,409	1,675	1,694	1,190
Japan	4	5	2	10	90	335	523	562	620	657	535	325
Taiwan			2	10	13	19	105	161	504	807	942	769
Other	(2)	(2)	1	11	5	19	91	5	57	76	148	154
Total	45	53	49	119	279	998	2,269	2,513	4,122	5,505	6,330	4,701

[1] Estimated.
[2] Less than 500 dozens.

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

95-550 O—72——8

TABLE 33.—*Broadwoven fabrics of silk: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961–72* [1]

[In thousands of square yards]

Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
1961	29, 794	47, 200	1, 538	75, 456	63
1962	31, 324	52, 475	1, 169	82, 630	64
1963	23, 463	30, 525	1, 152	52, 836	58
1964	25, 998	34, 480	1, 044	59, 434	58
1965	25, 458	29, 093	1, 168	53, 383	54
1966	24, 164	30, 154	1, 027	53, 291	57
1967	22, 033	23, 224	962	44, 295	52
1968	18, 155	26, 973	832	44, 296	61
1969	16, 577	18, 613	726	34, 464	54
1970	10 532	12, 209	1, 097	21, 644	56
1971	8, 001	8, 713	747	15, 967	55
1972	9, 000	8, 149	604	16, 545	49

[1] Partly estimated by Tariff Commission staff.

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

TABLE 34.—*Woven fabrics, wholly of jute (including burlap, sacking, and carpet backing): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1961–72*

[In thousands of pounds]

Year	India	Pakistan	Other	Total
1961	434, 233	46, 996	34, 768	515, 997
1962	544, 073	50, 503	47, 544	642, 120
1963	650, 099	58, 687	51, 587	760, 373
1964	611, 122	57, 013	58, 150	726, 285
1965	634, 820	60, 226	50, 361	745, 407
1966	626, 492	109, 295	43, 770	779, 557
1967	609, 575	109, 529	27, 224	746, 328
1968	658, 481	146, 347	25, 635	830, 463
1969	597, 120	169, 262	25, 411	791, 793
1970	447, 145	224, 861	19, 885	691, 891
1971	526, 743	179, 512	29, 560	735, 815
1972	548, 189	[1] 132, 805	28, 193	709, 187

[1] Includes statistics for Bangladesh which was formerly part of Pakistan.

Note: Little, if any, broadwoven fabrics of jute are produced in the United States.

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

TABLE 35.—*Cordage of hard fibers: U.S. sales, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1958–72*

Year	Sales [1]	Imports	Exports [2]	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*Percent*
1958	177,132	271,309	484	447,957	61
1959	175,030	292,178	377	466,831	63
1960	140,289	256,084	201	396,172	65
1961	136,933	273,562	312	410,183	67
1962	147,853	332,391	355	479,889	69
1963	140,937	328,503	388	469,052	70
1964	135,673	281,834	456	417,051	68
1965	[3] 116,900	289,783	266	406,417	71
1966	[4] 70,426	319,064	202	389,288	82
1967	[4] 57,896	310,364	133	368,127	84
1968	[4] 50,878	304,963	138	355,703	86
1969	[4] 43,749	298,779	86	342,442	87
1970	[4] 37,656	300,540	57	338,139	89
1971	[4] 34,890	334,349	89	369,150	91
1972	[4] 32,108	329,394	49	361,453	91

[1] Sales by private cordage manufacturers are reported by quantity only.
[2] Exports by private cordage manufacturers are reported by quantity only.
[3] Total includes an estimation for the last 4 months of 1965 for binder and baler twines.
[4] Quantity of sales shown for 1966 to present do not include binder and baler twines.

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

Long-Term Arrangement Tables

Table 1-A.—*Long-term arrangement regarding international trade in cotton textiles (LTA): Status of quantitative limitations on U.S. import trade, as of Apr. 1, 1972*

Type of limitation	Country of origin	LTA categories involved [1]	Current limitations on import trade: 12-month period beginning—	Current limitations on import trade: Aggregate quantity (million equivalent) square yards	Limitation controlled by— [2]
Controls under authority of art. 3 of LTA	Barbados	39	May 28, 1971	0.4	United States.
Do	Ceylon	60	Aug. 3, 1971	1.0	Do.
Do	Costa Rica	53	Oct. 1, 1971	1.3	Do.
Do	Israel	61	do	.4	Do.
Do	Mauritius	62	Oct. 5, 1971	1.4	Israel.
Do	Nicaragua	63	do	.6	Israel.
Bilateral agreements under authority of art. 4 of LTA: [3]		39	Aug. 25, 1971	.2	United States.
2d year of 5-year agreement	Brazil	9	Nov. 30, 1971	.8	Do.
1st year of 4-year agreement	Colombia	22	Apr. 29, 1971	1.0	Do.
3d year of 4-year agreement	Czechoslovakia	All	Nov. 1, 1971	78.8	Brazil and United States.
1st year of 5-year agreement	El Salvador	All	July 1, 1971	40.0	United States.
1st year of 4-year agreement	Greece	All	May 1, 1971	2.8	Czechoslovakia and United States.
1st year of 5-year agreement	Haiti	All	Apr. 1, 1971	5.1	El Salvador and United States.
2d year of 3-year agreement	Hong Kong	All	July 1, 1971	10.9	Greece.
2d year of 5-year agreement	Hungary	All	Oct. 1, 1971	4.5	Haiti and United States.
2d year of 4-year agreement	India	All	do	[4] 454.4	Hong Kong.
2d year of 2¾-year agreement	Italy	All	Aug. 1, 1971	4.5	Hungary and United States.
2d year of 3-year agreement	Jamaica	[5] All	Oct. 1, 1971	120.8	India.
		7	Jan. 1, 1972	2.3	Italy.
		All	Oct. 1, 1971	27.3	Jamaica.

1st year of 1¾-year agreement	Japan	[6] All	Jan. 1, 1972	453.5	Japan.
2d year of 4¾-year agreement	Korea	All	Jan. 1, 1972 [7]	36.8	United States.
2d year of 4-year agreement	Malaysia	All	Sept. 1, 1971	21.0	Malaysia and United States.
6th year of 7-year agreement	Malta	All	Jan. 1, 1972	16.2	Malta and United States.
1st year of 5-year agreement	Mexico	All	May 1, 1971	98.1	United States.
2d 9 months of 1¾-year agreement	Nansei-Nanpo	All	Oct. 1, 1971 [7]	11.7	Nansei-Nanpo.
2d year of 4 year agreement	Pakistan	All	July 1, 1971	89.2	Pakistan and United States.
1st year of 5-year agreement	Peru	All	Oct. 1, 1971	5.0	Peru and United States.
5th year of 6-year agreement	Philippines	All	Jan. 1, 1972	60.2	Philipines and United States.
3d year of 5-year agreement	Poland	All	Mar. 1, 1972	7.1	Poland and United States.
2d year of 4-year agreement	Portugal	All	Jan. 1, 1972	119.2	Portugal and United States.
2d year of 5-year agreement	Republic of China (Taiwan)	All	do	94.5	Republic of China and United States.
Do	Romania	All	do	9.4	Romania and United States.
2d year of 4-year agreement	Singapore	All	do	47.1	Singapore.
2d year of 5-year agreement	Spain	All	do	51.4	Spain.
1st year of 5-year agreement	Thailand	All	Apr. 1, 1972	15.0	Thailand and United States.
8th year of 9-year agreement	Turkey	All	July 1, 1971	3.9	Turkey.
2d year of 3-year agreement	United Arab Republic	All	Oct. 1, 1971	55.1	United Arab Republic.
2d year of 5-year agreement	Yugoslavia	All	Jan. 1, 1972	24.5	Yugolsavia and United States.

[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 Apr. 1, 1972. 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] Many of the bilateral agreements for countries listed superseded numerous restraints under art. 3 of the LTA. Where applicable, 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 are authorized further annual increases until each agreement is terminated or expires.

[4] Includes wool textile products, other than apparel, in the amount of 2,000,000 equivalent square yards, and manmade fiber textile products, other than apparel, in the amount of 2,100,000 equivalent square yards. Imports of apparel of wool or manmade fibers are controlled under a separate bilateral agreement.

[5] Imports of certain uniquely and historically traditional Indian products are not limited by the agreement.

[6] Not all items in all 64 categories are under restriction.

[7] 9-month period.

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

TABLE 2-A.—*Textiles, wholly or in chief value of cotton: U.S. general imports, by category,[1] July 1, 1960, through June 30, 1961, Oct. 1, 1961, through Sept. 30, 1972*

[In thousands of units of quantity]

Category	Description	Unit of quantity	Year ending June 30, 1961 (base year)	Year ending September 30— 1962 (STA year)	1963 (1st LTA year)	1964 (2d LTA year)	1965 (3d LTA year)	1966 (4th LTA year)	1967 (5th LTA year)	1968 (6th LTA year)	1969 (7th LTA year)	1970 (8th LTA year)	1971 (9th LTA year)	1972 (10th LTA) year
1	Cotton yarn, carded, singles, not ornamented, etc.	Pound	8,700	20,459	18,064	16,652	13,178	50,102	31,998	35,600	21,126	17,059	18,608	24,830
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	4,503	3,711	4,091
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	547	3,233	3,165
4	Cotton yarn, plied, combed, not ornamented, etc.	do	216	883	438	429	327	3,770	1,837	1,655	330	244	259	441
5	Ginghams, carded yarn	Square yards.	17,353	31,990	21,348	17,879	35,249	30,697	13,630	25,009	19,864	10,323	8,711	4,089
6	Ginghams, combed yarn	do	35,277	42,584	35,606	25,777	28,031	35,389	22,008	18,734	11,930	7,076	2,015	645
7	Velveteens	do	5,068	5,092	4,463	5,445	4,710	4,923	4,958	4,668	4,920	6,524	5,175	5,220
8	Corduroy	do	50	74	188	237	324	446	643	231	172	308	211	1,114
9	Sheeting, carded yarn	do	100,668	147,228	170,062	132,551	142,955	153,119	215,409	210,985	201,137	206,316	253,894	263,064
10	Sheeting, combed yarn	do	2,309	818	132	--------	241	5,285	1,328	536	352	366	582	259
11	Lawns, carded yarn	do	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	198	105	79	358	52	8	3
12	Lawns, combed yarn	do	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,608	520	344	1,123	186	82	552
13	Voiles, carded yarn	do	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	3	517	89	85	43	3	53
14	Voiles, combed yarn	do	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	6,020	1,755	832	134	227	26	8
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	9,912	8,020	13,231
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	14,077	5,455	5,564
17	Typewriter-ribbon cloth	do	2,203	3,248	2,678	1,071	1,186	1,423	1,494	1,418	1,915	1,698	1,336	1,047
18	Print cloth type shirting, 80 x 80 type, carded yarn.	do	333	631	2,100	8,873	15,128	12,714	8,708	10,793	9,980	3,054	1,359	923
19	Print cloth type shirting, other than 80 x 80 type, carded yarn	do	201	4,259	12,458	13,076	36,292	43,076	18,563	10,009	41,132	31,867	47,131	73,075
20	Shirting, carded yarn	do	414	3,241	2,524	738	786	1,134	1,558	2,867	5,501	10,874	9,872	17,996
21	Shirting, combed yarn	do	2,672	5,951	4,779	3,097	822	810	1,042	1,778	5,181	4,848	3,137	6,238
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	75,333	78,686	106,301
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	12,402	13,521	17,184
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	10,022	12,511	18,031
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	1,798	1,939	1,619
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	205,088	191,561	269,724
27	Fabrics, n.e.s., combed yarn	do	15,766	13,325	8,081	11,723	12,122	2,591	20,241	22,695	28,882	29,156	18,680	30,542
28	Pillowcases, plain, carded yarn	Number	3,195	8,335	4,812	4,811	8,129	11,277	10,962	9,374	9,663	6,018	7,234	6,034

29	Pillowcases, plain combed yarn	do	1,205	293	75	355	1,148	1,382	711	785	1,520	3,020	2,649	3,236
30	Dish towels	do	5,667	7,978	4,569	5,143	7,215	7,087	3,235	6,434	6,471	7,661	9,238	7,805
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	99,840	105,624	126,005
32	Handkerchiefs	Dozen	6,374	6,723	6,405	6,440	5,569	6,872	5,770	4,896	4,472	3,617	2,849	2,583
33	Table damasks and manufactures of	Pound	4,059	3,741	3,174	2,916	3,405	3,273	2,602	1,688	2,318	2,379	1,375	895
34	Sheets, carded yarn	Number	550	3,805	2,596	3,249	3,880	6,735	7,978	6,434	5,691	4,381	3,993	2,663
35	Sheets, combed yarn	do	648	181	148	259	348	340	680	276	710	507	277	269
36	Bedspreads	do	958	1,028	806	816	706	888	1,266	1,548	1,769	1,754	2,195	2,817
37	Braided and woven elastics	Pound	77	108	143	128	148	283	223	362	373	297	176	41
38	Fishing nets	do	428	230	259	137	125	89	100	102	68	97	163	86
39	Gloves and mittens	Dozen pair.	1,134	996	914	762	553	657	688	1,107	1,153	1,541	1,712	1,636
40	Hose and half hose	Dozen pair.	106	85	64	40	36	30	21	12	12	12	9	15
41	Men's and boy's all white T-shirts, knit or crocheted.	Dozen	345	347	312	435	531	456	481	780	716	656	589	627
42	Other T-shirts	do	443	291	536	525	549	586	820	771	739	627	519	794
43	Knit shirts, other than T-shirts and sweat shirts (including infants).	do	1,041	1,203	1,384	1,109	1,512	2,290	2,052	1,583	2,018	1,761	2,042	2,822
44	Sweaters and cardigans	do	75	64	66	109	182	176	170	210	187	142	180	351
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	814	917	1,295
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	1,851	1,535	2,057
47	Men's and boys' shirts, work, not knit or crocheted.	do	13	36	73	78	43	30	52	101	120	166	121	243
48	Raincoats, ¾ length or over	do	92	174	106	84	116	134	144	200	216	152	144	194
49	All other coats	do	101	103	170	185	194	370	687	886	761	592	620	763
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	2,205	2,307	2,618
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	3,174	3,795	4,589
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	1,534	1,422	1,055
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	563	468	479
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	773	788	662
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	245	194	221

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2-A.—*Textiles, wholly or in chief value of cotton: U.S. general imports, by category,*[1] *July 1, 1960, through June 30, 1961, Oct. 1, 1961, through Sept. 30, 1972*—Continued

[In thousands of units of quantity]

Category	Description	Unit of quantity	Year ending June 30, 1961 (base year)	Year ending September 30— 1962 (STA year)	1963 (1st LTA year)	1964 (2d LTA year)	1965 (3d LTA year)	1966 (4th LTA year)	1967 (5th LTA year)	1968 (6th LTA year)	1969 (7th LTA year)	1970 (8th LTA year)	1971 (9th LTA year)	1972 (10th LTA year)
56	Men's and boys' undershirts (not T-shirts).	Dozen	10	13	10	5	10	17	25	39	39	24	46	24
57	Men's and boys' briefs and undershorts.	do	72	132	83	194	313	412	303	483	483	358	452	355
58	Drawers, shorts, and briefs (except men's and boys' briefs), knit or crocheted.	do	24	277	2	2	2	9	8	11	11	22	28	50
59	All other underwear, not knit or crocheted.	do	53	21	102	80	63	55	53	51	51	14	7	17
60	Nightwear and pajamas	do	553	626	720	823	888	1, 186	1, 080	1, 086	1, 086	1, 362	1, 539	1, 396
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, 385	1, 653	1, 505	1, 341
62	Other knitted or crocheted clothing	Pound	607	1, 384	1, 232	918	1, 042	2, 551	3, 776	2, 184	2, 184	3, 052	4, 594	5, 941
63	Other clothing, not knit or crocheted	do	4, 997	3, 893	3, 141	5, 896	10, 773	12, 271	12, 007	13, 939	13, 939	14, 160	15, 762	14, 241
64	All other cotton textile items	do	16, 708	19, 956	19, 010	16, 717	20, 869	25, 629	26, 021	35, 118	35, 118	52, 572	46, 751	49, 870

[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.

TABLE 3-A.—*Textiles, wholly or in chief value of cotton: U.S. general imports,[1] by country of origin, 1960-72*

[In millions of equivalent square yards]

Country of origin	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 [2]	1972 [2]
North America:													
Canada	1.1	2.1	1.6	1.1	2.9	17.2	16.8	8.6	[illegible]	17.0	34.0	39.8	39.7
Mexico	3.7	3.8	9.2	5.9	6.7	14.0	152.7	84.6	[illegible]	58.3	56.1	69.6	96.8
Jamaica	5.1	8.8	13.5	16.1	15.7	15.3	16.4	16.2	12.4	12.8	7.4	5.7	6.7
Other	.7	.7	1.5	3.0	3.4	1.3	4.0	1.6	3.3	5.9	5.6	18.7	19.5
Total	10.6	15.4	25.8	26.1	28.7	47.8	189.9	111.1	95.7	94.0	103.1	133.8	162.7
South America:													
Colombia	—	2.8	14.5	8.7	16.1	26.0	34.3	22.2	39.7	29.2	25.2	25.6	47.0
Brazil	8.6	.4	.1	3.1	5.8	57.7	95.6	39.6	22.2	37.4	73.9	70.8	93.8
Other	(3)	(3)	(3)	3.5	7.1	(3)	1.0	1.1	2.8	.5	1.7	2.5	2.2
Total	8.6	3.2	14.6	15.3	29.0	83.7	130.9	62.9	64.7	67.1	100.8	98.8	142.9
Western Europe:													
Denmark	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.5	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.4
United Kingdom	13.5	10.7	11.7	10.0	11.7	13.0	14.5	14.0	18.7	19.2	16.8	14.5	13.6
Netherlands	6.2	5.1	5.5	5.6	3.8	4.0	12.6	5.8	4.9	5.6	4.1	4.6	5.7
Belgium	23.8	18.9	25.2	25.9	27.9	34.5	42.6	34.4	38.1	37.2	30.3	40.8	46.2
France	38.0	22.3	26.8	7.2	5.0	6.2	7.6	9.3	8.8	7.1	6.9	7.7	9.3
West Germany	14.7	13.2	15.0	16.4	18.4	17.4	32.1	15.8	15.9	17.9	23.5	25.7	23.9
Austria	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.6	4.8	4.9	4.2
Switzerland	11.7	8.4	9.1	5.9	5.4	8.5	18.4	10.4	7.1	5.3	5.0	4.4	4.4
Spain	61.2	14.0	18.7	34.1	19.4	24.0	44.4	19.5	63.0	25.1	13.4	15.4	9.9
Portugal	65.6	51.5	101.5	62.7	48.2	45.0	112.8	47.7	67.5	29.8	21.3	37.9	32.8
Malta	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	.2	1.7	10.8	3.8	6.6	2.8	1.2	.9	.1
Italy	19.6	18.5	19.9	14.1	14.3	13.9	19.0	22.4	51.0	60.3	83.1	40.3	47.6
Yugoslavia	(3)	.6	14.6	16.5	15.3	8.9	13.4	13.1	13.1	16.2	9.3	9.6	10.6
Greece	(3)	(3)	4.1	7.4	2.7	2.4	18.8	6.2	7.3	1.0	(3)	.1	.2
Other	.9	.6	.6	.6	.5	3.0	3.4	2.9	2.4	3.4	4.3	5.4	6.5
Total	259.0	167.4	256.4	210.6	175.4	185.5	354.8	208.0	306.7	233.7	225.4	214.0	216.4
Asia and Oceania:													
Israel	2.1	5.1	12.3	11.7	7.7	6.9	24.8	18.4	17.6	11.4	4.8	8.1	7.2
India	52.7	11.5	35.5	67.4	46.0	81.7	81.9	74.9	77.7	111.1	90.7	98.3	133.8
Pakistan	16.1	8.0	15.3	36.1	24.0	40.6	58.7	45.1	55.7	95.0	74.5	112.0	132.4
Philippine Republic	38.3	40.8	44.3	41.0	38.1	36.8	41.4	34.5	25.1	21.3	14.9	10.0	10.9
South Korea	13.7	5.0	10.8	34.9	33.5	25.5	24.0	30.0	36.6	36.2	39.1	41.3	51.3
Hong Kong	289.7	183.0	269.4	257.8	264.2	[illegible]	354.3	355.0	401.8	413.1	376.5	416.0	488.3
Taiwan	23.4	22.9	84.8	35.7	46.7	52.3	61.6	68.9	70.8	60.7	65.6	73.5	92.8
Japan	273.3	243.0	351.2	304.8	323.6	404.2	412.0	376.7	391.6	395.7	330.7	284.9	314.1
Nansei Nanpo Islands	9.4	4.4	8.7	14.2	8.7	11.0	9.8	10.6	12.0	12.5	9.2	8.1	3.1
Malaysia					1.7	1.6	24.0	22.0	8.1	14.8	11.6	15.7	18.4
Singapore						21.5	39.7	26.1	30.5	35.5	36.5	35.3	36.6
Other	.7	(3)	.6	2.4	1.0	.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.5	4.7	16.6	34.9
Total	719.4	523.7	832.9	806.0	795.2	976.4	1,133.6	1,063.3	1,128.5	1,208.8	1,058.8	1,120.0	1,323.8

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3-A.—*Textiles, wholly or in chief value of cotton: U.S. general imports,*[1] *by country of origin, 1960-72*—Continued

[In millions of equivalent square yards]

Country of origin	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 [2]	1972 [2]
Africa:													
Tunisia				(3)				2.2	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
United Arab Republic	54.9	9.9	31.6	41.7	26.5	17.8	10.8	30.3	40.5	31.8	30.9	29.0	41.4
Other	.5	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.5	.4	.2	.6	.6	1.2	5.2
Total	55.4	10.4	31.9	42.1	26.9	18.1	11.6	32.9	40.9	33.5	31.6	30.3	46.7
Other areas	.5	.1	3.1	1.0	2.3	1.2	3.5	7.3	11.9	14.8	13.9	14.3	32.2
Grand total	1,053.6	720.2	1,164.7	1,101.2	1,057.5	1,312.8	1,824.3	1,485.5	1,648.4	1,651.9	1,533.6	1,611.2	1,924.7

[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.

TABLE 4-A.—*Quantitative limitations on U.S. import trade in textiles of wool or manmade fibers pursuant to bilateral agreements,*[1] *as of Apr. 1, 1972*

Products restrained	Country of origin	Limitations on import trade: For 12-month period beginning—	Limitations on import trade: Aggregate quantity (million equivalent square yards)	Limitation controlled by—
Apparel of wool[2]	Hong Kong	Oct. 1, 1971	40.0	Hong Kong.
Apparel of manmade fibers[2]	do	do	210.0	Do.
Textile products, of wool	Korea	do	12.7	Korea and United States.
Textile products, of manmade fibers	do	do	344.3	Do.
Textile products, of wool	Japan	do	42.8	Japan.
Textile products, of manmade fibers	do	do	954.7	Do.
Textile products, of wool	Malaysia	Sept. 1, 1971	.1	Malaysia.
Textile products, of manmade fibers	do	do	5.4	Do.
Textile products, of wool	Republic of China	Oct. 1, 1971	4.7	Republic of China and United States.
Textile products, of manmade fibers	do	do	467.5	Do.

[1] Agreements with Hong Kong, Korea, and Republic of China (Taiwan) are for 5 years beginning Oct. 1, 1971; the agreement with Japan is for 3 years beginning Oct. 1, 1971; and the agreement with Malaysia is for 4 years beginning Sept. 1, 1970.

[2] Limitations on wool and manmade fiber products other than apparel are included under the bilateral agreement with Hong Kong negotiated under the authority of the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA) effective Oct. 1, 1970.

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

TABLE 5-A.—*Textiles, wholly or in chief value of wool: U.S. general imports,[1] by kind, 1964-72*

[In thousands of units of quantities]

Groupings [2]	Kind (commodity description)	Unit of quantity	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
101 A	Wool tops and wool advanced	Pound	3,035	8,530	10,756	5,093	6,362	4,590	4,856	2,024	681
102 A	Wool yarns, wholly or chief value Angora rabbit hair	do	302	335	388	262	137	91	62	13	245
103 A	Yarns of wool and other hair	do	7,405	10,463	12,298	8,530	9,910	7,401	6,505	5,856	3,955
104 A	Woolens and worsteds	Square yard	47,080	63,089	55,938	53,809	69,404	62,700	49,689	23,134	14,762
105 A	Wool billiard cloths	do	32	22	20	21	8	8	13	3	2
106 A	Wool blankets	Pounds	301	431	350	414	427	563	551	507	491
107 A	Wool carriage and auto robes, etc	do	128	134	78	45	98	87	139	79	70
108 A	Wool tapestries and upholstery goods	Square yard	482	501	496	564	535	700	656	715	955
109 A	Wool pile fabrics	do	26	37	53	35	56	67	49	38	43
110 A	Wool knit fabric, in the piece	Pounds	748	1,336	1,213	2,005	1,938	1,833	2,185	2,702	2,733
111 A	Wool hose and half hose	Dozen pair	394	404	366	242	240	218	219	189	169
112 A	Wool gloves and mittens	do	280	216	200	150	114	171	115	63	57
113 A	Wool knit underwear	Pound	48	45	39	36	43	49	41	28	44
114 A	Wool infants' outerwear	do	85	85	81	54	75	23	17	6	7
115 A	Wool knit hats and similar items	do	408	372	395	320	335	535	684	364	334
116 A	Wool knit outerwear and other knit articles under $5 per pound.	do	8,048	12,510	10,114	8,149	13,086	10,837	9,106	7,399	5,060
117 A	Wool knit outerwear and other knit articles over $5 per pound.	do	10,705	13,736	14,366	15,251	18,824	18,581	14,615	12,933	13,997
118 A	Wool hats, caps, etc., not blocked trimmed	do	7	3	(3)	2	3	2	(3)	1	(3)
119 A	Wool hats, caps, etc., blocked trimmed finished	do	6	12	17	15	10	9	9	11	10
120 A	Wool men's and boys' suits	Number	102	172	216	243	394	548	833	703	529
121 A	Wool men's and boys' outer coats	do	244	256	283	286	465	694	959	654	1,723
122 A	Wool women's, misses', and children's coats and suits	do	446	553	624	488	539	659	633	621	1,309
123 A	Wool misses' and children's separate skirts	do	158	111	323	433	577	582	393	264	253
124 A	Wool slacks and trousers	do	4,481	2,869	1,506	1,717	2,477	3,332	3,724	1,974	849
125 A	Wool articles of wearing apparel, n.e.s	Pound	1,982	2,396	2,338	1,710	2,351	3,316	[4] 5,157	5,067	9,516
126 A	Wool lace and lace articles including veiling, etc	do	217	344	314	385	444	428	361	144	228
128 A	Wool miscellaneous manufactures	do	2,859	3,780	3,420	2,392	2,837	2,080	6,152	5,147	6,456

[1] Includes merchandise released from customs custody immediately upon arrival plus merchandise entered into bonded storage warehouses immediately upon arrival.

[2] Groupings used by BDSA of the U.S. Department of Commerce (publication TQ 2210). Data for grouping 127A (ornamented fabrics) have been included under grouping 126A.

[3] Less than 500.

[4] Beginning in 1968, data includes footwear soles and uppers of wool felt.

NOTE.—Total of all imports for each year are not meaningful as the units differ among the various groupings. On a common basis by conversion to equivalent square yards, the totals for recent years were as follows:

Year	Equivalent square yards (thousands)	Increase (+) decrease (−) from previous year (percent)
1967	150,223	−14.3
1968	192,439	+28.1
1969	176,875	−8.1
1970	166,664	−5.8
1971	119,283	−28.4
1972	119,971	+.6

SOURCE: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce (TQ 2210).

TABLE 6-A.—*Textiles, wholly or in chief value of wool (except floor coverings): U.S. general imports by areas and principal countries of origin, 1962–72*[1]

[In thousands of equivalent square yards]

Country of origin	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968[2]	1969[2]	1970[2]	1971[2]	1972[2]
North America:											
Canada	375	938	1,546	2,355	2,289	1,845	2,082	2,788	3,798	2,740	3,116
Mexico	53	39	49	33	192	503	626	604	923	795	750
Other	38	65	78	40	6	3	10	18	64	48	52
Total	466	1,072	1,673	2,428	2,487	2,351	2,718	3,410	4,785	3,583	3,918
South America:											
Uruguay	5,476	5,517	1,529	5,225	7,338	1,968	4,011	2,332	3,867	2,565	569
Other	76	1,138	1,035	381	676	179	343	609	2,106	1,354	721
Total	5,552	6,655	2,564	5,606	8,014	2,147	4,354	2,941	5,973	3,919	1,290
Europe:											
Italy	40,398	40,471	33,535	34,207	26,058	22,764	27,396	22,853	21,052	12,464	10,989
United Kingdom	24,261	20,186	19,769	26,730	21,397	17,002	21,389	18,828	19,827	17,780	16,443
Ireland	350	439	516	1,631	901	3,921	3,998	5,174	4,273	1,065	4,283
West Germany	2,763	2,525	3,002	3,364	2,825	2,464	2,981	2,580	2,831	2,941	2,879
France	7,271	5,081	3,767	4,278	4,325	2,892	2,325	2,163	3,634	3,782	4,081
Belgium and Luxembourg	5,365	4,420	4,028	4,801	5,015	2,525	2,821	1,994	1,889	1,281	1,822
Austria	765	930	1,343	1,455	1,372	1,373	1,562	1,734	1,726	1,222	1,967
Switzerland	1,575	1,364	1,531	2,247	1,736	1,031	914	1,404	1,515	1,217	1,143
Netherlands	1,693	1,256	1,301	1,216	1,115	456	610	599	1,572	1,090	1,033
Other	2,993	2,846	2,736	2,445	2,418	2,354	3,179	3,583	4,708	3,518	6,606
Total	87,434	79,518	71,528	82,384	67,162	56,782	67,175	60,912	63,027	46,360	51,246
Asia and Oceania:											
Japan	34,727	39,147	37,617	55,131	58,343	54,169	68,730	61,576	47,193	24,803	11,233
Hong Kong	8,829	8,595	11,336	20,556	20,141	20,850	30,159	32,545	27,034	25,765	25,750
Australia	587	5,450	3,586	8,576	12,639	7,313	8,903	4,953	6,075	2,181	1,147
Korean Republic	18	8	440	1,977	2,347	2,711	3,229	4,068	6,941	6,929	11,518
Taiwan	23	699	461	1,007	1,976	1,968	3,370	3,406	3,345	3,138	7,546
Israel	557	602	464	526	560	532	891	766	750	614	643
New Zealand	(3)	(3)	1	1	2	106	158	564	568	758	896
Other	461	504	420	348	365	325	669	588	295	182	4,005
Total	45,202	55,005	54,325	88,122	96,373	87,974	116,109	108,466	92,201	64,370	62,738
Africa:											
Republic of South Africa	1,070	929	382	1,672	1,169	927	2,010	1,089	573	966	701
Other	54	85	36	84	53	42	73	57	105	85	78
Total	1,124	1,014	418	1,756	1,222	969	2,083	1,146	678	1,051	779
Grand total	139,778	143,264	130,508	180,296	175,258	150,223	192,439	176,875	166,664	119,283	119,971

[1] Includes merchandise released from customs custody immediately upon arrival plus merchandise entered into bonded storage warehouses.

[2] Beginning in 1968, data include footwear soles and uppers of wool felt.

[3] Less than 500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce (TQ 2216).

TABLE 7-A.—*Textiles, wholly or in chief value of manmade fibers. U.S. general imports,*[1] *by kind, 1964-72*

[In thousands of units of quantities]

Grouping[2]	Kind (commodity description)	Units of quantity	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
200A	Textured yarns	Pound	(3)	(3)	249	4,303	20,425	11,588	77,893	145,087	126,640
201A	Cellulosic continuous filament yarns	do	5,062	6,753	3,856	7,209	14,072	4,109	3,574	4,958	10,951
202A	Noncellulosic continuous filament yarns	do	3,090	7,506	10,644	16,705	25,472	24,259	57,163	97,386	104,226
203A	Cellulosic yarns of noncontinuous fibers	do	320	353	1,283	2,117	1,736	1,632	1,008	1,550	318
204A	Noncellulosic yarns of noncontinuous fibers	do	195	51	908	1,703	3,523	7,433	8,658	9,658	9,431
205A	Other yarns of manmade fibers	do	295	716	1,828	1,651	1,339	1,751	3,870	6,766	6,653
206A	Woven fabrics of cellulosic continuous filament yarns.	Square yard	35,001	43,550	46,916	48,302	50,280	49,062	42,274	35,502	39,983
207A	Woven fabrics of cellulosic noncontinuous fibers	do	13,984	19,224	42,228	25,233	10,795	17,281	11,641	4,938	3,818
208A	Woven fabrics of noncellulosic continuous filament yarns.	do	29,844	64,002	70,887	62,895	83,176	108,175	134,396	153,800	152,018
209A	Woven fabrics of noncellulosic noncontinuous fibers.	do	3,567	30,426	85,772	25,970	37,198	23,479	23,130	26,614	24,990
210A	Other woven fabrics, n.e.s	do	7,669	11,500	17,363	13,414	22,834	26,769	27,681	29,128	43,041
211A	Knit fabrics	Pounds	792	2,495	3,241	4,401	4,836	6,668	18,394	54,744	40,971
212A	Pile or tufted fabrics	Square yard	688	1,232	2,332	2,406	3,852	9,919	12,088	16,880	17,682
213A	Specialty fabrics	Pounds	3,307	4,869	5,926	5,983	13,151	13,518	14,276	33,114	39,716
214A	Gloves and mittens	Dozen pair	2,417	2,640	2,827	2,658	3,230	3,714	3,366	2,705	3,436
215A	Hosiery	do	554	648	667	911	1,086	1,318	7,811	4,596	3,513
216A	Knit dresses	Dozen	32	28	46	121	260	428	696	1,196	922
217A	Knit pajamas	do	9	29	22	34	107	203	182	113	77
218A	T-shirts	do	95	142	88	70	221	187	361	563	659
219A	Knit shirts, including blouses	do	219	1,080	2,263	3,044	3,513	5,336	6,629	11,728	15,475
220A	Knit skirts	do	6	7	7	36	37	60	126	181	226
221A	Sweaters	do	230	513	1,348	2,576	4,785	7,137	6,066	8,329	7,870
222A	Women's, girls', infants' knit trousers	do	6	16	17	95	507	1,513	3,036	6,113	7,489
223A	Knit underwear	do	68	140	201	157	358	540	1,457	2,517	2,049

224A	Knit wearing apparel, n.e.s	Pound	962	1,559	1,805	2,033	3,594	8,451	11,460	22,193	32,508
225A	Body-supporting garments	Dozen	108	194	294	610	1,430	1,835	2,674	3,745	4,779
226A	Handkerchiefs	do	685	938	726	624	729	1,350	944	572	559
227A	Mufflers, etc., not knit	Pound	2,439	3,411	1,[illegible]8	1,324	1,590	3,025	3,376	2,143	1,8[illegible]2
228A	Blouses, not knit	Dozen	327	556	[illegible]0	526	828	1,643	2,852	2,900	1,568
229A	Coats, not knit	do	72	154	101	159	530	1,325	1,865	2,126	2,523
230A	Dresses, not knit	do	57	78	164	166	310	488	600	691	684
231A	Dressing gowns, not knit	do	21	36	71	68	103	161	147	107	79
232A	Pajamas, not knit	do	47	44	62	107	270	617	651	655	287
233A	Playsuits, etc., not knit	do	43	63	79	58	117	200	333	299	463
234A	Dress shirts, not knit	do	122	318	1,033	2,242	2,596	4,197	5,548	6,256	4,672
235A	Shirt, n.e.s., not knit	do	74	162	527	1,287	2,226	2,753	3,442	3,752	2,779
236A	Skirts, not knit	do	1	2	5	4	37	115	245	307	110
237A	Suits, not knit	Number	41	275	169	73	133	496	785	813	601
238A	Trousers, etc., not knit	Dozens	676	1,041	758	819	1,162	1,516	1,753	1,984	1,625
239A	Underwear, not knit	do	5	13	9	6	36	109	110	240	367
240A	Wearing apparel, n.e.s., not knit	Pounds	634	808	890	990	1,835	3,590	6,707	9,331	12,017
241A	Floor coverings	Square foot	13,338	37,582	86,382	85,865	129,670	133,548	110,741	98,086	88,871
242A	Furnishings, n.e.s	Pound	1,065	1,116	1,576	1,429	2,116	2,904	4,742	5,147	6,270
243A	Manufactures, n.e.s	do	4,973	5,153	6,450	5,682	6,442	6,749	7,213	7,375	10,275

[1] Includes merchandise released from customs custody immediately upon arrival plus merchandise entered into bonded storage warehouses immediately upon arrival.

[2] Groupings used by BDSA of U.S. Department of Commerce (Publication TQ 2310).

[3] Not separately classified in 1964 and 1965.

NOTE.—Total of all imports for each year are not meaningful as the units differ among the various groupings. On a common basis by conversion to equivalent square yards the totals for recent years were as follows:

Year	Equivalent square yards (thousands)	Growth over previous year (percent)
1967	933,458	17.0
1968	1,453,061	55.7
1969	1,782,628	22.7
1970	2,759,649	54.8
1971	4,330,220	56.9
1972	4,428,936	2.3

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

TABLE 8-A.—*Textiles, wholly or in chief value of manmade fibers: U.S. general imports,* [1] *by specified sources, 1964–72*

[In thousands of equivalent square yards]

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
North America:									
Canada	21,560	34,701	63,405	51,248	79,591	58,013	45,610	111,708	153,822
Mexico	275	81	804	2,852	23,762	18,123	18,819	51,003	50,994
Guatemala	1	128		24	2,038	529	224	73	109
British Honduras			(2)	442	263	273	739	1,001	1,640
Salvador				4	66	259	361	379	1,536
Honduras		3			308	626	766	784	1,035
Costa Rica					170	1,237	2,486	4,354	4,840
Panama			(2)	18		153	17	3	66
Jamaica	397	651	631	2,342	2,518	2,957	4,531	7,221	3,110
Haiti	147	248	223	782	1,645	2,343	3,191	4,182	12,854
Dominican Republic	23	29	58	113	129	134	112	207	805
Barbados					597	2,136	2,454	2,900	2,422
Trinidad	1	3	49	741	1,076	1,607	2,679	2,326	2,021
All other		66	14	38	26	59	197	195	235
Total	22,404	35,910	65,184	58,604	112,199	88,450	82,186	186,336	235,489
South America:									
Colombia	1,076	1,231	393	225	305	778	1,734	944	3,319
Brazil	1	2	13	29	35	173	1,612	14,537	12,827
Uruguay	22	20	36	17	21	29	57	1	4
Argentina	47	(2)	3		64	293	488	5,387	4,731
All other	(2)	10	21	21	10	65	163	288	348
Total	1,146	1,263	466	292	435	1,338	4,054	21,157	21,229
Europe:									
Sweden	435	1,934	779	951	2,111	1,473	1,848	4,948	4,749
Norway	932	676	1,565	3,770	4,181	3,317	2,695	1,518	2,270
Finland	20	71	24	58	217	369	5,692	5,245	1,610
Denmark	52	110	98	54	209	674	8,748	6,647	10,053
United Kingdom	3,780	7,238	17,841	16,633	38,103	32,354	104,899	187,656	296,421
Ireland	191	151	272	484	6,817	8,832	14,990	31,785	53,803
Netherlands	3,722	9,003	13,388	5,700	16,860	16,371	24,963	28,940	87,355
Belgium and Luxembourg	7,126	6,632	6,751	9,493	19,511	18,116	19,347	29,387	29,446
France	11,988	17,517	24,560	58,085	41,120	22,300	46,164	65,614	185,561
West Germany	9,164	26,378	36,809	94,922	197,150	232,507	587,931	719,043	706,519
Austria	3,586	3,181	3,086	3,701	5,543	8,630	6,835	9,869	10,079
Czechoslovakia		3	6	12	15	58	6	(2)	1
Switzerland	29,046	30,440	28,843	43,682	27,370	19,412	41,442	47,193	122,090
Poland	7	21	75	137	97	286	427	1,994	875
Spain	2,956	5,619	3,250	3,290	14,507	10,923	15,283	22,710	38,804
Portugal	224	631	1,834	2,377	3,578	2,781	7,613	9,138	7,185
Malta	1	481	546	2,027	380	225	16	93	562
Italy	30,612	42,989	28,997	49,336	109,104	65,549	98,023	141,375	201,577
Yugoslavia	31	2,811	2,263	3,198	3,484	1,588	2,112	2,415	5,504
Greece	674	12	21	32	139	190	558	1,501	2,666
All other	1	8	7	8	38	14	169	388	636
Total	104,548	155,906	170,988	297,950	490,534	445,960	989,761	1,317,457	1,767,766

Asia and Oceania:									
Iran	1	1	----------	42	1	33	11	18	162
Israel	1, 817	2, 158	4, 935	8, 948	19, 612	31, 173	51, 253	70, 418	59, 909
India	257	122	134	49	47	306	344	769	1, 193
Pakistan	2	1	(2)	1	56	67	7	15	109
South Viet-Nam	19	20	12	3	230	----------	----------	----------	----------
Malaysia	10	(2)	288	1, 091	524	2, 268	2, 658	1, 510	3, 790
Singapore	15	3	17	18	190	3, 923	3, 059	7, 281	46, 954
Indonesia	(2)	----------	----------	31	----------	----------	22	27	58
Philippine Republic	5, 984	6, 302	7, 620	11, 464	18, 221	27, 246	37, 757	43, 091	60, 484
Macao	29	641	2, 162	3, 523	153	91	489	750	20, 385
Korean Republic	2, 465	17, 584	27, 700	64, 174	136, 928	212, 193	254, 120	408, 469	416, 353
Hong Kong	10, 858	19, 219	39, 322	74, 611	99, 342	144, 840	189, 416	247, 411	253, 863
Taiwan	14, 306	24, 927	32, 857	59, 492	122, 851	237, 595	351, 140	592, 231	518, 414
Japan	163, 840	301, 042	444, 986	352, 123	447, 801	585, 242	782, 211	1, 401, 170	980, 226
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	3	82	86	15	63	48	343	435	252
Australia	301	240	307	412	3, 124	932	1, 628	6, 078	908
New Zealand	1	----------	----------	----------	42	127	148	132	45
All other	18	4	2	19	14	1	84	146	16, 008
Total	199, 926	372, 345	560, 428	576, 016	849, 199	1, 246, 110	1, 674, 690	2, 779, 951	2, 379, 118
Africa:									
Morocco	12	40	27	73	14	6	405	466	2, 468
British West Africa	----------	----------	24	13	14	----------	24	----------	----------
Madeira Islands	384	291	331	250	195	175	233	244	169
Tanzania	----------	----------	----------	37	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Republic of South Africa	5	142	75	218	453	654	8, 219	24, 480	22, 250
All other	5	3	5	4	18	15	79	130	447
Total	406	476	462	595	694	850	8, 960	25, 320	25, 334
Grand total	328, 430	565, 899	797, 530	933, 458	1, 543, 061	1, 782, 698	2, 759, 649	4, 330, 220	4, 428, 936

[1] Includes merchandise released from customs custody immediately upon arrival plus merchandise entered into bonded storage warehouses immediately upon arrival.

[2] Less than 500 square yards.

Note: Because of rounding, figures may not add to the total shown.

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

Woven Wool Fabrics

93D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3909

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 7, 1973

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States in order to change the customs treatment of certain woven fabrics of wool if products of an insular possession of the United States but imported into such possession as fabric for further processing.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That (a) paragraph (a) of general headnote 3 of the
4 Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) is
5 amended by striking out "Except as provided in headnote
6 6 of schedule 7, part 2, subpart E, except as provided in
7 headnote 4 of schedule 7, part 7, subpart A," and in-
8 serting in lieu thereof "Except as provided in headnote 1
9 of schedule 3, part 3, subpart C, in headnote 6 of schedule

1 7, part 2, subpart E, and in headnote 4 of schedule 7, part
2 7, subpart A,".
3 (b) Schedule 3, part 3, subpart C of the Tariff Sched-
4 ules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) is amended by
5 inserting the following headnote after the subpart caption:
6 "Subpart C headnote:
7 "1. PRODUCTS OF INSULAR POSSESSIONS.—(a) Ex-
8 cept as provided in subparagraph (b) of this headnote, any
9 fabric of a kind provided for in item 336.50, 336.55, or
10 336.60, which is the product of an insular possession of the
11 United States outside the customs territory of the United
12 States and which was imported into such insular possession
13 as a fabric for further processing, shall be subject to duty at
14 the rate applicable thereto under item 336.50, 336.55, or
15 336.60 with respect to the country producing the fabric
16 which was imported into the insular possession.
17 "(b) If the requirements for free entry set forth in
18 general headnote 3 (a) are complied with, fabrics, not ex-
19 ceeding 60 inches in width, provided for in items 336.50,
20 336.55, and 336.60, which are the product of an insular
21 possession of the United States outside the customs territory
22 of the United States and which were imported into such
23 insular possessions as a fabric for further processing may be
24 admitted free of duty, but the total quantity of such articles

1 entered free of duty during each calendar year shall not ex-
2 ceed the quantities specified below:

"Calendar year:	Quantity (linear yards)
1973	2,500,000 (or, if greater, the quantity entered during 1973 before the effective date of this headnote).
1974	2,000,000.
1975	1,500,000.
1976 and each subsequent calendar year	1,000,000."

3 (c) The amendments made by this Act shall apply with
4 respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse,
5 for consumption on or after the date of the enactment of
6 this Act.

WOVEN WOOL FABRICS

(H.R. 3909)

Purpose of the bill

H.R. 3909 would amend general headnote 3(a) and other provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) to change the tariff treatment of certain woven fabrics of wool (of the types described in TSUS items 336.50, 336.55, and 336.60) imported into the United States from insular possessions. The duty-free status provided in TSUS general headnote 3(a) for products of insular possessions would apply only with respect to such woven fabrics, not exceeding 60 inches in width, which were imported into such insular possession as a fabric for further processing, but the total quantity of such articles admitted into the United States duty-free during each calendar year could not exceed the quantities specified below:

"Calendar year:	*Quantity (linear yards)*
1973	2,500,000 (or, if greater, the quantity entered during 1973 before the effective date of this headnote).
1974	2,000,000.
1975	1,500,000.
1976 and each subsequent calendar year.	1,000,000."

Woven wool fabrics not admitted free of duty would be subject to duty under TSUS items 336.50, 336.55, and 336.60 at the rate applicable thereto under those items with respect to the country producing the farbic which was imported into an insular possession.

Tariff treatment

TSUS item	Description	Jan. 1, 1973	Ad valorem equivalent of the 1973 rate of duty (percent) [1]
	Woven wool fabrics:		
336.50	Valued not over $1.26⅔ per pound	37.5 cents plus 60 percent.	114.4
336.55	Valued over $1.26⅔ but not over $2 per pound.	$1.135	65.6
336.60	Valued over $2 per pound	37.5 cents plus 38 percent.	48.2

[1] Based on imports in 1971.

NOTE.—Duty status not affected by the Kennedy Round negotiations.

TABLE 1.—*Woven woolen fabrics: U.S. production and general imports from the Virgin Islands, 1962–72*

Year	Production [1]	Imports [2]	Ratio of imports to production
	1,000 linear yards	*1,000 linear yards*	*Percent*
1962	215,477	6,357	3.0
1963	199,517	4,956	2.5
1964	185,384	620	.3
1965	187,180	840	.4
1966	175,718	1,920	1.1
1967	165,288	594	.4
1968	165,989	1,757	1.1
1969	147,945	3,637	2.4
1970	115,197	3,727	3.2
1971	75,721	2,836	3.7
1972	[3] 96,200	2,169	2.2

[1] Not including production for Government orders.
[2] TSUS items 336.50, 336.55, 336.60. Converted from square yards on the basis of a 60-inch linear yard.
[3] Preliminary.

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

TABLE 2.—*Woven wool fabrics (TSUS items 336.50, 336.55, and 336.60): General imports into the customs district of the United States from the Virgin Islands, 1962–71, and by months, January 1971–January 1973*

Period	Quantity			Value	Unit value [1]		
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 square yards*	*1,000 linear yards* [2]	*1,000 dollars*	*Per pound*	*Per square yard*	*Per linear yard*
1962	4,708	10,616	6,357	8,616	$1.83	$0.81	$1.36
1963	3,729	8,277	4,956	6,019	1.61	.73	1.21
1964	447	1,035	620	677	1.52	.65	1.09
1965	724	1,402	840	1,240	1.71	.88	1.48
1966	2,229	3,206	1,920	3,039	1.36	.95	1.58
1967	649	992	594	956	1.47	.96	1.61
1968	1,838	2,934	1,757	2,669	1.45	.91	1.52
1969	4,492	6,075	3,637	6,409	1.43	1.06	1.76
1970	4,901	6,225	3,727	6,572	1.34	1.07	1.76
1971	4,383	4,735	2,836	5,832	1.33	1.23	2.06
1971:							
January	45	59	36	56	1.23	.94	1.57
February	469	414	248	661	1.41	1.67	2.67
March	583	610	365	843	1.45	1.38	2.31
April	423	427	255	543	1.29	1.27	2.13
May	551	563	337	715	1.30	1.27	2.12
June	487	582	348	606	1.25	1.04	1.74
July	438	518	310	651	1.49	1.26	2.10
August	424	410	246	518	1.22	1.26	2.11
September	732	840	503	932	1.27	1.11	1.85
October	196	255	153	256	1.31	1.01	1.68
November	35	58	35	51	1.44	.87	1.45
December							
Total	4,383	4,735	2,836	5,832	1.33	1.23	2.06
1972:							
January	1	2	1	2	1.54	1.15	1.93
February	51	37	22	74	1.43	1.99	3.33
March	259	205	123	407	1.57	1.99	3.32
April	499	439	263	707	1.42	1.61	2.69
May	470	428	256	785	1.67	1.83	3.05
June	290	298	178	435	1.50	1.46	2.44
July	531	621	372	780	1.47	1.26	2.10
August	502	599	359	775	1.54	1.29	2.16
September	292	339	203	419	1.43	1.24	2.07
October	309	335	200	465	1.51	1.39	2.32
November	262	305	183	391	1.49	1.28	2.14
December	19	14	9	28	1.53	1.95	3.26
Total	3,485	3,622	2,169	5,268	1.51	1.45	2.43
1973:							
January	117	146	87	208	1.77	1.42	2.38

[1] Calculated from the unrounded figures.
[2] Converted from square yards on the basis of a 60-inch linear yard.

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

TABLE 3.—*Woven wool fabrics (TSUS items 336.50, 336.55, and 336.60): Imports into the Virgin Islands from foreign countries, 1962–71, and by months, January 1971–February 1973* [1]

Period	Quantity			Value	Unit value		
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 square yards*	*1,000 linear yards* [3]	*1,000 dollars*	*Per pound*	*Per square yard*	*Per linear yard*
1962	5,866	12,725	7,620	4,644	$0.79	$0.36	$0.61
1963	3,646	7,856	4,704	2,773	.76	.35	.59
1964	428	937	561	381	.89	.41	.68
1965	769	1,450	868	568	.74	.39	.65
1966	2,708	3,618	2,166	1,626	.60	.45	.75
1967	664	883	528	395	.59	.45	.75
1968	1,921	2,954	1,769	1,394	.73	.47	.79
1969	4,437	5,053	3,025	2,393	.54	.47	.79
1970	6,030	6,279	3,760	2,949	.49	.47	.78
1971	3,795	4,229	2,532	2,094	.55	.50	.83
1971:							
January	560	659	395	306	.55	.46	.78
February	409	478	286	219	.54	.46	.77
March	705	837	501	397	.56	.47	.79
April	251	304	182	140	.56	.46	.77
May	10	14	8	6	.63	.48	.79
June	482	517	310	244	.51	.47	.79
July	570	569	341	328	.58	.58	.96
August	449	450	269	246	.55	.55	.92
September	278	303	182	160	.58	.53	.88
October	81	98	58	46	.57	.47	.79
November							
December							
Total	3,795	4,229	2,532	2,094	.55	.50	.83
1972:							
January							
February							
March	880	979	586	475	.54	.48	.81
April	438	465	278	256	.58	.55	.92
May	141	155	93	71	.51	.46	.77
June	421	456	273	248	.59	.54	.91
July	435	464	278	243	.56	.52	.87
August	147	125	75	81	.55	.65	1.09
September	288	310	186	163	.56	.53	.88
October	306	320	192	177	.58	.55	.92
November	392	460	276	284	.73	.62	1.03
December	110	68	40	52	.47	.77	1.29
Total	3,558	3,802	2,277	2,050	.57	.54	.90
1973:							
January	137	120	72	89	.64	.74	1.23
February	30	34	20	18	.60	.52	.87

[1] The imports during 1962–71 were from Italy. In 1972, 2,733,000 pounds, measuring 2,846,000 square yards, valued at $1,504,000, were imported from Italy, and 825,000 pounds, measuring 956,000 square yards, valued at $545,000, were imported from Romania. Imports in January and February 1973 were all from Italy. Insignificant quantities of wool fabrics imported from other countries during the period are not included in the above data.

[2] Calculated from the unrounded figures.

[3] Converted from square yards on the basis of a 60-inch linear yard.

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

Additional Information

The tariff policy of the United States with respect to articles brought into this country from the Virgin Islands (an insular possession) is set forth in general headnote 3 to the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1972)(TSUSA). Under the provisions of this headnote, all articles the growth or product of the Virgin Islands, or manufactured or produced in such Islands from materials the growth, product, or manufacture of any U.S. insular possession or of the United States, or both, which do not contain "foreign materials" to the value of more than 50 percent of their total value, coming into the customs territory of the United States directly from the Virgin Islands, are exempt from duty. A material is not considered as "foreign material" for the purpose of the preceding sentence if it is a material that may be imported directly into the United States duty-free from a country other than Cuba or the Philippine Republic.

Under the foregoing provisions, low-priced fabrics in chief value or chief weight of reprocessed or reused wool have been imported into the Virgin Islands from Italy, and more recently from Romania, and, after undergoing a showerproofing process in the Islands, have been shipped duty-free to the U.S. mainland as products of the Islands. The wool fabrics imported into the Islands are generally subject to a duty of 6 percent ad valorem, which duty may be refunded upon exportation of the further-processed fabric.

U.S. imports

Imports of the low-priced woven wool fabrics began in February 1962, and apparently resulted from the high U.S. rate of duty that was established on fabrics of this type as of January 1, 1961. Imports from the Virgin Islands were 6.4 million linear yards for the year 1962 (table 1). After many protests from U.S. producers and after having received views of other interested parties, including U.S. Government agencies, the Government of the Virgin Islands, by legislation approved March 29, 1963, established a system of annual production quotas. The legislation authorized a tax of 65 cents per linear yard on showerproofed woolen fabrics, among other textile items, manufactured or processed in the Virgin Islands in excess of a quantity (to be determined by the Governor) "consistent with the protection of the economic stability and commercial relations of the Virgin Islands."

A fairly liberal quota was established for 1963, but in subsequent years it was lowered. For several years the basic quota was set at 2.5 million linear yards, with provisions for carrying over any unfilled portion. The quota for 1972 was originally set at 2.5 million linear yards, but later was raised to 3.0 million linear yards. The quota for calendar year 1973 reportedly has been set at 3.5 million linear yards.

During 1962–71, nearly all of the imports of such fabrics into the Islands were from Italy, but in 1972 substantial quantities were imported from Romania (table 3). In recent years the imports have consisted principally of heavy fabrics for use in outerwear, such as car coats, stadium coats, and C.P.O. shirts.

U.S. position in world production and trade

The United States is one of the world's major producers of woolen fabrics, but its production has been declining for a number of years. An increase in production was recorded in 1972, although whether this is a reversal of the trend remains to be seen (table 1). Exports have been relatively small.

Domestic producers

It is estimated that there are less than a dozen domestic producers of woven woolen apparel fabrics containing reprocessed or reused wool. Employment data are not immediately available.

Caprolactam

93D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6394

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 29, 1973

Mr. STEPHENS introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To suspend the duty on caprolactam monomer in water solution until the close of December 31, 1973.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That subpart B of part 1 of the appendix of the Tariff
4 Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) is
5 amended by inserting immediately after item 907.45 the
6 following new item:

"	907.50	Caprolactam monomer in water solution (provided for in item 403.70, part 1B, schedule 4)	Free	No change	On or before December 31, 1972. ".

I

1 SEC. 2. (a) The amendment made by the first section
2 of this Act shall apply with respect to articles entered, or
3 withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after
4 the date of the enactment of this Act.

5 (b) Upon request therefor filed with the customs officer
6 concerned on or before the ninetieth day after the date of the
7 enactment of this Act, the entry or withdrawal of any
8 article—

9 (1) which was made after January 1, 1973, and
10 before the date of the enactment of this Act, and

11 (2) with respect to which there would have been
12 no duty if the amendment made by the first section of
13 this Act applied to such entry or withdrawal,

14 shall, notwithstanding the provisions of section 514 of the
15 Tariff Act of 1930 or any other provision of law, be liqui-
16 dated or reliquidated as though such entry or withdrawal
17 had been made on the date of the enactment of this Act.

CAPROLACTAM

(H.R. 6394)

Purpose of the bill

H.R. 6394, if enacted, would add to part 1B of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States, a new provision, item 907.50, to provide for the admission, free of duty from all sources, of caprolactam monomer in water solution with respect to imports entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the period January 1, 1973, through December 31, 1973.

Tariff treatment

TSUS number: 403.70.

Rate of duty:

January 1, 1973: 1.5¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.

August 16, 1972 to December 31, 1972: Duty temporarily suspended on caprolactam monomer in water solution (TSUS 907.50). Public Law 92-587, Sec. 3, Oct. 27, 1972, 86 Stat. 1296, effective date Aug. 16, 1972. Effective period expired Dec. 31, 1972.

Caprolactam monomer is presently subject to duty under item 403.70 of the tariff schedules at the compound rate of 1.5 cents per pound plus 10 percent ad valorem, if the product of countries other than designated Communist countries and at the compound rate of 7 cents per pound plus 40 percent ad valorem if the product of designated Communist countries Imports of caprolactam monomer, a benzenoid product, which are "competitive" with a domestic product are assessed duty at the ad valorem rate based on the American selling price of the domestic product. The compound duty would be suspended by the provisions of this bill.

TABLE 1.—*Caprolactam: U.S. production and trade*

Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent Consumption	Ratio (percent) imports to consumption
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
1968	[1] 400,000	----------	18,259	381,741	----------
1969	[1] 480,000	----------	39,572	440,428	----------
1970	[1] 508,000	6	50,583	457,423	<0.1
1971	[2] 574,652	7,556	39,139	543,069	1.4
1972	[2] 674,525	[3] 60,446	20,093	714,878	8.5
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
1968	[1] 74,500	----------	4,295	70,205	----------
1969	[1] 85,440	----------	7,326	78,114	----------
1970	[1] 89,900	5	9,501	80,404	<0.1
1971	[2] 100,564	1,335	7,455	94,444	1.4
1972	[2] 118,042	[3] 11,347	4,036	125,353	9.0

[1] Estimated.
[2] Preliminary.
[3] Includes imports of caprolactam in water solution from the Netherlands, which were entered free of duty beginning August 16, 1972 to December 31, 1972.

Source: Production, U.S. Tariff Commission, *Synthetic-Organic Chemicals, United States Production and Sales;* imports and exports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 2.—*Caprolactam monomer: U.S. imports for consumption by principal sources, 1970–72*

Source	1970	1971	1972
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)		
West Germany	4	3,065	31,405
Netherlands			[1] 24.757
Belgium		4,491	4,258
Japan	2		25
Other		[2]	
Total	6	7,556	60,446
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
West Germany	3	552	6,392
Netherlands			[1] 4,182
Belgium		783	767
Japan	2		6
Other		[2]	
Total	5	1,335	11,347

[1] Includes imports of caprolactam in water solution which were entered free of duty beginning Aug. 16, 1972, to Dec. 31, 1972.
[2] Less than 500 pounds and dollars.

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

Additional Information

Description and uses

Caprolactam monomer, a benzenoid chemical, is a white crystalline solid (flakes) having a melting point of 68–69° centigrade (156° F.). For Nylon 6 manufacture, caprolactam is usually shipped in its molten state at 185° F. in heated stainless steel tank car or truck transport. Caprolactam monomer in water solution, the subject of this bill, must be further purified and concentrated before use as a nylon intermediate.

Caprolactam monomer is principally used as an intermediate in the preparation of its polymer, polycaprylamide or Nylon 6. The polyamide, in turn, is used in the manufacture of synthetic fibers, molding resins, and nonwoven fabrics. A small amount of caprolactam is used in floor polishes and in specialty coatings and in adhesives.

Caprolactam, for the most part, is made from the intermediate, cyclohexanone oxime. Recently developed chemical processes to make cyclohexanone oxime were designed to minimize the output of the unwanted byproduct, ammonium sulfate. This byproduct, usually sold as a fertilizer material, is now in plentiful supply throughout the world.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of caprolactam in 1972 amounted to 60.4 million pounds, valued at $11.3 million, compared with 7.6 million pounds, valued at $1.3 million, in 1971. The sources of imports in 1972 were: West Germany (31.4 million pounds, valued at $6.4 million); the Netherlands (24.8 million pounds, valued at $4.2 million); Belgium (4.3 million pounds, valued at $767,000); and Japan (25,000 pounds, valued at $6,000). Most of the imports from the Netherlands (caprolactam in water solution) were duty-free.

U.S. position in world production and trade

The United States accounts for about 20 percent of world production of caprolactam and is exceeded by Japan and Western Europe.

U.S. Exports of caprolactam have decreased each year from the high of 50.6 million pounds, valued at $9.5 million in 1970. Exports decreased from 39.1 million pounds in 1971 to 20.1 million pounds in 1972. Canada was the principal export market in 1971 and 1972. The large drop in exports in 1972 is accounted for by decreased exports to China, the Korean Republic, and India.

Domestic producers

There are three domestic producers of caprolactam.

Employment

Because some chemical plant employees may not be assigned full-time to a specific operation, precise data on employment in the caprolactam industry is not available. It is estimated that about 1500 persons were employed in this industry at the end of 1972.

Ethyl Parathion and Methyl Parathion

93D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6887

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 12, 1973

Mr. BROTZMAN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States in order to suspend until the close of December 31, 1975, the duties on certain insecticides.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That subpart B of part 1 of the appendix to the Tariff
4 Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) is amended
5 by adding immediately after item 907.50 the following new
6 item:

"	907.60	Ethyl parathion and Methyl parathion (provided for in item 405.15, part 1c, schedule 4).....	Free	No change	On or before 12/31/75	".

I

1 SEC. 2. The amendment made by the first section of this
2 Act shall apply with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn
3 from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of the
4 enactment of this Act.

ETHYL PARATHION AND METHYL PARATHION

(H.R. 6887)

Purpose of the bill

H.R. 6887 would add to the appendix of the TSUS a temporary provision (item 907.60) to suspend the duty on the two benzenoid organophosphorus insecticides, ethyl parathion and methyl parathion, for a period extending through December 31, 1975.

Tariff treatment

TSUS number: 405.15.

Rate of duty:

TSUS: 405.15.

Jan. 1, 1973: 1.7 cents per pound plus 12.5 percent ad valorem based upon the American Selling Price.

Average ad valorem equivalent (percent): 14.1 percent, based on imports entered in 1972.

TABLE 1.—*Parathion and Methyl parathion: U.S. production* [1] *and trade*

Year	Production			Imports [2]	Exports [3]
	Parathion	Methyl Parathion	Combined Total		
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
1967	11,361	33,344	44,705	[4] 148	([5])
1968	([6])	38,163	([6])	----------	([5])
1969	([6])	50,572	([6])	----------	([5])
1970	15,259	41,353	56,612	----------	10,668
1971	([6])	37,226	([6])	[4] 6,614	19,017
1972	([7])	48,932	([7])	([7])	16,534
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
1967	6,362	20,673	27,035	----------	([5])
1968	([6])	21,371	([6])	----------	([5])
1969	([6])	24,274	([6])	----------	([5])
1970	7,477	19,849	27,326	----------	4,920
1971	([6])	15,263	([6])	----------	7,951
1972	([7])	([7])	([7])	([7])	7,446

[1] Statistics on domestic production are available only in terms of the technically pure material (i.e., active material) and do not include preparations (i.e., formulations), the value of which is substantially larger than that of the active materials.

[2] Includes formulated materials as well as active materials, on a quantity basis only.

[3] These figures are for the active ingredients only.

[4] Data for 1967 includes 127 thousand pounds of methyl parathion plus 21,000 pounds of parathion; imports in 1971 are comprised solely of methyl parathion.

[5] Separate statistics did not become available until 1970.

[6] Statistics cannot be published without disclosing the operations of individual companies.

[7] Data for 1972 are not yet available.

Source: Production, compiled from the U.S. Tariff Commission *Synthetic Organic Chemicals, United States Production and Sales*, and imports, compiled from the U.S. Tariff Commission, *Imports of Benzenoid Chemicals and Products*, exports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Additional Information

There is an apparent shortage in the United States of parathion and methyl parathion. Part of this shortage is attributable to the banning by the Environmental Protection Agency of certain chlorinated hydrocarbons (e.g., DDT)—because they are persistent and remain intact in the environment—with resulting increased demand for both the parathions, which degrade relatively quickly in the environment. Parathion is a broad-spectrum insecticide, while methyl parathion is the product of choice as a substitute poison for cotton insects—a use formerly dominated by DDT. The shortage of parathion and methyl parathion also has been accentuated by the decline in the number of producers in recent years.

U.S. imports

In 1967, imports of parathion and methyl parathion were supplied by Denmark; imports in 1971 (all methyl parathion) were supplied by West Germany.

U.S. position in world production and trade

Trade sources report the following world production estimates for parathion and methyl parathion as active material for 1973: United States, about 70 million pounds; Europe (principally West Germany, followed by Denmark) about 60 million pounds; and Mexico about 10 million pounds. These same sources estimate that in 1973 the United States will consume 53 million pounds of both parathion and methyl parathion—or about 38 percent of the world output. Imports are infrequent and, except for 1971, have been neglibile. Exports in 1970, the last year in which complete production data is available, accounted for about 19 percent of the quantity of production and 18 percent of the value of production. In the United States, methyl parathion is the more important of the two products, representing 73 percent of both the quantity and the value of production in 1970.

Domestic producers

In 1972, parathion and methyl parathion was produced by three companies. Trade sources estimate that these three companies have a cumulative capacity for parathion and methyl parathion of 91 million pounds per year.

From 1966–1971, four firms dropped out of the market as producers of parathion and/or methyl parathion. These four firms had an estimated cumulative capacity of 51 million pounds per year for parathion and methyl parathion.

Employment

Official statistics are not available, but industry sources estimated that 225 persons were employed in the production of parathion and methyl parathion as active material at the end of 1972, approximately 44 percent less than the estimated 400 persons employed during the years 1967–1968. These sources estimated that an additional 775 persons are directly employed in the production of the formulations from these active materials; while approximately another 5,000 or more persons derive part of their annual income from the preparation, sale, and use of formulations containing parathion and methyl parathion.

Aminoacetic Acid (Glycine)

93D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4841

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

February 27, 1973

Mr. QUILLEN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To create a special tariff provision for imported glycine and related products.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That (a) schedule 4, part 13, subpart B of the Tariff
4 Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) is amended
5 by inserting after item 493.35 the following new item:

"	Aminoacetic acid (glycine) and salts thereof, and mixtures containing such acid or its salts if such acid or salts individually or in combination are the chief component by weight of such mixtures, all the foregoing however provided for elsewhere in this schedule.		
493.37	For an aggregate quantity of not over 1,500,000 pounds entered during any calendar year of which an aggregate quantity of not over 375,000 pounds may be entered during any calendar quarter.....	8.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
493.38	Other.....	8.5% ad val. plus 25 cents per lb.	25% ad val. plus 25 cents per lb.

1 (b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply
2 with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from ware-
3 house, for consumption, on or after January 1, 1973.

AMINOACETIC ACID (GLYCINE)

(H.R. 4841)

Purpose of the bill

H.R. 4841 would provide for the establishment of a tariff rate-quota system on aminoacetic acid (glycine) and certain related products. The bill would add two new items to the TSUS: Item 493.37 would provide for a duty of 8.5 percent ad valorem on imports not exceeding 1,500,000 pounds annually, or 375,000 pounds, quarterly; item 493.38 would provide a duty of 8.5 percent ad valorem plus 25 cents per pound on over-quota imports.

Tariff treatment

TSUS No.	Description	Rate Jan. 1, 1972
	Nitrogenous compounds:	
425.04	Amino acids	6 percent ad val valorem.
425.06	Amino acid salts	5 percent ad valorem.
430.00	Mixtures of 2 or more organic compounds	5 percent ad valorem.[1]
	Drugs:	
439.50	Other	5 percent ad valorem.
440.00	Any when imported in pill or capsule form.	(2).

[1] But not less than the highest rate applicable to any component compound.
[2] The rate provided for such product in this subpart, but not less than 5 percent ad valorem.

Additional Information

U.S. production and trade

Not available due to disclosure of company information. No official statistics have been published. According to the U.S. Tariff Commission's Investigation No. AA1921-61 Under the Antidumping Act, 1921 as amended (TC Publication 313), the ratio of imports of glycine to consumption increased from 25% in 1964 to 70% in 1967. Ratios for other years are not available. Beginning in January 1973, imports of glycine will be shown separately under TSUSA item 425.0425. Statistics are not yet available, but imports are believed to be substantially less than 1,500,000 pounds annually.

Principal supplying countries

In 1967, imports of glycine were supplied by four countries in the following proportions: Japan, 39 percent; the Netherlands, 36 percent; France, 13 percent; and West Germany, 12 percent. The West German producer has since ceased production. In 1971 and 1972 (Jan.–June) the Netherlands and France were the principal sources.

U.S. imports

Glycine is not specially provided for in the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), but can be dutiable under several "basket" provisions. Glycine per se is used as an industrial and pharmaceutical buffer, a food sweetener, a cosmetic additive, as a medicinal in the treatment of muscular atrophy and dystrophy, and in biochemical research. It is also consumed in the synthesis of other chemicals and forms salts through the chemical reaction of either the amino or the acid part of the molecule. Salts, which are used as buffers and medicinals, include dihydroxyaluminum glycinate, potassium glycinate, sodium glycinate, theophylline sodium glycinate, and glycine hydrochloride. Before reaching the ultimate consumer, glycine per se or its salts are frequently mixed physically with a medicinal or other chemicals.

Imports are believed to consist essentially of glycine per se which have entered under TSUS 425.04 together with about 15 other amino acids. Imports of glycine salts, glycine pharmaceuticals, and mixtures are believed negligible or nil. Both imported and domestic glycine are offered in several grades and crystal sizes and are directly competitive.

On March 1, 1968, the Department of the Treasury began an investigation of imports of glycine at less than fair value (LTFV) from the Netherlands, West Germany, Japan, and France. Treasury subsequently made negative determinations on imports from the Netherlands (on the merits) and on those from West Germany (as production ceased). Although Treasury found that the Japanese exporters' sales price and purchase price were lower than home market price, it made a negative determination on assurance from the Japanese that they would make no more LTFV sales. Treasury further made a positive determination on imports from France and referred it to the U.S. Tariff Commission, November 17, 1969.

The Tariff Commission, in its investigation, found that imports of glycine increased 140 percent between 1966 and 1967 and included large quantities at LTFV prices which averaged 25 to 30 percent below the domestic product.[1] In February 1970, the Tariff Commission determined that the U.S. industry was being injured by reason of the importation of glycine into the United States from France and other countries.

The finding of dumping by Treasury on March 23, 1970, was limited to France as its determination of dumping in November, 1969 had been limited to France.

U.S. position in world production and trade

Glycine is not a major chemical to any of the countries where it is made. U.S. share of the world production has been declining. Since 1967, U.S. imports have been greater than production. Exports are negligible.

Domestic producers

A medicinal company which is located in Chattanooga, Tenn., and which derives a significant part of its income from glycine, is the only firm reporting production of glycine for 1971. A larger, more diversified company ceased the production of glycine in 1965 and another company ceased in 1966.

Employment

Less than 25 people are directly involved in the production of glycine.

[1] TC Publication 313.

Animal Glue

93D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4922

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 28, 1973

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To provide for the duty-free entry of animal glue valued under 40 cents per pound.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That part 6 of schedule 4 of the Tariff Schedules of the
4 United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) is amended—
5 (1) by striking out "and animal glue" in the item
6 description for items 455.40 and 455.42; and
7 (2) by adding at the end thereof the following new
8 items:

455.48	Animal glue: Valued under 40 cents per pound	Free	Free
455.50	Valued 40 cents or more per pound	2¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	8¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.

."

I—O

1 SEC. 2. The amendments made by the first section of this
2 Act shall apply with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn
3 from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of the
4 enactment of this Act.

ANIMAL GLUE

(H.R. 4922)

Purpose of the bill

H.R. 4922 would establish new TSUS provisions (items 455.48 and 455.50) for animal glue presently classified, together with inedible gelatin, in TSUS items 455.40 and 455.42. New item 455.48 would make such animal glue, valued under 40 cents per pound, free of duty from all sources; but new item 455.50 would not change the present rates of duty on such glue valued 40 cents or more per pound. The present provision covering both animal glue and inedible gelatin was established under the TSUS as the result of an earlier determination that the two materials were substantially the same and were frequently interchangeable in use. Import data for animal glue, as shown in tables 1 and 2, include imports of inedible gelatin as well as animal glue inasmuch as separate import data for each material are not available.

Tariff treatment

Rates of Duty (Jan. 1, 1973):

TSUS item	Articles	Rates of duty 1	Rates of duty 2
	Inedible gelatin and animal glue:		
455.40	Valued under 40 cents per pound.	0.8 cents per pound + 5 percent ad valorem.	2.5 cents per pound + 20 percent ad valorem.
455.42	Valued 40 cents or more per pound.	2 cents per pound + 6 percent ad valorem.	8 cents per pound + 25 percent ad valorem.

Note. Ad valorem equivalents for TSUS item 455.40 based on imports in 1972 (percent): col. 1—9.6; col. 2—34.3.

TABLE 1.—*Animal glue: U.S. production and trade, 1968–72*

[In thousands of pounds]

Year	Production	Imports	Exports [1]	Apparent consumption [2]	Ratio (percent) of imports to— Production	Ratio (percent) of imports to— Consumption
1968	77,976	27,930	(3)	105,906	35.8	26.4
1969	68,485	25,919	(3)	94,404	37.8	27.4
1970	59,720	24,038	(3)	83,758	40.2	28.7
1971	64,361	25,243	(3)	89,604	39.2	28.2
1972 [4]	60,000	42,467	(3)	102,467	[4] 70.8	[4] 41.4

[1] Exports not reported separately.
[2] Production plus imports.
[3] Not available.
[4] Estimated.

Source: Production data supplied by the National Association of Glue Manufacturers; import data supplied by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 2.—*Animal glue: U.S. imports for consumption by principal supplying countries, 1970–72*

Country		1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:				
Quantity	1,000 pounds	23,950	25,188	42,467
Value	1,000 dollars	4,064	4,313	7,401
Unit value	dollars per pound	0.17	0.17	0.17
West Germany:				
Quantity	1,000 pounds	6,543	8,520	8,181
Value	1,000 dollars	1,110	1,426	1,442
Unit value	dollars per pound	0.17	0.17	0.18
Netherlands:				
Quantity	1,000 pounds	3,715	4,172	5,906
Value	1,000 dollars	737	823	1,289
Unit value	dollars per pound	0.20	0.20	0.21
China, Peoples Republic of:[1]				
Quantity	1,000 pounds			6,816
Value	1,000 dollars			873
Unit value	dollars per pound			0.13
Sweden:				
Quantity	1,000 pounds	2,260	2,326	3,798
Value	1,000 dollars	356	370	739
Unit value	dollars per pound	0.16	0.16	0.19

[1] U.S. imports of animal glue under TSUS item 455.40 from the Peoples Republic of China are subject to the column 2 rate of duty (2.5 cents per pound plus 20 percent ad valorem, as of Jan. 1, 1973).

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

Additional Information

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of animal glue increased from 12.5 million pounds in 1962 to 42.5 million pounds in 1972, more than a threefold increase. The imported product is generally of a comparable quality to the domestic product. U.S. consumers have complained of a shortage of animal glue in the domestic market and have sought new sources of imports, particularly from the Communist countries.

Domestic producers

There are four or five primary U.S. producers of animal glue, less than half the number in existence 10 years ago. The decline in U.S. production from about 100 million pounds annually in the early 1960's to less than two-thirds that amount in the early 1970's has been accompanied by numerous plant closings, several of which have occurred in the last few years. Most plants of domestic producers are located in the North Central and Northeastern United States.

Employment

Data on employment are not available.

Dyeing and Tanning Materials

93D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3630

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 5, 1973

Mr. FULTON introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To extend for three years the period during which certain dyeing and tanning materials may be imported free of duty.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That item 907.80 of the appendix to the Tariff Schedules of
4 the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) is amended by striking
5 out "9/30/72" and inserting in lieu thereof "9/30/75".

I

DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS

(H.R. 3630)

Purpose of the bill

H.R. 3630 would extend the period of temporary duty free entry of certain dyeing and tanning extracts by amending item 907.80 of the appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) by striking out "9/30/72" and inserting in lieu thereof "9/30/75"

Item 907.80 suspended, through September 30, 1972, rates of duty for chestnut, divi-divi, and hemlock extracts (item 470.23); canaigre, curupay, eucalyptus, larch, and tara extracts (470.25); myrobalan and sumac extracts (470.55); mangrove, oak, quebracho, and urunday extracts (470.57); and valonia extract (470.65).

Tariff treatment

The current rates of duty applicable to these items are shown below:

TSUS No.	Column 1 rate	Column 2 rate
470.23	Free	15 percent ad valorem.
470.25	6 percent ad valorem	Do.
470.55	2.5 percent ad valorem	Do.
470.57	3.5 percent ad valorem	Do.
470.65	Free	Do.

The column 1 rates of duty on items 470.23 and 470.65 became "Free", effective January 1, 1972, as the result of the fifth stage of reductions proclaimed in Presidential Proclamation 3822 (Kennedy Round), December 16, 1967, 32 F.R. 19002.

Public Law 85–235 (71 Stat. 516) temporarily transferred certain tanning extracts from paragraph 38 of the dutiable list of the Tariff Act of 1930 to the free list of that act. Section 4 of Public Law 85–645 (72 Stat. 602) made special provision for eucalyptus extract in paragraph 1670(b), and Public Law 86–288 (73 Stat. 568) made special provision for hemlock extract in the free-list provision. The free treatment in each of the three public laws had a terminal date of September 28, 1960. Subsequent legislation renewed the suspension of duty for these items through September 30, 1972. These suspensions, which expired on October 1, 1972, had been reflected in item 907.80 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

TABLE 1.—*Certain dyeing and tanning materials: U.S. imports for consumption, 1967–72*

Item Number and description	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
470.2300 Chestnut, divi-divi, and hemlock extracts	26,282	22,330	19,558	19,907	19,665	19,446
470.2500 Canaigre, curupay, eucalyptus, larch, and tara extracts	3,106	6,404	3,943	4,285	5,025	39,08
470.5500 Myrobalan and sumac extracts	1,785	2,328	813	1,194	884	476
470.5740 Quebracho extract	69,365	69,860	54,546	35,644	37,623	41,727
470.5760 Wattle extract	20,473	25,022	15,332	13,170	19,987	26,152
470.5790 Mangrove, oak, and urunday extracts	4,201	3,793	3,462	3,616	2,314	1,274
470.6500 Valonia extract	766	1,150	902	140	73	33
Total	125,978	130,887	98,556	77,956	85,571	93,016
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
470.2300 Chestnut, divi-divi, and hemlock extracts	2,067	1,665	1,594	1,770	1,898	1,893
470.2500 Canaigre, curupay, eucalyptus, larch, and tara extracts	208	450	312	367	446	384
470.5500 Myrobalan and sumac extracts	111	110	73	135	140	65
470.5740 Quebracho extract	5,002	5,204	4,444	3,161	3,943	3,980
470.5760 Wattle extract	1,205	1,398	949	949	1,589	2,273
470.5790 Mangrove, oak, and urunday extracts	338	273	264	286	171	115
470.6500 Valonia extract	42	71	40	10	6	3
Total	8,993	9,171	7,676	6,678	8,193	8,713

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

TABLE 2.—*Chestnut, divi-divi, and hemlock extracts: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal supplying countries, 1970–72*

Country	1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:			
Quantity ... 1,000 pounds	19,907	19,665	19,446
Value ... 1,000 dollars	1,770	1,898	1,893
Unit value ... dollars per pound	.09	.10	.10
France:			
Quantity ... 1,000 pounds	11,069	9,060	8,591
Value ... 1,000 dollars	988	915	854
Unit value ... dollars per pound	.09	.10	.10
Canada:			
Quantity ... 1,000 pounds	6,246	4,902	5,614
Value ... 1,000 dollars	571	446	526
Unit value ... dollars per pound	.09	.09	.09
Italy:			
Quantity ... 1,000 pounds	2,337	5,509	5,121
Value ... 1,000 dollars	188	518	502
Unit value ... dollars per pound	.08	.09	.10

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

TABLE 3.—*Canaigre, curupay, eucalyptus, larch, and tara extracts: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal supplying countries, 1970–72*

Country	1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:			
Quantity ... 1,000 pounds	4,285	5,025	3,908
Value ... 1,000 dollars	367	446	384
Unit value ... dollars per pound	.09	.09	.10
Australia:			
Quantity ... 1,000 pounds	4,218	4,389	3,249
Value ... 1,000 dollars	361	377	317
Unit value ... dollars per pound	.09	.09	.10
France:			
Quantity ... 1,000 pounds	—	176	330
Value ... 1,000 dollars	—	18	34
Unit value ... dollars per pound	—	.10	.10
United Kingdom:			
Quantity ... 1,000 pounds	12	183	123
Value ... 1,000 dollars	2	28	19
Unit value ... dollars per pound	.15	.15	.15

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

TABLE 4.—*Myrobalan and sumac extracts: U.S. imports for consumption by principal supplying countries, 1970–72*

Country	1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:			
Quantity ... 1,000 pounds	1,194	884	476
Value ... 1,000 dollars	135	140	65
Unit value ... dollars per pound	.11	.16	.14
Italy:			
Quantity ... 1,000 pounds	55	33	77
Value ... 1,000 dollars	10	9	24
Unit value ... dollars per pound	.18	.28	.31
Albania:			
Quantity ... 1,000 pounds	146	141	128
Value ... 1,000 dollars	15	23	20
Unit value ... dollars per pound	.10	.16	.16
India:			
Quantity ... 1,000 pounds	112	220	220
Value ... 1,000 dollars	3	10	11
Unit value ... dollars per pound	.03	.05	.05
United Kingdom:			
Quantity ... 1,000 pounds	876	251	34
Value ... 1,000 dollars	106	45	6
Unit value ... dollars per pound	.12	.18	.19

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

TABLE 5.—*Quebracho extract: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal supplying countries, 1970–72*

Country		1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:				
Quantity	1,000 pounds	35,644	37,623	41,727
Value	1,000 dollars	3,161	3,943	3,980
Unit value	dollars per pound	.09	.10	.10
Argentina:				
Quantity	1,000 pounds	28,691	30,666	35,516
Value	1,000 dollars	2,549	3,273	3,403
Unit value	dollars per pound	.09	.11	.10
Paraguay:				
Quantity	1,000 pounds	5,403	4,360	5,735
Value	1,000 dollars	490	406	534
Unit value	dollars per pound	.09	.09	.09
Chile:				
Quantity	1,000 pounds			224
Value	1,000 dollars			20
Unit value	dollars per pound			.09

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

TABLE 6.—*Wattle extract: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal supplying countries, 1970–72*

Country		1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:				
Quantity	1,000 pounds	13,170	19,987	26,152
Value	1,000 dollars	949	1,589	2,273
Unit value	dollars per pound	.07	.08	.09
Republic of South Africa:				
Quantity	1,000 pounds	9,276	15,222	23,170
Value	1,000 dollars	651	1,196	1,975
Unit value	dollars per pound	.07	.08	.09
Brazil:				
Quantity	1,000 pounds	3,068	4,070	2,245
Value	1,000 dollars	227	326	230
Unit value	dollars per pound	.07	.08	.10
Argentina:				
Quantity	1,000 pounds	39	22	386
Value	1,000 dollars	3	2	36
Unit value	dollars per pound	.08	.11	.09

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

TABLE 7.—*Mangrove, oak, and urunday extracts: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal supplying countries, 1970–72*

Country		1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:				
Quantity	1,000 pounds	3,616	2,314	1,274
Value	1,000 dollars	286	171	115
Unit value	dollars per pound	.08	.07	.09
Republic of South Africa:				
Quantity	1,000 pounds	1,373	381	895
Value	1,000 dollars	96	31	73
Unit value	dollars per pound	.07	.08	.08
Mozambique:				
Quantity	1,000 pounds	290	80	103
Value	1,000 dollars	29	10	14
Unit value	dollars per pound	.10	.12	.13
Italy:				
Quantity	1,000 pounds	11	592	99
Value	1,000 dollars	3	27	11
Unit value	dollars per pound	.29	.05	.11

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

TABLE 8.—*Valonia extract: U.S. imports for consumption by principal supplying countries, 1970–72*

Country	1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:			
Quantity.....1,000 pounds..	140	73	33
Value.....1,000 dollars..	10	6	3
Unit value.....dollars per pound..	.08	.08	.09
Turkey:			
Quantity.....1,000 pounds..	140	73	33
Value.....1,000 dollars..	10	6	3
Unit value.....dollars per pound..	.08	.08	.09

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

Additional Information

The public laws described in the tariff treatment section were enacted because of the decline in domestic availability of these materials and this decline has continued. The imported materials are needed by the leather tanning industry as well as by the oil-well drilling industry. There has been no U.S. production for sale of the articles formerly covered by item 907.80 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States for many years.

Crude Barium Sulfate

93D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2418

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 18, 1973

Mr. RUNNELS introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To suspend for a two-year period the duty on crude barium sulphate.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That subpart B of part 1 of the appendix to the Tariff Sched-
4 ules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) is amended by
5 adding immediately after item 907.80 the following new
6 item:

"	907.90	Crude barium sulfate (provided for in item 472.10, pt. 9B, schedule 4).	Free	Free	On or before June 30, 1974 ".

7 SEC. 2. The amendment made by the first section of this
8 Act shall apply with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn
9 from warehouse, for consumption on or after July 1, 1972.

I

95-550 O—73——11

CRUDE BARIUM SULFATE

(H.R. 2418)

Purpose of the bill

H.R. 2418 would amend the appendix of the TSUS by adding a new provision (item 907.90) to suspend the duty on crude barium sulfate provided for in item 472.10 of the TSUS, during the period July 1, 1972 through June 30, 1974.

Tariff treatment

TSUS number: 472.10.

Rate of duty:

Jan. 1, 1973: $1.27 per long ton.

Average ad valorem equivalent (percent): 12.5.

TABLE 1.—*Crude barium sulfate (barite): U.S. production,[1] imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1967–72*

Year	Production [1]	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
	Quantity (1,000 short tons)			
1967	962	532	1,494	36
1968	927	663	1,590	42
1969	1,077	614	1,691	36
1970	854	706	1,560	45
1971	825	484	1,309	37
1972	[2] 900	624	1,524	41
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
1967	11,604	4,655	16,259	(3)
1968	[4] 13,706	5,666	19,372	(3)
1969	15,753	5,549	21,302	(3)
1970	12,800	6,314	19,114	(3)
1971	13,491	4,468	17,957	(3)
1972	(5)	5,647	(5)	(5)

[1] Production measured by amount sold or used by producers.
[2] Estimate.
[3] Not meaningful.
[4] Beginning with 1968, valuation was compiled on revised basis, not comparable with previous years.
[5] Data not available.

NOTE.—Prior to 1970, exports not separately reported. Beginning in 1970, exports of "natural barium sulfate and carbonate" are published separately. This class is believed to be all ground barium sulfate; exports of crude (unground) are believed to be nil.

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

TABLE 2.—*Crude barium sulfate (barite): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1967–72*

Source	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Quantity (1,000 short tons)					
Peru	71	94	98	170	111	166
Mexico	133	131	121	132	99	125
Ireland	58	144	111	203	107	138
Canada	134	104	107	88	71	18
Greece	37	75	54	56	50	60
Italy	8	22	59	29	23	----------
Morocco	49	56	41	28	24	37
Turkey	25	12	11	----------	----------	----------
All other	17	25	12	----------	----------	13
Total	532	663	614	706	484	557
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Peru	729	937	966	1,630	1,087	1,018
Mexico	1,055	839	949	1,108	888	1,456
Ireland	437	1,094	836	1,540	810	1,516
Canada	1,141	911	913	748	601	228
Greece	306	622	533	573	491	807
Italy	99	275	697	416	319	----------
Morocco	497	587	441	319	273	500
Turkey	227	105	102	----------	----------	----------
All other	164	296	112	----------	----------	123
Total	4,655	5,666	5,549	6,314	4,468	5,643

NOTE.—Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

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

Additional Information

U.S. imports

Imported crude barium sulfate has been principally drilling-mud grade and has entered the United States for the most part through Louisiana and Texas customs districts for use in the oil and gas fields of those states. Imports averaged 605,000 short tons annually during the 5-year period 1968–72.

U.S. position in world production and trade

The United States is the largest producing country of crude barium sulfate in the world accounting for 825,000 short tons out of a world total of 4.15 million short tons, or almost 20 percent of world output, in 1971. Among the other important producing countries are West Germany, the U.S.S.R., Mexico, and Italy. U.S. exports of crude barium sulfate are not separately classified and are believed to be nil or negligible. Exports of natural barium sulfate and carbonate, mostly ground barium sulfate, amounted to 52,000 short tons, valued at $1.9 million, in 1972 and went principally to Canada and Singapore.

U.S. production and producers

Production of crude barium sulfate in the United States during the period 1968–72 has ranged from a high of 1.1 million short tons in 1969 to 825,000 short tons in 1971. Production in 1972 is estimated at 900,000 short tons.

Approximately 35 mines in seven states produced crude barium sulfate in 1971. Missouri was the largest producing state, supplying 28 percent of the national total in 1971. Other important producing states are Nevada, Alaska, Arkansas, and Georgia.

The principal use of barium sulfate is as a constituent of oilwell drilling muds (about 80 percent) because of its high density (approximately 4.5 times that of water). Other uses include the manufacture of barium chemicals (about 10 percent) and as a filler or extender in paint, inks, and rubber.

Employment

The mining and beneficiation of crude barium sulfate to a marketable product is estimated to require between 1,000 and 1,200 persons in recent years.

Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products

93D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 428

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 3, 1973

Mr. CONTE (for himself, Ms. ABZUG, Mr. BADILLO, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. BOLAND, Mr. BRASCO, Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts, Mr. CAREY of New York, Mrs. CHISHOLM, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. COTTER, Mr. DONOHUE, Mr. DULSKI, Mr. FISH, Mr. WILLIAM D. FORD, Mr. FRASER, Mr. GIBBONS, and Mrs. GRASSO) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To terminate the oil import control program.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19
4 U.S.C. 1862) is amended by adding at the end thereof
5 the following new subsection:
6 "(e) On or after June 30, 1973, no import quota or
7 other nontariff trade restriction shall be imposed by or
8 pursuant to law with respect to the importation into the
9 United States of petroleum and petroleum products."

CRUDE PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS (H.R. 428)[1]

Purpose of the bill

H.R. 428 would amend section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act to terminate the Mandatory Oil Import Program established by Presidential Proclamation 3279 of March 10, 1959, as modified.

Comments

On March 10, 1959, after a sharp increase in imports under the Voluntary Oil Import Program,[2] Presidential Proclamation No. 3279 placed imports of crude petroleum, and so-called unfinished and finished petroleum products under a quota and license system. The statutory foundation for the Presidential action started with Section 2 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1954 which prohibited any decrease in duty on any article if such reduction would threaten domestic production needed for national defense. Section 2 of the 1954 Act was amended by section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955 by adding subsection (b) which authorized the President to adjust imports of an article being imported in such quantities as to threaten to impair the national security. Section 2 of the 1954 Act was further amended by section 8 of the 1958 Extension Act. As so amended, the statutory provisions were incorporated without substantial change into section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

The stated purpose of the Mandatory Oil Import Program (MOIP) is to protect the national security by restricting imports from foreign sources, thus insuring a stable, healthy industry in the United States capable of exploring for and developing new hemisphere reserves to replace those being depleted.

At the time of the initiation of the MOIP the United States was self-sufficient in crude oil production. As time passed, the original Proclamation was amended by 12 new Presidential Proclamations. The Cabinet Task Force on Oil Import Controls on February 2, 1970, recommended going from a quota to a tariff system to control oil imports; however, this recommendation was not implemented.

Since the Task Force Report was issued, 12 additional Proclamations have been made, the most recent being Presidential Proclamation 4210 of April 18, 1973. This latter proclamation recognized the new situation in which the United States no longer produces enough crude petroleum to satisfy its need and made sweeping changes in the MOIP. It suspended tariffs on imports of crude petroleum and petroleum products (Schedule 4, Part 10), effective May 1, 1973, through 1980. The proclamation also provides for a gradual transition from the current quota method of adjusting imports to a fee system. It provides for this transition by stepwise increases in the fees and decreases in the quantity of imports not subject to the fees. The stated goal of the proclamation is to make the United States self-sufficient in crude petroleum production and refining capacity for the long term, while providing immediate import relief for the short term.

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[1] There are at least 31 other current bills and House resolutions which change in some way the controls on the imports of crude petroleum and petroleum products, as follows:

(1) Terminate oil import controls: H.R. 429, 430, 2554, 2626, 2732, 2818, 2819, 3303, 3840, 4193, 4203, 4653, 4695, 4854, 4984, 4996

(2) Eliminate duty and amend controls: H.R. 2311, 2321, 2674, 3627, 4943.

(3) Suspend quotas on certain products: H.J. Res. 200, 201, 216, 235, 256, 265, 353, 401, 422.

In addition, H.R. 3957 would amend the TEA of 1962 in order to make unlawful the sale, transfer of interest in, or exchange of allocations of imported crude petroleum or petroleum products.

[2] A Voluntary Oil Import Program (VOIP) was put into effect on July 1, 1957. Under the VOIP, established importers were requested to cut back imports of crude petroleum to a level 10 percent below their average annual imports in 1954–56. Small importers and newcomers were treated differently. Late in 1958, it became evident that the VOIP was not accomplishing its purpose. Also, since finshed petroleum products were not covered by the Program, imports thereof rose sharply.

Item	Statistical suffix	Articles	Units of quantity	Rates of duty [1] 1	Rates of duty [1] 2
		PART 10.—PETROLEUM, NATURAL GAS, AND PRODUCTS DERIVED THEREFROM [1]			
		Part 10 headnotes:			
		1. Any product described in this part and also in part 1 of this schedule is classifiable in said part 1, except fuel oils, motor fuel, and lubricating oils and greases, containing by weight not over 25 percent of any product described in said part 1. This part does not cover—			
		(i) paraffin and other petroleum waxes (see part 13B of this schedule), or			
		(ii) petroleum asphalts (see part 1J of schedule 5).			
		2. For the purposes of this part—			
		(a) *"Reconstituted crude petroleum"* (items 475.05 and 475.10) is a product which is essentially the equivalent of crude petroleum and which is made by adding fuel oil, naphtha, or other petroleum fractions to crude or topped crude petroleum; and			
		(b) *"Motor fuel"* (item 475.25) is any product derived primarily from petroleum, shale, or natural gas, whether or not containing additives, which is chiefly used as a fuel in internal-combustion or other engines.			
		3. For the purposes of items 475.65 and 475.70 of this part—			
		(a) a product is considered to be *in liquid form* if—			
		(i) the penetration is more than 350 units (35 millimeters) when tested by the procedure and equipment specified in American Society of Testing Materials (ASTM) Designation: D-5 with the use of a 50-gram load for 1 second at 77°F., or when tested by a procedure which provides equivalent results, and			
		(ii) such product is not in an essentially gaseous state at a temperature of 60°F. and at a pressure of 14.65 pounds per square inch (absolute), regardless of the condition of the product at the time of importation; and			
		(b) in determining the relative weights of components of the mixtures provided for in items 475.65 and 475.70, naphtha and other petroleum derivatives which may be present in such mixtures as solvents shall be disregarded.			

		Part 10 statistical headnote: *1. For the purposes of this part the term barrel (Bbl.) means a barrel of 42 gallons.*			
		Crude petroleum (including reconstituted crude petroleum); topped crude petroleum; crude shale oil; and distillate and residual fuel oils (including blended fuel oils) derived from petroleum, shale, or both, with or without additives:			
475.05		Testing under 25 degrees A.P.I.		0.125 cents per gallon	0.5 cents per gallon.
	10	*Crude petroleum (including reconstituted crude petroleum) and crude shale oil.*	Barrel		
		Other:			
		Having a Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100° F. of less than 145 seconds:			
	20	*Certified by importer to be further refined*	do		
	30	*Other*	do		
		Having a Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100° F. of 145 seconds or more:			
	40	*Certified by importer to be further refined*	do		
	50	*Other*	do		
475.10		Testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more		0.25 cents per gallon	Do.
	10	*Crude petroleum (including reconstituted crude petroleum) and crude shale oil.*	do		
		Other:			
		Having a Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100° F. of less than 145 seconds:			
	20	*Certified by importer to be further refined*	do		
	30	*Other*	do		
		Having a Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100° F. of 145 seconds or more:			
	40	*Certified by importer to be further refined*	do		
	50	*Other*	do		
475.15		Natural gas, methane, ethane, propane, butane, and mixtures thereof		Free	Free.
		Liquified petroleum gases (propane, butane, and mixtures thereof):			
	10	*Propane*	do		
	30	*Other*	do		
	40	*Natural gas, ethane, methane, and mixtures thereof*	MCF		
	60	*Other*	X		
475.25		Motor fuel		1.25 cents per gallon	2.5 cents per gallon.
	20	*Gasoline*	Barrel		
	40	*Jet fuel*	do		
	60	*Other*	do		
475.30	00	Kerosene derived from petroleum, shale oil, or both (except motor fuel)	do	0.25 cents per gallon	0.5 cents per gallon.
475.35		Naphthas derived from petroleum, shale oil, natural gas, or combinations thereof (except motor fuel)		do	Do.
	20	*Certified by importer to be further refined*	do		
	40	*Other*	do		
475.40	00	Mineral oil of medicinal grade derived from petroleum, shale oil, or both	Gallon	0.2 cents per gallon	Do.
		Lubricating oils and greases, derived from petroleum, shale oil, or both, with or without additives:			
475.45	00	Oils	Barrel	2 cents per gallon	4 cents per gallon.

Footnote at end of table.

Tariff Treatment—Continued

Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1972)—Continued

SCHEDULE 4.—CHEMICALS AND RELATED PRODUCTS—Continued

Item	Statistical suffix	Articles	Units of quantity	Rates of duty [1] 1	Rates of duty [1] 2
		PART 10.—PETROLEUM, NATURAL GAS, AND PRODUCTS DERIVED THEREFROM—Continued			
		Greases:			
475.55	00	Containing not over 10 percent by weight of salts of fatty acids of animal (including marine animal) or vegetable origin	Pound	10 percent ad valorem	20 percent ad valorem.
475.60	00	Other	do	1 cent per pound plus 10 percent ad valorem.	2 cents per pound plus 20 percent ad valorem.
		Mixtures of hydrocarbons not specially provided for, derived wholly from petroleum, shale oil, natural gas, or combinations thereof, which contain by weight not over 50 percent of any single hydrocarbon compound:			
475.65		In liquid form		0.25 cents per gallon	0.5 cents per gallon.
	20	*Certified by importer to be further refined*	Barrel		
	40	*Other*	do		
475.70	00	In other than liquid form	Pound	Free	Free.

[1] Presidential Proclamation 4210 of April 18, 1973, suspended, effective May 1, 1973, all import duties imposed under the provisions in Part 10, Schedule 4, of the TSUS.

TABLE 1.—*All oils: U.S. production, U.S. foreign trade, and world consumption, 1962–72*

[Thousand 42-gallon barrels]

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
United States:											
Production of crude petroleum	2, 676, 189	2, 752, 723	2, 805, 125	2, 848, 514	3, 027, 763	3, 215, 742	3, 329, 042	3, 371, 751	3, 517, 450	3, 453, 914	3, 459, 052
Production of natural gas liquids	372, 075	400, 886	422, 471	441, 556	468, 635	541, 456	550, 311	580, 241	605, 916	617, 815	632, 879
Total, production of crude and nagural gas liquids	3, 048, 894	3, 153, 609	3, 227, 596	3, 290, 700	3, 496, 398	3, 730, 198	3, 879, 353	3, 951, 992	4, 123, 366	4, 071, 729	4, 091, 931
Imports of crude petroleum	411, 039	412, 660	438, 643	452, 040	447, 120	411, 649	472, 323	514, 114	483, 293	613, 417	811, 135
Imports of residual fuel oil	264, 314	272, 753	295, 771	345, 187	376, 795	395, 939	409, 928	461, 611	557, 845	577, 700	637, 401
Imports of refined products except residual fuel oil	84, 440	89, 300	92, 322	103, 545	115, 247	118, 403	157, 118	179, 826	206, 254	239, 504	286, 720
Total, imports	759, 793	774, 713	826, 736	900, 772	939, 162	925, 991	1, 039, 369	1, 155, 551	1, 247, 392	1, 430, 621	1, 735, 256
Exports of crude petroleum	1, 790	1, 698	1, 363	1, 097	1, 477	26, 541	1, 802	1, 436	4, 991	503	187
Exports of refined products	59, 600	74, 216	72, 516	67, 191	70, 923	85, 519	82, 742	83, 449	89, 457	81, 342	81, 281
Total, exports	61, 390	75, 914	73, 879	68, 288	72, 400	112, 360	84, 544	84, 885	94, 458	81, 845	81, 468
Apparent consumption of refined products (domestic demand)[1]	3, 735, 593	3, 851, 225	3, 958, 503	4, 125, 458	4, 325, 069	4, 481, 210	4, 901, 789	5, 159, 930	5, 364, 473	5, 552, 560	5, 985, 613
World consumption (domestic demand)[1]											
United States	3, 735, 593	3, 851, 225	3, 958, 503	4, 125, 458	4, 325, 069	4, 481, 210	4, 901, 789	5, 159, 930	5, 364, 743	5, 554, 909	(2)
Canada and Mexico	444, 277	468, 413	507, 718	541, 166	572, 605	597, 718	643, 504	682, 684	726, 044	747, 981	(2)
Other Western Hemisphere	575, 533	601, 936	614, 931	642, 397	691, 039	715, 556	741, 739	778, 111	794, 720	858, 687	(2)
Western Europe	1, 871, 923	2, 132, 778	2, 430, 659	2, 746, 529	2, 991, 959	3, 262, 152	3, 651, 297	4, 153, 039	4, 512, 974	4, 712, 579	(2)
Middle East	241, 572	260, 832	271, 580	285, 132	308, 257	314, 333	340, 916	361, 581	391, 311	459, 608	(2)
Africa	167, 328	176, 030	205, 348	214, 328	213, 109	221, 791	258, 986	246, 304	257, 191	287, 681	(2)
Asiatic area (including Oceania)	720, 809	854, 674	994, 368	1, 114, 940	1, 260, 151	1, 451, 858	1, 570, 949	1, 987, 104	2, 260, 375	2, 451, 431	(2)
Total (excluding Sino-Soviet area)	7, 757, 035	8, 345, 888	8, 983, 107	9, 669, 950	10, 362, 189	11, 044, 618	12, 109, 180	13, 368, 753	14, 307, 088	15, 072, 876	(2)
Sino-Soviet (excluding Cuba)	1, 294, 308	1, 413, 898	1, 559, 424	1, 647, 203	1, 765, 111	1, 927, 179	2, 087, 664	2, 228, 375	2, 373, 670	2, 622, 268	(2)
World total	9, 051, 343	9, 759, 786	10, 542, 531	11, 317, 153	12, 127, 300	12, 971, 797	14, 196, 844	15, 597, 128	16, 680, 758	17, 695, 144	(2)

[1] Including Bunkers.
[2] Data not available.

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

Note.—Imports and exports of refined products include finished gasoline, jet fuel, liquified gases, kerosine, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil (shown separately for imports), petrochemical feedstocks (except liquified gases), special naphthas, lubricants, petroleum wax, petroleum coke, asphalt, and unfinished oils.

TABLE 1a.—*Crude petroleum: U.S. production, U.S. foreign trade and world production 1962–72*

[Thousand 42-gallon barrels]

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
U.S. production (including lease condensate)	2,676,189	2,752,723	2,805,125	2,848,514	3,027,763	3,215,742	3,329,042	3,371,751	3,517,450	3,453,914	3,459,052
World production	8,881,858	9,534,556	10,327,882	11,062,515	12,021,786	12,914,340	14,146,318	15,222,511	16,718,708	17,673,236	(1)
Ratio in percent U.S. production/world production	30	29	27	26	25	25	24	22	21	20	(1)
U.S. exports	1,790	1,693	1,363	1,097	1,477	26,541	1,802	1,436	4,991	503	187
U.S. imports	411,039	412,660	438,643	452,040	447,120	411,649	472,323	514,114	483,293	613,417	811,135
Domestic consumption of crude (domestic demand)	3,078,091	3,178,335	3,231,406	3,309,225	3,455,304	3,590,271	3,783,478	3,888,823	3,976,891	4,098,370	[2] 4,897,928
Ratio in percent imports/consumption	13	13	14	14	13	11	12	13	12	15	[2] 17
U.S. imports by source:											
Canada and Mexico	88,796	94,051	105,184	110,314	126,712	150,409	169,418	203,298	245,258	263,294	(1)
Other Western Hemisphere	178,884	184,882	183,828	173,063	163,088	150,593	146,559	134,549	106,108	114,808	(1)
Eastern Hemisphere	143,359	133,727	149,631	168,663	157,320	110,647	156,346	176,267	131,927	235,315	(1)
Total	411,039	412,660	438,643	452,040	447,120	411,649	472,323	514,114	483,293	613,417	811,135
World production by major producing countries:											
North and South America:											
Canada	244,136	257,662	275,364	296,997	320,467	351,292	435,906	410,814	461,177	495,743	(1)
Mexico	111,830	114,867	115,576	117,959	121,149	133,042	142,257	168,379	177,599	177,274	(1)
United States	2,676,189	2,752,723	2,786,822	2,848,514	3,027,763	3,215,742	3,329,042	3,371,751	3,517,450	3,453,914	(1)
Venezuela	1,167,916	1,185,511	1,241,782	1,267,602	1,230,463	1,292,876	1,319,340	1,311,832	1,353,420	1,295,406	(1)
Other North and South America	270,746	282,708	287,071	296,375	318,703	357,808	373,457	385,036	384,351	394,733	(1)
Total	4,470,817	4,593,471	4,706,615	4,827,447	5,018,545	5,350,760	5,600,002	5,647,813	5,894,815	5,817,070	(1)
Western Europe, total	122,104	130,085	142,517	146,199	143,921	142,864	141,073	139,369	136,626	130,969	(1)
Middle East:											
Iran	481,939	538,121	618,731	668,215	771,234	947,706	1,039,367	1,231,826	1,397,460	1,661,901	(1)
Iraq	366,832	423,140	461,961	482,461	505,428	448,239	542,705	555,241	568,547	624,312	(1)
Kuwait	669,284	705,471	774,815	791,903	830,537	836,719	886,125	940,041	988,110	1,067,795	(1)
Saudi Arabia	555,056	594,592	628,095	739,078	873,349	948,110	1,035,773	1,092,322	1,295,335	1,641,615	(1)
Other Middle East	184,840	225,024	304,597	372,284	427,813	486,619	625,074	723,564	844,928	983,184	(1)
Total	2,257,951	2,486,348	2,786,199	3,053,941	3,408,361	3,667,393	4,135,044	4,542,994	5,094,380	5,978,807	(1)
All other non-Sino Soviet countries	511,412	655,921	852,388	1,057,447	1,285,895	1,425,859	1,799,349	2,253,435	2,718,049	----------	----------
Total, world (excluding Sino-Soviet area)	7,362,284	7,865,825	8,487,719	9,085,034	9,856,722	10,586,778	11,675,468	12,583,611	13,843,870	14,575,512	..
Sino-Soviet area (excluding Cuba)	1,519,574	1,672,521	1,821,925	1,977,481	2,165,064	2,327,562	2,470,850	2,638,900	2,874,838	3,097,725	(1)
Total	8,881,858	9,538,346	10,309,644	11,062,515	12,021,786	12,914,340	14,146,318	15,222,511	16,718,708	17,673,237	(1)

[1] Data not available.
[2] Estimated.

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

TABLE 1b.—*Residual fuel oil: U.S. production, U.S. foreign trade, and domestic consumption, 1962–72*

[Thousand 42-gallon barrels]

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Residual fuel oil:											
U.S. production (including crude used as residual)	299, 476	279, 215	270, 535	272, 517	267, 514	279, 627	280, 086	270, 240	261, 827	279, 249	(1)
World production (excluding Sino-Soviet area)	(1)	2, 190, 720	2, 350, 149	2, 613, 546	2, 830, 952	3, 040, 009	3, 326, 712	3, 592, 528	4, 096, 428	4, 251, 085	(1)
Ratio in percent U.S. production/world production	(1)	13	12	10	9	9	8	7	6	7	(1)
U.S. exports	12, 850	15, 281	18, 870	14, 882	12, 895	21, 940	20, 013	16, 891	19, 785	13, 217	(1)
U.S. imports	264, 314	272, 753	295, 771	345, 187	376, 795	395, 939	409, 928	461, 611	557, 845	577, 700	(1)
Domestic consumption (domestic demand)	545, 813	538, 924	554, 581	587, 011	626, 430	651, 885	668, 239	721, 924	804, 288	838, 045	(1)
Ratio in percent imports/consumption	48	51	53	59	60	61	61	64	69	69	(1)
U.S. imports by source:											
Canada and Mexico	9, 167	8, 508	8, 510	7, 803	7, 947	8, 278	7, 676	8, 287	14, 147	13, 929	(1)
Other Western Hemisphere	252, 794	260, 907	283, 543	333, 442	353, 114	362, 779	366, 069	391, 706	482, 141	510, 467	(1)
Europe	223	397	129	681	10, 496	17, 653	42, 493	55, 158	58, 251	43, 445	(1)
Middle East	1, 995	2, 941	3, 587	3, 259	5, 233	5, 421	4, 431	4, 872	1, 554	4, 226	(1)
All other	135	----------	2	2	5	1, 808	892	1, 588	1, 752	5, 633	(1)
Total	264, 314	272, 753	295, 771	345, 187	376, 795	395, 939	421, 561	461, 611	557, 845	577, 700	(1)

[1] Data not available.

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

Additional Information

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of crude petroleum and petroleum products went from 760 million barrels, or 20 percent of consumption in 1962 to 1,735 million barrels, or 29 percent of consumption in 1972 with crude petroleum imports going from 4.1 million barrels, or 54 percent of total imports to 811 million barrels, or 47 percent of total imports in 1972. Thus, over this period, U.S. imports of petroleum products increased faster than those of crude petroleum, going from 349 million barrels to 924 million barrels.

Residual fuel oil is the largest petroleum product imported. In 1962 imports accounted for 48 percent of consumption, while in 1972 they were 69 percent of consumption. Virtual decontrol in April 1966 of residual fuel oil imports into the east coast were responsible for the increase. Another important product imported is jet fuel imported in bond for use in aircraft in international travel.

The east coast receives most of the crude petroleum and petroleum products imported. In 1971 the Western Hemisphere (principally Canada and Venezuela) supplied about half the east coast imports of crude petroleum, with the Middle East and Africa about equally dividing the remainder. As the Eastern Hemisphere has the greatest available reserves they offer the greatest potential source of imports in the immediate future.

U.S. position in world production and trade

The United States produced 24 percent of the crude petroleum and consumed 37 percent of the petroleum products in the Free World in 1971. The United States is a net importer of both crude petroleum and petroleum products. The greatest source of crude petroleum is the Middle East which contains almost 70 percent of the Free World reserves or almost 60 percent of world reserves and accounts for 41 percent of the Free World production but only 3 percent of the consumption of petroleum products. The leading producers of crude petroleum in the Middle East are Saudi Arabia with 12 percent of the Free World total in 1971 and Iran with 11 percent.

Domestic producers

There are more than 9,000 companies producing crude petroleum in the United States. While most of these are small, independent producers, the 20 largest integrated petroleum companies, ranked by assets, account for over 70 percent of total U.S. crude production. Most of the largest companies are involved in overseas operations alone or in joint ventures, with operations in marketing, refining, or exploration and development.

The six leading crude petroleum producing states in 1971 were, in order of ranking, Texas, Louisiana, California, Oklahoma, Wyoming, and New Mexico. These states accounted for over 85 percent of U.S. crude petroleum production; Texas alone accounted for 35 percent.

There are around 130 companies in the U.S. petroleum refining industry, which converts crude petroleum into petroleum products such as gasoline. Multiple refinery operations are common with the larger companies having an average of over six refineries each. Refineries are located in 38 states but are concentrated in certain areas, notably along the Mississippi-Louisiana-Texas gulf coast, near Los Angeles and San Francisco, in the Pacific Northwest, near Chicago, near Philadelphia, and in New Jersey, Ohio, and Oklahoma.

Employment

In 1967 total U.S. employment in the petroleum industry, including exploration, production, refining, manufacturing, transportation (including pipelines), wholesale sales, and retail sales, was around 1.2 million with an annual payroll of around $6.5 billion. The employment level has been rather steady with a decline in employment in exploration and production due to increased automation and technological developments being offset by growth in employment in other sectors, particularly retail sales.

Liquefied Natural Gas

93D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 5755

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 15, 1973

Mr. WOLFF (for himself, Mr. HELSTOSKI, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. MOSS, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. HARRINGTON, Mr. RODINO, and Mr. MOAKLEY) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To suspend the importation of liquified natural gas and the construction of new storage facilities for such gas until such time as a thorough evaluation of the hazards associated with the marine transportation and the delivery and storage of such gas is made and other actions are taken to prevent or minimize such hazards.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, after the
4 date of the enactment of this Act no liquified natural gas
5 (except such gas as may be in transit on such date for im-
6 portation) may be imported into the customs territory of
7 the United States and no new construction of storage facili-

1 ties for liquified natural gas may be commenced within the
2 United States until—
3 (1) the Commandant of the Coast Guard, in
4 conjunction with other appropriate Federal agencies,
5 submits to Congress—
6 (A) a comprehensive evaluation of all fore-
7 seeable hazards associated with the marine trans-
8 portation and the delivery and storage of liquified
9 natural gas, and
10 (B) a comprehensive plan (which may include
11 suggested legislation) for preventing or minimizing
12 the hazards indicated in such evaluation;
13 (2) the Commandant of the Coast Guard, under
14 existing authority of law, by regulation prescribes such
15 safety standards as may be required to prevent or min-
16 imize any of the hazards indicated in such evaluation;
17 and
18 (3) the Congress, after reviewing such evaluation,
19 plan, and regulations authorizes by law the resumption
20 of importation of liquified natural gas and the construc-
21 tion of new storage facilities for such gas.

LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS

(H.R. 5755) [1]

Purpose of the bill

H.R. 5755 would prohibit the importation of liquefied natural gas and the construction of new storage facilities for liquefied natural gas until a comprehensive evaluation of the hazards associated with the marine transportation, delivery, and storage of liquefied natural gas is made. Following this evaluation, a comprehensive plan for preventing or minimizing the potential hazards would be submitted to Congress, safety standards prescribed, and only then, following Congressional authorization, would imports be allowed.

Tariff treatment

TSUS number: 475.15 (Pt.)
Rate of duty:
Jan. 1, 1973: Free.

Liquefied natural gas: U.S. imports and exports, 1969-72

	Quantity (millions of cubic feet)	Value (thousands of dollars)	Unit value (per thousand cubic feet)
	Imports [1]		
1969			
1970	1,595	2,042	$1.28
1971	2,934	2,406	.82
1972	2,472	1,607	.65
	Exports [2]		
1969	2,982	1,534	.51
1970	42,732	22,349	.52
1971	50,231	26,190	.52
1972	46,733	25,627	.55

[1] Consist entirely of imports from Algeria.
[2] Consist entirely of exports to Japan.

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

Additional Information

Liquefied natural gas (LNG) is natural gas that has been liquefied by reducing its temperature. Methane, the principal constituent, liquefies at −260° F. at atmospheric pressure. Not only is the liquid easier to handle and transport but the reduction in volume is significant as 600 cubic feet of natural gas is reduced to 1 cubic foot of liquid.

LNG is becoming increasingly important as U.S. consumption of natural gas is increasing faster than U.S. production (and pipeline imports from Canada and Mexico) can satisfy. North Africa and the Middle East have significant reserves of natural gas, but much of the natural gas now produced there is vented and flared (burned) because of the lack of markets. To conserve this natural resource, the natural gas would be liquefied to facilitate handling and imported into the United States to supply the increasing demand. Because of the processing and transportation involved, LNG is more costly than ordinary natural gas.

At present the FPC has established rules setting an order of priority for curtailment of supplies to users of natural gas by jurisdictional pipeline companies when shortages occur.

The President's Energy Message of April 18, 1973, proposed that gas from new wells, gas mainly dedicated to interstate markets, and the continuing production of natural gas from expired contracts should no longer be subject to price regulation at the wellhead. The expectation is that such action would stimulate exploration for and production of natural gas in the United States. H.R. 480, 2553, 2866, 3299, and 3685, 93d Congress, are designed to increase U.S. natural gas production by deregulation of part or all of the natural gas industry.

[1] H.R. 4430 is similar.

Natural gas in its liquid state is generally super cooled and tightly contained. If it were to escape accidentally, under normal atmospheric conditions it would vaporize rapidly and expansively and the extreme flammability of the vapors could be very dangerous.

The U.S. Coast Guard reviews the design of every proposed LNG ship. Currently the Coast Guard uses the same rules for LNG tankers as it does for other vessels carrying flammable liquids. Current rules prohibit LNG ships from venting natural gas in port. The Coast Guard is now working with the United Nations on specific LNG regulations for all world ports.

Spills during loading and unloading are still under study. Tests conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Mines for the Coast Guard indicated that LNG spilled on the water does not quickly warm up, become gaseous and blow away. It is possible that a spill would produce large clouds of flammable vapors which tend to hang at water level. These vapor clouds, if ignited, might explode or conduct the fire back to the source.

LNG "rollover" is also under study; it occurs when LNG is added to a storage tank partially filled with LNG of a different composition and manifests itself with a large, unexpected and sudden release of vapor. No observed damage has occurred because of rollover, but the magnitude and rate of vapor release are great enough to cause concern. Recommendations have been made to prevent rollover.

U.S. production and consumption

Data on U.S. production and consumption of LNG as such are not available. However, LNG accounts for only a small part of U.S. production and consumption of all natural gas, which, in 1972, amounted to 22,891 and 24,109 billion cubic feet, respectively, according to official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of LNG began in 1970 with shipments from Algeria. These initial movements were small and intended for use at times of extraordinary demand. However, within the immediate future it is expected that large volumes of LNG will be imported as base load supply and will be needed to satisfy everday (as opposed to extraordinary) demand. By 1990 the FPC estimates LNG imports at almost a quarter of U.S. production of natural gas.

U.S. position in world production and trade

Through 1972 the United States has been a net exporter of LNG, with exports from Alaska to Japan being 20 times larger in 1972 than imports from Algeria. Overall, however, the United States is a net importer of natural gas with Canada supplying by pipeline and in gaseous form over 90 percent of the total. In the immediate future the United States is also expected to be a net importer of LNG as soon as some of the large projects designed to use LNG for base load supplies are implemented.

The United States is the world's largest natural gas producer with production of over 22 billion cubic feet in 1971, or about triple that of the U.S.S.R. the second largest producer. However, the U.S. ratio of reserves to production (R/P) at around 13 is much lower than that of the U.S.S.R. which is over 55. The Middle East and Africa with R/P ratios of 122 and 134, respectively, in 1970 are obviously in the best position to expand production; and, indeed, it is primarily in these areas that the new LNG plants are to be sited for exports not only to the United States but to Western Europe and Japan as well.

Domestic producers

The principal U.S. producers of natural gas are the large integrated oil companies. Of the marketed production, about two-thirds is dedicated to interstate pipelines and the balance to intrastate uses.

LNG is made in Alaska by a joint venture of two large integrated oil companies for shipment to Japan. In the contiguous 48 states, LNG is made by natural gas distribution companies, rather than by natural gas primary producers, for storage and use at times of peak demand.

Employment

The number of employees in the natural gas utility and pipeline companies totals around 210,000 with an annual payroll of $2 million. In addition, there are employees in petroleum, exploration and drilling companies involved with natural gas.

While it is difficult to single out actual LNG industry employment because it is currently small and intricately involved in the natural gas industry, probably at least one out of 10 persons employed in the industry is concerned with LNG. In addition, a large number of shipyard workers may be employed in the production of LNG tankers.

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Mica Films

93D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1244

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 3, 1973

Mr. TIERNAN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To suspend for a three-year period the duty on fair stained and better india ruby mica films first or second quality.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) is amended by inserting immediately after item 907.80 the following new item:

"	909.20	Mica, not over 0.006 inch in thickness (provided for in item 516.71, part 1D, schedule 5).....	Free	45% ad val.	The 3-year period beginning on the day of the enactment of this item "

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1 SEC. 2. The amendment made by the first section of
2 this Act shall apply with respect to articles entered, or with-
3 drawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date
4 of the enactment of this Act.

MICA FILMS

(H.R. 1244) [1]

Purpose of the bill

H.R. 1244 would amend the appendix to the TSUS by adding a provision (item 909.20) to suspend for a three-year period the duty on certain cut mica, not over 0.006 inch in thickness, provided for in item 516.71 of the TSUS.

Tariff treatment

TSUS number: 516.71–Mica, cut or stamped to dimensions, shape, or indented, and whether or not dedicated to a specific use, not over 0.006 inch in thickness.

Rate of duty:

TSUS No. 516.71.

January 1, 1973: 11 percent ad valorem.

Mica, cut or stamped to dimensions, shape or form not over 0.006 inch in thickness: U.S. imports for consumption, 1967–72

Country	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
India	55	87	77	61	71	89
All other	11	12	14	11	9	7
Total	66	99	91	72	80	96
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
India	850	1,211	1,121	724	888	1,342
All other	199	233	251	164	125	103
Total	1,049	1,444	1,372	888	1,013	1,445

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

Additional Information

U.S. Imports

Most imports of mica cut or stamped from natural sheet mica, not over 0.006 inch in thickness is fabricated to customers' specifications; few standardized articles are made. Such mica may be a finished article ready for incorporation usually into electrical or electronic apparatus or equipment; some may require further processing such as the addition of rivets or other parts.

U.S. position in world production and trade

The domestic mica fabricating industry is dependent on imported uncut mica not over 0.006 inch in thickness, as such mica is usually split from better quality sheet mica. This quality of sheet mica is not found in the United States. Mica is made synthetically in the United States; however, such material is usually not considered a substitute for the mica imported under item 516.71.

[1] H.R. 4216 would amend the TSUS to provide permanently for the duty free imports of mica articles provided for in items 516.71 and 516.94.

Manganese Ore

93D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6676

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 5, 1973

Mr. SCHNEEBELI (for himself and Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

Relating to the dutiable status of manganese ore, including ferruginous manganese ore, and manganiferous iron ore.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That (a) the Tariff Schedules of the United States (19
4 U.S.C. 1202) are amended as follows:
5 (1) Item 601.27 (relating to manganese ore) is
6 amended by striking out "0.12¢ per lb. on manganese
7 content" and inserting in lieu thereof "Free".
8 (2) Effective July 1, 1973, item 911.07 (relating
9 to manganese ore) is repealed.
10 (b) The rate of duty for item 601.27 in rate column
11 numbered 1 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, as

1 amended by subsection (a), shall (1) be treated as not
2 having the status of statutory provision enacted by the Con-
3 gress, but as having been proclaimed by the President as
4 being required or appropriate to carrying out foreign trade
5 agreements to which the United States is a party, and (2)
6 supersede the staged rates of duty provided for such items in
7 annex III to Proclamation 3822, dated December 16, 1967
8 (32 Fed. Reg., Numbered 244, part II, page 19037).
9 (c) The amendments made by subsection (a) shall
10 apply with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from
11 warehouse, for consumption after July 1, 1973.

MANGANESE ORE

(H.R. 6676)[1]

Purpose of the bill

H.R. 6676 would amend item 601.27 of the TSUS to make manganese ore, the product of non-Communist countries, permanently free of duty, effective July 1, 1973.

Tariff treatment

The rate of duty on manganese ore, the product of non-Communist countries, is currently 0.12 cent per pound on manganese content, and, for such ore, the product of designated Communist countries, 1 cent per pound on manganese content.

The 0.12 cent per pound rate of duty has been suspended since mid-1964. The current suspension provided for in item 911.07 of the Appendix to the TSUS will terminate June 30, 1973.

The ad valorem equivalent at the 0.12 cent per pound rate is 5.5 percent, based upon 1972 imports.

TABLE 1.—*Manganese ore: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports, and consumption, 1965–72*

[Million pounds manganese ore]

Year	U.S. production (mine shipments)	Imports	Exports[1]	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
1965	104	3,674	14	3,764	97.6
1966	98	2,548	16	2,630	96.8
1967	93	1,955	15	2,033	96.2
1968	77	1,764	18	1,823	96.8
1969	125	1,966	47	2,044	96.2
1970	105	1,693	20	1,778	95.2
1971	53	1,875	55	1,873	100.1
1972	[2] 50	1,538	25	[2] 1,563	[2] 98.4

[1] Partly estimated.
[2] Estimated.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Mines and the U.S. Department of Commerce; estimates by U.S. Tariff Commission staff.

[1] H.R. 6669 is an identical bill.

TABLE 2.—*Manganese ore: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries*

Country	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Quantity (million pounds manganese content)							
Total, all countries	3,674	2,548	1,955	1,764	1,966	1,693	1,875	1,538
Gabon	303	377	386	436	511	483	558	506
Brazil	1,451	744	257	509	673	585	670	386
Zaire	346	219	402	121	211	68	87	204
	Value (million dollars)							
Total, all countries	110	78	56	48	39	34	42	34
Gabon	9	11	10	12	10	9	12	11
Brazil	50	23	7	13	13	12	15	8
Zaire	10	7	11	3	4	1	2	5
	Unit value (cents per pound of manganese content)							
Average, all countries	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2
Gabon	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.2
Brazil	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.6	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1
Zaire	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.5	1.9	1.5	2.3	2.4

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

Additional Information

The United States is a very small producer, but a very large consumer of manganese, a metallic element used principally in ferrous metallurgy in the form of manganese ferroalloys and metal, being indispensable in the production of steel. It is used to a lesser extent in non-ferrous alloys, chemicals and dry cell battery mixes.

Domestic mines have in recent years generally yielded manganese ore equivalent to only 3 percent or 4 percent of annual U.S. consumption, and that output has been largely of a lower grade than is commonly imported. Most imports have been received from Brazil and several African nations as well as from Australia, India, and from numerous other countries. The U.S.S.R. is the world's largest producer of the ore and at one time was a large supplier to the United States, but that trade terminated in 1948 when exports to the United States were abruptly embargoed. With some difficulty at the time, the U.S. steel industry arranged for alternate supply sources, principally by making extensive investments in overseas mines.

While the U.S. import duty was in effect, domestic producers of manganese ferroalloys operated at a disadvantage inasmuch as foreign suppliers of these alloys to U.S. consumers usually had duty-free manganese ore available for their use. Imported ferroalloys continue to service a large part of the U.S. market and offer strong price competition to domestic production.

Tungsten Ore and Other Crude Tungsten Materials

93D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1257

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 3, 1973

Mr. ULLMAN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To suspend for a temporary period the import duty on tungsten ore and other materials in chief value of tungsten.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) subpart B of part 1 of the appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) is amended by inserting immediately below item 911.07 the following new items:

"	911.08	Tungsten ore (provided for in item 601.54, part 1, schedule 6).	Free	Free	On or before June 30, 1978
	911.09	Other materials in chief value of tungsten (provided for in item 603.45, part 1, schedule 6).	Free	Free	On or before June 30, 1978 ".

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TUNGSTEN ORE AND OTHER CRUDE TUNGSTEN MATERIALS

(H.R. 1257)

Purpose of the bill

H.R. 1257 would amend the appendix of the TSUS by adding new provisions (items 911.08 and 911.09) to suspend until June 30, 1978, the import duties on tungsten ore (TSUS item 601.54) and on materials in chief value of tungsten (TSUS item 603.45).

Tarriff treatment

U.S. import duties on tungsten ore, and materials in chief value of tungsten, from trade agreement countries (column 1) and certain Communist countries (column 2) are listed below.

[Cents per pound and percent ad valorem]

Item	Article	Rate of duty as of Jan. 1, 1972	
		1	2
601.54	Tungsten ore	25¢ on tungsten content.[1]	50¢ on tungsten content.[2]
603.45	Materials in chief value of tungsten.	21¢ on tungsten content plus 10 percent.[3]	60¢ on tungsten content plus 40 percent.[2]

[1] The ad valorem equivalent of this rate for 1972 imports is 11.8 percent.
[2] Ad valorem equivalents cannot be caluclated because imports have been nil for many years
[3] The ad valorem equivalent of the rate for 1972 imports is 21.8 percent.

TABLE 1.—*Tungsten ore (TSUS item 601.54): U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports and consumption, 1965–72*

[Thousand pounds, tungsten content]

Year	U.S. production (mine shipments)	Imports	Exports [1]	Consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
1965	(2)	3,618	11	13,868	26.1
1966	7,166	4,298	101	18,058	23.8
1967	7,842	1,699	974	13,860	12.3
1968	9,042	1,743	623	11,038	15.8
1969	7,910	1,503	7,152	13,053	11.5
1970	9,312	1,284	19,470	16,700	7.7
1971	6,827	418	2,041	11,622	3.6
1972	[3] 7,900	5,738	95	14,107	40.7

[1] Partly estimated.
[2] Not available.
[3] Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce and the U.S. Bureau of Mines; estimates by U.S. Tariff Commission staff.

TABLE 2.—*Tungsten ore (TSUS item 601.54): U.S. imports by principal supplying countries*

Country	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Quantity (1,000 pounds tungsten content)							
Total, all countries	3,618	4,298	1,699	1,743	1,503	1,284	418	5,739
Canada	746	1,087	463	1,035	1,046	1,234	203	1,634
Thailand								883
Peru	596	606	369	506	256	38	76	814
	Value (1,000 dollars)							
Total, all countries	3,886	6,859	3,784	3,272	3,445	3,176	1,033	12,139
Canada	609	1,201	871	1,928	2,234	2,986	426	3,507
Thailand								1,976
Peru	879	1,207	848	961	671	157	247	1,516
	Unit Value (dollars per pound of tungsten content)							
Average, all countries	1.07	1.60	2.23	1.88	2.29	2.47	2.50	2.12
Canada	.82	1.11	1.88	1.86	2.14	2.42	2.10	2.15
Thailand								2.24
Peru	1.47	1.99	2.30	1.90	2.62	4.13	3.25	1.86

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

TABLE 3.—*Materials in chief value of tungsten (TSUS item 603.45): U.S. imports for consumption, by sources, 1965–69, 1971, and 1972*

[Quantity in thousand pound weight content]

Year	Quantity						Total value (thousands)	Average unit value (per pound tungsten content)
	Korean Republic	Thailand	Japan	Portugal	Norway	Total		
1965	358					358	$275	$0.77
1966	158			11		169	190	1.13
1967	63		11			74	59	.80
1968	5					5	8	1.63
1969	6					6	10	1.71
1971		22			16	38	80	2.11
1972	101					101	180	1.78

Note: Imports in 1970 were nil.

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

Additional Information

Tungsten is a strategic metal having extensive industrial and military applications in electrical equipment and in steel and nonferrous alloys requiring hardness, strength, and resistance to heat and wear. It is also used extensively in drills and cutting tools for metal-working.

Although the United States is the third largest producer of tungsten ore in the world, most of its output comes from a single mine; there is also some byproduct output from a few molybdenum mines. The world's largest producer of tungsten is Red China and ore from that source for many years has set a world standard for high quality; second largest producer is the U.S.S.R. Imports from both these Communist countries would be duty-free for the period of the suspension.

U.S. production of tungsten ore has usually been equal to about one-half of annual consumption. During the Korean period, the U.S. Government acquired an extensive stockpile of the ore, partly by subsidizing domestic production, partly by acquiring imports. More recently, a large part of the Government's inventory was sold, part of these releases going into domestic consumption and part entering the world market as exports.

Based on 1972 imports, suspension of the U.S. import duty on tungsten ore would have cost the U.S. Treasury about $1.4 million. The proposed suspension would make supplies available to U.S. consumers at world prices including ore from some sources which might otherwise be noncompetitive in the U.S. market because of the duty. However, the one remaining domestic mine would feel intensified price pressure

Metal Scrap

93D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2324

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 18, 1973

Mrs. GRIFFITHS introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To continue until the close of June 30, 1975, the existing suspension of duties for metal scrap.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That (a) item 911.12 (relating to articles other than copper
4 waste and scrap and articles of copper) of the Tariff Sched-
5 ules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) is amended by
6 striking out "6/30/73" and inserting in lieu thereof
7 "6/30/75".
8 (b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall
9 apply with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from
10 warehouse, for consumption after June 30, 1973.

METAL SCRAP

(H.R. 2324)

Purpose of the bill

H.R. 2324 would extend for two years (from June 30, 1973 to June 30, 1975) the present tariff exemptions on certain metals in waste, scrap, or kindred forms.

Tariff treatment

The articles covered by the proposed legislation are more precisely described in the superior heading to items 911.10 through 911.12 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), as that heading applies to item 911.12, which provides for substantially the following:

Metal waste and scrap (provided for in part 2, schedule 6), except copper, lead, zinc, and tungsten waste and scrap.

Unwrought metal (except copper, lead, zinc, and tungsten) in the form of pigs, ingots, or billets (a) which are defective or damaged, or have been produced from melted down metal waste and scrap for convenience in handling and transportation without sweetening, alloying, fluxing, or deliberate purifying, and (b) which cannot be commercially used without remanufacture.

Relaying or rerolling rails.

Articles of metal to be used in remanufacture by melting (except articles of copper, of lead, of zinc, or of tungsten, and not including metal-bearing materials provided for in schedule 4, i.e., chemicals and related products, or in part 1 of schedule 6, i.e., metal-bearing ores, etc., and not including unwrought metal provided for in part 2 of schedule 6).

As a result of the fifth and final stage of the concessions granted by the United States in the Kennedy Round of trade negotiations duties on iron or steel scrap, except that of alloy iron or steel (item 607.11), nickel waste and scrap (620.04), and cadmium waste and scrap (632.1420) were eliminated as of January 1, 1972. Therefore the duty free treatment provided these materials under prior duty suspension bills will continue irrespective of whether H.R. 2324 is enacted. As indicated in table 1 imports of these three types of metal scrap accounted for about one-third of the total value of all articles entered under item 911.12 during the 1967–72 period.

TABLE 1.—*Major types of metal scrap and related articles (item 911.12, TSUS): U.S. imports for consumption, by kinds, 1967–72*

Kind of scrap and TSUS(A) item	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Quantity (short tons)					
Iron or steel:						
Carbon (607.11)	204,726	255,065	278,135	267,539	246,510	[1] 271,449
Alloy (607.12)	10,909	21,433	24,214	11,896	16,682	23,551
Aluminum (618.10)	30,489	37,521	28,849	36,779	62,840	52,300
Nickel (620.04)	1,104	1,974	3,188	2,149	1,336	[1] 2,306
Magnesium (628.5540)	1,952	1,739	1,242	1,632	2,142	3,042
Molybdenum (628.70)	84	110	39	88	49	58
Cadmium (632.1420)				2	8	[1] 20
Mercury (632.3420)	13	22	23	12	1	([2])
Relaying and rerolling rails (911.1260)	53,983	29,867	37,670	42,720	32,746	51,919
Total	303,260	347,731	382,360	362,817	362,314	404,645
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Iron or steel:						
Carbon (607.11)	6,113	7,101	8,052	9,077	8,109	[1] 9,592
Alloy (607.12)	2,068	3,683	4,519	1,532	2,604	4,712
Aluminum (618.10)	10,040	12,134	11,003	12,979	21,504	17,747
Nickel (620.04)	1,240	2,574	8,084	4,485	1,896	[1] 3,517
Magnesium (628.5540)	855	741	509	651	713	1,040
Molybdenum (628.70)	354	460	101	369	193	224
Cadmium (632.1420)			51	14	22	[1] 76
Mercury (632.3420)	71	196	101	62	4	5
Relaying and rerolling rails (911.1260)	2,836	1,213	1,509	2,060	1,654	2,329
Total	23,577	28,102	33,929	31,229	36,699	39,242

[1] Imports which became duty free on Jan. 1, 1972, as a result of concessions granted by the United States under the GATT.
[2] Less than 0.5 short tons.

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

The major types of metal scrap on which the duty suspension would be continued by enactment of H.R. 2324, the value of U.S. imports of such materials in 1972 and the ad valorem equivalent of the 1972 rate of duty based on imports in 1972 are shown in table 2.

TABLE 2.—*Major types of metal scrap and related articles on which suspension of U.S. import duties would be continued by enactment of H.R. 2324: Value of 1972 imports for consumption, by kinds, and ad valorem equivalents of the 1972 rates of duty based on imports in 1972*

Kind of scrap and TSUS(A) item	Imports in 1972	Ad valorem equivalent of the 1972 rate based on imports in 1972
	Thousand dollars	*Percent*
Alloy iron or steel (607.12)	4,712	[1] 0.1
Aluminum (618.10)	17,747	4.1
Magnesium (628.5540)	1,040	20.0
Molybdenum (628.70)	224	10.5
Mercury (632.3420)	5	.5
Relaying and rerolling rails (911.1260)	2,329	2.2
All items	26,057	3.1

[1] Exclusive of additional specific duties applicable to alloy content.

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

Additional Information

The United States has for some years been a net exporter of scrap metals of the types provided for in item 911.12. As has been stated in prior reports of the Tariff Commission to the Congress concerning the suspension of import duties on scrap metals, the continuing imbalance of U.S. foreign trade in scrap metals indicates that this country has generally not been a better market for scrap metals than other countries. Imports, which have consisted largely of iron or steel and aluminum, generally account for less than 1 percent of U.S. consumption of such articles. Exports, on the other hand, are significant (in the case of iron or steel scrap exports amount to more than 25 percent of annual U.S. consumption). It therefore appears that further suspension of duties on imports of scrap metals would not have a significant effect on total U.S. supplies of various metals.

Iron and Steel

93D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1383

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 6, 1973

Mr. BEVILL (for himself, Mr. NICHOLS, Mr. DICKINSON, and Mr. FLOWERS) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To provide for orderly trade in iron ore, iron and steel mill products.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "Iron Ore, Iron and Steel
4 Orderly Trade Act of 1973."
5 SEC. 2. The Congress finds that increased imports of
6 iron ore, pig iron, and steel mill products have adversely
7 affected the United States balance of payments, contributed
8 substantially to reduced employment opportunities for United
9 States workers in the domestic iron and steel industry, and

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1 captured such an increasing share of the market for iron ore,
2 pig iron, and steel mill products in the United States as to
3 threaten the soundness of the domestic iron and steel industry
4 and, therefore, the national security.

5 It is, therefore, declared to be the policy of the Congress
6 that access to the United States market for foreign-produced
7 iron ore, pig iron, and steel mill products should be on an
8 equitable basis to insure orderly trade in iron ore, pig iron,
9 and steel mill products, alleviate United States balance of
10 payments problems, provide an opportunity for a strong and
11 expanding United States iron and steel industry, and prevent
12 further disruption of United States markets and unemploy-
13 ment of United States iron and steel workers and miners.

14 SEC. 3. As used in this Act—

15 (1) The term "category" means iron ore and iron
16 ore products and a seven digit item number which ap-
17 pears in the Tariff Schedules of the United States An-
18 notated (1965) published by the United States Tariff
19 Commission as in effect on the date of enactment of this
20 Act and which is—

21 (A) Within the range beginning with item
22 608.1500 and ending with item 610.5260 (except
23 that an item within such range which is specified
24 in Section 7 shall be included in the term "cate-
25 gory" only as provided in such Section 7); or

1 (B) One of the following item numbers:

607.1500
607.1800
642.0200
642.3500
642.9000
642.9100
642.9600
642.9700
646.2500
646.2620
646.2640
690.2500
690.3000

2 (2) The term "imports" refers to United States
3 imports in any category or categories within the mean-
4 ing of paragraph (1).
5 (3) The term "consumption" means, with respect
6 to any category or with respect to all categories, the
7 sum of United States mine or mill shipments plus im-
8 ports minus United States exports.
9 (4) The term "year" means calendar year.
10 SEC. 4. The President may, after consultation with all
11 nations having an interest in supplying iron ore, pig iron, and
12 steel mill products to the United States, negotiate multi-
13 lateral or bilateral agreements establishing, for periods begin-
14 ning on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, annual
15 quantitative limitations or United States imports of such
16 products subject to the following provisions:
17 (1) Total imports for each year shall not exceed
18 an amount determined by applying to the average an-

1 nual consumption during the three years immediately
2 preceding the year in which the limitation is to be effec-
3 tive a percentage equal to the percentage of average
4 annual consumption represented by imports during the
5 years 1964 through 1966, inclusive.

6 (2) The percentage of total imports in any year
7 represented by imports in a particular category shall not
8 exceed the percentage of total imports during the years
9 1964 through 1966, inclusive, represented by imports in
10 that category.

11 (3) The percentage of total imports in any year
12 represented by imports from a particular nation shall not
13 exceed the percentage of total imports during the years
14 1966 through 1968, inclusive, represented by imports
15 from that nation.

16 SEC. 5. For periods after the 180th day after the date
17 of the enactment of this Act, the President shall, within the
18 overall limits set forth in paragraph (2) of Section 4, by
19 proclamation restrict annual imports from each nation which
20 is at any time on or after such 180th day not a party to an
21 agreement then limiting current imports negotiated pursuant
22 to Section 4 to an amount determined by applying the per-
23 centage of consumption represented by imports from that
24 nation during the years 1959 through 1966, inclusive, to
25 the average annual consumption during the three years im-

1 mediately preceding the year in which the restriction is to
2 apply.

3 SEC. 6. Within the overall limitations imposed under
4 Section 4, the President may adjust the share of United
5 States imports in any category which may be supplied by
6 any nation. In making this adjustment the President shall be
7 guided principally by historical import patterns, but may
8 modify such patterns to accommodate interests of developing
9 nations or other changing conditions of international trade.

10 SEC. 7. If imports in any year in any of the following
11 item numbers appearing in the Tariff Schedules of the United
12 States Annotated (1965) published by the United States
13 Tariff Commission as in effect on the date of the enactment
14 of this Act reach 120 percent of imports in that item number
15 during the year immediately prior to the year in which this
16 Act is enacted, then such item number shall be considered a
17 category under paragraph (1) of Section 3, and this Act
18 shall take effect with respect to such category on the first
19 day of January following the year in which the 120-percent
20 level was reached:

608.1000	610.8020	642.9300	652.9400
608.2500	610.8040	646.2000	652.9500
608.2700	642.0800	646.2700	652.9600
609.1200	642.1020	646.2800	653.0200
609.1300	642.1040	646.3000	653.0300
609.1500	642.1200	646.4000	680.4000
609.8400	642.1400	646.5400	688.3000
609.8600	642.1620	646.5600	688.3500
609.8800	642.1800	652.9000	688.4000
609.9000	642.8000	652.9200	

1 SEC. 8. (1) The amount of imports in any category in
2 either half of any year shall not exceed 60 percent of
3 the total permissible amount of imports in that category
4 for that year.

5 (2) Should any limitation imposed under this Act take
6 effect on any day other than January 1 of a year, such
7 limitation shall apply pro rata during the remaining portion
8 of such year.

9 SEC. 9. (1) Import limitations established under this
10 Act shall be administered by the Secretary of Commerce.
11 The Secretary may issue such regulations as may be neces-
12 sary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act.

13 (2) Whenever the Secretary of Commerce determines
14 it to be necessary to avoid disruption of regional markets,
15 he shall provide by regulation that the proportionate share
16 of total imports and imports in any category from any nation
17 entering through any port of entry in or near such regional
18 markets shall not exceed the proportionate share of such
19 imports entering through such port during the applicable
20 base period. The Secretary shall conduct the review required
21 to make such a determination at least annually.

22 SEC. 10. Any limitation provided for by this Act which,
23 but for this section, would limit the importation of products

1 of Canada shall not apply with respect to the importation
2 of such products.
3 SEC. 11. This Act shall expire at the close of Decem-
4 ber 31, 1974.

IRON AND STEEL

(H.R. 1383) [1]

Purpose of the bill

H.R. 1383 would provide for the imposition of quotas on imports of iron ore, pig iron and so-called steel mill products, and also for separate quotas on imports of certain more advanced steel products. In each case, the import quotas would be (a) imposed by "categories" of products, as defined in terms of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA), (b) established on a calendar year basis, and (c) allocated among supplying foreign countries. The import quotas would presumably be computed on a weight basis. Also, it is assumed that in computing the quotas, separate computation would be made for (1) iron ore, (2) pig iron, and (3) steel mill products. H.R. 1383, if enacted, would not apply to the products of Canada. The program would be administered by the Secretary of Commerce.

Under the bill, not more than 60 percent of the annual quota for any category of products could be admitted in either half of the quota year. In addition the Secretary would be empowered to allocate the import quotas by U.S. ports of entry if he determined such action to be necessary to avoid disruption of regional markets.

The provisions of the bill would expire on December 31, 1974.

Proposed import quotas for pig iron and steel mill products.—Under the bill, the amounts of the import quotas for pig iron and steel mill products [2] would depend upon the existence or nonexistence of agreements between the United States and the supplying foreign countries. If, during the first 180 days after enactment, agreements are entered into with supplying foreign countries, the total annual aggregate imports of steel mill products from such countries would be limited to not more than 9.6 percent [3] of average annual U.S. consumption for the 3-year period preceding each quota year. Country quotas would be established for each TSUSA product category on the basis of each country's participation in the U.S. market during calendar years 1966–68. On the other hand, the import quotas for the products of any country not a party to such an agreement at any time on and after 180 days following enactment would virtually always be a smaller percentage [4] of average annual U.S. consumption for the 3-year period preceding each quota year.

The President would be authorized to adjust the share of imports for any country to accommodate developing nations or other changing conditions of international trade.

Proposed import quotas on advanced steel products.—In connection with imports of certain TSUSA categories of more advanced steel products,[5] the bill would provide for calendar year quotas to be established if and when during any calendar year imports in any product category reach 120 percent of the imports thereof during the calendar year immediately preceding the year of

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[1] Additional quota bills covering steel are H.R. 2394, 4164, and 5240.

[2] For the purposes of the bill, the steel mill products are those within the TSUSA descriptions for ingots, blooms, billets, slabs, and sheet bars; bars; wire rods; plates, sheets, and strip (except those in nonrectangular shape), wire, angles, shapes, and sections (except those drilled, or otherwise advanced and those cold formed and weighing not more than 0.29 pounds per foot), sheet piling, rails, joint bars, and tie plates; railway wheels and axles; pipes and tubes (except cast iron); barbed wire, certain galvanized woven wire fencing; bale ties made from wire, covered wire (except electrical); and certain nails made from round wire.

[3] The ratio of average annual imports of pig iron and steel mill products during 1964–66 to average annual U.S. consumption during the same period. The ratio, of course, is an average ratio, hence the actual percentage for any product category for any country might be higher or lower than 9.6 percent. U.S. consumption, for the purposes of the bill, would be computed on the basis of domestic mill shipments, plus imports, less exports.

[4] Smaller than would apply under an agreement. The percentage would be the ratio of the average annual imports of such products from such country during the calendar years 1959–66 to average annual U.S. consumption during the same period. Average annual imports during the base period 1959–66 is, almost without exception, considerably less for each category than average annual imports during the base period 1964–66.

[5] The more advanced steel products are those within certain TSUSA descriptions for grit and shot; rough forgings; plates, sheets, and strip in nonrectangular shape; angles, shapes, and sections drilled or otherwise advanced and those cold formed and weighing not more than 0.29 pounds per foot; pipe and tube fittings (except cast iron); wire rope and strand, wire reinforcing fabric; bale ties made from strip; staples in strip form; cut nails; bolts, nuts, and rivets, fabricated structures and parts thereof; fence and sign posts; forged steel grinding balls; electrical conduit and fittings; and certain nonenumerated electrical articles.

enactment. In such event, the import quota thereafter imposed for each such product category involved would be determined in the same manner as would be the quotas on imports of iron ore, pig iron and steel mill products.

Steel Mill Products

Tariff treatment of steel-mill products

Description of product group and TSUS items	Column 1 rate of duty, Jan. 1, 1973	Average AVE of 1973 rate [1] (percent)
Ingots, blooms, billets, slabs, and sheet bars:		
608.15	6% ad val	6.0
608.16	6% ad val	6.0
608.18	8% ad val [2]	8.0
Wrought iron bars:		
608.30	0.5¢ per lb	3.2
608.32	05.¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.[2]	[3] 3.0
Deformed reinforcing bars:		
608.40	7.5% ad val	7.5
608.41	7.5% ad val	7.5
608.42	9.5% ad val.[2]	9.5
Steel bars (except deformed reinforcing bars):		
608.45	7% ad val	7.0
608.46	7% ad val	7.0
608.48	8% ad val	8.0
608.50	8.5% ad val	8.5
608.52	10.5% ad val.[2]	10.5
Hollow drill steel:		
608.60	0.18¢ per lb. +5% ad val	[3] 7.3
608.61	7.5% ad val	7.5
608.62	9.5% ad val.[2]	9.5
Wire rods:		
608.70	0.1¢ per lb	5.4
608.71	0.25¢ per lb	4.2
608.73	0.2¢ per lb	1.3
608.75	0.375¢ per lb	4.8
608.76	0.25¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.[2]	6.4
608.78	0.375¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.[2]	5.6
Plates and sheets:		
608.81	9% ad val	9.0
608.82	8% ad val	8.0
608.84	7.5% ad val	7.5
608.85	9.5% ad val [2]	9.5
608.87	8% ad val	8.0
608.88	10% ad val.[2]	10.0
608.89	12% ad val	12.0
608.90	Free	
608.91	8% ad val	8.0
608.92	0.8¢ per lb	7.0
608.93	0.9¢ per lb	9.6
608.94	9% ad val	9.0
608.95	0.1¢ per lb. + 8% ad val	8.8
608.96	11% ad val.[2]	11.0
Strip:		
609.02	6% ad val	6.0
609.03	8.5% ad val	3.5
609.04	9.5% ad val	9.5
609.06	8% ad val.[2]	8.0
609.07	10.5% ad val.[2]	10.5
609.08	11.5% ad val.[2]	11.5
Plates, sheets, and strips, electroplated:		
609.17	9.5% ad val	9.5

Footnotes at end of table.

Tariff treatment of steel-mill products—Continued

Description of product group and TSUS items	Column 1 rate of duty, Jan. 1, 1973	Average AVE of 1973 rate[1] (percent)
Wire, flat:		
609.20	6% ad val	6.0
609.21	8% ad val	8.0
609.22	8% ad val	8.0
609.25	0.05¢ per lb.+6% ad val	6.1
609.26	0.05¢ per lb.+8% ad val	8.3
609.27	0.05¢ per lb.+8% ad val	8.3
609.30	8% ad val.[2]	8.0
609.31	10% ad val.[2]	10.0
609.32	10% ad val.[2]	10.0
609.35	0.05¢ per lb.+8% ad val.[2]	8.0
609.36	0.05¢ per lb.+10% ad val.[2]	[3] 10.1
609.37	0.05¢ per lb.+10% ad val.[2]	10.1
Wire, round:		
609.40	8.5% ad val	8.5
609.41	0.3¢ per lb	3.3
609.43	8.5% ad val	8.5
609.45	10.5% ad val.[2]	10.5
Wire, (except flat and round):		
609.70	9% ad val	9.0
609.72	0.05¢ per lb.+9% ad val	9.4
609.75	11% ad val.[2]	11.0
609.76	0.05¢ per lb.+11% ad val.[2]	11.1
Angles, shapes, and sections:		
609.80	0.1¢ per lb	1.6
609.82	0.1¢ per lb.+2% ad val.[2]	2.2
Sheet piling:		
609.96	0.1¢ per lb	1.5
609.98	0.1¢ per lb.+2% ad val.[2]	[3] 2.5
Rails, joint bars, and tie plates:		
610.20	0.05¢ per lb	0.8
610.21	0.05¢ per lb.+4% ad val.[2]	4.7
610.25	0.125¢ per lb	1.8
610.26	0.125¢ per lb.+4% ad val.[2]	[3] 5.0
Pipes and tubes (except cast-iron)		
610.30	0.875¢ per lb	14.6
610.31	0.625¢ per lb	5.9
610.32	0.3¢ per lb	3.8
610.35	0.875¢ per lb.+4% ad val.[2]	6.6
610.36	0.625¢ per lb.+4% ad val.[2]	4.6
610.37	0.3¢ per lb.+4% ad val.[2]	4.3
610.39	0.1¢ per lb	1.2
610.40	0.1¢ per lb.+4% ad val.[2]	4.6
610.42	7.5% ad val	7.5
610.43	11% ad val.[2]	11.0
610.45	11% ad val	11.0
610.46	13% ad val.[2]	13.0
610.48	11% ad val	11.0
610.49	10.5% ad val	10.5
610.51	13% ad val.[2]	13.0
610.52	13% ad val.[2]	13.0
Barbed wire: 642.02	Free	
Galvanized wire fencing: 642.35	0.1¢ per lb	0.9
Bale ties made from wire:		
642.90	Free	
642.91	9.5% ad val	9.5
Milliners' wire, etc.:		
642.96	0.25¢ per lb	1.7
642.97	8.5% ad val	8.5
Brads, nails, spikes, etc.:		
646.25	0.5¢ per lb	2.3
646.26	0.1¢ per lb	1.0
Railroad axles and parts: 690.25	0.1¢ per lb	0.6
Railroad wheels and parts: 690.30	Free	

[1] Based on imports in 1972 and exclusive of additional specific duties for alloy content, if applicable.
[2] Plus additional specific duties applicable to the contents of certain alloying metals provided in items 607.01 through 607.04.
[3] Estimated; no imports in recent years.

Tariff treatment of "other" steel products

Description of product group and TSUS items	Column 1 rate of duty, January 1, 1973	Average AVE of 1973 rate[1] (percent)
Grit and shot: 608.10	0.3¢ per lb	5.8
Forgings:		
608.25	6% ad val	6.0
608.27	8% ad val.[2]	8.0
Plates, sheets, strip, nonrectangular:		
609.12	8% ad val	8.0
609.13	8% ad val	8.0
609.15	10% ad val.[2]	10.0
Angles, shapes, and sections:		
609.84	6.5% ad val	6.5
609.86	8.5% ad val.[2]	8.5
609.88	7.5% ad val	7.5
609.90	9.5% ad val.[2]	9.5
Fittings other than cast iron: 610.80	11% ad val	11.0
Strand, ropes, cables, and cordage:		
642.08	10% ad val	10.0
642.10	7.5% ad val	7.5
642.12	0.5¢ per lb	4.2
642.14	6.5% ad val	6.5
642.16	4% ad val	4.0
642.18	7.5% ad val	7.5
Cloth, gauze, fabric etc., not cut, etc., not woven (reinforcing fabric):		
642.80	9.5% ad val	9.5
Bale ties made from strip: 642.93	0.02¢ per lb	0.2
Staples in strip form: 646.20	0.5¢ per lb	1.3
Nails, etc.:		
646.27	4% ad val	4.0
646.28	0.1¢ per lb	0.9
646.30	1.2¢ per lb	6.5
Rivets, not brightened, not lathed, and not machined: 646.40	0.2¢ per lb	0.3
Bolts and bolts and their nuts: 646.54	0.2¢ per lb	1.2
Nuts: 646.56	0.1¢ per lb	0.4
Stainless steel door and window frames: 652.90	8.5% ad val	8.5
Door and window frames of iron or steel except stainless: 652.92	6% ad val	6.0
Columns, pillars etc. of stainless steel: 652.95	6% ad val	6.0
Columns, pillars, etc. of alloy steel except stainless: 652.96	5.5% ad val	5.5
Fence posts:		
653.02	3.5% ad val	3.5
653.03	5.5% ad val	5.5
Forged steel grinding balls: 680.40	6% ad val	6.0
Conduit pipes and tubes: 688.30	10% ad val	10.0
Conduit fittings: 688.35	10% ad val	10.0
Electrical articles and parts, n.s.p.f.:		
688.40	5.5% ad val	5.5

[1] Based on imports in 1972 and exclusive of additional duties for alloy content, if applicable.

[2] Plus additional specific duties applicable to the content of certain alloying metals provided in itmes 607.01–607.04.

TABLE 1.—*Steel-mill products: U.S. production and trade*

[In thousands of short tons]

Year	Producers' shipments	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to— Shipments	Consumption [1]
1961	66, 126	3, 163	1, 990	67, 299	4. 8	4. 7
1962	70, 552	4, 100	2, 013	72, 639	5. 8	5. 6
1963	75, 555	5, 446	2, 234	78, 767	7. 2	6. 9
1964	84, 945	6, 440	3, 442	87, 943	7. 6	7. 3
1965	92, 666	10, 383	2, 496	100, 553	11. 2	10. 3
1966	89, 995	10, 753	1, 724	99, 024	11. 9	10. 9
1964–1966 average	89, 202	9, 192	2, 554	95, 840	10. 3	9. 6
1967	83, 897	11, 455	1, 685	93, 667	13. 7	12. 2
1968	91, 856	17, 960	2, 170	107, 646	19. 6	16. 7
1969	93, 877	14, 034	5, 229	102, 682	14. 9	13. 7
1970	90, 798	13, 364	7, 053	97, 109	14. 7	13. 8
1971	87, 038	18, 304	2, 827	102, 515	21. 0	17. 9
1972	91, 805	17, 681	2, 873	106, 613	19. 3	16. 6

[1] In all tables in this report consumption represents U.S. producers' shipments plus imports minus exports.

Source: Shipments, American Iron and Steel Institute; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 2.—*Steel-mill products, by product groups: U.S. producers' shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961–72* [1]

Year and steel mill product groups	Producers' shipments	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
1961					
	1,000 tons	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*Percent*
Semifinished products	2, 548	631	185	2, 994	21. 1
Shapes and plates	10, 684	330	320	10, 694	3. 1
Rails and accessories	837	23	109	751	3. 1
Bars and tool steel	10, 072	906	91	10, 887	8. 3
Pipe and tubing	7, 067	521	211	7, 377	7. 1
Wire and wire products	3, 036	562	26	3, 572	15. 7
Tin mill products	6, 122	19	481	5, 660	. 3
Sheets and strip	25, 760	171	566	25, 365	. 7
Total	66, 126	3, 163	1, 989	67, 300	4. 7
1962					
Semifinished products	2, 766	819	281	3, 304	24. 8
Shapes and plates	11, 007	525	279	11, 253	4. 7
Rails and accessories	1, 030	12	117	925	1. 3
Bars and tool steel	10, 995	995	103	11, 887	8. 4
Pipe and tubing	7, 103	655	192	7, 566	8. 7
Wire and wire products	3, 108	655	47	3, 716	17. 6
Tin mill products	6, 064	56	394	5, 726	1. 0
Sheets and strip	28, 479	383	600	28, 262	1. 4
Total	70, 552	4, 100	2, 013	72, 639	5. 6

Footnote at end of table.

TABLE 2.—*Steel-mill products, by product groups: U.S. producers' shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961–72*[1]—Continued

Year and steel mill product groups	Producers' shipments	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
1963					
	1,000 tons	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*Percent*
Semifinished products	3,152	1,066	331	3,887	27.4
Shapes and plates	12,550	833	301	13,082	6.4
Rails and accessories	1,107	12	81	1,038	1.2
Bars and tool steel	11,664	1,081	118	12,627	8.6
Pipe and tubing	7,042	778	252	7,568	10.3
Wire and wire products	3,139	755	76	3,818	19.8
Tin mill products	5,858	94	413	5,539	1.7
Sheets and strip	31,043	827	608	31,262	2.6
Total	75,555	5,448	2,180	78,821	6.9
1964					
Semifinished products	4,229	1,298	920	4,607	28.2
Shapes and plates	14,577	1,110	426	15,261	7.3
Rails and accessories	1,394	14	58	1,350	1.0
Bars and tool steel	13,199	1,174	175	14,198	8.3
Pipe and tubing	8,137	790	286	8,641	9.1
Wire and wire products	3,105	809	54	3,860	21.0
Tin mill products	6,082	88	411	5,759	1.5
Sheets and strip	34,222	1,167	950	34,439	3.4
Total	84,945	6,450	3,280	88,115	7.3
1965					
Semifinished products	4,527	1,566	696	5,397	29.0
Shapes and plates	16,562	1,703	361	17,904	9.5
Rails and accessories	1,523	24	53	1,494	1.6
Bars and tool steel	14,489	1,641	170	15,960	10.3
Pipe and tubing	8,689	930	240	9,379	9.9
Wire and wire products	3,485	866	45	4,306	20.1
Tin mill products	6,659	145	306	6,498	2.2
Sheets and strip	36,732	3,507	625	39,614	8.9
Total	92,666	10,382	2,496	100,552	10.3
1966					
Semifinished products	3,806	1,374	352	4,828	28.5
Shapes and plates	15,867	1,898	198	17,567	10.8
Rails and accessories	1,776	26	46	1,756	1.5
Bars and tool steel	14,522	1,718	106	16,134	10.6
Pipe and tubing	9,233	1,058	266	10,025	10.6
Wire and wire products	3,496	862	39	4,319	20.0
Tin mill products	5,828	134	325	5,637	2.4
Sheets and strip	35,467	3,683	392	38,758	9.5
Total	89,995	10,753	1,724	99,024	10.9
1967					
Semifinished products	4,062	1,296	311	5,047	25.7
Shapes and plates	14,081	2,089	168	16,002	13.1
Rails and accessories	1,435	36	48	1,423	2.5
Bars and tool steel	13,053	1,729	108	14,674	11.8
Pipe and tubing	8,968	1,060	235	9,793	10.8
Wire and wire products	3,133	797	30	3,900	20.4
Tin mill products	6,591	166	307	6,450	2.6
Sheets and strip	32,574	4,282	478	36,378	11.8
Total	83,897	11,455	1,685	93,667	12.2

Footnote at end of table.

TABLE 2.—*Steel-mill products, by product groups: U.S. producers' shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961–72*[1]—Continued

Year and steel mill product groups	Producers' shipments	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
1968	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*1,000 tons*	*Percent*
Semifinished products	4,821	1,899	566	6,154	30.9
Shapes and plates	14,550	3,303	173	17,680	18.7
Rails and accessories	1,462	53	84	1,431	3.7
Bars and tool steel	13,659	2,388	135	15,912	15.0
Pipe and tubing	10,079	1,618	301	11,396	14.2
Wire and wire products	3,393	1,020	30	4,383	23.3
Tin mill products	7,267	234	322	7,179	3.3
Sheets and strip	36,625	7,447	559	43,513	17.1
Total	91,856	17,960	2,170	107,646	16.7
1969					
Semifinished products	6,373	1,456	1,918	5,911	24.6
Shapes and plates	14,482	2,635	377	16,740	15.7
Rails and accessories	1,514	67	66	1,515	4.4
Bars and tool steel	14,354	1,902	317	15,939	11.9
Pipe and tubing	9,232	1,660	307	10,585	15.7
Wire and wire products	3,256	1,014	48	4,222	24.0
Tin mill products	6,555	312	400	6,467	4.1
Sheets and strip	38,111	4,988	1,796	41,303	12.8
Total	93,877	14,034	5,229	102,682	13.7
1970					
Semifinished products	7,387	1,226	3,344	5,169	21.8
Shapes and plates	14,125	2,155	364	15,916	13.5
Rails and accessories	1,590	72	99	1,563	4.6
Bars and tool steel	14,577	1,363	324	15,616	8.7
Pipe and tubing	7,778	1,927	324	9,381	20.5
Wire and wire products	2,998	886	41	3,843	23.1
Tin mill products	7,243	335	422	7,156	4.7
Sheets and strip	35,101	5,400	2,135	38,366	14.1
Total	90,798	13,364	7,053	97,109	13.8
1971					
Semifinished products	4,962	1,819	949	5,832	31.2
Shapes and plates	13,606	3,145	229	16,522	19.0
Rails and accessories	1,564	69	72	1,561	4.4
Bars and tool steel	14,156	2,095	188	16,063	13.0
Pipe and tubing	7,574	1.841	318	9,097	20.2
Wire and wire products	2,791	963	35	3,719	25.9
Tin mill products	6,811	425	303	6,933	6.1
Sheets and strip	35,574	7,946	743	42,777	18.6
Total	87,038	18,304	2,827	102,515	17.9
1972					
Semifinished products	4,917	1,665	541	6,041	27.6
Shapes and plates	13,209	3,398	187	16,420	20.7
Rails and accessories	1,601	75	116	1,560	4.8
Bars and tool steel	15,518	1,973	203	17,288	11.4
Pipe and tubing	7,609	1,843	408	9,044	20.4
Wire and wire products	2,952	1,041	39	3,954	26.3
Tin mill products	6,135	524	338	6,321	8.3
Sheets and strip	39,862	7,162	1,041	45,983	15.6
Total	91,805	17,681	2,873	106,613	16.6

[1] Because of rounding, columns may not add to totals shown.

Source: Shipments, American Iron and Steel Institute; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 3.—*Steel mill products by product groups: U.S. producers' shipments, 1961–72* [1]

[In thousand short tons]

Steel mill products	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total
Semifinished products	2,548	3.9	2,766	3.9	3,152	4.2	4,229	5.0	4,527	4.9	3,806	4.2
Shapes and plates	10,684	16.2	11,007	15.6	12,550	16.6	14,577	17.2	16,562	17.9	15,867	17.6
Rails and accessories	837	1.3	1,030	1.5	1,107	1.5	1,394	1.6	1,523	1.6	1,776	2.0
Bars and tool steel	10,072	15.2	10,995	15.6	11,664	15.4	13,199	15.5	14,489	15.6	14,522	16.1
Pipe and tubing	7,067	10.7	7,103	10.1	7,042	9.3	8,137	9.6	8,689	9.4	9,233	10.3
Wire and wire products	3,036	4.6	8,108	4.4	3,139	4.2	3,105	3.7	3,485	3.8	3,496	3.9
Tin mill products	6,122	9.3	6,064	8.6	5,858	7.8	6,082	7.2	6,659	7.2	5,828	6.5
Sheet and strip	25,760	39.0	28,479	40.4	31,043	41.1	34,222	40.3	36,732	39.6	35,467	39.4
Total	66,126	100.0	70,552	100.0	75,555	100.0	84,945	100.0	92,666	100.0	89,995	100.0

Steel mill products	1967		1968		1969		1970		1971		1972	
	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total
Semifinished products	4,062	4.8	4,821	5.2	6,373	6.8	7,387	8.1	4,962	5.7	4,917	5.4
Shapes and plates	14,081	16.8	14,550	15.8	14,482	15.4	14,125	15.6	13,606	15.6	13,209	14.4
Rails and accessories	1,435	1.7	1,462	1.6	1,514	1.6	1,590	1.7	1,564	1.8	1,601	1.7
Bars and tool steel	13,053	15.6	13,659	14.9	14,354	15.3	14,577	16.0	14,156	16.3	15,518	16.9
Pipe and tubing	8,968	10.7	10,079	11.0	9,232	9.8	7,778	8.6	7,574	8.7	7,609	8.3
Wire and wire products	3,133	3.7	3,393	3.7	3,256	3.5	2,998	3.3	2,791	3.2	2,952	3.2
Tin mill products	6,591	7.9	7,267	7.9	6,555	7.0	7,243	8.0	6,811	7.8	6,135	6.7
Sheet and strip	32,574	38.8	36,625	39.9	38,111	40.6	35,101	38.7	35,574	40.9	39,862	43.4
Total	83,897	100.0	91,856	100.0	93,877	100.0	90,798	100.0	87,038	100.0	91,805	100.0

[1] Because of rounding, percent may not add to 100.

Source: Compiled from statistics published by the American Iron and Steel Institute.

TABLE 4.—*Steel mill products: U.S. imports, 1961–72* [1]

[In thousand short tons]

Product category	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1964–66 average	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Wire rods	451	645	801	953	1,284	1,150	1,129	1,076	1,600	1,261	1,056	1,544	1,403
Other semifinished	180	174	265	345	283	224	284	220	299	195	171	274	262
Structural shapes and piling	293	374	558	638	929	947	838	1,064	1,513	1,433	1,186	1,572	1,712
Plates	37	150	275	462	774	951	729	1,025	1,790	1,201	969	1,574	1,686
Reinforcing bars	583	607	545	411	568	673	551	567	740	471	212	515	358
Other bars and tool steel	324	388	535	762	1,074	1,045	960	1,161	1,648	1,431	1,150	1,581	1,615
Pipe and tubing	521	655	778	790	930	1,058	926	1,060	1,618	1,660	1,927	1,841	1,843
Drawn wire	203	275	317	397	437	458	431	456	595	595	526	564	562
Wire nails and staples	245	271	298	297	314	275	295	216	288	302	245	294	259
Barbed wire	82	67	90	72	75	77	75	69	78	63	58	58	66
Woven wire fence	31	42	51	43	41	53	46	56	59	55	57	47	54
Sheet and strip	171	383	827	1,167	3,507	3,682	2,785	4,281	7,447	4,988	5,400	7,946	7,162
Rails and accessories (including wheels and axles)	23	12	12	14	24	26	21	36	53	67	72	69	75
Tin mill products	19	56	94	88	145	134	122	166	234	312	335	425	524
All steel mill products	3,164	4,100	5,446	6,440	10,383	10,753	9,192	11,455	17,960	14,034	13,364	18,304	17,681

[1] Because of rounding, columns may not add to the totals shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 4(a).—*Steel mill products by product groups: U.S. imports, 1961–72* [1]

[Tonnage in thousand short tons]

Steel mill products	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total
Semifinished products	631	19.9	819	20.0	1,066	19.6	1,298	20.2	1,566	15.1	1,374	12.8
Shapes and plates	330	10.4	525	12.8	833	15.3	1,110	17.2	1,703	16.4	1,898	17.7
Rails and accessories	23	.7	12	.3	12	.2	14	.2	24	.2	26	.2
Bars and tool steel	906	28.7	995	24.3	1,081	19.8	1,174	18.2	1,641	15.8	1,718	16.0
Pipe and tubing	521	16.5	655	16.0	778	14.3	790	12.3	930	9.0	1,058	9.8
Wire and wire products	562	17.8	655	16.0	755	13.9	809	12.6	866	8.3	862	8.0
Tin mill products	19	.6	56	1.4	94	1.7	88	1.4	145	1.4	134	1.2
Sheet and strip	171	5.4	383	9.4	827	15.2	1,167	18.1	3,507	33.8	3,683	34.3
Total	3,163	100.0	4,100	100.0	5,446	100.0	6,450	100.0	10,382	100.0	10,753	100.0

Steel mill products	1964–66 average		1967		1968		1969		1970		1971		1972	
	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total
Semifinished products	1,413	15.4	1,296	11.3	1,899	10.6	1,456	10.4	1,226	9.2	1,819	9.9	1,665	9.4
Shapes and plates	1,570	17.1	2,089	18.2	3,303	18.4	2,635	18.8	2,155	16.1	3,145	17.2	3,398	19.2
Rails and accessories	21	.2	36	.3	53	.3	67	.5	72	.5	69	.4	75	.4
Bars and tool steel	1,511	16.4	1,729	15.1	2,388	13.3	1,902	13.6	1,363	10.2	2,095	11.4	1,973	11.2
Pipe and tubing	926	10.1	1,060	9.3	1,618	9.0	1,660	11.8	1,927	14.5	1,841	10.1	1,843	10.4
Wire and wire products	846	9.2	797	7.0	1,020	5.7	1,014	7.2	886	6.7	963	5.3	1,041	5.9
Tin mill products	122	1.3	166	1.4	234	1.3	312	2.2	335	2.5	425	2.3	524	3.0
Sheet and strip	2,786	30.3	4,282	37.4	7,447	41.5	4,988	35.5	5,400	40.4	7,946	43.4	7,162	40.5
Total	9,192	100.0	11,455	100.0	17,960	100.0	14,034	100.0	13,364	100.0	18,304	100.0	17,681	100.0

[1] Because of rounding, columns may not add to the totals shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 4(b).—*Steel mill products: U.S. imports by countries of origin, 1962–72*[1]

Country	1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967	
	Net tons	Percent	Net tons	Percent	Net tons	Percent	Net tons	Percent	Net tons	Percent	Net tons	Percent
European Coal and Steel Community	2,086,513	50.9	2,245,278	41.2	2,584,543	40.1	4,191,327	40.4	3,840,958	35.7	4,841,988	42.3
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,246,367	30.4	1,279,326	23.5	1,384,014	21.5	1,751,068	16.9	1,612,256	15.0	1,768,541	15.4
France	299,247	7.3	358,805	[illegible]	440,305	6.8	858,238	8.3	764,417	7.1	807,729	7.1
West Germany	460,343	11.2	539,438	[illegible]	676,352	10.5	1,178,293	11.3	1,220,180	11.3	1,956,381	17.1
Netherlands	51,296	1.3	47,417	[illegible]	48,735	.8	132,712	1.3	73,988	.7	216,219	1.9
Italy	29,260	.7	20,292	.4	35,137	.5	271,016	2.6	170,117	1.6	93,118	.8
United Kingdom	249,954	6.1	349,431	6.4	285,393	4.4	720,148	6.9	748,410	7.0	817,671	7.1
Norway	13,303	.3	15,311	.3	23,140	.4	27,520	.3	14,755	.1	7,773	.1
Sweden	54,783	1.3	56,969	1.0	66,018	1.0	65,118	.6	75,282	.7	84,664	.7
Canada	367,168	9.0	582,932	10.7	692,076	10.7	644,393	6.2	691,671	6.4	629,933	5.5
Mexico	27,565	.7	128,530	2.4	97,403	1.5	123,599	1.2	118,124	1.1	93,812	.8
Japan	1,070,744	26.1	1,802,552	33.1	2,446,373	38.0	4,417,641	42.5	4,850,997	45.1	4,468,079	39.0
Other	230,009	5.6	265,323	4.9	244,689	3.8	193,275	1.9	412,825	3.8	510,582	4.5
Total	4,100,039	100.0	5,446,326	100.0	6,439,635	100.0	10,383,021	100.0	10,753,022	100.0	11,454,502	100.0

Country	1968		1966–68 average		1969		1970		1971		1972	
	Net tons	Percent	Net tons	Percent	Net tons	Percent	Net tons	Percent	Net tons	Percent	Net tons	Percent
European Coal and Steel Community	7,097,353	39.5	5,260,100	39.3	5,199,509	37.0	4,572,615	34.2	7,155,847	39.1	6,521,809	36.9
Belgium-Luxembourg	2,124,213	11.8	1,835,003	13.7	1,673,888	11.9	1,240,679	9.3	1,983,366	10.8	1,739,468	9.8
France	1,202,696	6.7	924,947	6.9	1,018,896	7.3	934,045	7.0	1,563,812	8.5	1,305,727	7.4
West Germany	3,068,838	17.1	2,081,800	15.5	1,932,535	13.7	1,752,427	13.1	2,508,664	13.7	2,364,741	13.4
Netherlands	430,712	2.4	240,306	1.8	430,506	3.1	502,265	3.8	594,809	3.2	679,268	3.8
Italy	270,894	1.5	178,043	1.3	143,684	1.0	143,199	1.1	505,196	2.8	432,605	2.4
United Kingdom	1,302,229	7.3	956,103	7.1	893,513	6.4	824,193	6.2	1,357,345	7.4	1,257,345	7.1
Norway	7,223	(2)	9,910	.1	2,429	(2)	215	(2)	7,537	(2)	3,671	(2)
Sweden	83,982	.5	81,309	.6	80,332	.6	73,448	.5	79,018	.4	128,912	.7
Canada	1,242,898	6.9	854,834	6.4	804,659	5.7	1,105,363	8.3	1,272,847	7.0	1,183,872	6.7
Mexico	152,680	.9	121,539	.9	182,583	1.3	190,281	1.4	349,273	1.9	378,801	2.1

Japan	7,294,380	40.6	5,537,819	41.4	6,252,654	44.6	5,935,475	44.4	6,908,372	37.7	6,440,133	36.4
Other	779,141	4.3	567,516	4.2	618,608	4.8	662,884	5.0	1,173,720	6.4	1,766,464	10.0
Total	17,959,886	100.0	13,389,137	100.0	14,034,287	100.0	13,364,474	100.0	18,303,959	100.0	17,681,007	100.0

[1] Because of rounding, percent may not add to 100.
[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 4(c)—*Steel mill products: U.S. imports as a percent of domestic consumption 1961–72*

[In percent]

Steel mill products	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Semifinished products	21.1	24.8	27.4	28.2	29.0	28.5	25.7	30.9	24.6	21.8	31.2	27.6
Shapes and plates	3.1	4.7	6.4	7.2	9.5	10.8	13.1	18.7	15.7	13.5	19.0	20.7
Rails and accessories	3.1	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.5	2.5	3.7	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.8
Bars and tool steel	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.3	10.3	10.6	11.8	15.0	11.9	8.7	13.0	11.4
Pipe and tubing	7.1	8.7	10.3	9.1	9.9	10.6	10.8	14.2	15.7	20.5	20.2	20.4
Wire and wire products	15.7	17.6	19.8	21.0	20.1	20.0	20.4	23.3	24.0	23.1	25.9	26.3
Tin mill products	.3	1.0	1.7	1.5	2.2	2.4	2.6	3.3	4.8	4.7	6.1	8.3
Sheets and strip	.7	1.4	2.6	3.4	8.9	9.5	11.8	17.1	12.1	14.1	18.6	15.6
Total	4.7	5.6	6.9	7.3	10.3	10.9	12.2	16.7	13.7	13.8	17.9	16.6

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 5.—*Steel mill products: U.S. exports by product groups, 1961–72* [1]

[1,000 short tons]

Steel mill products	1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total
Semifinished products	185	9.3	281	14.0	331	15.2	920	28.0	696	27.9	352	20.4
Shapes and plates	320	16.1	279	13.8	301	13.8	426	13.0	361	14.5	198	11.5
Rails and accessories	109	5.5	117	5.8	81	3.7	58	1.8	53	2.1	46	2.7
Bars and tool steel	91	4.6	103	5.1	118	5.4	175	5.3	170	6.8	106	6.1
Pipe and tubing	211	10.6	192	9.5	252	11.6	286	8.7	240	9.6	266	15.4
Wire and wire products	26	1.3	47	2.3	76	3.5	54	1.6	45	1.8	39	2.3
Tin mill products	481	24.2	394	19.6	413	19.0	411	12.5	306	12.3	325	18.9
Sheet and strip	566	28.5	600	29.8	608	27.9	950	29.0	625	25.0	392	22.7
Total	1,989	100.0	2,013	100.0	2,180	100.0	3,280	100.0	2,496	100.0	1,724	100.0

Steel mill products	1964–66 average		1967		1968		1969		1970		1971		1972	
	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total
Semifinished products	656	26.2	311	18.5	566	26.1	1,918	36.7	3,344	47.4	949	33.6	541	18.8
Shapes and plates	328	13.1	168	10.0	173	8.0	377	7.2	364	5.2	229	8.1	187	6.5
Rails and accessories	52	2.1	48	2.8	84	3.9	66	1.3	99	1.4	72	2.5	116	4.0
Bars and tool steel	150	6.0	108	6.4	135	6.2	317	6.1	324	4.6	188	6.7	203	7.1
Pipe and tubing	264	10.6	235	13.9	301	13.9	307	5.9	324	4.6	318	11.2	408	14.2
Wire and wire products	46	1.8	30	1.8	30	1.4	48	0.9	41	.6	35	1.2	39	1.4
Tin mill products	347	13.9	307	18.2	322	14.8	400	7.6	422	6.0	303	10.7	338	11.8
Sheet and strip	656	26.2	478	28.4	559	25.8	1,796	34.3	2,135	30.3	743	26.3	1,041	36.2
Total	2,500	100.0	1,685	100.0	2,170	100.0	5,229	100.0	7,053	100.0	2,827	100.0	2,873	100.0

[1] Because of rounding, columns may not add to totals shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

Additional Information

U.S. imports

Imported steel-mill products are for the most part comparable to domestically produced products. Total imports of steel-mill products (based on quantity) increased more than five-fold during 1961–72.

Imports in some product groups (semifinished, reinforcing bars, wire products) remained fairly constant in this period but imports in other product groups increased by many times as follows (see table 4):

Product groups:	*1972 imports as a multiple of 1961 imports*
Wire rods	3.1
Structural shapes and piling	5.8
Plates	45.6
Other bars and tool steel	5.0
Pipe and tubing	3.5
Drawn wire	2.8
Sheet and strip	41.9
Tin-mill products	27.6

Imports of virtually every steel-mill product are now commonplace. Trade reports suggest that the lower price of imported steel has been the principal reason for the marked increase in imports during the last decade. Recent realignment of world currencies should theoretically close the gap between imported and domestic steel prices appreciably. Imported steel is marketed throughout the United States; Detroit has been the largest single port of entry in recent years, notwithstanding that the St. Lawrence Seaway is closed by ice for 3 to 4 months each year.

Voluntary restraint arrangement (*VRA*).—At the beginning of 1969, the Japanese and European steel producers agreed to limit exports of steel-mill products to the United States for the 3-year period 1969–71. During 1969 and 1970 world demand for steel, particularly in Europe, was such that steel in unlimited quantity was not available for the United States market; imports in 1970 were 9 percent below the agreed quota level, notwithstanding an increase in imports from nonparticipants. In 1971, however, the combination of a decline in European demand, a possible strike in the U.S. Steel industry, and the President's general 10-percent surcharge on imports (considered by some signatories to the VRA to violate and thus void the arrangement), and a very substantial increase in imports from nonparticipants, resulted in record imports of 18,303,877 tons of steel-mill products—19 percent over the agreed upon tonnage.

Early in 1972, the VRA was extended until the end of 1974; the United Kingdom joined in the program along with the EEC and Japan. The participants stated their intentions to try to limit exports of all steel-mill products and of special grades of such products to the United States as follows (in short tons):

	1972	1973	1974
European Community (including the United Kingdom):			
Total, all grades	8,013,794	8,093,573	8,295,910
Stainless steel	26,540	24,799	25,420
High-speed steel	528	516	528
Other alloy steel	112,922	103,385	105,000
Japan:			
Total, all grades	6,496,290	6,658,284	6,824,686
Stainless steel	79,854	75,861	77,758
Tool steel	984	1,008	1,033
Other special steel	171,840	156,376	160,283

U.S. imports from the participants of all steel grades during 1972, were somewhat below the target levels, however, imports from the European Community (including the United Kingdom) exceeded target levels for stainless steel and other alloy steel; imports from Japan exceeded target levels for tool steel and other special steel.

U.S. position in world production and trade

The United States is the world's largest producer and importer of steel-mill products having produced 133.1 million tons of crude steel in 1972. (Production in 1969 was 141.3 million tons.) Annual U.S. exports have been substantially smaller than imports for more than a decade but due to world demand in 1970, exports amounted to 7.1 million tons—believed to be the largest total on record.

Domestic producers

About 100 domestic companies produce raw steel and 300 to 400 companies produce one or more of the steel-mill products covered herein. Technological advances in methods of producing iron and steel, such as continuous casting and vacuum degassing, and in techniques for fabricating mill products have contributed significantly to the rise in output during the past decade. The basic oxygen process which represented 4 percent of domestic output in 1961 accounted for more than 56 percent of such output in 1972.

Employment

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported an average of 366,000 employees receiving wages in 1971 in the iron and steel industry. Average payroll cost rose from $3.50 per hour in 1961 to $5.22 per hour in 1971; the index of output per man-hour in the steel industry rose from 84.9 in 1961 to 105.0 in 1971 (1967=100).

Pig Iron

Tariff treatment

Column 1 rate of January 1, 1973:
TSUS number:
607.15: Free.
607.18: 28 cents per ton.[1]

TABLE 1.—*Pig iron: U.S. production and trade*

[Long tons in thousands]

Year	Production[1]	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to— Production	Ratio of imports to— Consumption
					Percent	*Percent*
1961	3,471	337	371	3,437	9.7	9.8
1962	2,863	446	138	3,171	15.6	14.1
1963	2,841	576	63	3,354	20.3	17.2
1964	3,293	658	157	3,794	20.0	17.3
1965	3,476	788	25	4,239	22.7	18.6
1966	3,338	1,060	11	4,387	31.8	24.2
1964–66 average	3,369	835	64	4,140	24.8	20.2
1967	2,821	540	7	3,354	19.1	16.1
1968	2,898	702	10	3,590	24.2	19.6
1969	3,439	363	39	3,763	10.6	9.6
1970	3,214	223	277	3,160	6.9	7.1
1971	2,317	274	30	2,561	11.8	10.7
1972	2,597	569	13	3,153	21.9	18.0

[1] Shipments by U.S. producers of merchant pig iron. Total production of pig iron including that for captive use by steelmakers was 79,830,403 tons in 1972.

Source: Shipments, American Iron and Steel Institute; imports and exports, U.S. Department of Commerce.

[1] Plus additional specific duties for content of certain alloying metals provided in item 607.01 through 607.04. The ad valorem equivalent of the duty based on imports in 1971 was less than 0.1 percent.

TABLE 2.—*Pig iron: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries, 1966–72*

Source	1966	1967	1968	1966–68 average	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Quantity (1,000 long tons)							
Canada	351	364	372	363	263	222	241	371
Brazil	----	----	30	10	----	----	23	190
Republic of South Africa	119	----	----	40	----	----	9	8
Japan	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	(1)
United Kingdom	(1)	6	24	10	----	----	----	(1)
West Germany	71	37	71	60	34	(1)	----	----
All other	517	132	205	284	65	----	(1)	----
Total	1,060	540	702	767	363	223	274	569
	Value (1,000 dollars)							
Canada	19,793	20,821	18,049	19,554	14,449	13,720	15,402	25,068
Brazil	----	----	976	325	----	----	1,111	8,044
Republic of South Africa	4,723	----	----	1,574	----	----	441	403
Japan	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
United Kingdom	6	335	798	380	----	----	----	1
West Germany	3,023	1,646	2,872	2,514	1,504	9	----	----
All other	18,368	4,796	7,791	10,318	2,550	----	10	----
Total	45,914	27,599	30,486	34,666	18,513	13,729	16,964	33,517
	Average unit value (dollars per long ton)[2]							
Canada	56.32	57.15	48.55	53.94	54.84	61.68	63.88	67.61
Brazil	----	----	32.88	32.88	----	----	48.58	42.38
Republic of South Africa	39.53	----	----	39.53	----	----	47.09	50.24
Japan	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	36.47
United Kingdom	117.67	53.09	33.83	38.03	----	----	----	526.00
West Germany	42.46	43.94	40.35	41.93	44.15	88.78	----	----
All other	37.50	36.26	37.92	36.33	39.10	----	65.52	----
Average	43.33	51.07	43.45	45.18	51.00	61.69	62.02	58.94

[1] Less than 500 tons.
[2] Based on unrounded figures.

NOTE.—Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

Additional Information

Proposed quota

H.R. 1383 would initially limit imports of pig iron to 20.2 percent (the average ratio of imports to merchant consumption during 1964–66) of average consumption during the 3 years immediately prior to the enactment of the bill.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of pig iron are predominantly of the merchant grade, that is, those used for purposes other than steelmaking. Imported pig iron is comparable to domestic pig iron in most respects and is marketed in the United States on the basis of price. The current price for domestically produced pig iron ranges upward from about $78 per ton depending on grade, whereas the average export value of pig iron imported in 1972 ranged from about $42 to $68 per ton depending on the country of origin.

Since 1969, 77 percent of all pig iron imports have come from Canada, the products of which will not be limited by passage of this legislation.

U.S. position in world trade and production

The United States is the free world's largest producer and consumer of pig iron as a whole; data are not available that would indicate whether or not this is true with respect only to the merchant grades (those grades that enter commerce). Imports of pig iron, however, have supplied as much as 24 percent

of merchant consumption (1966); imports accounted for 18 percent of merchant consumption in 1972.

Domestic producers

Less than 10 domestic firms produce and market merchant pig iron. In 1972, it is likely that most merchant pig iron was produced by integrated producers of iron products (such as pipe and ingot molds) and by integrated steel producers that also operate merchant furnaces. The remainder is produced by independent producers that cast most or all of their output into pigs for shipment to others. These concerns are almost entirely dependent on the sale of pig iron for their existence. Malleable and foundry grades of pig iron are the most predominant products of the merchant furnaces; these are not used in steelmaking but rather by producers of a wide variety of cast iron products.

Iron Ore

Tariff treatment.

Iron ore has been free of duty since 1913.

TABLE 1.—*Iron ore: U.S. production and trade*

Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) imports to consumption
	Quantity (1,000 long tons)				
1964	84,836	42,417	6,963	120,290	35.3
1965	87,439	45,105	7,085	125,459	36.0
1966	90,147	46,259	7,779	128,627	36.0
1964-66, average	87,474	44,593	7,275	124,792	35.7
1967	84,179	44,627	5,906	122,900	36.3
1968	85,865	43.941	5,884	123,922	35.5
1969	88,328	40,758	5,160	123,926	32.9
1970	89,760	44,876	5,492	129,144	34.7
1971	80,762	40,124	3,061	117,825	34.1
1972	[1] 78,200	35,761	2,903	111,058	32.2

[1] Preliminary.

Source: Production, U.S. Department of the Interior; Imports and exports, U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 2.—*Iron ore: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries, 1966–72*

Source	1966	1967	1968	1966–68 average	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Quantity (1,000 long tons)							
Canada	23, 941	24, 214	26, 339	24, 831	19, 004	23, 918	20, 342	18, 168
Venezuela	12, 592	12, 820	10, 313	11, 908	13, 751	13, 025	12, 954	11, 926
Liberia	3, 340	3, 099	2, 942	3, 144	3, 144	1, 873	1, 838	2, 766
Peru	1, 043	879	925	949	1, 003	1, 329	1, 262	1, 318
Brazil	2, 733	1, 640	1, 257	1, 873	1, 233	1, 991	1, 773	1, 114
All other	2, 571	1, 976	2, 166	2, 237	2, 623	2, 789	2, 155	1, 442
Total	46, 259	44, 627	43, 941	44, 942	40, 758	44, 876	40, 124	35, 761
	Value (1,000 dollars)							
Canada	273, 308	276, 596	308, 014	285, 973	219, 098	297, 065	267, 424	247, 257
Venezuela	102, 040	103, 718	83, 153	96, 304	110, 745	108, 493	114, 176	99, 151
Liberia	24, 851	23, 757	23, 389	23, 992	27, 226	17, 216	16, 768	22, 740
Peru	11, 281	9, 404	9, 375	10, 020	10, 737	13, 771	12, 443	15, 043
Brazil	26, 695	14, 905	11, 622	17, 741	11, 300	17, 865	76, 546	11, 990
All other	24, 179	15, 719	18, 200	19, 366	22, 821	24, 969	23, 287	18, 449
Total	462, 354	444, 079	453, 753	453, 395	402, 528	479, 380	450, 644	415, 934
	Average unit value (dollars per long ton)[1]							
Canada	11. 42	11. 42	11. 69	11. 52	11. 56	12. 42	13. 15	13. 64
Venezuela	8. 10	8. 09	8. 06	8. 09	8. 05	8. 33	8. 81	9. 15
Liberia	7. 33	7. 66	7. 95	7. 63	8. 66	9. 09	9. 12	8. 24
Peru	10. 82	10. 70	10. 14	10. 56	10. 71	10. 86	11. 71	11. 41
Brazil	9. 80	9. 09	9. 25	9. 47	9. 17	8. 97	9. 33	10. 76
All other	9. 41	7. 96	8. 40	8. 66	8. 70	9. 12	10. 80	12. 53
Average	9. 99	9. 95	10. 33	10. 09	9. 88	10. 68	11. 23	11. 63

[1] Based on unrounded figures.

NOTE.—Due to rounding, figures may not add to total shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

Additional Information

Proposed quota

H.R. 1383 would initially limit imports of iron ore to 35.7 percent (the average ratio of imports to consumption in 1964–66) of average U.S. apparent consumption during the 3 years immediately prior to the year of enactment of this bill. The proposed quota would not apply to Canada, which country has supplied 50.4 percent of all imports of iron ore that entered the United States during 1969–72.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of iron ore have been a virtual necessity since the depletion of the once standard direct-shipping iron ores of the Great Lakes area. The bulk of the foreign mines from which imports come, like the domestic iron mines and beneficiating establishments, are owned or controlled, in whole or in part, by U.S. consumers of iron ore, that is, the integrated iron and steel producers.

U.S. industry and employment

The large investment needed for the beneficiation of iron ore in the United States has tended to concentrate production in the large, more efficient mines and mills. The United States is by far the largest producer in the world of iron ore pellets—a "manufactured" feed for the blast furnace that has proven to increase the efficiency of such furnaces substantially.

Average employment in iron mining and beneficiating establishments in 1971 was about 16,000 persons; this reflects a decline of about 6 percent from 1970.

Hollow Reinforcing Bars

93D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4325

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 19, 1973

Mr. GERALD R. FORD introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the duty-free entry of certain hollow reinforcing bars.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That schedule 6, part 2, subpart B of title I of the Tariff
4 Act of 1930 (Tariff Schedules of the United States; 28 F.R.,
5 part II, Aug. 17, 1963; 77A Stat.; 19 U.S.C. 1202) is
6 amended by striking out item 610.48 and inserting in lieu
7 thereof the following:

"	610.47	Hollow bars not less than 14 feet in length and having a hollow core which does not exceed 0.5 inch in diameter	Free	22% ad val.
	610.48	Other hollow bars	11% ad val.	22% ad val. ".

I

1 SEC. 2. The amendment made by the first section of this
2 Act shall apply with respect to articles entered, or with-
3 drawn from warehouse, for consumption, on or after the
4 tenth day after the date of the enactment of this Act.

HOLLOW REINFORCING BARS

(H.R. 4325)

Purpose of the bill

H.R. 4325 would, if enacted, create a special, duty-free provision in the Tariff Schedules of the United States for "Hollow bars not less than 14 feet in length and having a hollow core which does not exceed 0.5 inch in diameter."

Tariff treatment

Hollow bars, the subject of H.R. 4325, are dutiable in item 610.48 of the TSUS, regardless of their value, at the rate of 11 percent ad valorem. No duty concessions on item 610.48 have been granted since the adoption of the TSUS in 1963. Such hollow bars were originally dutiable under paragraph 304 of the Tariff Act of 1930 at a variety of rates ranging from the equivalent of 25 to 49 percent ad valorem depending on their value.

Additional Information

Technical comment

The bars intended to be covered by the proposed provision are understood to be hollow *deformed* reinforcing bars threaded at each end (emphasis intended). Such bars are used in the fabrication of so-called rock bolts which may be employed to reinforce the roof and side walls of mines, tunnels, dams, missile silos, and other subterranean construction. The language proposed in H.R. 4325 for TSUS item 610.47 does not appear to be significantly different from that for any other hollow bar currently provided for in TSUS item 610.48 and dutiable at the rate of 11 percent ad valorem, and may therefor permit any hollow bar of similar dimension, regardless of its intended use, to be imported free of duty.

U.S. imports

Data on imports of hollow deformed reinforcing bars of the type covered by H.R. 4325 are not available. It is understood, however, that the bars intended for duty-free treatment are the product of Bedford Steel Company of Sheffield, England. Total imports of all hollow bars currently classified under TSUS item 610.48 increased from 976 tons, valued at $244,000 in 1964 to 2,838 tons, valued at $991,000 in 1972. Imports from the United Kingdom accounted for much of all such imports and increased from 713 tons, valued at $173,000 in 1964 to 1,207 tons, valued at $399,000 in 1972. The import duty estimated to have been paid in 1972 on imports of all hollow bars entered into the United States from the United Kingdom was $44,000

U.S. producers

Two domestic producers manufacture a bar that is used for purposes similar to those intended to be covered by the proposed bill; such bars are, however, produced by different processes and have a smooth outer surface. Data on annual production or sales of such products by domestic producers are not available; potential consumption, depending on fluctuation of underground construction activity, may be as much as 5,000 tons, annually.

It is not known if any U.S. firm regularly offers a hollow bar having a deformed outer surface.

Certain Forms of Copper

93D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2323

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 18, 1973

Mrs. GRIFFITHS introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To continue until the close of June 30, 1974, the suspension of duties on certain forms of copper.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That items 911.10 (relating to copper waste and scrap),
4 911.11 (relating to articles of copper), 911.13 (relating to
5 copper bearing ores and materials), 911.14 (relating to
6 cement copper and copper precipitates), 911.15 (relating to
7 black copper, blister copper, and anode copper), and 911.16
8 (relating to other unwrought copper) of the Tariff Schedules
9 of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) are each amended
10 by striking out "6/30/72" and inserting in lieu thereof
11 "6/30/74".

1 SEC. 2. (a) The amendment made by the first section
2 of this Act shall apply with respect to articles entered, or
3 withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the
4 date of the enactment of this Act.

5 (b) Upon request therefor filed with the customs officer
6 concerned on or before the ninetieth day after the date
7 of the enactment of this Act, the entry or withdrawal of any
8 article—

9 (1) which was made after June 30, 1972, and
10 before the date of the enactment of this Act, and

11 (2) with respect to which there would have been
12 no duty if the amendment made by the first section of
13 this Act applied to such entry or withdrawal,

14 shall, notwithstanding the provisions of section 514 of the
15 Tariff Act of 1930 or any other provision of law, be liqui-
16 dated or reliquidated as though such entry or withdrawal had
17 been made on the date of the enactment of this Act.

CERTAIN FORMS OF COPPER
(H.R. 2323)[1]

Purpose of the bill

H.R. 2323 would continue from July 1, 1972, through June 30, 1974, the suspension of duties applicable to unwrought copper (except nickel silver), copper waste and scrap, and copper articles imported to be used in remanufacture by melting. It would also continue the suspension of the additional duties applicable to the copper content of certain copper-bearing ores and materials for the same period. Such duties had been suspended through June 30, 1972, for approximately 8 years to relieve a copper shortage in the United States and for purposes of national defense. H.R. 2323 would also have the effect of making the suspension of duties retroactive to July 1, 1972.

All suspensions of the duties would be inapplicable during any period in which the price of electrolytic copper in standard shapes and sizes, delivered Connecticut Valley, is below 24 cents per pound as determined in the manner prescribed by headnote 5, subpart 2C, schedule 6, of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). The current (April 20, 1973) delivered price for domestically-produced electrolytic copper wirebar is 60.0–60.25 cents per pound compared with a foreign price for electrolytic copper of about 72 cents per pound.

Tariff treatment

Under H.R. 2323, the duties that would be suspended during 1972–74 include the following listed under column 1–a:

TSUS item No.	Description	Rate of duty: Col. 1, 1(a)	Rate of duty: Col. 1, 1(b)[1]	Rate of duty: Col. 2
602.30	Copper-bearing ores.	0.8 cent per pound on copper content..		4 cents per pound on copper content.
603.50	Copper-bearing materials.	0.8 cent per pound on copper content plus 0.75 cent per pound on lead content plus 0.67 cent per pound on zinc content.		4 cents per pound on copper content plus 1.5 cents per pound on lead content plus 1.67 cents per pound on zinc content.
612.02	Cement copper and copper precipitates.	0.8 cent per pound on copper content.	1 cent per pound on copper content.	4 cents per pound on copper content.
612.03	Black copper, blister copper, and anode copper.	0.8 cent per pound on 99.6 percent of copper content.	1 cent per pound on 99.6 percent of copper content.	4 cents per pound on 99.6 percent of copper content.
612.06	Other unwrought copper, except nickel silver.	0.8 cent per pound on copper content.	1 cent per pound on copper content.	4 cents per pound on copper content.
612.08	Nickel silver waste and scrap.	0.8 cent per pound on 99.6 percent of copper content plus 5 percent ad val.	1 cent per pound on 99.6 percent of copper content plus 5 percent ad val.	4 cents per pound on 99.6 percent of copper content plus 20 percent ad val.
612.10	Other copper waste and scrap.	0.8 cent per pound on 99.6 percent of copper content.	1 cent per pound on 99.6 percent of copper content.	4 cents per pound on 99.6 percent of copper content.

[1] The column 1 (*b*) rate of duty applies should the price of copper fall below 24 cents per pound; it has never been put into effect.

[1] H.R. 2838 would also suspend the duties on the copper items cited but does not provide for retroactive treatment of imports. H.R. 2839 would provide for permanent removal of the duties on the copper content of ores and crude materials, and the duties on unwrought copper (except nickel silver); it would also repeal the market price test for determining rates of duty on copper-bearing materials.

In addition to the above item which would be affected by the continuing exemptions from duty proposed by H.R. 2323, there would be an exemption of duties for an additional two-year period for articles of copper to be used in remanufacture by melting (exempted by item 911.11 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States).

TABLE 1.—*Unmanufactured copper: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and consumption, 1965–72*

Period	Production [1]	Imports	Exports [2]	Consumption [3]
	Quantity (thousand short tons of copper content)			
1965	1,865	473	418	2,005
1966	1,964	651	324	2,360
1967	1,437	650	282	1,936
1968	1,725	789	416	1,880
1969	2,119	384	268	2,142
1970	2,224	426	384	2,043
1971	1,967	337	297	2,020
1972	2,121	354	274	2,220
	Value (thousand dollars)			
1965	(4)	305,814	308,227	(4)
1966	(4)	527,837	307,939	(4)
1967	(4)	568,347	234,353	(4)
1968	(4)	763,429	366,439	(4)
1969	(4)	376,452	285,141	(4)
1970	(4)	474,860	440,860	(4)
1971	(4)	327,330	274,910	(4)
1972	(4)	345,305	252,483	(4)

[1] Represents mine output of recoverable copper plus secondary copper in all forms recovered from old scrap.
[2] Most exports are derived from imported material entered for smelting, refining and export.
[3] Represents consumption of refined copper only, as reported to the U.S. Bureau of Mines; excludes old copper scrap consumed directly in manufacture.
[4] Not available.

Source: Production and consumption from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Mines, import and export data were compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 2.—*Copper scrap: U.S. production of copper from scrap [1] and imports for consumption of waste and scrap,[2] 1965–72*

Period	Production from scrap [3]		Imports	
	New	Old	Copper content	Value
	1,000 short tons	*1,000 short tons*	*1,000 short tons*	*1,000 dollars*
1965	740	513	18	12,721
1966	799	535	28	29,427
1967	677	483	12	10,784
1968	698	521	14	14,075
1969	801	575	8	7,260
1970	744	504	4	3,908
1971	755	445	14	12,898
1972	831	478	19	17,832

[1] Copper produced annually from old scrap accounted for 23 percent (1970–72) to 34 percent (1967) of the U.S. supply of domestically made copper in 1965–72.
[2] Imports of copper in copper waste and scrap were equal to 0.2 percent (1970) to 1.4 percent (1966) of the annual U.S. supply of domestically made copper.
[3] Only the production of "old" scrap is additional to the official figures of domestic mine production as a source of domestic supply of copper. "New" scrap production represents a recycling of copper which is included in annual mine production figures of the Bureau of Mines.

Source: Production from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Mines; import data was compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Additional Information

Imports and other data

The United States is the world's largest producer, smelter, refiner and consumer of copper. Imports and exports of unmanufactured copper have been substantial, but much of the imported copper has come from foreign facilities owned by subsidiaries and affiliates of U.S. firms which have refined the copper at their domestic refineries and then exported the refined material.

After the suspension of duties in February 1966, imports of these unmanufactured copper articles increased, but only in response to unusual demand occasioned first by the threat of labor strikes and then actual extended labor strikes which severely curtailed U.S. production. Full U.S. production in 1969 was accompanied by a substantial lowering of imports (see table 1).

In 1968, the year of greatest aggregate imports of unmanufactured copper, the total additional amount of collectible duty, had the duties on copper not been suspended, would have amounted to $23.7 million on imports valued at $763.4 million, equalling an ad valorem equivalent rate of 3.1 percent. Both imports and rates of duty (Kennedy Round) subsequently declined, and in 1971 the total duty would have amounted to $5.6 million on imports valued at $345.3 million, equalling an ad valorem equivalent rate of 1.6 percent. The ad valorem equivalent of the rates of duty on individual TSUS items ranged from 2.8 percent to 11.6 percent in 1968, and 1.6 percent to 6.3 percent in 1972.

If duties had not been suspended, however, much of the unmanufactured copper imported would still not have been dutiable because it would have been entered free under bond for processing or manufacturing and export; in 1965, the year prior to suspension of duties, about 60 percent of the imports of unmanufactured copper were so entered.

Imports in 1965–72 came principally from Chile, Canada, and Peru. Chile was the largest single source until 1970 when it fell to second place relative to other sources; this was brought about by events in the last half of the year when an avowed Marxist, pledging nationalization of the important, largely U.S.-owned, copper industry, was elected president and proceeded to make good on his campaign promises, with resulting lower production and a changed market policy for the copper industry. By 1972, imports from Chile had declined to fourth place behind the Philippines. The grip of nationalization has become increasingly tighter in Peru, also, but U.S. firms have been able to maintain some business dealings in copper with a government that is nationalistic but not avowedly anti-U.S.

The column 1-b rates of duty, which apply should the price of copper fall below 24 cents a pound, have never been in effect, and there is little likelihood they ever will be; the U.S. producer price of copper (electrolytic wirebar), since March 6, 1973, has ranged from 60.0 cents to 60.25 cents per pound. With costs continually rising, and the value of the dollar declining, the possibility of the price of copper falling below 24 cents per pound is remote.

No imports from Column 2[1] countries of the copper items herein discussed have been received in recent years; at least since 1930, such imports have been either nil or insignificant. Of the Column 2 countries, the U.S.S.R. and China are substantial producers of copper; Bulgaria, East Germany, and North Korea also produce significant quantities. Poland, previously a Column 2 country, has accounted for a significant and increasing production of copper but none has been exported to the United States.

[1] Column 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

Lead and Zinc

93D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6191

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 27, 1973

Mr. ULLMAN (for himself, Mr. CAMP, Mr. CLARK, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. ICHORD, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. MCSPADDEN, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania, Mr. RUNNELS, Mr. SAYLOR, Mr. SHOUP, Mr. SKUBITZ, Mr. STUBBLEFIELD, Mr. SYMMS, and Mr. UDALL) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to provide that certain forms of zinc be admitted free of duty.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That subpart B of part 1 of the appendix to the Tariff
4 Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) is amend-
5 ed by inserting new items: 911.20, 911.21, 911.22, 911.23,
6 911.24, and 911.25, as follows:

I

2

"Item	Articles	Rates of duty		Effective period
		1	2	
911.20	All zinc-bearing ores (provided for in item 602.20, part 1, schedule 6).	Free	No change	Two year period beginning day after enactment of this bill.
911.21	Zinc dross and zinc skimmings (provided for in item 603.30, part 1, schedule 6).	Free	No change	Two year period beginning day after enactment of this bill.
	Other metal-bearing materials of a type commonly used for the extraction of metal or as a basis for the manufacture of chemical compound :			
	Other:			
	Materials, other than the foregoing, containing, by weight, over 10 percent of any one of the metals copper, lead, or zinc, and to be initially treated at a copper, lead, or zinc plant:			
911.22	When, under the procedure set forth in headnote 5 of part 2C of this schedule, the market price of copper is considered to be below 24¢ per pound (provided for in item 603.49, part 1, schedule 6).	Free on zinc content	No change	Two year period beginning day after enactment of this bill.
911.23	Other (provided for in item 603.50, part 1, schedule 6).	Free on zinc content	No change	Two year period beginning day after enactment of this bill.
	Materials, other than foregoing, containing by weight, over 5 troy ounces of gold per short ton, or over 100 troy ounces of precious metals per short ton:			

"Item	Articles	Rates of duty		Effective period
		1	2	
911.24	When, under procedures set forth in headnote 5 of part 2C of this schedule, the market price of copper is considered to be below 24¢ per pound (provided for in item 603.54, part 1, schedule 6).	Free on zinc content	No change	Two year period beginning day after enactment of this bill.
911.25	Other (provided for in item 603.55, part 1, schedule 6).	Free on zinc content	No change	Two year period beginning day after enactment of this bill.

1 SEC. 2. The amendments made by the first section of this
2 Act shall apply to articles entered or withdrawn from ware-
3 house, for consumption on the first day after this bill becomes
4 law.

93D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6437

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 2, 1973

Mr. DUNCAN (for himself, Mr. CAMP, Mr. CLARK, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. ICHORD, Mr. JOHNSON of California, Mr. MCEWEN, Mr. MCSPADDEN, Mr. QUILLEN, Mr. ROONEY of Pennsylvania, Mr. RUNNELS, Mr. SAYLOR, Mr. SHOUP, Mr. SKUBITZ, Mr. SYMMS, and Mr. UDALL) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To protect the domestic economy, to promote the general welfare, and to assist in the national defense by providing for an adequate supply of lead and zinc for consumption in the United States from domestic and foreign sources, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "Lead and Zinc Act".

4 PURPOSE

5 SEC. 2. It is the purpose of this Act to recognize the need
6 for an adequate supply of lead and zinc for consumption in
7 the United States from domestic and foreign sources, and

1 to implement, with respect to lead and zinc, the national
2 mining and minerals policy, as declared in the Act of Decem-
3 ber 31, 1970 (84 Stat. 1876; Public Law 91-631), which
4 is to foster and encourage private enterprise in (1) the
5 development of economically sound and stable domestic min-
6 ing, minerals, metal, and mineral reclamation industries,
7 (2) the orderly and economic development of domestic
8 mineral resources, reserves, and reclamation of metals and
9 minerals to help assure satisfaction of industrial security, and
10 environmental needs, (3) mining, mineral, and metallurgical
11 research, including the use and recycling of scrap to promote
12 the wise and efficient use of our natural and reclaimable
13 mineral resources, (4) the study and development of meth-
14 ods for the disposal, control, and reclamation of mineral
15 waste products, and the reclamation of mined land, so as to
16 lessen any adverse impact of mineral extraction and process-
17 ing upon the physical environment that may result from
18 mining or mineral activities.

19 TITLE I—LEAD AND ZINC

20 SEC. 101. As used in this title—

21 (a) The term "lead", except as used in section 103 (f),
22 means lead metal, as defined in subsection (b), plus lead
23 ore, as defined in subsection (c).

24 (b) The term "lead metal" means the dutiable lead
25 content of all unwrought lead and lead waste and scrap

1 which, if imported into the United States, are subject to
2 duty under part 2G of schedule 6, Tariff Schedules of the
3 United States, items 624.02, 624.03, and 624.04.

4 (c) The term "lead ore" means dutiable lead content
5 of lead-bearing ores and other materials which, if imported
6 into the United States, are subject to duty under part 1 of
7 schedule 6, Tariff Schedules of the United States, items
8 602.10, 603.25, 603.49, 603.50, 603.54, and 603.55.

9 (d) The term "zinc", except as used in section 103 (f),
10 means zinc metal, as defined in subsection (e), plus zinc
11 ore, as defined in subsection (f).

12 (e) The term "zinc metal" means the dutiable zinc con-
13 tent of all unwrought zinc (except alloys of zinc) and zinc
14 waste and scrap which, if imported into the United States,
15 are subject to duty under part 2H of schedule 6, Tariff Sched-
16 ules of the United States, items 626.02 and 626.10.

17 (f) The term "zinc ore" means the dutiable zinc content
18 of all zinc-bearing ores and other materials which, if imported
19 into the United States, are subject to duty under part 1 of
20 schedule 6, Tariff Schedules of the United States, items
21 602.20, 603.30, 603.49, 603.50, 603.54, and 603.55.

22 (g) The term "imported into the United States"
23 means entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for con-
24 sumption within the meaning of section 315 of the Tariff
25 Act of 1930, as amended.

1 (h) The term "Tariff Schedules of the United States"
2 means the Tariff Schedules of the United States established
3 pursuant to section 201, Tariff Classification Act of 1962.
4 (i) The term "ton" means two thousand pounds.
5 (j) The term "quarterly period" means any one of suc-
6 cessive calendar quarters the first of which shall be the
7 first calendar quarter that commences not earlier than thirty
8 days after the enactment of this Act.
9 SEC. 102. Subpart B of part 1 of the appendix to the
10 Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) is
11 amended by inserting new items as follows:

"Item	Article	Rates of duty			
		1(A)	1(B)	2(A)	2(B)
		So long as the provisions of the appropriate subsection or subsections of section 103 with respect to price and/or quantities of imports are satisfied	Whenever the provisions of the appropriate subsection or subsections of section 103 with respect to price and/or quantities of imports are not satisfied	So long as the provisions of the appropriate subsection or subsections of section 103 with respect to price and/or quantities of imports are satisfied	Whenever the provisions of the appropriate subsection or subsections of section 103 with respect to price and/or quantities of imports are not satisfied
917.10	All lead-bearing ores (Provided for in item 602.10, part 1, schedule 6).	0.75¢ per lb. on lead content.	19% Ad Valorem on lead content.	1.5¢ per lb. on lead content.	3.0¢ per lb. on lead content.
917.11	All zinc-bearing ores (Provided for in item 602.20, part 1, schedule 6).	Free on zinc content...	0.67¢ per lb. on zinc content.	1.67¢ per lb. on zinc content.	3.34¢ per lb. on zinc content.
	Other metal-bearing materials of a type commonly used for the extraction of metal or as a basis for the manufacture of chemical compounds:				
917.12	Lead dross (Provided for in item 603.25, part 1, schedule 6).	1.0625¢ per lb. on lead content.	19% Ad Valorem on lead content.	2.125¢ per lb. on lead content.	4.25¢ per lb. on lead content.
917.13	Zinc dross and zinc skimmings (Provided for in item 603.30, part 1, schedule 6).	Free.....	0.75¢ per lb.....	1.5¢ per lb.....	3.0¢ per lb.
	Other: Materials, other than the foregoing, containing, by weight, over 10% of lead or zinc, and to be initially treated at a lead or zinc plant:				
917.14	When, under the procedures set forth in headnote 5 of part 2c of schedule 6, the market price of copper is considered to be below 24¢ per lb. (Provided for in item 603.49, part 1, schedule 6).	1.0¢ per lb. on copper content + 0.75¢ per lb. on lead content + Free on zinc content.	1.0¢ per lb. on copper content + 19% Ad Valorem on lead content + 0.67¢ per lb. on zinc content.	4¢ per lb. on copper content + 1.5¢ per lb. on lead content + 1.67¢ per lb. on zinc content.	4¢ per lb. on copper content + 3.0¢ per lb. on lead content + 3.34¢ per lb. on zinc content.

"Item	Article	Rates of duty			
		1(A)	1(B)	2(A)	2(B)
		So long as the provisions of the appropriate subsection or subsections of section 103 with respect to price and/or quantities of imports are satisfied	Whenever the provisions of the appropriate subsection or subsections of section 103 with respect to price and/or quantities of imports are not satisfied	So long as the provisions of the appropriate subsection or subsections of section 103 with respect to price and/or quantities of imports are satisfied	Whenever the provisions of the appropriate subsection or subsections of section 103 with respect to price and/or quantities of imports are not satisfied
917.15	Other (Provided for in item 603.50, part 1, schedule 6).	0.8¢ per lb. on copper content + 0.75¢ per lb. on lead content + Free on zinc content.	0.8¢ per lb. on copper content + 19% Ad Valorem on lead content + 0.67¢ per lb. on zinc content.	4¢ per lb. on copper content + 1.5¢ per lb. on lead content + 1.67¢ per lb. on zinc content.	4¢ per lb. on copper content + 3.0¢ per lb. on lead content + 3.34¢ per lb. on zinc content.
	Materials, other than the foregoing, containing by weight, over 5 troy ounces of gold per short ton, or over 100 troy ounces of precious metal per short ton:				
917.16	When under the procedures set forth in headnote 5 of part 2c of schedule 6, the market price of copper is considered to be below 24¢ per lb. (Provided for in item 603.54 of part 1, schedule 6).	1.0¢ per lb. on copper content + 0.75¢ per lb. on lead content + Free on zinc content.	1.0¢ per lb. on copper content + 19% Ad Valorem on lead content + 0.67¢ per lb. on zinc content.	4¢ per lb. on copper content + 1.5¢ per lb. on lead content + 1.67¢ per lb. on zinc content.	4¢ per lb. on copper content + 3.0¢ per lb. on lead content + 3.34¢ per lb. on zinc content.
917.17	Other (Provided for in item 603.55, part 1, schedule 6).	0.8¢ per lb. on copper content + 0.75¢ per lb. on lead content + Free on zinc content.	0.8¢ per lb. on copper content + 19% Ad Valorem on lead content + 0.67¢ per lb. on zinc content.	4¢ per lb. on copper content + 1.5¢ per lb. on lead content + 1.67¢ per lb. on zinc content.	4¢ per lb. on copper content + 3.0¢ per lb. on lead content + 3.34¢ per lb. on zinc content.

917.18	Unwrought lead; lead bullion (Provided for in item 624.02 of part 2 schedule 6).	1.0625¢ per lb. on 99.6% of the lead content.	19% Ad Valorem on 99.6% of the lead content.	2.125¢ per lb. on 99.6% of the lead content.	4.25¢ per lb. on 99.6% of the lead content.
917.19	Other (provided for in item 624.03 of part 2, schedule 6).	1.0625¢ per lb. on lead content.	19% Ad Valorem on lead content.	2.125¢ per lb. on lead content.	4.25¢ per lb. on lead content.
917.20	Lead waste and scrap (provided for in item 624.04 of part 2, schedule 6).	1.0625¢ per lb. on 99.5% of the lead content.	19% Ad Valorem on 99.6% of the lead content.	2.125¢ per lb. on 99.6% of the lead content.	4.25¢ per lb on 99.6% of the lead content.
917.21	Unwrought zinc; other than alloys of zinc (Provided for in item 626.02 of part 2, schedule 6).	0.7¢ per lb.....	19% Ad Valorem.....	1.75¢ per lb.....	3.50¢ per lb. but in no event lower than 20% Ad Valorem.
917.22	Zinc waste and scrap (Provided for in item 626.10 of part 2, schedule 6).	0.75¢ per lb.....	19% Ad Valorem.....	1.5¢ per lb.....	3.0¢ per lb. but in no event lower than 20% Ad Valorem.

1 SEC. 103. (a) The headnotes of subpart B of part 1 of
2 the appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States are
3 amended by adding the following new headnote:
4 "4 (a) Items 917.11, 917.13, 917.14 (insofar as
5 the zinc content of such material is concerned), 917.15
6 (insofar as the zinc content of such material is con-
7 cerned), 917.16 (insofar as the zinc content of such
8 material is concerned), 917.17 (insofar as the zinc con-
9 tent of such material is concerned), comprising zinc
10 ores, as provided for in column 1 (A) and column
11 2 (A), shall not apply when the market price of Prime
12 Western Grade of zinc metal is less than 15 cents per
13 pound delivered or when in any quarterly period the
14 combined quantities of articles imported into the United
15 States and classified under the aforesaid items, exceed
16 120,000 tons: *Provided, however,* That whenever the
17 market price of Prime Western Grade zinc metal is less
18 than 15 cents per pound delivered as determined by
19 the United States Tariff Commission and reported to the
20 Secretary of the Treasury, as provided for in subsection
21 (b) hereof, the rates of duty provided for in column
22 1 (B) and column 2 (B) shall remain in effect for the
23 duration of the quarterly period involved and the suc-
24 ceeding quarterly period, notwithstanding the fact that
25 the market price of Prime Western Grade zinc metal

1 delivered during any of the succeeding months of such
2 quarterly periods is reported by the Commission to the
3 Secretary at 15 cents or higher.

4 "4 (b) For the purpose of subparagraph 4 (a), the
5 market price of Prime Western Grade zinc metal is the
6 average market price per pound delivered at buyers'
7 destinations for one calendar month of Prime Western
8 Grade zinc metal in standard shapes and sizes, as deter-
9 mined by the United States Tariff Commission and
10 reported to the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided,*
11 *however,* That the Commission shall file monthly reports
12 with the Secretary of the Treasury of its determinations
13 of the market price of Prime Western Grade zinc metal
14 in standard shapes and sizes as required by subsection
15 (c) hereof.

16 "4 (c) Determinations by the Tariff Commission
17 of the market price of Prime Western Grade zinc metal
18 delivered in standard shapes and sizes shall be based
19 upon sources commonly resorted to by the buyers of
20 zinc in the usual channels of commerce, including, but
21 not limited to, quotations of the market price for Prime
22 Western Grade zinc metal in standard shapes and sizes,
23 reported by Metals Week.

24 "4 (d) For the purpose of subparagraph (a), the
25 market price of Prime Western Grade zinc metal, as

1 defined above, shall be considered to be 15 cents or
2 higher per pound only on and after the twentieth day
3 after the date of a report by the United States Tariff
4 Commission to the Secretary of the Treasury that it has
5 determined that the said market price has been 15 cents
6 or higher per pound for one calendar month. After any
7 such report, the market price of Prime Western Grade
8 zinc metal shall be considered as not being 15 cents per
9 pound or higher only on and after the twentieth day
10 after the date of a report by the said Commission to the
11 said Secretary that it has determined that the market
12 price has been less than 15 cents per pound for one
13 calendar month."
14 (b) The headnotes of subpart B of part 1 of the
15 appendix A to the Tariff Schedules of the United States are
16 amended by adding the following new headnote:
17 "4(e) Items 917.10, 917.12, 917.14 (insofar as
18 the lead content of such materials is concerned), 917.15
19 (insofar as the lead content of such materials is con-
20 cerned), 917.16 (insofar as the lead content of such
21 materials is concerned), and 917.17 (insofar as the
22 lead content of such materials is concerned), comprising
23 lead ores, as provided for in column 1 (A) and column
24 2 (A) shall not apply when in any quarterly period the
25 combined quantities of articles imported into the United

1 States and classified under the aforesaid items exceed
2 24,000 tons."
3 (c) The headnotes of subpart B of part 1 of the
4 appendix A to the Tariff Schedules of the United States
5 are amended by adding the following new headnote:
6 "4 (f) Items 917.21 and 917.22, comprising zinc
7 metal as provided for in column 1 (A) and in column
8 2 (A) shall not apply when in any quarterly period the
9 combined quantities of articles imported into the United
10 States and classified under the aforesaid items exceed
11 125,000 tons or for such number of tons in lieu of
12 125,000 tons as may be determined and published by
13 the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with sub-
14 section (f) (1) or (2) of this section."
15 (d) The headnotes of subpart B of part 1 of the
16 appendix A to the Tariff Schedules of the United States are
17 amended by adding the following new headnote:
18 "4 (g) Items 917.18, 917.19, and 917.20 com-
19 prising lead metal, as provided for in column 1 (A) and
20 in column 2 (A) shall not apply when in any quarterly
21 period the combined quantities of articles imported into
22 the United States and classified under the aforesaid
23 items exceed 40,000 tons or for such number of tons
24 in lieu of 40,000 tons as may be determined and

1 published by the Secretary of the Interior in accord-
2 ance with subsection (f) (3) or (4) of this section.
3 (e) The amendments made by section 103 (a), (b),
4 (c), and (d) shall apply to articles imported into the United
5 States from the beginning of the first quarterly period as pro-
6 vided in this Act.
7 (f) (1) The Secretary of the Interior shall determine
8 before the expiration of the first quarter of 1975 the annual
9 average number of tons of slab zinc consumed in the United
10 States during the years 1973 and 1974 and shall also de-
11 termine the annual average number of tons of slab zinc con-
12 sumed in the United States during the years 1970, 1971, and
13 1972, the number of tons so determined as the annual aver-
14 age number of tons of slab zinc consumed in 1970, 1971,
15 and 1972 being hereinafter referred to in this subitem (1)
16 and in subitem (2) of subsection (f) as the "base period
17 number of tons of zinc". If the average annual number of
18 tons of slab zinc consumed in the United States during the
19 years 1973 and 1974, as so determined, exceeds or is less
20 than the base period number of tons of zinc by more than
21 4 percent, the tonnage figure of 125,000 as specified in sub-
22 section (c) of this section shall be revised by an increase or
23 decrease, as the case may be, in an amount equal to the
24 same percent of such 125,000 tons as the percent by which
25 the number of tons determined by the Secretary to be the

1 average annual consumption of slab zinc during the years
2 1973 and 1974 exceeds or is less than the base period num-
3 ber of tons of zinc. The Secretary shall be responsible for
4 determining before the expiration of the first quarter of 1975
5 whether, and if so, to what extent the 125,000 tonnage fig-
6 ure is required to be revised in accordance with this subitem
7 (1) of subsection (f) and if he so determines that revision is
8 required, he shall forthwith publish in the Federal Register
9 the revised tonnage figure which upon publication shall re-
10 place the 125,000 tonnage figure specified in subsection (c)
11 and shall apply to the second quarter of 1975 and thereafter
12 unless further revised in accordance with subitem (2) of
13 subsection (f).

14 (f) (2) In 1977 and every two years thereafter so
15 long as this Act remains in effect, the Secretary shall de-
16 termine before the expiration of the first quarter of each
17 such year the annual average number of tons of slab zinc
18 consumed in the United States during the two years im-
19 mediately preceding the year of such determination. If in
20 any such year the Secretary determines that the annual
21 average number of tons of slab zinc consumed in the United
22 States in the two immediately preceding years exceeds or
23 is less than the base period number of tons of slab zinc by
24 more than 4 percent, the tonnage figure of 125,000 of
25 such other tonnage figure revised in accordance with sub-

1 item (1) of subsection (f) or in accordance with this sub-
2 item (2) of subsection (f) shall be further revised by an
3 increase or decrease, as the case may be, in an amount
4 equal to the same percent of said 125,000 or revised tonnage
5 figure as the percent by which the number of tons which
6 the Secretary determines to be the annual average consump-
7 tion of slab zinc during the two immediately preceding
8 years exceeds or is less than the base period number of tons
9 of zinc. The Secretary shall be responsible for determining
10 before the expiration of the first quarter of 1977 and of
11 every two years thereafter whether and if so to what extent
12 the 125,000 ton figure or such other tonnage figure revised
13 in accordance with subitem (1) or this subitem (2) of
14 subsection (f) is required to be revised. If he so determines
15 that revision is required, the Secretary shall forthwith publish
16 in the Federal Register the revised tonnage figure which
17 upon publication shall replace the 125,000 or earlier re-
18 vised tonnage figure and shall apply to the second quarter
19 of the year of publication and thereafter unless further
20 revised in accordance with subitem (2) of subsection (f).
21 (f) (3) The Secretary shall determine before the ex-
22 piration of the first quarter of 1975 the annual average
23 number of tons of lead consumed in the United States dur-
24 ing the years 1973 and 1974 and shall also determine the
25 annual average number of tons of lead consumed in the

1 United States during the years 1970, 1971, and 1972,
2 the number of tons so determined as the annual average
3 number of tons of lead consumed in 1970, 1971, and 1972
4 being hereinafter referred to in this subitem (3) and in sub-
5 item (4) of subsection (f) as the "base period number of
6 tons of lead". If the average annual number of tons of lead
7 consumed in the United States during the years 1973
8 and 1974, as so determined, exceeds or is less than the base
9 period number of tons of lead by more than 4 percent, the
10 tonnage figure of 40,000 as specified is subsection (d) of this
11 section shall be revised by an increase or decrease, as the
12 case may be, in an amount equal to the same percent of
13 such 40,000 tons as the percent by which the number
14 of tons determined by the Secretary to be the average
15 annual consumption of lead during the years 1973 and
16 1974 exceeds or is less than the base period number of
17 tons of lead. The Secretary shall be responsible for deter-
18 mining before the expiration of the first quarter of 1975
19 whether, and if so, to what extent the 40,000 tonnage
20 figure is required to be revised in accordance with this
21 subitem (3) of subsection (f) and if he so determines
22 that revision is required, he shall forthwith publish in the
23 Federal Register the revised tonnage figure which upon
24 publication shall replace the 40,000 tonnage figure spec-

1 ified in subsection (d) and shall apply to the second
2 quarter of 1975 and thereafter unless further revised in
3 accordance with subitem (4) of subsection (f).
4 (f) (4) In 1977 and every two years thereafter so long
5 as this Act remains in effect, the Secretary shall determine
6 before the expiration of the first quarter of each such year
7 the annual average number of tons of lead consumed in the
8 United States during the two years immediately preceding
9 the year of such determination. If in any such year the
10 Secretary determines that the annual average number of tons
11 of lead consumed in the United States in the two immediately
12 preceding years exceeds or is less than the base period num-
13 ber of tons of lead by more than 4 percent, the tonnage
14 figure of 40,000 or such other tonnage figure revised in
15 accordance with subitem (3) of subsection (f) or in accord-
16 ance with this subitem (4) of subsection (f) shall be further
17 revised by an increase or decrease, as the case may be, in an
18 amount equal to the same percent of said 40,000 or revised
19 tonnage figure as the percent by which the number of tons
20 which the Secretary determines to be the annual average
21 consumption of lead during the two immediately preceding
22 years exceeds or is less than the base period number of tons
23 of lead. The Secretary shall be responsible for determining
24 before the expiration of the first quarter of 1977 and of every

1 two years thereafter whether, and if so, to what extent the
2 40,000-ton figure or such other tonnage figure revised in
3 accordance with subitem (3) or this subitem (4) of sub-
4 section (f) is required to be revised. If he so determines
5 that revision is required, the Secretary shall forthwith publish
6 in the Federal Register the revised tonnage figure which upon
7 publication shall replace the 40,000 or earlier revised tonnage
8 figure and shall apply to the second quarter of the year of
9 publication and thereafter unless further revised in accord-
10 ance with subitem (4) of subsection (f).

11 (f) (5) The annual consumption of slab zinc and lead
12 shall be determined by the Secretary under this subsection
13 on the basis reported by the United States Bureau of Mines
14 in table 16 in the chapter on zinc in the Minerals Year
15 Book and on the basis reported by the United States Bureau
16 of Mines in table 12 in the chapter on lead in the Minerals
17 Year Book, respectively.

18 (f) (6) All determinations made by the Secretary under
19 subitems (1), (2), (3) and (4) of this subsection (f) shall
20 by published forthwith in the Federal Register.

21 TITLE II—MANUFACTURED LEAD AND
22 MANUFACTURED ZINC

23 SEC. 201. As used in this title—

24 (a) The term "specified manufactured lead article"
25 means the following articles which, if imported into the

1 United States, are subject to duty under the Tariff Schedules
2 of the United States, as indicated:
3 Litharge (schedule 4, part 9B, item 473.52);
4 White lead (schedule 4, part 9B, items 473.60 and
5 473.62);
6 Plates, sheets, pipes, tubes and blanks therefor
7 (schedule 6, part 2G, items 624.10 and 624.50).
8 (b) The term "specified manufactured zinc article"
9 means the following articles which, if imported into the
10 United States, are subject to duty under the Tariff Sched-
11 ules of the United States, as indicated:
12 Leaded zinc oxide (schedule 4, part 9B, items
13 473.46, 473.48 and 473.50);
14 Zinc oxide (schedule 4, part 9B, items 473.76 and
15 473.78);
16 Alloys of zinc (schedule 6, part 2H, item 626.04).
17 (c) The term "imported into the United States" means
18 entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption
19 within the meaning of section 315 of the Tariff Act of 1930,
20 as amended.
21 (d) The term "Tariff Schedules of the United States"
22 means the Tariff Schedules of the United States established
23 pursuant to section 201, Tariff Classification Act of 1962.

1 (e) The term "quarterly period" means any one of
2 successive calendar quarters the first of which shall be the
3 first calendar quarter that commences not earlier than thirty
4 days after the enactment of this Act.

5 SEC. 202. Subpart B of part 1 of the appendix to the
6 Tariff Schedules of the United States is amended by insert-
7 ing new items as follows:

"Item	Article	Rates of duty			
		1(A)	1(B)	2(A)	2(B)
		So long as the provisions of the appropriate subsection of section 203 with respect to quantities of imports are satisfied	Whenever the provisions of the appropriate subsection of section 203 with respect to quantities of imports are not satisfied	So long as the provisions of the appropriate subsection of section 203 with respect to quantities of imports are satisfied	Whenever the provisions of the appropriate subsection of section 203 with respect to quantities of imports are not satisfied
917.23	Litharge (Provided for in Item 473.52 part 9, schedule 4).	1.25¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.	5.0¢ per lb.
	White lead:				
917.24	Basic carbonate (Provided for in item 473.60, part 9, schedule 4).	0.8¢ per lb.[1]	2.5¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.	5.0¢ per lb.
917.25	Basic Sulfate (sublimed white lead) (Provided for in item 473.62 part 9, schedule 4).	10% Ad Valorem	30% Ad Valorem	30% Ad Valorem	60% Ad Valorem.
	Plates, sheets, and strips, all the foregoing which are wrought, of lead, whether or not cut, pressed, or stamped to non-rectangular shapes: Plates and sheets: not cut, not pressed, and not stamped to non-rectangular shapes, not clad:				
917.26	Other than alloys of lead (Provided f in item 624.10, part 2 schedule 6).	1.3125¢ per lb.	2.375¢ per lb.	2.375¢ per lb.	4.75¢ per lb.
	Pipes and tubes and blanks therefor, all the foregoing of lead:				

917.27	Of lead other than alloys of lead (Provided for in item 624.50, part 2, schedule 6).	1.5125¢ per lb.	2.375¢ per lb.	2.375¢ per lb.	4.75¢ per lb.
	Leaded zinc oxides:				
917.28	Dry, containing not over 25% of lead by weight (Provided for in item 473.46, part 9, schedule 4).	0.45¢ per lb.[1]	1.75¢ per lb.	1.75¢ per lb.	3.50¢ per lb.
917.29	Other (Provided for in item 473.48, part 9, schedule 4).	0.8¢ per lb.[1]	2.25¢ per lb.	2.25¢ per lb.	4.5¢ per lb.
917.30	Containing over 25% of lead by weight (Provided for in item 473.50, part 9, schedule 4).	10% Ad Valorem	30% Ad Valorem	30% Ad Valorem	60% Ad Valorem.
	Zinc oxide:				
917.31	Dry (Provided for in item 473.76, part 9, schedule 4).	0.6¢ per lb.	1.75¢ per lb.	1.75¢ per lb.	3.50¢ per lb.
917.32	Other (Provided for in item 473.78, part 9, schedule 4).	1¢ per lb.	2.25¢ per lb.	2.25¢ per lb.	4.50¢ per lb.
917.33	Alloys of zinc (Provided for in item: 626.04, part 2, schedule 6).	19% Ad Valorem	45% Ad Valorem	45% Ad Valorem	90% Ad Valorem."

[1] Nothing contained in item 917.24, in item 917.28 or in item 917.29 shall in any way be construed to amend the modification of column 1 Rates of Duty which may hereinafter be proclaimed by the President in accordance with general note 3(f) to Schedule XX (Geneva, 1967).

1 SEC. 203. (a) The headnotes of subpart B of part 1 of
2 the appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States are
3 amended by adding the following new headnote:
4 "4 (h) Item 917.23, comprising litharge, as pro-
5 vided for in column 1 (A) and column 2 (A) shall not
6 apply when in any quarterly period the quantities of
7 articles imported into the United States and classified
8 under such item exceed 5,600 tons."
9 (b) The headnotes of subpart B of part 1 of the ap-
10 pendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States are
11 amended by adding the following new headnote:
12 "4 (i) Items 917.24 and 917.25, comprising white
13 lead, as provided for in column 1 (A) and column 2 (A)
14 shall not apply when in any quarterly period the com-
15 bined quantities of articles imported into the United
16 States and classified under such items exceed 450 tons."
17 (c) The headnotes of subpart B of part 1 of the ap-
18 pendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States are
19 amended by adding the following new headnote:
20 "4 (j) Items 917.26 and 917.27, comprising
21 plates, sheets, pipes, tubes, and blanks therefor of lead
22 as provided for in column 1 (A) and column 2 (A)
23 shall not apply when in any quarterly period the com-
24 bined quantities of articles imported into the United

1 States and classified under such items exceed 225
2 tons."
3 (d) The headnotes of subpart B of part 1 of the ap-
4 pendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States are
5 amended by adding the following new headnote:
6 "4 (k) Items 917.28, 917.29, and 917.30, com-
7 prising leaded zinc oxide, as provided for in column
8 1 (A) and column 2 (A) shall not apply when in any
9 quarterly period the combined quantities of articles
10 imported into the United States and classified under
11 such items exceed 100 tons."
12 (e) The headnotes of subpart B of part 1 of the appendix
13 to the Tariff Schedules of the United States are amended by
14 adding the following new headnote:
15 "4 (l) Items 917.31 and 917.32, comprising zinc
16 oxide, as provided for in column 1 (A) and column
17 2 (A) shall not apply when in any quarterly period the
18 combined quantities of articles imported into the United
19 States and classified under such items exceed 3,400
20 tons."
21 (f) The headnotes of subpart B of part 1 of the appen-
22 dix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States are amended
23 by adding the following new headnote:
24 "4 (m) Item 917.33, comprising alloys of zinc,
25 as provided for in column 1 (A) and column 2 (A) shall

1 not apply when in any quarterly period the quantities of
2 articles imported into the United States and classified
3 under such item exceed 450 tons."
4 (g) The amendments made by this section shall apply
5 to articles imported into the United States from the begin-
6 ning of the first quarterly period as provided in this Act.

7 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

8 SEC. 301. Except for the responsibility delegated to
9 the Secretary of the Interior by section 103 (f), the Secre-
10 tary of the Treasury shall have the responsibility for the
11 administration of this Act, and is authorized to make such
12 rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out
13 the provisions of this Act.
14 SEC. 302. The rates of duty and other tariff treatment
15 provided for in title I and in title II hereof shall remain
16 in effect until Congress by concurrent resolution restores
17 the prior existing rates of duty and other tariff treatment.

LEAD AND ZINC

(H.R. 6191[1] and H.R. 6437)

Purposes of the bills

H.R. 6191.—This bill would amend the Appendix to the TSUS by adding new items (911.20–.25) to provide temporarily for the admission free of duty the zinc content of certain zinc-bearing ores and materials currently subject to duty at the rates set forth in rate column numbered 1 of items 602.20, 603.30, 603.49, 603.50, 603.54, and 603.55 of the TSUS. The suspension of duties would be effective for a two-year period beginning on the first day after enactment.

H.R. 6437.—This bill is a tariff-rate quota bill applicable to lead and zinc ores and materials and specified products. No absolute quota limitations are placed on any of the items covered by the bill. With the exception of zinc-bearing ores and other zinc-bearing materials, present rates of duty would apply up to a specified quarterly tariff quota level; above this level, higher duty rates would apply. With respect to zinc-bearing ores and other zinc-bearing materials, H.R. 6437 provides for duty-free entry of the first 120,000 short tons per quarter (provided the price of prime western slab zinc remains at 15 cents or above); imports in excess of the quota quantity would be dutiable at the current column 1 rates of duty. The within-quota quantities would not be allocated by countries but would be entered on a first-come, first-served basis.

The bill also provides for the adjustment upward or downward of the established lead metal and/or zinc metal tariff quotas starting in 1975 in accordance with changes in U.S. consumption of lead metal or slab zinc. Adjustments can only be made if U.S. consumption has changed by more than 4 percent during 1973–74, compared with the 3-year base period of 1970–72. Similar adjustments would be made at 2-year intervals as long as the bill is in effect.

The rate of duty and other tariff treatment provided in the bill would remain in effect until Congress by concurrent resolution restores the prior existing rates of duty and other tariff treatment.

Tariff treatment

The current tariff treatment of all products covered by H.R. 6191 and H.R. 6437 is set forth in Tariff Treatment Tables A and B.

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[1] H.R. 6800 is similar to H.R. 6191.

TABLE A.—*Tariff treatment, lead*

Item	Present duty rates (Jan. 1, 1973)	Approximate ad valorem equivalent	Quarterly tariff quota level	Proposed higher duty rates above tariff quota level
Lead ore and other lead bearing materials:				
602.10	0.75¢/lb. on lead content.	7.0	24,000 tons	19 percent ad valorem.
603.25	1.0625¢/lb. on lead content.	7.7		
603.49	0.75¢/lb. on lead content.	(1)		
603.50	do	2.6		
603.54	do	(1)		
603.55	do	5.8		
Unwrought lead metal:				
624.02	1.0625¢/lb on 99.6 percent of lead content.	8.0	40,000 tons	19 percent ad valorem.
624.03:				
Alloyed	do	6.6		
Other	do	8.4		
624.04	do	9.2		
Wrought lead metal:				
624.10	1.3125¢/lb	7.5	225 tons	2.375¢/lb.
624.50	do	6.8		
Litharge: 473.52	1.25¢/lb	9.3	5,600 tons	2.5¢/lb.
White lead:				
473.60	0.8¢/lb	4.3	450 tons	$2.5¢/lb.
473.62	10 percent ad valorem.	10.0		$30 percent ad valorem.

[1] No basis for determination.

TABLE B.—*Tariff treatment, zinc*

Item	Present duty rates (Jan. 1, 1973)	Approximate ad valorem equivalent	Quarterly tariff quota level	Proposed higher duty rates above tariff quota level
Zinc ore and other zinc bearing material:				
602.20	0.67¢ per lb on zinc content.	9.8		(1)
603.30	0.75¢ per lb on zinc content.	8.7		(1)
603.49	0.67¢ per lb on zinc content.	(2)	120,000 tons	(1)
603.50:				
Fume	0.75¢ per lb on zinc content.	8.7		(1)
Other	do	19.1		(1)
603.54	0.67¢ per lb on zinc content.	(2)		(1)
603.55	do	8.0		(1)
Unwrought zinc metal:				
626.02	0.7¢ per lb on zinc content.	4.1	125,000 tons	19 percent ad val.
626.10	0.75¢ per lb on zinc content.	7.0		19 percent ad val.
Wrought alloyed zinc metal: 626.04	19 percent ad val.	19.0	450 tons	45 percent ad val.
Zinc oxides:				
473.76	0.6¢ per lb	4.1	3,400 tons	1.75¢ per lb.
473.78	1.0¢ per lb	5.8		2.25¢ per lb.
Leaded zinc oxides:				
473.46	0.45¢ per lb	2.5	100 tons	1.75¢ per lb.
473.48	0.6¢ per lb	(2)		2.25¢ per lb.
473.50	10 percent ad val.	10.0		30 percent ad val.

[1] H.R. 6437 provides for the suspension of duties for zinc ore and certain crude zinc materials. This suspension would apply as long as imports of zinc ore and certain crude zinc material did not exceed 120,000 tons per quarter, or the price of prime western grade (PWG) zinc metal was not less than 15 cents per pound. If either of the above criteria were met, the present duty rates shown would apply.

[2] No basis for determination.

COMPARISON OF H.R. 6437 WITH PREVIOUS IMPORT REMEDIES

Absolute quantitative quarterly quotas on unmanufactured lead and zinc were in effect in the United States during 1958–65. Those quotas were imposed by Presidential Proclamation 3257, dated September 22, 1958, following the Traiff Commission's report in April 1958 on a lead-zinc "escape-clause" investigation.

The quarterly quotas on the imports for consumption and the annual quota equivalents imposed at that time are shown below in short tons.

Article	Quarterly quota	Annual equivalent of quota
Lead-bearing ores and other materials	33,650	134,600
Unwrought lead metal and lead-waste and scrap	55,030	220,120
Total	88,680	354,720
Zinc-bearing ore and other zinc-bearing material	94,960	379,840
Unwrought zinc and waste and scrap	35,280	141,120
Total	130,240	520,960

The quotas were terminated effective October 22, 1965, for the lead and zinc-bearing ores and November 21, 1965, for the unwrought lead and zinc metal, waste, and scrap.

TABLE 1.—*Unmanufactured lead: U.S. production and trade*

[Quantity in 1,000 short tons of lead content]

Year	Production [1]	Imports		Exports	Consumption	Ratio of imports to— Production	Ratio of imports to— Consumption
	1,000 short tons	*1,000 short tons*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 short tons*	*1,000 short tons*	*Percent*	*Percent*
1961	715	395	73,658	12	1,027	55	38
1962	681	403	64,947	8	1,110	59	36
1963	747	377	65,995	4	1,163	51	32
1964	828	348	69,978	23	1,202	42	29
1965	877	352	88,391	10	1,242	40	29
1966	900	357	90,664	4	1,324	40	27
1961-66 average	790	372	75,606	10	1,178	47	32
1967	870	518	119,279	5	1,261	60	41
1968	910	439	101,004	18	1,319	48	33
1969	1,113	401	96,321	5	1,389	36	29
1970	1,170	292	83,096	17	1,361	25	21
1971	1,175	284	68,433	15	1,432	24	21
1972 [2]	1,214	304	77,871	43	1,430	25	21

[1] Mine output of recoverable lead plus secondary output of lead (i.e., that produced from scrap).
[2] Preliminary.

Source: Production and consumption, from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Mines; imports and exports, from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 2.—*Lead ore, other lead-bearing material, and unwrought lead metal: Comparison of U.S. imports, 1966–72*

[Quantity in 1,000 short tons]

Item	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total, U.S. imports of lead ore and unwrought lead metal	356.4	519.0	439.7	403.4	291.9	283.6	304.2
U.S. imports of lead ore	66.9	144.2	96.9	115.3	42.6	88.2	56.9
Ratio of lead ore imports to total U.S. imports of lead ore and unwrought lead metal	18.8	27.8	22.1	28.6	14.6	31.1	18.7
U.S. imports of unwrought lead metal	298.5	374.8	342.8	288.1	249.3	195.4	247.3
Ratio of all unwrought lead metal imports to total U.S. imports of lead ore and unwrought lead metal	81.2	72.2	77.9	71.4	85.4	68.9	81.3

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

TABLE 3.—*Lead ore and other lead-bearing materials: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries, 1966–72*

Country	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Quantity (in 1,000 short tons)						
Total, all countries	66.9	144.2	96.9	115.3	42.6	88.2	56.2
Canada	23.9	41.8	31.8	44.9	23.9	36.4	15.3
Mexico	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.4	3.4
Peru	10.8	40.3	29.0	21.8	8.2	20.6	11.9
Honduras	3.5	5.4	7.7	14.0	1.1	18.8	8.3
Australia	21.5	37.9	12.7	24.0	7.1	12.4	11.6
	Percent of total						
Canada	35.7	29.0	32.8	38.9	56.1	41.3	26.9
Mexico	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	6.0
Peru	16.1	27.9	29.9	18.9	19.2	23.4	20.9
Honduras	5.2	3.7	7.9	12.1	2.6	21.3	14.6
Australia	32.1	26.3	13.1	20.8	16.7	14.1	30.9

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

TABLE 4.—*Unwrought lead metal: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries, 1966–72*

Country	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Quantity (in 1,000 short tons)						
Total, all countries	289.5	374.8	342.8	288.1	249.3	195.4	247.3
Peru	51.7	70.4	75.1	57.2	52.5	36.4	49.3
Australia	45.4	53.2	46.9	60.8	54.0	44.4	38.6
Mexico	75.8	57.6	57.2	58.7	39.6	30.3	35.8
Canada	34.3	43.2	62.7	48.9	63.8	57.7	84.3
United Kingdom	3.1	17.8	22.9	8.7	3.1	3.7	11.8
	Percent of total						
Peru	17.9	18.8	21.9	19.9	21.1	18.6	19.9
Australia	15.7	14.2	13.7	21.1	21.7	22.7	15.6
Mexico	26.2	15.4	16.7	20.4	15.9	15.5	14.5
Canada	11.8	11.5	18.3	17.0	25.6	29.5	34.1
United Kingdom	1.1	4.7	6.7	3.0	1.2	1.9	4.7

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

TABLE 1Z.—*Unmanufactured zinc: U.S. production and trade, annually 1961–70, January–June 1971, and average per year during 1961–66*

Year	U.S. production [1] (1,000 short tons zinc content)	Imports: Quantity (1,000 short tons zinc content)	Imports: Value (1,000 dollars)	Exports (1,000 short tons zinc content)	Consumption [2] (1,000 short tons zinc content)	Ratio of imports to—: Production (percent)	Ratio of imports to—: Consumption (percent)
1961	702	551	65,034	58	1,207	78	46
1962	768	618	71,714	44	1,333	81	46
1963	798	561	62,532	46	1,414	68	38
1964	873	498	74,147	33	1,536	57	32
1965	965	588	100,504	13	1,742	61	34
1966	933	706	131,290	7	1,807	76	39
1961–66 average	840	587	84,204	31	1,507	70	39
1967	870	680	119,894	19	1,592	78	44
1968	885	820	152,410	50	1,728	97	47
1969	931	931	171,354	13	1,797	100	52
1970	874	753	146,925	8	1,576	86	48
1971	862	841	166,000	17	[4] 1,686	98	50
1972	[3] 865	700	203,000	8	[4] 1,559	81	45

[1] Includes the zinc content of mine output and zinc recovered in all forms from scrap.
[2] Consumption in all forms reported by the U.S. Bureau of Mines.
[3] Preliminary; includes an estimate for the zinc produced from scrap.
[4] Apparent consumption.

Source: Data on production and consumption, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Mines, and on imports and exports, from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, unless otherwise noted.

TABLE 2Z.—*Zinc ore, other zinc-bearing materials, and unwrought zinc metal: Comparison of U.S. imports, 1966–72*

[Quantity in 1,000 short tons]

Item	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total, U.S. imports of zinc ore and unwrought zinc metal	718.2	681.7	817.3	924.3	741.9	834.9	700.1
U.S. imports of zinc ore	430.4	456.1	509.4	594.1	479.8	509.3	182.5
Ratio of zinc ore imports to total U.S. imports of zinc ore and unwrought zinc metal	59.9	66.9	62.3	64.2	64.7	61.0	26.1
U.S. imports of unwrought zinc metal	287.0	225.7	308.4	330.7	261.2	325.7	517.6
Ratio of unwrought zinc metal imports to total U.S. imports of zinc ore and unwrought zinc metal	40.1	33.1	37.7	35.8	35.2	39.0	73.9

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

TABLE 3Z.—*Zinc ore and other zinc-bearing materials: U.S. imports, by principal supplying countries, 1966–72*

Country	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Quantity (in 1,000 short tons)						
Total: all countries	430.4	456.1	509.4	594.1	479.8	509.3	182.5
Canada	233.1	274.9	301.4	227.0	263.3	257.6	114.6
Mexico	97.1	103.7	127.6	169.4	128.9	161.0	42.5
Peru	60.6	47.3	40.2	54.9	51.3	44.3	8.0
	Percent of total						
Canada	54.2	60.3	59.2	38.1	54.9	38.4	62.8
Mexico	26.6	22.3	25.1	28.5	26.9	24.0	23.3
Peru	14.1	10.4	7.9	9.2	10.7	6.6	4.4

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

TABLE 4Z.—*Unwrought zinc metal: U.S. imports, by principal supplying countries, 1966–72*

Country	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Quantity (in 1,000 short tons)						
Total, all countries	287.0	225.7	308.4	330.7	261.2	325.7	517.6
Canada	92.6	83.5	119.7	153.9	121.6	157.7	273.3
Japan	21.7	41.6	45.7	52.5	32.5	8.7	30.1
Australia	27.0	7.2	19.9	34.2	30.3	37.1	41.1
Mexico	12.8	18.7	19.0	12.1	7.4	10.1	8.4
Peru	10.4	33.6	53.7	30.5	31.9	24.4	30.6
	Percent of total						
Canada	32.3	37.0	38.8	46.5	46.6	48.4	52.8
Japan	7.6	18.4	14.8	15.9	12.4	2.7	5.8
Australia	9.4	3.2	6.5	10.3	11.6	11.4	7.9
Mexico	4.5	8.3	6.2	3.7	2.8	3.1	1.6
Peru	3.6	14.9	17.4	9.2	12.2	7.5	5.9

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

Additional Information

Lead

Lead imports

Imported lead-bearing ores, unwrought lead metal and lead chemicals are fully comparable to the domestic products as to type, grade, uses, and markets.

Imports for consumption of lead ore and concentrates and unwrought lead (table 1) have ranged from a low of 284,000 tons in 1971 to a high of 518,000 tons in 1967. The total U.S. consumption of ore and unwrought lead was lowest in 1967 (1.3 million tons) and highest in 1972 (1.4 million tons) (table 1). The ratio of imports to consumption was lowest in 1971–72 (21.0) and highest in 1967 (41.0).

The growth in imports of unmanufactured lead reached its peak in 1967. These imports were a response to a rise in consumption that was more rapid than the increase in domestic production.

A part of the imports in 1967 (when total imports increased) and in 1968 (when total imports declined) were brought in to offset a shortage in supply resulting from a long shutdown in some domestic operations that stemmed from a labor-management dispute. The decline in imports begun in 1968 has continued. The imports were displaced by the growth of domestic mine and smelter output of the "New Lead" Belt in Missouri.

Ore versus metal

The ratio of imports of ore and concentrate to unwrought lead has been quite unstable for the years 1966 through 1971 (table 2).

The prime reasons for this are

(1) domestic labor troubles have caused the shutdown of smelters and thereby increased the need to import lead metal,

(2) periods of low demand have caused domestic producers to curtail purchases of foreign ore for refining thereby increasing the ratio in favor of metal,

(3) in these periods of low demand, the world price of lead metal drops faster and steeper than domestic lead. This allows imported lead to overcome the price disadvantages of freight, insurance, and duties,

(4) in periods of high demand, the effects are just the reverse, the domestic producers import more lead ore for refining and the price differential between foreign and domestic metal narrows to such a point where there is no price advantage for imported metal.

Principal supplying countries

The principal supplying countries for lead ore and concentrates, unwrought lead, and lead chemicals (tables 3 and 4) have been Canada, Mexico and Peru. These countries provide a majority of U.S. lead imports. The exact percentages vary depending on which year and what commodity.

Lead prices

Lead prices have ranged from a low posted price of 12.5¢ per pound in 1960 to a high of 16.5¢ per pound in 1970. Prices trended downward in 1972 with the price cut from 15.5¢ per pound to 15¢ per pound in September and to 14.5¢ per pound in October. Since January 1973, the price of lead has firmed and moved in ½¢ per pound increments to 16.5¢ per pound.

Domestic producers

Mining establishments.—Recently about 300 domestic mines were engaged in producing lead-zinc bearing ores. The 25 largest mines account for over 97 percent of the total U.S. mine output of zinc.

The mine output of the four leading producing states during the years 1966–72 is given below in 1,000 short tons.

U.S. lead ore production, by principal producing States, 1966–72

[In thousands of short tons]

State	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Missouri	132.3	152.6	212.6	355.6	421.8	429.7	488.7
Idaho	72.3	61.4	54.8	65.6	61.2	66.6	61.3
Utah	64.1	53.8	45.2	41.3	45.4	38.3	20.7
Colorado	23.1	22.0	19.8	21.8	21.9	25.7	32.6
Other	35.6	27.2	26.8	24.8	21.5	18.3	15.1
Total	327.4	317.0	359.2	509.0	571.8	578.6	618.4
Production of top four States as a percent of total U.S. production	89.1	91.4	92.5	95.1	96.2	96.8	97.6

As indicated in the above table, Missouri's production of lead has tripled in the last 7 years primarily as the new lead belt has come on stream.

Smelting-refining.—In 1969, six companies operated 10 establishments engaged in smelting, in refining, or in smelting-refining primary metals. Currently, six companies operate eight establishments.

The two plants closed, one each in California and Utah, were shut down due to age and inefficiencies.

There are now 3 lead smelters in Missouri and one each in Idaho, Montana, and Texas. The lead refiners are located in Missouri (3) and one each in Nebraska, Indiana, and Idaho. In Missouri and Idaho, the smelting and refining is carried out in the same plant. The operations in Missouri include one at Herculaneum, which was expanded and modernized in the past few years, and two new ones, one at Glover and the other at Buick. Further expansion is planned at Glover and Buick.

In addition to primary producers, about 200 plants produce secondary lead from scrap. In the past year, a number of large secondary plants have been constructed. Of the total output of refined lead metal (primary plus secondary) secondary lead made up 50.2 percent in 1971.

Zinc

Zinc imports

Imported zinc-bearing ores, unwrought zinc metal and zinc chemicals are fully comparable to the domestic products as to type, grade, uses, and markets.

Imports for consumption of zinc ore and concentrate and slab zinc (table 1Z) have ranged from a low of 680,000 tons in 1967 to a high of 931,000 tons in 1969. The fluctuations of imports reflect the changing level of U.S. economic activity. The total apparent U.S. consumption of ore and slab zinc was lowest in 1972 (1.6 million tons), and highest in 1966 (1.8 million tons). The ratio of imports to consumption was lowest in 1966 (39 percent) and highest in 1969 (52 percent).

Ore versus metal

The ratio of imports of ore and concentrate to slab zinc had remained quite stable at over 60 percent to over 40 percent for the years 1966–71 (table 2Z). However, the ratio has dramatically changed to 26 percent ore to 74 percent metal in 1972 (table 2Z).

This reversal is the result of

(1) the large number of zinc smelter closings which reduced the need to import ore and increased the need to import metal,

(2) the construction of new smelters in Mexico and Canada which reduced the amount of ore available for export to the United States,

(3) the inability of U.S. smelters to offer competitive prices in the world market for ore due to price controls.

Principal supplying countries

The principal supplying countries for zinc ore and concentrates, slab zinc, alloyed zinc, and zinc chemicals (tables 3Z, 4Z) have been Canada, Mexico, and Peru. These countries provide anywhere from 70 percent to 98 percent of U.S. imports depending on the year and the particular commodity.

Zinc prices

Zinc prices have ranged from a low posted price of 13.5 cents per pound in 1967 to a high of 18 cents per pound in 1972.

After the Phase II price controls were removed in early 1973, the price of PWG zinc moved in fairly rapid succession from 18 cents per pound to 20.25 cents per pound. Imported PWG zinc is being sold at a premium over domestically produced zinc because of the very tight supply situation in the United States.

Domestic producers

Mining establishments.—Recently about 300 domestic mines were engaged in producing lead-zinc bearing ores. The 25 largest mines account for over 80 percent of the total U.S. mine output of zinc.

The mine output of the five leading producing states during the years 1966–72 is given in the following table.

U.S. zinc ore production, by principal producing States, 1966–72

[In thousands of short tons]

State	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Tennessee	103.1	113.1	124.0	124.5	118.3	103.3	103.5
New York	73.5	70.6	66.2	58.7	58.6	63.4	60.7
Colorado	54.8	52.4	50.3	53.7	56.7	61.2	65.1
Missouri	4.0	7.4	12.3	41.1	50.7	43.2	62.6
Idaho	61.0	56.5	57.2	55.9	41.1	45.1	38.3
Others	276.2	249.4	219.4	219.2	208.6	165.3	151.8
Total	572.6	549.4	529.4	553.1	534.1	486.5	482.0
Top 5 states as a percent of total U.S. production	52	55	59	60	61	66	69

As indicated in the above table, Missouri's production of zinc increased rapidly in the last 7 years primarily as the new lead belt has come on stream.

Smelters

The total capacity of slab zinc smelters declined from 1.3 million tons per year in 1969 to a projected 535,000 tons per year in 1975. The start-up of the old American Zinc plant at East St. Louis by Amax will add 84,000 tons per year by 1975. The planned expansion of existing plants by New Jersey Zinc and Asarco will add 80,000 tons per year. This will leave the United States with a projected capacity of 699,000 tons per year in 1975. A number of major zinc producers have stated in recent months that they are studying the possibility of constructing new zinc smelters in the United States that could add approximately 300,000 tons per year to U.S. production.

Upholstery Regulators, Needles, and Pins

93D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION.

H. R. 421

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 3, 1973

Mr. CONTE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to permit the importation of upholstery regulators, upholsterer's regulating needles, and upholsterer's pins free of duty.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That schedule 6, part 3, subpart E of the Tariff Schedules
4 of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) is amended—
5 (1) by striking out "upholstery regulators, and",
6 and by inserting "and upholstery regulators, uphol-
7 sterer's regulating needles, and upholsterer's pins," after
8 "other hand needles," in the item description preceding
9 item 651.01;

(2) by striking out "and upholstery regulators" in item 651.04; and

(3) by inserting after item 651.05 the following new item:

" 651.06	Upholstery regulators, upholsterer's regulating needles, and upholsterer's pins	Free	Free "

SEC. 2. The amendments made by the first section of this Act shall apply with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

UPHOLSTERY REGULATORS, NEEDLES, AND PINS

(H.R. 421)

Purpose of the bill

H.R. 421, if enacted, would amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States by inserting a new item, numbered 651.06 providing for the duty free entry in both column 1 and 2 of upholstery regulators, upholsterer's regulating needles and upholsterer's pins.

Tariff treatment

Upholstery regulators are similar to knitting needles and are used to stuff upholstered furniture. They are presently dutiable under item 651.04 at 9.5 percent ad valorem, in rate of duty column numbered 1 and 45 percent ad valorem in column numbered 2. Upholsterer's regulating needles are eyeless needles, about 12 inches in length, and are presently dutiable under item 651.47 at 8.5 percent ad valorem in column 1 and 40 percent ad valorem in column 2. Upholsterer's pins are about 3 inches in length with a loop instead of a head. These pins are dutiable under item 657.20 at the column 1 and 2 rates of 9.5 and 45 percent ad valorem, respectively. The column 1 rates applicable to items 651.04, 651.47, and 657.20 have been in effect since January 1, 1972, as a result of tariff concessions granted under the Kennedy Round.

Additional Information

U.S. production

Four major U.S. manufacturers of specialty pins and needles have advised that they do not know of any U.S. firms that produce the articles which are the subject of this bill. Consequently, it is believed that there is no U.S. production of these articles and that the domestic upholstery industry is completely dependent upon imports for its requirements for these articles.

Imports

Imports of upholstery regulators, upholsterer's regulating needles, and upholsterer's pins are not separately reported in U.S. imports statistics but it is known that such imports are small, probably amounting to less than $30,000 annually.

Bicycle Parts and Accessories

93D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6642

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 5, 1973

Mr. FULTON introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To suspend the duties of certain bicycle parts and accessories until the close of December 31, 1976.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That subpart B of part 1 of the appendix of title I of the
4 Tariff Act of 1930 (Tariff Schedules of the United States;
5 28 F.R. pt. II Aug. 17, 1963; 77 A Stat.; 19 U.S.C. 1202)
6 is amended as follows:
7 Immediately preceding item 915.25 insert the following
8 new items:

"	912.05	Generator lighting sets for bicycles (provided for in item 653.39, part 3F, schedule 6	Free	No change	On or before 12/31/76

I

912.10	Derailleurs, caliper brakes, drum brakes, hubs incorporating coaster brakes, rear hubs not incorporating coaster brakes, click twist grips, click stick levers, multiple freewheel sprockets (provided for in item 732.36, part 5C, schedule 7	Free	No change	On or before 12/31/76

1 SEC. 2. The amendments made by this Act shall apply
2 with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from ware-
3 house, for consumption after the date of enactment of this
4 Act.

BICYCLE PARTS AND ACCESSORIES

(H.R. 6642)

Purpose of the bill

H.R. 6642 would provide until the close of December 31, 1976, for suspension of the most-favored-nation rates (column 1 rates) applicable to the following bicycle parts and accessories:

Item	Article	Col. 1	Col. 2	Effective period
912.05	Generator lighting sets for bicycles (provided for in item 653.39, part 3F, schedule 6).	Free	No change.	On or before Dec. 31, 1976.
912.10	Derailleurs, caliper brakes, drum brakes, hubs incorporating coaster brakes, rear hubs not incorporating coaster brakes, click twist grips, click stick levers, multiple freewheel sprockets (provided for in item 732.36, part 5C, schedule 7).	do	do	Do.

The column 1 rates of duty for most of the above specified bicycle parts and accessories are suspended under items 912.05 and 912.10 of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) until December 31, 1973 by Public Law 91-689. Public Law 91-689 was intended to improve the competitive ability of domestic producers of bicycles by temporarily suspending the duty on imports of certain bicycle parts and accessories, thereby reducing their costs.

It is noted that with respect to hubs, the existing law provides only for the temporary free entry of three speed rear hubs whether or not they incorporate coaster brakes. The proposed bill would apply to all rear hubs irrespective of the gear arrangement and whether or not they incorporate coaster brakes.

Tariff treatment

Should the duty suspensions provided for in the bill be permitted to lapse, generator lighting sets for bicycles provided for in TSUS item 912.05 would become dutiable under item 653.39 at the column 1 rate of 19 percent ad valorem, and the bicycle parts and accessories provided for in item 912.10 would be dutiable in item 732.36, TSUS, at the column 1 rate of 15 percent ad valorem.

Parts and accessories for bicycles temporarily free of duty in items 912.05 and 912.10 TSUSA: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries 1971–72 [1]

Item and country	1971 [2]	1972
Parts classified under item 912.05.		
Total, all countries:		
Quantity	(3)	(3)
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,063	4,954
Unit value	(3)	(3)
Japan:		
Quantity	(3)	(3)
Value (1,000 dollars)	420	2,332
Unit value	(3)	(3)
West Germany:		
Quantity	(3)	(3)
Value (1,000 dollars)	286	986
Unit value	(3)	(3)
France:		
Quantity	(3)	(3)
Value (1,000 dollars)	128	895
Unit value	(3)	(3)
Parts classified under item 912.10:		
Total, all countries:		
Quantity	(3)	(3)
Value (1,000 dollars)	14,422	44,517
Unit value	(3)	(3)
Japan:		
Quantity	(3)	(3)
Value (1,000 dollars)	9,878	34,033
Unit value	(3)	(3)
France:		
Quantity	(3)	(3)
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,685	4,272
Unit value	(3)	(3)
West Germany:		
Quantity	(3)	(3)
Value (1,000 dollars)	1,026	2,415
Unit value	(3)	(3)

[1] Only years for which separate data are available.
[2] Data available beginning Jan. 13.
[3] Not available.

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

Additional Information

U.S. production

There is no domestic production of any of the bicycle parts and accessories covered by H.R. 6642, except for click stick levers, the output of which is limited. In addition, these appears to be no domestic manufacturer interested in making the articles for sale in competition with low-priced, foreign-made articles.

Ball or Roller Bearing Assemblies

93d CONGRESS
1st Session

H. R. 569

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

January 3, 1973

Mrs. Grasso introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States in order to make specific provisions for ball or roller bearing pillow block, flange, take-up, cartridge, and hanger units.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That (a) part 4 of schedule 6 of the Tariff Schedules of the
4 United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) is amended by redesig-
5 nating items 680.35 and 680.36 as items 680.37 and

1 680.38, respectively; and by inserting immediately after
2 item 680.34 the following new items:

680.35	Bearings assembled into pillow block, flange, take-up, cartridge, and hanger mounts or holders, and parts thereof.	0.5% ad val.	45% ad val.
680.36	If Canadian article and original motor-vehicle equipment (see headnote 2, part 6B, schedule 6).....	Free	

".

3 (b) The superior heading immediately preceding item
4 680.33 of such Schedules is amended by inserting immedi-
5 ately after "shafts," the following: "and including such
6 bearings whether or not assembled into pillow block, flange,
7 take-up, cartridge, and hanger mounts or holders; all the
8 foregoing".

9 (c) Item 680.50 of such Schedules and the superior
10 heading for such item are each amended by striking out
11 "pillow blocks," and inserting in lieu thereof the following:
12 "pillow blocks (except ball or roller bearing pillow blocks),".

13 SEC. 2. The amendments made by this Act shall apply
14 as if made by the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments
15 Act of 1965; except that such amendments shall not apply
16 with respect to any article entered, or withdrawn from
17 warehouse for consumption, on or before the sixtieth day
18 after the date of the enactment of this Act.

BALL OR ROLLER BEARING ASSEMBLIES

(H.R. 569)

Purpose of the bill

H.R. 569, if enacted, would amend the existing provisions in Part 4J of Schedule 6 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) relating to ball and roller bearings. Specifically the bill would create a special provision for certain ball and roller bearing units that are currently classifiable elsewhere in the tariff schedules.

The domestic producers of the bearing units in question, on whose behalf this bill was introduced, are primarily interested in providing for these bearing units in a single provision to enable more complete statistical coverage with respect to imports of bearings.

Tariff treatment

It is believed that the great bulk [1] of the products that would be affected by the enactment of H.R. 569 are currently dutiable under TSUS items 680.50 (pillow blocks) and 680.90 (machinery parts, n.s.p.f.); the present rate of duty applicable to all products classified thereunder is 9.5 percent ad valorem. Products so classified were originally dutiable under the provisions of paragraph 397 of the Tariff Act of 1930 as "manufactures of iron or steel, not specially provided for," at the rate of 45 percent ad valorem. Items 680.50 and 680.90 were established with the adoption of the TSUS in 1963; the rate provided therefor in each case was the rate applicable in 1963—19 percent ad valorem. In the Kennedy Round of tariff negotiations the rate applicable to both provisions was reduced in five parallel stages to the present rate of 9.5 percent. Therefore, passage of H.R. 569 would have no significant effect on the tariff status of the subject articles.

Additional Information

Description

Specifically, the bearing units involved are so-called pillow block, flange, takeup, cartridge, and hanger mounts or holders incorporating a ball or roller bearing. These mounts or holders, sometimes also referred to as housings, are designed to facilitate the use of ball or roller bearings in certain general types of application. Comparable mounts or holders are used for other types of bearings, such as sleeve bearings, which do not use balls or rollers; however, the mounts or holders covered by the bill are clearly distinguishable in that the holders designed for ball or roller bearings are machined to basically different holding configurations than are those for other types of bearings. In all cases, the ball or roller bearing is the essential feature of the unit.

U.S. production and trade

It is understood that the principle types of ball or roller bearing holders, domestically produced and imported, are the pillow block and flange types, such types probably accounting for three-fourths or more of consumption, although precise data are not available. It is estimated that domestic production of all types of these bearing units exceeds $80 million. There are known imports of pillow block units under item 680.50 of the TSUS, and of other types of bearing units under item 680.90. It is possible that bearing units are classifiable in other provisions as well, although exact information on this point is not available. The best estimate of the volume of imports, which may be far from accurate, is in the range of $3 to $4 million.

[1] It is possible that some of the articles identified in H.R. 569 might be classified in other provisions for parts of specified types of machines.

Antifriction Bearings

93D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 570

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 3, 1973

Mrs. GRASSO introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To provide for orderly trade in antifriction ball and roller bearings and parts thereof.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "Antifriction Bearing
4 Orderly Trade Act of 1973".

5 SEC. 2. The Congress finds that increased imports of
6 antifriction ball and roller bearings and parts thereof have
7 resulted in such a reliance upon foreign sources for substan-
8 tial segments of antifriction bearing requirements as to
9 threaten to impair the national security.

10 It is therefore declared to be the policy of Congress
11 that access to the United States market for foreign-produced

1 antifriction bearings should be on a basis to insure orderly
2 trade and to prevent the reduction of the potential of this
3 essential industry to meet all national security emergencies.
4 SEC. 3. As used in this Act—
5 (1) The term "category" means the products listed in
6 each 7 digit statistical suffix under Tariff Schedules of the
7 United States, items 680.30 through 680.36.
8 (2) The term "imports" refers to United States imports
9 in any category or categories within the meaning of para-
10 graph (1).
11 (3) The term "consumption" means, with respect to
12 any category or with respect to all categories, the sum of
13 United States factory shipments plus imports minus United
14 States exports.
15 (4) The term "year" means calendar year.
16 SEC. 4. The President may, after consultation with
17 nations having an interest in supplying antifriction bearings,
18 or parts thereof, to the United States, negotiate multilateral
19 or bilateral agreements establishing, for periods beginning on
20 or after the date of the enactment of this Act, annual quanti-
21 tative limitations on United States imports subject to the fol-
22 lowing provisions:
23 (1) Aggregate total imports of all categories for each
24 year shall not exceed an amount determined by applying to
25 the average annual consumption during the six years imme-

1 diately preceding the year in which the limitation is to be
2 effective a percentage equal to the percentage of average
3 annual consumption represented by imports during the years
4 1961 through 1966, inclusive.

5 (2) Imports in any year in each category shall not
6 exceed the larger of: (i) 10 per centum of the aggregate
7 total imports of all categories, computed under paragraph
8 (1) above; or (ii) 10 per centum of the average annual con-
9 sumption in each category during the years 1961 through
10 1966, inclusive.

11 (3) The percentage of total imports of all categories in
12 any year represented by imports from a particular nation
13 shall not exceed the percentage of total imports during the
14 years 1961 through 1966, inclusive, represented by imports
15 from that nation.

16 (4) If statistical data are not available to make the com-
17 putations required in paragraph (2) of this section 4, then
18 each category of imports shall be deemed to be the same
19 proportion to consumption as is computed under paragraph
20 (1) of this section 4.

21 SEC. 5. For periods after the one hundred and eightieth
22 day after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President
23 shall, within the limits set forth in paragraph (2) of sec-
24 tion 4, by proclamation restrict annual imports from each
25 nation which is at any time on or after such one hundred

1 and eightieth day not a party to an agreement then limiting
2 current imports negotiated pursuant to section 4 to an amount
3 determined by applying the percentage of consumption
4 represented by imports from that nation during the years
5 1961 through 1966, inclusive, to the average annual con-
6 sumption during the six years immediately preceding the
7 year in which the restriction is to apply.

8 SEC. 6. (1) Within the overall limitations imposed under
9 section 4, the President may adjust the share of United
10 States imports in any category which may be supplied by
11 any nation. In making this adjustment, the President shall
12 be guided principally by the national security requirements
13 of the United States.

14 (2) The President may proclaim that imports in any
15 category from a nation may be excluded from the overall
16 limitations imposed under section 4: *Provided,* That that
17 nation imposes no restrictions of any nature (other than a
18 customs duty no higher than the comparable duty imposed
19 by the United States) upon articles imported into that
20 nation from the United States. Before issuing any such
21 proclamation, the Tariff Commission must have certified
22 to the President the fact of no restrictions. Prior to making
23 such certification, the Tariff Commission shall hold a public
24 hearing at which all interested persons may appear.

25 SEC. 7. (1) Import limitations established under this

1 Act shall be administered by the Secretary of Defense. The
2 Secretary may issue such regulations as may be necessary or
3 appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act.
4 (2) Should any limitation imposed under this Act take
5 effect on any day other than January 1 of a year, such limi-
6 tation shall apply pro rata during the remaining portion of
7 such year.
8 (3) Upon the expiration of five years after the date
9 of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall
10 submit a report to the Congress as to the effects of the import
11 limitations established under this Act on the capacity of the
12 antifriction bearing industry to meet the Nation's essential
13 requirements for antifriction bearings and to prevent a threat
14 to the national security, together with his recommendations
15 as to whether such import limitations should be continued,
16 modified, or revoked. Before making such report, the Secre-
17 tary shall conduct a hearing at which all interested parties
18 shall have an opportunity to be heard.

ANTIFRICTION BEARINGS

(H.R. 570)[1]

Purpose of the bill

H.R. 570 would restrict imports of antifriction bearings and parts (as defined in each of the seven-digit statistical suffixes under the Tariff Schedules of the United States, items 680.30–680.36), to an annual total quantity not to exceed an amount determined by applying to the average annual consumption during the 6 years immediately preceding the year in which the limitation is to be effective a percentage equal to the percentage of average annual consumption represented by imports during the years 1961–66.

Imports in any year for each seven-digit statistical suffix category of bearings and parts are not to exceed the larger of 10 percent of the total quantity of imports of all categories or 10 percent of the average annual consumption in each category during the years 1961–66; and the percentage of total imports of all categories in any year represented by imports from a particular nation is not to exceed the percentage of total imports during the years 1961–66 represented by imports from that nation. Within these overall limits, the President is authorized to conclude trade agreements establishing, for periods beginning on or after the date of the enactment of the bill, quantitative restrictions on such products and to adjust the share of imports in any category which may be supplied by any nation. Imports of such products from any nation with whom an agreement is not concluded within 180 days after the date of enactment of the bill are to be limited to an annual amount determined by applying the percentage of consumption represented by imports from that nation during the years 1961–66 to the average annual consumption during the 6 years immediately preceding the year in which the restriction is to apply. Quotas are to be applied on a calendar year basis, prorated, if necessary, during the first year.

Tariff treatment

TSUS	Col. 1 rate of Jan. 1, 1973	Average and valorem equivalent [1] (percent)
680.30	2 cents per pound plus 6 percent ad valorem	8.2
680.31	Free	
680.33	6 percent ad valorem	6.0
680.34	Free	
680.35	1.7 cents per pound plus 7.5 percent ad valorem	8.4
680.36	Free	

[1] Based on imports in 1972.

[1] H.R. 3402 is an identical bill.

TABLE 1.—*Antifriction ball and roller bearings and parts thereof: U.S. production and trade*

[Value in thousands of dollars]

Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to— Production	Ratio (percent) of imports to— Consumption
1961	$799,732	$10,123	$56,713	$753,142	1.3	1.3
1962	937,862	16,276	62,210	891,928	1.7	1.8
1963	959,203	19,390	64,605	913,988	2.0	2.1
1964	1,087,142	24,255	81,319	1,030,078	2.2	2.4
1965	1,230,000	33,371	81,519	1,181,852	2.7	2.8
1966	1,330,568	51,636	86,625	1,295,579	3.9	4.0
1961–66 average	1,057,417	25,842	72,165	1,011,094	2.4	2.6
1967	1,296,330	57,835	88,275	1,265,890	4.5	4.6
1968	1,296,029	61,204	83,939	1,273,265	4.7	4.8
1969	1,370,066	68,949	98,583	1,340,366	5.0	5.1
1970	1,295,300	77,800	106,698	1,266,402	6.0	6.1
1971	1,258,200	90,123	103,247	1,245,076	7.2	7.2
1972	1,422,000	139,126	106,833	1,454,293	9.8	9.6

Source: Data on producers' shipments as reported by the Antifriction Bearing Manufactures Association; import and export data compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Quantity data are not comparable. Prior to 1969, imports were reported in pounds only, while production and exports were reported in units; value is, therefore, the only method of comparison.

TABLE 2.—*Antifriction ball and roller bearings and parts thereof: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries*

Country	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:						
Quantity.....1,000 pounds..	33,715	36,668	44,016	45,103	50,064	74,314
Value.....1,000 dollars..	57,835	61,204	68,949	77,800	90,123	139,126
Unit value.....per pound..	$1.72	$1.67	$1.57	$1.72	$1.80	$1.87
Japan:						
Quantity.....1,000 pounds..	15,871	22,286	29,104	28,027	31,681	45,980
Value.....1,000 dollars..	28,587	36,436	43,290	45,809	52,972	77,580
Unit value.....per pound..	$1.80	$1.63	$1.49	$1.63	$1.67	$1.69
Canada:						
Quantity.....1,000 pounds..	3,528	4,241	5,769	5,255	6,762	9,539
Value.....1,000 dollars..	6,711	7,165	9,984	10,622	14,076	23,701
Unit value.....per pound..	$1.90	$1.69	$1.73	$2.02	$2.08	$2.48
West Germany:						
Quantity.....1,000 pounds..	3,750	2,977	2,301	3,979	4,336	9,347
Value.....1,000 dollars..	7,353	6,631	5,764	9,458	10,711	19,792
Unit value.....per pound..	$1.96	$2.23	$2.50	$2.38	$2.47	$2.12

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

Additional Information

U.S. imports

Ball and roller bearings of most types (except special precision products) and sizes are imported and are like and competitive with those domestically produced. More than three-fourths of the imports in 1972 consisted of ball bearings. The import value of miniature and instrument ball bearings has been large in recent years.

It is believed that the principal supplying countries have the capacity to supply a larger share of the U.S. market. Generally, import prices are considerably lower than domestic prices of comparable articles.

U.S. position in world production and trade

The United States is the world's largest consumer, producer, exporter, and importer of ball and roller bearings and parts. Until 1972 exports substantially exceed imports and consist primarily of replacement bearings of U.S.-made equipment and bearings of sizes and types not manufactured in other countries. Roller bearings and parts have accounted for the bulk of total U.S. exports. In 1972 imports exceeded exports by $32.3 million.

Domestic producers

According to the industry, about 80 companies produce ball or roller bearings. Most of these concerns produce either ball or roller bearings although some produce both. Ten independent companies produce only balls. Four manufacturers, whose principal product is ball bearings, and three concerns whose principal product is roller bearings, account for the bulk of domestic production.

The principal manufacturers are located in the Northeastern quadrant of the United States. Some of the larger manufacturers have plants in one or more foreign countries.

Although eight companies produce miniature and instrument ball bearings, three companies account for more than 90 percent of domestic production.

Employment

Employment in the industry averaged 49,700 workers during 1971. In October 1972 employment was 52,100.

Investigation

The U.S. Tariff Commission on January 31, 1973, instituted an investigation under section 301(b)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 to determine whether antifriction balls, ball bearings, including such bearings with integral shafts, and parts thereof, provided for in items 680.30 to 680.36, inclusive, of the Tariff Schedules of the United States are as a result in major part of concessions granted thereon under trade agreements, being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, serious injury to the domestic industry or industries producing like or directly competitive products.

Ceramic Semiconductor Parts

93D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7905

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 17, 1973

Mr. BROTZMAN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States with respect to the classification of certain ceramic articles.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That (a) the superior heading to items 687.50, 687.51,
4 687.60, and 687.61 of the Tariff Schedules of the United
5 States (19 U.S.C. 1202) is amended to read as follows:

"Electronic tubes (except X-ray tubes); photocells; semiconductors, including transistors and integrated circuits, and related electronic crystal components; mounted piezoelectric crystals; all of the foregoing and parts thereof:".

6 (b) Part 5 of schedule 6 of the Tariff Schedules of
7 the United States is amended by the addition of the following
8 item:

"687.55	Parts of semiconductors, in part of ceramics	15% ad val.	60% ad val.".

1 (c) The amendments made by subsections (a) and (b)
2 shall apply with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn
3 from warehouse, on or after the date of the enactment of
4 this Act.

CERAMIC SEMICONDUCTOR PARTS

(H.R. 7905)

Purpose of bill

The purpose of this bill is to effect a rate increase specifically with respect to certain ceramic base and cap "packages" used to encase electrical circuits. The base and cap are coated with a glass frit which facilitates the sealing of the "packages" after the circuits are encased therein. By reason of the addition of the glass frit to the base and cap, the imported articles are not classifiable under item 535.14, but rather are classifiable as parts of "electronic crystal components" under item 687.60 of part 5, schedule 6, of the TSUS.

At the present time, part 5 of schedule 6 includes provisions, as follows:

	Electronic tubes (except x-ray tubes); photocells; transistors and other related electronic crystal components; mounted piezoelectric crystals; all the foregoing and parts thereof:		
687.50	Television picture tubes	15% ad val.	60% ad val.
687.51	If Canadian article, etc	Free.	
687.60	Other	6% ad val.	35% ad val.
687.61	If Canadian article, etc	Free.	

Thus, it can be seen that, at the present time, the ceramic base and cap imports—which are said to be in chief value of ceramics—are assessed with duty at the rate of 6 percent ad valorem under item 687.60 (rate column numbered 1), whereas under this bill they would be assessed with duty at the rate of 15 percent ad valorem applicable to articles classified under item 535.14 (rate column numbered 1). The basis for the proposed change is the fact that, under the former tariff schedules in effect before the adoption of the TSUS, the base and cap would have been assessed with duty under the appropriate ceramic provisions from which item 535.14 was derived, if wholly or in chief value of ceramics.

Tariff treatment

Semiconductors and parts thereof, were not specifically provided for in the Tariff Act of 1930. They were dutiable, however, under paragraph 353 at 35 percent ad valorem as ". . . articles suitable for producing, rectifying, modifying, controlling, or distributing electrical energy . . ." Under the Tariff Schedules of the United States (effective September 1, 1963) they were made dutiable under item 687.60 at the rate of 12 percent ad valorem. Since January 1, 1972, the applicable rate has been 6 percent ad valorem.

Additional Information

Technical comment

In accordance with customs practice, as affirmed by judicial decision (C.D. 3972), the ceramic electrical ware dutiable at the rate applicable to item 535.14 is limited to ceramic articles "practically as they come from the final firing, or possibly after subsequent minor processing such as grinding or shaping." The articles, which are the subject of this bill are, according to the Bureau of Customs, parts of semiconductors and are dutiable under TSUS item 687.60.

U.S. producers and employment

The major domestic producers of ceramic packages employed about 1,860 workers in 1972.

Production and trade

Detailed trade data regarding domestic production, imports, and exports of the articles known to be involved in the provisions of the bill are not available. The Commission is informed that U.S. producers shipments amounted to approximately $34 million in 1972 whereas U.S. imports were valued at about $4 million.

Aircraft Components

93D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2662

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 23, 1973

Mr. CORMAN (for himself and Mr. PETTIS) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to suspend the duty on certain aircraft components.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That subpart B of part 1 of the appendix to title I of the
4 Tariff Act of 1930 (Tariff Schedules of the United States;
5 28 F.R., pt. II, Aug. 17, 1963; 77A Stat.; 19 U.S.C.
6 1202) is amended as follows:
7 Immediately preceding item 915.25 insert the fol-
8 lowing new item:

"	915.05	Aircraft parts provided for in item 694.60, part 6C, limited to the following components of aircraft having a manufacturer's empty weight in excess of 50,000 lbs.: (a) assemblies and sub-assemblies of wings (b) aft fuselage sections (c) vertical stabilizers (d) rudder assemblies . .	Free	No change	On or before 12/31/74	"

1 SEC. 2. The amendment made by this Act shall apply
2 with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from ware-
3 house, for consumption after the date of enactment of this
4 Act.

AIRCRAFT COMPONENTS

(H.R. 2662)

Purpose of the bill

H.R. 2662 would amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) by establishing a new item under part 1 of the appendix (item 915.05) which would suspend the duty on certain aircraft parts from the date of enactment of the bill until December 31, 1974. The bill identifies the parts for which the duty would be suspended as follows:

> Aircraft parts provided for in item 694.60, part 6C, limited to the following components of aircraft having a manufacturer's empty weight in excess of 50,000 pounds:
>
> (*a*) assemblies and subassemblies of wings
> (*b*) aft fuselage sections
> (*c*) vertical stabilizers
> (*d*) rudder assemblies

Tariff treatment

All of the parts for which the duty would be suspended under H.R. 2662 are dutiable under TSUS item 694.60 at 5 percent ad valorem. This rate has been in effect since January 1, 1972. Many aircraft parts of a type covered by item 694.60 are also entered under special items 806.30, 807.00, and 832.00. Under item 806.30 metal articles which are exported from the United States for processing abroad and which are subsequently returned to the United States for additional processing are dutiable only to the extent of the value of the foreign processing. Item 807.00 provides that articles assembled abroad in whole or in part of U.S.-fabricated components are dutiable only to the extent of the value added abroad thus permitting the U.S.-made components to be entered duty free. Item 832.00 permits U.S. military departments to enter duty-free emergency war material purchased abroad.

Aircraft parts (TSUS item 694.60): U.S. imports for consumption, total and from Canada, 1969–72

Item	Canada			Total		
	Dutiable	Free	Total	Dutiable	Free	Total
1969:						
Value ($1,000,000)	57.0	103.1	160.1	76.6	138.8	215.4
Percent of total	26.5	47.9	74.4	35.6	64.4	100.0
1970:						
Value ($1,000,000)	75.1	102.6	177.7	100.1	125.5	225.6
Percent of total	33.3	45.5	78.8	44.4	55.6	100.0
1971:						
Value ($1,000,000)	111.0	85.1	196.1	145.9	112.0	257.9
Percent of total	43.0	33.0	76.0	56.6	43.4	100.0
1972:						
Value ($1,000,000)	(1)	(1)	225.4	(1)	(1)	308.5
Percent of total	(1)	(1)	73.1	(1)	(1)	100.0

[1] Not available.

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

Additional Information

H.R. 2662 would suspend the duty on those aircraft parts specifically named in the bill if they were for use in the manufacture of airplanes having a manufacturer's empty weight in excess of 50,000 pounds. This would mean that virtually all parts of commercial transport aircraft would be duty free and that virtually all personal type aircraft parts would remain dutiable. It is possible that there would be some instances in which problems might arise as to the duty status of certain parts if they were intended for use on an airplane having an empty weight that was close to the 50,000 pound break point.

U.S. production, exports, and imports of aircraft parts

The United States is the world's largest producer, consumer, and exporter of aircraft parts; it is also a major importer of these products although imports are small in relation to domestic production, consumption, and exports. Canada is by far the largest supplier of U.S. imports of aircraft parts.

Production

The value of U.S. producers' shipments of aircraft parts and auxiliary equipment declined from about $6.0 billion in 1968 to an estimated $4.5 billion in 1972, a decline of 25 percent. This reduction in shipments was primarily attributable to cutbacks in U.S. government purchases of military aircraft. It is projected by the U.S. Department of Commerce that there will be a significant increase in the value of overall shipments of aircraft parts during 1973 as shipments of military aircraft level off and shipments of large transports and general aviation (nonmilitary and nonairline) aircraft increase.

Exports

U.S. exports of aircraft parts of a type provided for in TSUS item 694.60 increased each year during the 1968–72 period, rising from $499 million in 1968 to $902 million in 1972. Virtually all of the free world's commercial airlines operate some U.S.-built airplanes; consequently, U.S. firms are in a favorable position with respect to obtaining exports orders for replacement parts used in the maintenance and repair of these airplanes. The advanced technology incorporated into many U.S.-made aircraft parts has also created a market for these parts with foreign aircraft manufacturers.

Imports

Annual U.S. imports of aircraft parts of a type provided for in item 694.60 increased in value from $215 million in 1969 to $309 million in 1972 (see accompanying table). Canada was the principal source of imports of aircraft parts in each of the years 1969–72; that country's share of total imports during the period ranged from a low of 73 percent in 1972 to a high of 79 percent in 1970.

U.S. imports of aircraft parts which were entered duty free (primarily emergency war material for use of U.S. military departments) declined from 83 percent of total imports in 1968 to 43 percent in 1971. The share of total Canadian imports represented by the duty-free entries declined from 76 percent in 1968 to 33 percent in 1971.

Of the dutiable imports reported in the accompanying table approximately 75 percent of these entries, by value, were only partially dutiable because they contained metal articles or fabricated components of U.S. origin which were entitled to duty-free entry under items 806.30 or 807.00. The bulk of the entries under these provisions have consisted of wing assemblies and other major airframe components for DC–8, DC–9, and DC–10 airplanes which were imported by McDonnel-Douglas Corp. from its Canadian subsidiary in Malton, Ontario.

NONRUBBER FOOTWEAR

(H.R. 6972)[1]

Purpose of the bill

H.R. 6972 would impose quotas on textile and footwear articles, as defined in the bill, on a country by category basis.[1]

As applied to footwear articles, the bill provides that the categories or groupings of footwear articles shall be determined by the Secretary of Commerce using the five and seven digit TSUSA item numbers. The footwear articles covered in the bill include leather footwear provided for in TSUS items 700.5 through 700.45, inclusive, and other footwear provided for in TSUS items 700.55, 700.66 through 700.80, inclusive and item 700.85, but does not cover, among other types, footwear provided for in item 700.60. Articles classified in item 700.60 are subject to duty on the basis of the American Selling Price method of valuation as defined in sections 402 or 402(a), Tariff Act of 1930.

The quota amount for each category which may be entered for calendar year 1974 from each country shall not exceed the respective average annual quantity of such category produced in such country and entered during 1967, 1968, and 1969. The bill provides that for subsequent calendar years the quota quantity for each category may be increased by the President on an across-the-board category basis in such amounts as he deems to be consistent with the purposes of the bill, but not to exceed five percent for each category.

The bill further authorizes the President to exempt any footwear article from the quota for an initial period of not to exceed one year, if he determines that imports of such article are not contributing to, causing, or threatening to cause market disruption in the United States and he may also exempt or terminate any exemption whenever he deems that such action is in the national interest. Provision is also made granting to the President authority to extend any exemption for one or more additional periods not to exceed one year each.

Section 3 of the bill authorizes the President to conclude bilateral or multilateral arrangements or agreements with foreign governments regulating by category the quantities of footwear articles produced in such countries which may be exported to the United States and it further authorizes the issuance of regulations necessary to implement the terms of such agreements. In the case where concluded agreements account for a significant part of world trade in the articles concerned and contemplate the establishment of limitations on the imports of such articles from countries not parties to such agreements, the President is authorized by regulation to limit the imports of such footwear produced in such countries to the extent provided for in the case of a country with which an agreement had been concluded.

In addition, the President is authorized to increase the quota amounts provided for in the bill or those subject to concluded agreements when he determines that the quota amount would be inadequate to meet domestic demand at reasonable prices.

The quota limitations provided for in the bill would not apply to articles subject to an arrangement or agreement entered into under the bill.

Further provision is made that all quantitative limitations established under the bill, all exemptions and extensions and terminations thereof, and all regulations promulgated to carry out the provisions of the bill shall be published in the *Federal Register*. In addition, the quantitative limitations and exemptions established under or pursuant to the provisions of the bill shall be promulgated as part of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

The bill provides for its termination on July 1, 1979. However, specific provision is made authorizing the President to extend the effective period in whole or in part for such periods not to exceed five years at any one time if he determines, after seeking the advice of the Tariff Commission and of the Secretaries of Commerce and Labor that such extension is in the national interest.

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[1] For the text of H.R. 6972, see the section titled textile articles and nonrubber footwear. H.R. 3749, 4692, 6036, and 6973 are similar to H.R. 6972.

TSUS No.	Description	Rate, Jan. 1, 1973
	Footwear of leather:	
700.05	Huaraches	20 percent ad valorem.
700.10	McKay-Sewed	10 percent ad valorem.
700.15	Moccasins	Do.
700.20	Turn or turned	2.5 percent ad valorem.
	Welt:	
700.25	Value not over $2 per pair	17 percent ad valorem.
700.26	Value over $2 but not over $5 per pair	17 cents per pair, 1972 average, 4.6 percent.[1]
700.27	Value over $5 but not over $6 per pair	5 percent ad valorem.
	Value over $6.80 per pair:	
700.2	Ski boots	Free.
700.[illegible]	Other	5 per cent ad valorem.
700.[illegible]0	Footwear with molded soles laced to uppers.	Do.
700.32	Slippers	Do.
	Other:	
700.35	For men, youths, and boys	8.5 percent ad valorem.
	For other persons:	
700.41	Sandals of buffalo leather	10 percent ad valorem.
700.43	Value not over $2.50 per pair	15 percent ad valorem.
700.45	Value over $2.50 per pair	10 percent ad valorem.
	Other footwear (except footwear having uppers of which over 50 percent of the exterior surface area is leather):	
700.55	Having uppers of which over 90 percent of the exterior surface area is rubber or plastics (except footwear having foxing or a foxing like band applied or molded at the sole and overlapping the upper).	6 percent ad valorem.
	Footwear with uppers of fibers:	
	With soles of leather:	
700.66	Valued not over $2.50 per pair	15 percent ad valorem.
700.68	Valued over $2.50 per pair	10 percent ad valorem.
	With soles of materials other than leather:	
700.70	With uppers of vegetable fibers	7.5 percent ad valorem.
700.75	With soles and uppers of wool felt	7 percent ad valorem.
700.80	Other	12.5 percent ad valorem.
	Other footwear:	
700.83	Of wood	8 percent ad valorem.
700.85	Other	12.5 percent ad valorem.

[1] The average ad valorem equivalent is based on 1972 imports and the rate which became effective on Jan. 1, 1973.

TABLE 1.—*Nonrubber footwear: U.S. production and trade*

Year	Production [1]	Imports [2]	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to— Production	Consumption
	In millions of pairs					
1965	626	96	2	720	15	13
1966	642	102	3	741	16	14
1967	600	133	2	731	22	18
1968	642	181	2	821	28	22
1969	577	202	2	777	35	26
1970	562	242	2	802	43	30
1971	536	269	2	803	50	33
1972	527	297	2	822	56	36
	In millions of dollars					
1965	2,537	120	8	2,649	5	5
1966	2,775	155	9	2,921	6	5
1967	2,764	219	8	2,975	8	7
1968	3,011	333	8	3,336	11	10
1969	2,888	436	8	3,316	15	13
1970	2,943	559	9	3,493	19	16
1971	2,919	678	8	3,589	23	19
1972	3,083	835	10	3,908	27	21

[1] Value shown is value of shipments.
[2] Data on Zoris, thonged sandals of rubber or plastics, which are provided for in TSUSA item 700.5520, are excluded.

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

TABLE 2.—*Nonrubber footwear: U.S. imports for consumption, by types and selected sources, 1970–72*

Country		1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:							
Quantity	million pairs	133	181	202	242	269	297
Value	million dollars	$219	$333	$436	$559	$678	$835
Unit value	dollars per pair	$1. 65	$1. 83	$2. 16	$2. 31	$2. 52	$2. 31
Italy:							
Quantity	million pairs	42	59	61	81	78	80
Value	million dollars	$103	$157	$197	$264	$285	$337
Unit value	dollars per pair	$2. 47	$2. 65	$3. 23	$3. 27	$3. 65	$4. 21
Spain:							
Quantity	million pairs	7	14	21	21	31	39
Value	million dollars	$23	$48	$73	$78	$125	$171
Unit value	dollars per pair	$3. 43	$3. 34	$3. 54	$3. 67	$4. 03	$4. 38
Japan:							
Quantity	million pairs	60	69	67	60	51	38
Value	million dollars	$36	$49	$57	$60	$64	$41
Unit value	dollars per pair	$0. 59	$0. 72	$0. 86	$1. 00	$1. 25	$1. 46

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

TABLE 2a.—*Nonrubber footwear: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, by types, 1966–72*

[Quantity figures in millions of pairs]

Period and item	Athletic	Slippers [1]	Work	All other: For men and boys	All other: For women and misses	All other: For children and infants [2]	Total
1968:							
Production	7	94	38	113	320	70	642
Imports	1	1	1	18	70	11	102
Apparent consumption	8	95	39	131	390	81	744
Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption	13	1	3	14	18	14	14
1967:							
Production	7	96	39	110	286	62	600
Imports	1	1	1	22	96	12	133

Apparent consumption	8	97	40	132	382	74	733
Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption	13	1	3	17	25	16	18
1968:							
Production	8	105	36	114	317	62	642
Imports	2	(3)	2	30	133	14	181
Apparent consumption	10	105	38	144	450	76	823
Ration (percent) of imports to consumption	20	(4)	5	21	30	18	22
1969:							
Production	9	101	36	105	267	59	577
Imports	2	1	2	38	139	20	202
Apparent consumption	11	102	38	143	406	79	779
Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption	18	1	5	27	34	25	26
1970:							
Production	10	107	36	106	251	49	559
Imports	4	(3)	2	49	165	21	242
Apparent consumption	14	107	38	155	416	70	801
Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption	29	(4)	5	32	40	30	30
1971:							
Production	8	98	38	102	232	58	536
Imports	5	(3)	2	58	180	24	269
Apparent consumption	13	98	40	160	412	82	805
Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption	38	(4)	5	37	44	28	33
1972:							
Production	9	98	35	115	219	51	527
Imports	6	(3)	2	63	198	28	297
Apparent consumption	15	98	37	178	417	79	824
Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption	40	(4)	5	35	47	35	36

[1] Important data relate only to the type of leather slippers reported under TSUS item 700.32; imported nonrubber slippers of other construction and material are included in the import figures relating to "All other" footwear.

[2] Production data include the output of footwear not specified by kind, which amounted to 2,000,000 pairs in 1972, as well as footwear for children and infants.

[3] Less than 500,000 pairs.

[4] Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce and partly estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission.

TABLE 2b.—*Nonrubber footwear: U.S. imports for consumption, by types, 1966–72*

Type (1970 TSUS item No(s).)	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
				Quantity (1,000 pairs)			
Footwear of leather (700.05–700.45)	46,037	61,550	86,343	96,851	119,969	130,183	143,657
Footwear of plastics [1] (700.55)	50,629	66,686	89,861	96,909	109,362	126,106	134,401
Other nonrubber footwear (700.66–700.85)	5,080	5,023	5,288	8,448	12,329	12,336	18,644
Total	101,746	133,259	181,492	202,208	241,660	268,625	296,702
				Value ($1,000)			
Footwear of leather (700.05–700.45)	125,228	176,240	265,227	345,040	428,388	509,545	638,112
Footwear of plastics [1] (700.55)	26,859	39,382	63,216	81,158	113,399	156,960	173,519
Other nonrubber footwear (700.66–700.85)	3,250	3,739	4,257	9,772	17,571	11,897	23,334
Total	155,337	219,361	332,700	435,970	559,358	678,402	834,965
				Unit value (per pair)			
Footwear of leather (700.05–700.45)	$2.72	$2.86	$3.07	$3.56	$3.57	$3.91	$4.44
Footwear of plastics [1] (700.55)	.53	.59	.70	.84	1.04	1.24	1.29
Other nonrubber footwear (700.66–700.85)	.64	.74	.80	1.16	1.43	.96	1.25
Average	1.53	1.65	1.83	2.16	2.31	2.53	2.81
				Percent of total quantity			
Footwear of leather (700.05–700.45)	45	46	48	48	50	48	48
Footwear of plastics [1] (700.55)	50	50	50	48	45	47	43
Other nonrubber footwear (700.66–700.85)	5	4	2	4	5	5	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

[1] The footwear here is principally footwear having supported vinyl uppers.

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

TABLE 2c.—*Nonrubber footwear: U.S. imports for consumption, by types and selected sources, 1970–72*

Source	Of leather (items 700.05–700.45)			Of rubber or plastics (item 700.55 [1])			Other nonrubber footwear (items 700.66–700.85)			Total		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
	Quantity (1,000 pairs)											
Italy	74, 699	69, 637	69, 234	5, 111	7, 865	9, 661	869	354	803	80, 679	77, 847	79, 698
Japan	1, 336	1, 794	935	52, 668	41, 862	20, 222	5, 839	7, 760	6, 388	59, 843	51, 415	27, 544
Spain	19, 821	28, 236	35, 123	1, 354	2, 933	4, 014	70	52	116	21, 245	31, 221	39, 254
Republic of China (Taiwan)	68	----------	880	41, 605	63, 209	88, 393	383	986	1, 989	42, 056	64, 786	91, 261
All other	24, 041	30, 516	37, 485	8, 624	10, 237	12, 111	5, 168	3, 184	9, 351	37, 833	43, 356	58, 945
Total	119, 965	130, 183	143, 657	109, 362	126, 106	134, 401	12, 329	12, 336	18, 644	241, 656	268, 625	296, 702
	Value (1,000 dollars)											
Italy	249, 545	259, 738	304, 560	12, 590	24, 328	30, 110	1, 857	1, 084	2, 592	263, 992	285, 151	337, 262
Japan	3, 926	5, 873	4, 007	52, 848	55, 345	34, 404	3, 447	3, 272	2, 413	60, 221	64, 490	40, 824
Spain	75, 534	117, 283	161, 740	2, 341	7, 843	9, 387	156	150	304	78, 031	125, 276	171, 431
Republic of China (Taiwan)	92	----------	1, 734	28, 214	48, 462	75, 392	406	1, 080	2, 205	28, 712	50, 355	79, 331
All other	99, 284	126, 651	166, 071	17, 406	20, 982	24, 226	11, 705	6, 311	15, 820	128, 395	153, 130	206, 117
Total	428, 381	509, 545	638, 112	113, 399	156, 960	173, 519	17, 571	11, 897	23, 334	559, 351	678, 402	834, 965
	Unit value (per pair)											
Italy	$3. 34	$3. 73	$4. 40	$2. 46	$3. 09	$3. 12	$2. 14	$3. 06	$3. 23	$3. 27	$3. 66	$4. 23
Japan	2. 94	3. 27	4. 29	1. 00	1. 32	1. 70	. 59	. 42	. 38	1. 01	1. 25	1. 48
Spain	3. 81	4. 15	4. 60	1. 73	2. 67	2. 34	2. 23	2. 88	2. 62	3. 67	4. 01	4. 37
Republic of China (Taiwan)	1. 35	----------	1. 97	. 68	. 78	. 85	1. 06	1. 10	1. 11	. 68	. 78	. 87
All other	4. 13	4. 15	4. 43	2. 02	2. 05	2. 00	2. 26	1. 98	1. 69	3. 39	3. 53	3. 50
Average	3. 57	3. 91	4. 44	1. 04	1. 24	1. 26	1. 43	. 96	1. 25	2. 31	2. 53	2. 81

[1] Zoris, thonged sandals of rubber or plastics, are excluded.

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

Additional Information

U.S. imports

In recent years about 70 percent of the imports of nonrubber footwear have been women's and misses'; about 25 percent men's, youths' and boys'; and about 5 percent infants' and children's. During recent years there has been a decrease in the percentage of shoes inported for women and a corresponding increase in other groups.

The following tabulation reflects the volume of imports, by type, of nonrubber footwear imported into the United States in 1972 (in millions of pairs):

Footwear of leather	144
Footwear of plastics	134
Other nonrubber footwear	19
Total	297

The major sources of nonrubber footwear imported into the United States during recent years have been China (Taiwan), Italy, Spain, and Japan. During 1972, 91 million pairs of such footwear, representing 31 percent of all nonrubber footwear imports and having a value of $79 million were supplied by the Republic of China (Taiwan). Italy supplied 80 million pairs, valued at $337 million, and representing 27% of the volume of such imports. Spain and Japan supplied 39 and 28 million pairs, representing 13 and 9 percent, respectively.

Italy was the principal supplier of footwear of leather, and China (Taiwan) was the principal supplier of plastic footwear.

U.S. position in world production and trade

Production of nonrubber footwear throughout the world is probably in excess of 3 billion pairs per year. By far, the United States and the U.S.S.R. are the world's leading producers. The United States produced 527 million pairs of nonrubber footwear in 1972; the U.S.S.R. produced about 645 million pairs of leather footwear in 1972.

The United States is the world's largest importer of nonrubber footwear, but exports are negligible.

Domestic producers

There are an estimated 550 firms operating 850 establishments producing nonrubber footwear in the United States. Since 1967, the United States has suffered an estimated loss of 190 shoe factories. Principally caught up in the decline were establishments employing fewer than 250 workers.

Employment

According to information supplied by the American Footwear Industries Association and the U.S. Departments of Commerce and Labor; there were approximately 175,300 production workers employed in the nonrubber footwear industry during 1972. The average hourly wage of these workers was $2.63, an increase of 4% over 1971.

In 1963, a total of 192,800 production workers were employed by this industry.

Rubber Filament

93D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 7215

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 19, 1973

Mr. BURKE of Massachusetts (for himself and Mr. ST GERMAIN) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To increase the duty on rubber filament.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That schedule 7, part 12, subpart B of the Tariff Schedules
4 of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) is amended by
5 inserting before item 771.45.00 the following new item:

" | 771.44 | Rubber filament, however put up.. | 21% ad val. | 35% ad val. |"

6 SEC. 2. The amendment made by this Act shall apply
7 with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from ware-
8 house, for consumption after the date of enactment of this
9 Act.

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RUBBER FILAMENT

(H.R. 7215)[1]

Purpose of the bill

H.R. 7215, if enacted, would amend schedule 7, part 12, subpart B of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) by inserting a new provision, numbered 771.44, which would provide as follows:

Item	Article	Column 1	Column 2
"771.44	Rubber filament, however put up	21 percent ad val.	35 percent ad val."

The effect of the bill would be to increase to 21 percent ad valorem the column numbered 1 rate of duty for rubber filament presently provided for in item 771.55 at 10 percent ad valorem. The bill would not affect the rate of duty on column numbered 2.

Tariff treatment

As indicated above, natural rubber filament is subject to duty in TSUS item 771.55, at the rate of 10% ad valorem in column numbered 1 and 35% in column numbered 2. However, single filaments of synthetic rubber which are not over .06 inch in maximum cross-section are dutiable as man-made fiber monofilaments in part 1 of schedule 3 of the tariff schedules at various rates and are not affected by the bill.

Rubber filament of synthetic material which does not qualify as man-made fiber is classifiable in item 771.55 and would be affected by the bill.

The enactment of the bill increasing the rate of duty on rubber filament, as proposed, would be contrary to existing concessions granted thereon by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Additional Information

Description

Rubber filament is a manufactured article made from natural or synthetic rubber, or a combination of the two materials. The product is produced either by extruding rubber latex into an acid bath to coagulate it or by slitting the filament from rubber sheet. Two distinct methods are involved in producing the filament from sheet. In one, a long sheet of rubber (from 100 to 200 yards in length) is conveyed through a gang scissors which cuts it into filaments. In the manufacturing operation, the filaments are brought together in parallel fashion and subsequently processed so that they adhere to form a ribbon, usually about one inch wide, the individual threads of which can be readily separated from the mass. In the other process, a number of circular sheets of coagulated rubber are placed on top of one another and a cutting device "peels" or "slices" off the ribbon in continuous lengths from the outer edge of the laminate. Extruded filaments may also be processed in ribbon form or placed on spools. The article description provided for in the bill would cover imports put up in single filament, ribbon, or other forms.

Uses

Rubber filament is available in a variety of gauges and is used mainly by the textile industry in the manufacture of elastic yarns, cordage, braids, and fabrics (including narrow fabrics). These elastic textile materials are provided for under TSUS schedule 3, part 4, subpart A, items 349.10-349.30, and are dutiable at various rates ranging from 15 to 21 percent ad valorem in column numbered 1. The materials are subsequently employed in the production of many textile products such as waist bands for apparel, the tops of men's stockings, women's undergarments, bathing suits, athletic clothing, and other textile applications requiring elasticity. Rubber filament is also used in the manufacture of braided ropes for aircraft carrier landing gear. A significant amount of the material put up on spools is used in the manufacture of golf balls.

[1] H.R. 7134 is a similar bill.

U.S. imports and consumption

Informed sources estimate imports of rubber filament classifiable in item 771.55, TSUS, for 1971 and 1972 to be as follows:

Year	Quantity (pounds)	Value
1971	120,000	$60,000
1972	880,000	525,000

It is estimated that imports for 1973 will be significantly higher than those for 1972.

Informed sources estimate that current annual domestic consumption is between 25 and 30 million pounds with a value in excess of $29.0 million. In the past, essentially all U.S. requirements of rubber filament have been supplied by domestic sources. Price levels have remained stable for the past ten years.

Current developments

On February 26, 1973, the Treasury Department published a notice in the *Federal Register* (38 F.R. 5195) that the Bureau of Customs was instituting an investigation as to whether natural rubber thread from Italy is being, or is likely to be, sold at less than fair value within the meaning of the Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended (19 U.S.C. 160(a)).

U.S. Products Processed or Assembled Abroad

93D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 602

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 3, 1973

Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to repeal the special tariff treatment accorded to articles assembled abroad with components produced in the United States.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That (a) schedule 8, part 1, subpart B of the Tariff Sched-
4 ules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) is amended—
5 (1) by striking out items 806.30 and 807.00;
6 (2) by striking "and 806.30" in headnote 2;
7 (3) by striking out headnote 3; and
8 (4) by redesignating headnote 4 as headnote 3.
9 (b) The amendments made by subsection (a) shall

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1 apply with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from
2 warehouse, for consumption after the ninetieth day after the
3 date of the enactment of this Act.

U.S. PRODUCTS PROCESSED OR ASSEMBLED ABROAD (H.R. 602) [1]

Purpose of the bill

H.R. 602 would repeal the partial exemption from duty accorded imports under items 806.30 and 807.00 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). Item 806.30 provides for certain U.S. metal articles exported for processing and reimported for further processing; item 807.00 provides for certain articles assembled abroad with fabricated components produced in the United States. The bill amends the TSUS by striking these two items, by striking the reference to item 806.30 in headnote 2, and by striking headnote 3.[2]

Tables

At the request of the President, the Tariff Commission conducted an investigation and made a comprehensive report (T.C. Pub. 339, Sept. 1970) on economic factors affecting the use of items 807.00 and 806.30. The following tables provide more recent data on U.S. imports under these provisions.

TABLE 1.—*Tariff items 806.30 and 807.00: U.S. imports for consumption, 1966–72*

[Value in millions of dollars]

	Total value			Dutiable value			Value of U.S. products		
	806.30	807.00	Total	806.30	807.00	Total	806.30	807.00	Total
1966	63.2	889.8	953.0	29.0	776.5	805.5	34.2	113.3	147.5
1967	103.5	931.6	1,035.1	52.2	785.0	837.2	51.3	146.6	197.9
1968	122.4	1,432.0	1,554.4	57.5	1,206.2	1,263.7	64.9	225.7	290.6
1969 [1]	192.6	1,649.2	1,841.8	89.4	1,309.8	1,399.2	103.2	339.4	442.2
1970	204.0	2,008.7	2,211.0	101.3	1,572.3	1,672.4	102.6	436.4	538.6
1971	199.4	2,568.8	2,768.2	75.1	2,031.5	2,106.6	124.3	537.3	661.5
1972	317.5	3,091.2	3,408.7	130.1	2,410.3	2,540.4	187.4	680.9	868.3

[1] Data on 806.30 for 1969 are estimated; they were compiled from an analysis of entry documents supplied by the Department of Commerce and responses to U.S. Tariff Commission questionnaries.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, the figures may not add to the totals shown.

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

[1] Another bill which would repeal the provisions of 807.00 is H.R. 601.
[2] Headnotes refer to those for Schedule 8, Part 1, Subpart B of the TSUS.

TABLE 2.—*Tariff item 806.30: Imports by commodity group, 1969–72*

[In thousands of dollars]

Commodity group	1969 [1]			1970			1971			1972		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
	Commodity groups separately listed in TC Publication 339 (1970)											
Aluminum foil	10,007	6,459	3,548	10,681	6,940	3,741	9,576	6,245	3,331	9,758	6,067	3,690
Aluminum mill products other than foil	30,386	23,005	7,381	24,184	18,463	5,721	17,129	13,413	3,716	18,017	13,972	4,046
Copper mill products	18,744	15,170	3,574	16,451	12,937	3,514	19,200	15,450	3,750	28,938	21,972	6,966
Iron or steel mill products	5,108	2,199	2,909	9,409	7,152	2,257	39,601	29,923	9,678	37,682	24,266	13,416
Nickel mill products	[2] 3,050	2,234	816	301	188	113	200	138	62	247	155	92
Refractory metal powders and compounds				1,939	1,319	620	2,234	1,346	888	2,821	1,674	1,147
Titanium, wrought	[2] 5,091	4,007	1,084	2,254	1,700	554	596	390	116	268	210	58
Wire cloth				752	382	370	367	191	176	302	116	186
Parts of:												
Aircraft	67,792	26,614	41,178	66,104	13,696	52,408	22,475	6,837	15,638	75,872	32,536	43,336
Automobile wheels	[2] 3,946	2,739	1,207	1,560	1,175	385	3,119	2,247	872	4,673	3,385	1,288
Railway rolling stock				86	32	54	437	102	335	3,168	1,717	1,451
Internal combustion engines	5,330	2,686	2,644	2,002	1,236	766	1,503	1,100	403	2,827	2,077	750
Steam boilers and auxiliary equipment	[2] 13,909	7,855	6,054	4,832	2,819	2,013	5,777	3,204	2,573	4,575	2,016	2,559
Steam turbines				10,777	5,842	4,935	9,806	5,393	4,413	3,277	1,094	2,184
Semiconductors, including parts	20,329	5,993	14,336	32,728	15,997	16,731	48,075	26,093	21,982	92,435	54,373	38,062
Subtotal	183,692	98,961	84,731	184,060	89,878	94,182	180,005	112,072	67,933	284,860	165,630	119,231
	Other commodity groups [3]											
Aluminum, unwrought	3	2	1	3,390	2,841	549	3,722	3,297	425	6,595	6,214	380
Lead, unwrought	39	30	9	584	465	119	567	428	139	1,941	1,041	900
Iron or steel articles, not specially provided for				906	554	352	741	429	312	944	755	189
Fasteners of base metal, including nuts	1,847	218	1,629	890	490	400				3	2	2
Valves, including parts	411	221	190	862	420	442	503	237	266	313	416	398
Capacitors	36	26	10	729	363	376	1,634	879	755	27	18	9

Footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—*Tariff item 806.30: Imports by commodity group, 1969–72*—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Commodity group	1969 [1]			1970			1971			1972		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Parts of:												
Pumps and compressors	932	496	436	809	427	382	1, 167	533	634	834	431	403
Materials handling machinery	520	196	324	22	9	13	84	41	43	610	379	231
Office machines	13	4	9	1, 204	630	574	640	317	323	636	236	400
Machines, not specially provided for				777	533	244	3	2	1	12	5	7
Electric motors and generators	396	251	145	815	450	365	651	346	305	823	467	356
Electrical articles, not specially provided for	14	12	2	651	430	221	184	133	51	66	45	20
Motor vehicles, other than automobile wheels	1, 252	870	382	1, 482	976	506	1, 185	772	413	560	347	213
All other articles	3, 478	1, 934	1, 544	6, 779	4, 157	2, 622	8, 302	4, 781	3, 521	18, 750	11, 364	7, 386
Subtotal	8, 941	4, 260	4, 681	19, 910	12, 745	7, 165	19, 383	12, 195	7, 188	32, 614	21, 720	10, 894
Grand total	192, 633	103, 221	89, 412	203, 970	102, 623	101, 347	199, 388	124, 267	75, 121	317, 474	187, 352	130, 122

[1] Data for 1969 are estimated; they were compiled from an analysis of entry documents supplied by the Department of Commerce and responses to U.S. Tariff Commission questionnaires.

[2] Data for these commodity groups are combined in order not to disclose operations of individual firms.

[3] Commodity groups in which the value of 806.30 imports amounted to at least $500,000 in any one of the years 1969–72.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, the figures may not add to the totals shown.

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

TABLE 3.—*Tariff item 806.30: U.S. imports from industrially developed and less developed countries, 1969–72*

[In millions of dollars]

Category and country	1969 [1]			1970			1971			1972		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Grand total	192.6	103.2	89.4	204.0	102.6	101.3	199.4	124.3	75.1	317.5	187.4	130.1
Total, developed countries	165.9	94.1	71.6	164.7	82.3	82.4	144.6	93.8	50.8	209.2	121.8	87.5
Canada	96.9	51.8	45.1	101.1	40.2	61.0	49.9	32.3	17.9	99.4	54.9	44.5
Italy	13.1	5.7	7.4	11.7	7.5	4.2	46.8	30.2	16.7	35.7	19.1	16.6
Belgium and Luxembourg	22.1	15.8	6.3	17.0	12.8	4.2	11.3	8.3	2.9	15.8	9.4	6.4
France	10.2	7.5	2.6	11.2	8.3	2.9	10.7	8.4	2.3	19.1	15.0	4.1
West Germany	10.6	6.0	4.6	9.5	6.0	3.5	9.7	6.0	3.7	9.0	5.6	3.4
Japan	5.0	2.9	2.1	5.2	3.0	2.2	9.2	5.4	3.8	8.9	4.8	4.1
United Kingdom	5.8	3.2	2.6	3.2	1.8	1.3	1.9	.9	1.0	2.6	1.1	1.5
Portugal	(2)	(2)	(2)	.3	.1	.2	1.8	.8	1.0	3.2	1.5	1.7
Switzerland	2.1	1.1	.9	2.1	1.1	.9	1.5	.8	.7	2.1	1.1	1.0
Spain							.6	.3	.3	.7	.5	.2
Norway				1.1	.7	.4	.4	.3	.1	(2)	(2)	(2)
Netherlands	(2)	(2)	(2)	2.2	.8	1.3	.3	.1	.2	4.1	2.5	1.6
Sweden				(2)	(2)	(2)	.3	.1	.2	.7	.2	.4
Greece										7.8	6.0	1.8
Other	.1	.1	(2)	.1	(2)	.1	.1	.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Total, less developed countries	26.7	9.1	17.7	39.3	20.3	19.0	54.8	30.5	24.3	108.2	65.6	42.7
Singapore	4.8	1.2	3.6	11.4	4.8	6.6	22.2	11.2	11.0	39.2	22.2	17.0
Mexico	4.8	2.1	2.7	7.4	4.7	2.6	9.8	6.2	3.6	30.6	21.5	9.1
Hong Kong	.7	.6	.1	3.9	2.4	1.5	7.9	4.4	3.4	10.2	5.8	4.4
Republic of Korea	3.7	2.1	1.6	6.6	4.8	1.8	7.3	4.7	2.6	20.6	12.5	8.1
Taiwan	.6	.2	.4	4.2	1.9	2.3	5.7	3.2	2.4	4.5	2.6	2.0
Netherlands Antilles	10.8	2.3	8.5	5.4	1.5	3.8	1.0	.3	.7	1.5	.3	1.2
Brazil	(2)	(2)	(2)	.2	.1	.1	.6	.3	.3	1.2	.6	.7
Israel	.5	.2	.3				(2)	(2)	(2)	.1	(2)	.1
Other	.8	.4	.5	.3	.2	.2	.9	.4	.5	.2	.1	.1
Total, Communist countries				(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

[1] Data for 1969 are estimated; they were compiled from an analysis of entry documents supplied by the Department of Commerce and responses to U.S. Tariff Commission questionnaries.

[2] Less than $50,000.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, the figures may not add to the totals shown.

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

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TABLE 4.—*Tariff item 806.30: Percentage distribution of U.S. imports from industrially developed and less developed countries, 1969–72*

Category and country	1969[1]			1970			1971			1972		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total, developed countries	86.1	91.2	80.1	80.7	80.2	81.3	72.5	75.5	67.6	65.9	65.0	67.3
Canada	50.3	50.2	50.4	49.6	39.1	60.1	25.0	25.8	23.8	31.3	29.3	34.2
Italy	6.8	5.5	8.3	5.8	7.3	4.2	23.5	24.2	22.2	11.2	10.2	12.8
Belgium and Luxembourg	11.5	15.3	7.0	8.3	12.4	4.2	5.7	6.7	3.9	5.0	5.0	4.9
France	5.3	7.3	2.9	5.5	8.1	2.9	5.4	6.7	3.1	6.0	8.0	3.2
West Germany	5.5	5.8	5.1	4.6	5.8	3.5	4.9	4.8	5.0	2.8	3.0	2.6
Japan	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.2	4.6	4.3	5.0	2.8	2.6	3.2
United Kingdom	3.0	3.1	2.9	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.0	.7	1.4	.8	.6	1.2
Portugal	(2)	(2)	(2)	.2	.1	.2	.9	.6	1.4	1.0	.8	1.3
Switzerland	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	.9	.7	.7	.9	.7	.6	.8
Spain							.3	.3	.4	.2	.3	.2
Norway				.5	.7	.4	.2	.2	.1	(2)	(2)	(2)
Netherlands	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.1	.8	1.3	.2	.1	.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Sweden				(2)	(2)	(2)	.2	.1	.2	.2	.1	.3
Greece										2.5	3.2	1.4
Other	.1	.1	(2)	.1	(2)	.1	(2)	.1	.1	(2)	(2)	(2)
Total, less developed countries	13.9	8.8	19.8	19.3	19.8	18.7	27.5	24.5	32.4	34.1	35.0	32.8
Singapore	2.5	1.2	4.0	5.6	4.7	6.5	11.1	9.0	14.7	12.3	11.8	13.1
Mexico	2.5	2.0	3.0	3.6	4.6	2.6	4.9	5.0	4.8	9.6	11.5	7.0
Hong Kong	.4	.6	.1	1.9	2.3	1.5	3.9	3.6	4.6	3.2	3.1	3.4
Republic of Korea	1.9	2.0	1.8	3.3	4.7	1.8	3.7	3.8	3.5	6.5	6.7	6.2
Taiwan	.3	.2	.4	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.8	2.6	3.2	1.4	1.4	1.5
Netherlands Antilles	5.6	2.2	9.5	2.6	1.5	3.8	.5	.3	.9	.5	.2	.9
Brazil	(2)	(2)	(2)	.1	.1	.1	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.5
Israel	.3	.2	.3				(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.1
Other	.4	.4	.6	.1	.2	.2	.5	.3	.7	.1	.1	.1
Total, Communist countries				(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

[1] Data for 1969 are estimated; they were compiled from an analysis of entry documents supplied by the Department of Commerce and responses to U.S. Tariff Commission questionnaires.
[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, the figures may not add to the totals shown.

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

TABLE 5.—*Tariff item 807.00: U.S. imports for consumption, by commodity group, 1969–72*

[Value in thousands of dollars]

Commodity group	1969			1970			1971			1972		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Grand total (all products)	1,649,201	339,407	1,309,794	2,008,714	436,407	1,572,307	2,568,741	537,271	2,031,470	3,091,216	680,904	2,410,312
Schedule 1 (agricultural products), total	18	10	8	1,012	908	104	159	72	87	328	286	42
Schedule 2 (lumber and paper products), total	2,452	1,188	1,264	4,226	2,213	2,013	5,875	2,701	3,174	8,850	4,640	4,210
Schedule 3 (textile products), total	34,826	23,050	11,776	43,039	27,820	15,219	61,935	38,504	23,431	86,774	55,077	31,698
Body-supporting garments	7,831	5,194	2,637	9,890	6,412	3,478	15,737	8,191	7,546	22,467	11,870	10,597
Women's, girls' and infants' dresses	5,620	3,816	1,804	4,758	3,175	1,583	6,645	4,701	1,944	8,705	6,122	2,583
Women's, girls' and infants' slacks and shorts	4,260	3,401	859	5,281	4,304	977	7,719	6,317	1,402	11,331	9,294	2,036
Women's, girls' and infants' suits, coats, jackets and skirts	4,057	2,287	1,770	3,188	1,959	1,229	3,720	2,608	1,112	5,430	3,691	1,738
Women's, girls' and infants' blouses	3,037	1,976	1,061	7,262	5,055	2,207	8,156	5,801	2,355	10,486	6,861	3,625
Men's and boys' trousers, slacks and outer shorts	1,944	1,376	568	1,606	1,173	433	2,301	1,722	579	3,673	2,865	808
Certain textile rainwear coated, filled or laminated with rubber or plastics	833	425	408	1,624	744	880	1,844	797	1,047	1,368	598	769
Underwear	594	494	100	862	681	181	1,606	1,131	475	1,651	1,063	588
Men's and boys' shirts	768	465	303	3,224	1,121	2,103	6,557	2,237	4,320	8,434	3,694	4,740
Men's and boys' other wearing apparel	1,711	1,132	579	1,898	1,240	658	3,022	2,115	907	6,118	4,524	1,593
Women's, girls' and infants' other wearing apparel	2,833	1,838	995	2,672	1,647	1,025	3,911	2,515	1,396	5,118	3,075	2,043
Other textile articles	1,337	647	690	773	308	465	717	370	347	1,994	1,419	575
Schedule 4 (chemical products), total	134	46	88	218	103	115	305	102	203	87	41	46
Schedule 5 (ceramic products), total	306	36	270	508	70	438	2,335	1,148	1,187	4,399	1,518	2,880

TABLE 5.—*Tariff item 807.00: U.S. imports for consumption, by commodity group, 1969–72*—Continued

[Value in thousands of dollars]

Commodity group	1969			1970			1971			1972		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Schedule 6 (metal products), total	1,545,886	284,313	1,261,573	1,853,367	353,565	1,499,802	2,395,974	452,349	1,943,625	2,864,494	567,043	2,297,450
Internal combustion engines, non-piston types	16,147	5,270	10,877	34,927	15,561	19,366	36,943	14,073	22,870	152,669	16,441	136,228
Compressors and parts	6,403	3,103	3,300	7,775	3,058	4,717	8,243	4,415	3,828	2,712	1,159	1,553
Air conditioning machines	7,519	3,258	4,261	9,240	3,421	5,819	8,972	3,224	5,748	10,324	3,890	6,434
Earth-moving and mining machinery	7,853	2,880	4,973	6,212	2,194	4,018	16,597	10,154	6,443	9,210	3,599	5,611
Sewing machines, household types	22,615	2,446	20,169	22,180	1,663	20,517	22,337	868	21,469	30,603	251	30,353
Office machines and parts, other than typewriters and cash registers	96,869	38,662	58,207	137,890	61,612	76,278	191,352	88,770	102,582	251,034	124,347	126,687
Hand tools with self-contained electric motors	2,980	809	2,171	4,977	1,095	3,882	5,102	1,551	3,551	6,656	1,858	4,799
Television receivers	47,003	17,724	29,279	56,069	19,677	36,392	72,102	22,391	49,711	144,234	30,350	113,884
Television apparatus and parts, other than cameras, receivers and picture tubes	40,084	19,721	20,363	57,180	28,106	29,074	85,504	39,926	45,576	128,068	56,841	71,227
Radio apparatus and parts	51,136	8,458	42,678	58,141	16,478	41,663	53,682	12,209	41,473	80,349	16,649	63,700
Phonographs and parts	21,798	3,474	18,324	14,578	2,461	12,117	19,775	3,105	16,670	25,533	4,486	21,046

Semi-conductors and parts	106, 236	62, 415	43, 821	126, 758	74, 792	51, 966	130, 233	68, 537	61, 696	161, 560	74, 976	86, 584
Electronic memories	47, 213	29, 444	17, 769	42, 429	28, 596	13, 833	42, 471	29, 910	12, 561	61, 231	41, 759	19, 472
Motor vehicles	742, 422	10, 319	732, 103	968, 014	16, 438	951, 576	1, 265, 231	20, 944	1, 244, 287	1, 287, 294	23, 547	1, 263, 747
Tractors and parts, non-agricultural types	17, 925	6, 834	11, 091	16, 504	7, 103	9, 401	13, 284	5, 636	7, 648	24, 712	10, 446	14, 266
Aircraft, non-military	97, 990	18, 495	79, 495	33, 725	5, 107	28, 618	31, 001	5, 783	25, 218	43, 858	7, 212	36, 647
Other metal articles	213, 693	51, 002	162, 691	256, 767	66, 203	190, 564	393, 182	120, 855	272, 327	444, 445	149, 233	295, 213
Schedule 7 (miscellaneous products), total	65, 578	30, 765	34, 813	106, 345	51, 728	54, 617	102, 159	42, 393	59, 766	126, 285	52, 299	73, 986
Gloves	5, 873	4, 063	1, 810	6, 918	4, 927	1, 991	6, 642	4, 449	2, 193	6, 676	4, 046	2, 630
Luggage	769	632	137	1, 195	888	307	2, 129	1, 455	674	4, 115	2, 968	1, 148
Hearing aids	1, 590	459	1, 131	1, 839	534	1, 305	2, 585	666	1, 919	3, 227	759	2, 468
Scientific instruments	12, 892	3, 949	8, 943	21, 334	11, 597	9, 737	16, 278	6, 827	9, 451	16, 731	7, 120	9, 611
Photographic equipment	466	70	396	1, 915	1, 582	333	2, 707	643	2, 064	7, 329	1, 693	5, 636
Recording media	2, 633	2, 176	457	6, 921	5, 629	1, 292	6, 904	5, 313	1, 591	10, 142	7, 269	2, 873
Baseballs and softballs	2, 230	1, 306	924	3, 705	2, 250	1, 455	5, 536	3, 338	2, 198	8, 810	5, 714	3, 096
Games and sporting goods	419	58	361	655	85	570	567	115	452	874	70	804
Toys, dolls and models	22, 216	9, 711	12, 505	38, 521	15, 252	23, 269	30, 976	10, 329	20, 647	35, 807	11, 622	24, 184
Jewelry	801	487	314	755	392	363	968	366	602	1, 693	839	854
Furniture, pillows, cushions and mattresses	2, 151	749	1, 402	3, 576	916	2, 660	3, 989	996	2, 993	3, 756	1, 094	2, 662
Musical instruments and parts	815	267	548	1, 344	403	941	1, 152	370	782	1, 984	837	1, 147
Firearms and parts	132	35	97	1, 014	643	371	1, 340	969	371	120	50	70
Game machines and parts	729	429	300	1, 674	531	1, 143	3, 165	473	2, 692	2, 984	268	2, 715
Plastic products	2, 825	1, 390	1, 435	3, 484	1, 753	1, 731	3, 421	1, 468	1, 953	2, 766	1, 190	1, 576
Fur and leather products	247	146	101	924	418	506	1, 180	423	757	2, 301	878	1, 423
Watches and clocks	1, 699	819	880	3, 031	678	2, 403	3, 413	600	2, 813	4, 691	1, 271	3, 421
Footwear	1, 289	849	440	3, 867	1, 845	2, 022	4, 092	1, 761	2, 331	5, 173	1, 788	3, 384
Medical and surgical instruments	663	119	544	988	177	811	1, 276	258	1, 018	1, 321	448	873
Other miscellaneous articles	4, 993	3, 051	1, 942	2, 635	1, 227	1, 408	3, 839	1, 573	2, 266	5, 784	2, 375	3, 410

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

NOTE.—Because of rounding, the figures may not add to the totals shown.

TABLE 6.—*Tariff item 807.00: U.S. imports from industrially developed and less developed countries, 1969–72*

[Value in millions of dollars]

Category and country	1969			1970			1971			1972		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Grand total	1,649.2	339.4	1,309.8	2,008.7	436.4	1,572.3	2,568.7	537.3	2,031.5	3,091.2	680.9	2,410.3
Total, developed countries	1,280.9	130.9	1,149.9	1,506.3	161.2	1,345.1	1,970.9	229.4	1,741.6	2,167.5	245.9	1,921.6
West Germany	616.8	5.6	611.3	762.6	11.2	751.3	974.4	12.0	962.4	1,000.1	13.4	986.7
Canada	243.2	66.9	176.3	265.5	83.3	182.2	401.9	142.0	259.9	447.0	159.0	288.0
United Kingdom	74.1	9.4	64.7	59.3	8.0	51.3	100.1	18.8	81.2	197.5	20.8	176.6
Japan	132.9	22.5	110.4	144.8	24.5	120.4	150.1	19.6	130.6	162.5	16.2	146.3
Sweden	58.2	.3	57.9	88.0	.6	87.4	106.3	.5	105.8	122.3	.7	121.7
Belgium and Luxembourg	74.0	5.4	68.6	100.7	5.9	94.7	145.6	6.7	138.9	112.0	4.6	107.5
Ireland	19.8	5.4	14.4	20.5	6.5	14.0	10.1	2.7	7.5	26.4	5.7	20.7
Netherlands	12.7	2.1	10.5	21.1	6.5	14.6	26.2	7.4	18.8	23.1	4.1	19.1
Portugal	8.4	4.0	4.3	11.5	5.7	5.7	16.7	8.1	8.6	21.7	10.2	11.5
France	21.3	6.7	14.7	14.3	4.1	10.3	18.8	6.8	12.0	21.2	5.6	15.5
Italy	10.9	1.3	9.6	8.6	2.7	5.8	8.2	1.8	6.4	12.3	1.3	11.0
Denmark	2.4	.3	2.1	2.3	.4	2.0	4.5	1.4	3.0	11.6	1.8	9.8
Austria	1.2	.2	1.0	1.2	.1	1.0	1.8	.2	1.5	3.2	.4	2.8
Switzerland	2.0	.3	1.7	2.6	.5	2.1	2.2	.4	1.8	2.6	.8	1.8
Norway	.5	.1	.4	1.8	.8	1.0	1.9	.5	1.5	1.9	.7	1.2
Other	2.5	.5	2.0	1.5	.3	1.2	2.3	.5	1.8	2.0	.5	1.6

Total, less developed countries	368.1	208.5	159.6	502.2	275.2	226.9	597.7	307.9	289.8	923.5	435.0	488.5
Mexico	145.2	95.8	49.4	211.4	133.6	77.9	260.6	159.8	100.8	395.8	234.8	161.0
Taiwan	68.1	23.6	44.5	85.9	26.6	59.3	113.9	32.5	81.5	209.8	49.2	160.6
Hong Kong	90.7	50.7	40.0	120.5	64.1	56.3	98.1	43.0	50.1	125.4	55.4	70.0
Singapore	6.8	2.6	4.2	20.1	11.2	8.9	42.4	20.3	22.1	80.1	30.3	49.8
Republic of Korea	20.1	13.8	6.4	20.8	14.8	6.0	27.7	17.1	10.6	36.5	22.8	13.7
Haiti	4.0	2.4	1.6	6.1	4.0	2.1	9.2	6.0	3.2	16.1	11.0	5.1
Jamaica	7.7	5.1	2.6	9.1	4.7	4.4	12.4	5.9	6.5	12.9	5.9	7.0
Philippines	5.2	3.5	1.8	6.1	3.9	2.2	8.2	3.0	5.1	8.8	2.5	6.4
Brazil	4.1	2.5	1.6	2.9	1.6	1.3	2.5	1.3	1.1	6.6	3.6	2.9
Costa Rica	1.8	1.2	.6	2.1	1.5	.7	3.6	2.6	1.0	5.7	3.9	1.7
Barbados	3.2	2.2	1.0	3.3	2.3	1.1	4.1	2.7	1.4	5.3	3.0	2.3
Trinidad	2.9	1.9	1.0	4.2	3.1	1.1	4.4	3.3	1.0	4.4	3.2	1.2
Leeward and Windward Islands	.1	.1	(1)	.9	.6	.3	2.1	1.4	.8	2.4	1.7	.7
British Honduras	.8	.5	.3	.5	.4	.1	1.4	1.0	.4	1.9	1.4	.6
Israel	1.6	.4	1.2	3.0	.8	2.2	1.3	.4	.9	1.8	.6	1.3
Dominican Republic	.1	.1	(1)	.2	.1	.1	.8	.4	.4	1.8	1.4	.4
Yugoslavia	1.0	.2	.8	.6	.1	.5	1.0	.2	.8	1.7	.3	1.4
El Salvador	.2	.1	.1	.4	.3	.1	.5	.4	.1	1.6	1.2	.4
Colombia	.4	.2	.1	.3	.1	.2	.7	.2	.5	1.5	.7	.8
Honduras	.8	.6	.2	.8	.6	.2	1.0	.7	.3	1.3	1.0	.3
Malaysia	.4	.1	.3	.6	.2	.4	.5	.3	.2	.8	.4	.3
Other	2.6	.8	1.8	2.3	.7	1.6	1.5	.6	.9	1.3	.7	.6
Total, Communist countries	.3	(1)	.3	.3	(1)	.2	.2	(1)	.2	.3	(1)	.3

[1] Less than $0.05 million.

NOTE.—Data in this table have been adjusted to exclude imports erroneously reported as having been entered under TSUS item 807.00. Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.

TABLE 7.—*Tariff item 807.00: Percentage Distribution of U.S. Imports from Industrially Developed and Less Developed Countries, 1969–72*

Category and country	1969			1970			1971			1972		
	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value	Total value	Duty-free value	Dutiable value
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total, developed countries	77.7	38.6	87.8	75.0	36.9	85.5	76.7	42.7	85.7	70.1	36.1	79.7
West Germany	37.4	1.6	46.7	38.0	2.6	47.8	37.9	2.2	47.4	32.4	2.0	40.9
Canada	14.7	19.7	13.5	13.2	19.1	11.6	15.6	26.4	12.8	14.5	23.4	11.9
United Kingdom	4.5	2.8	4.9	3.0	1.8	3.3	3.9	3.5	4.0	6.4	3.1	7.3
Japan	8.1	6.6	8.4	7.2	5.6	7.7	5.8	3.4	6.4	5.3	2.4	6.1
Sweden	3.5	.1	4.4	4.4	.1	5.6	4.1	.1	5.2	4.0	.1	5.0
Belgium and Luxembourg	4.5	1.6	5.2	[illegible]	1.4	6.0	5.7	1.2	6.8	3.6	.7	4.5
Ireland	1.2	1.6	1.1	[illegible]	1.5	.9	.4	.5	.4	.9	.8	.9
Netherlands	.8	.6	.8	1.[illegible]	1.5	.9	1.0	1.4	.9	.7	.6	.8
Portugal	.5	1.2	.3	.6	1.3	.4	.7	1.5	.4	.7	1.5	.5
France	1.3	2.0	1.1	.7	.9	.7	.7	1.3	.6	.7	.8	.6
Italy	.7	.4	.7	.4	.6	.4	.3	.3	.3	.4	.2	.5
Denmark	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.1	.4	.3	.4
Austria	.1	.1	.1	.1	(1)	.1	.1	(1)	.1	.1	.1	.1
Switzerland	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Norway	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	(1)
Other	.2	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Total, less developed countries	22.3	61.4	12.2	25.0	63.1	14.4	23.3	57.3	14.3	29.9	63.9	20.3
Mexico	8.8	28.2	3.8	10.5	30.6	5.0	10.1	29.7	5.0	12.8	34.5	6.7
Taiwan	4.1	7.0	3.4	4.3	6.1	3.8	4.4	6.0	4.0	6.8	7.2	6.7
Hong Kong	5.5	14.9	3.1	6.0	14.7	3.6	3.8	8.9	2.5	4.1	8.1	2.9
Singapore	.4	.8	.3	1.0	2.6	.5	1.7	3.8	1.1	2.6	4.4	2.1
Republic of Korea	1.2	4.1	.5	1.0	3.4	.4	1.1	3.2	.5	1.2	3.3	.6
Haiti	.2	.7	.1	.3	.9	.1	.4	1.1	.2	.5	1.6	.2
Jamaica	.5	1.5	.2	.5	1.1	.3	.5	1.1	.3	.4	.9	.3
Philippines	.3	1.0	.1	.3	.9	.1	.3	.6	.3	.3	.4	.3
Brazil	.2	.7	.1	.1	.4	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2	.5	.1
Costa Rica	.1	.4	(1)	.1	.3	(1)	.1	.5	(1)	.2	.6	.1
Barbados	.2	.6	.1	.2	.5	.1	.2	.5	.1	.2	.4	.1
Trinidad	.2	.6	.1	.2	.7	.1	.2	.6	(1)	[illegible]	.5	(1)
Leeward and Windward Islands	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	(1)	.1	.5	(1)	.1	.2	(1)
British Honduras	(1)	.1	(1)	(1)	.1	(1)	.1	.2	(1)	.1	.2	(1)
Israel	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	(1)	.1	.1	.1
Dominican Republic	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	(1)	.1	.2	(1)
Yugoslavia	.1	.1	.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	(1)	.1
El Salvador	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	(1)	(1)	.1	(1)	.1	.2	(1)
Colombia	(1)	.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	(1)
Honduras	(1)	.2	(1)	(1)	.1	(1)	(1)	.1	(1)	(1)	.1	(1)
Malaysia	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	(1)	(1)	.1	(1)
Other	.2	.2	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	(1)	(1)	.1	(1)
Total, Communist countries	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.—Data in this table have been adjusted to exclude imports erroneously reported as having been entered under TSUS item 807.00. Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.

Section II

ITEMS OF SPECIAL INTEREST

American Selling Price Customs Valuation System
Dairy Products
Certain Furskins
Potassium Chloride
Sulfur
Ceramic Tile
Electronic Articles
Motor Vehicles, Except Motorcycles and Off-Highway Tractors
Bicycles

AMERICAN SELLING PRICE CUSTOMS VALUATION SYSTEM

(H.R. 6767)

Section 103(c) of H.R. 6767 would authorize the President to implement trade agreements negotiated pursuant to subsection (b) to the extent that such implementation is limited to a reduction of the burden on trade resulting from methods of customs valuation. This provision is intended, among other things, to include authority to eliminate the American Selling Price system of customs valuation presently applicable to benzenoid chemicals, canned clams, wool-knit gloves, and rubber-soled footwear.

In assessing duty under the ASP provisions, the ad valorem rates (or in the case of compound duties, the ad valorem portion of the rates) are applied not to the export value or foreign value of the imports being assessed, but to the value of competitive, or like or similar, merchandise produced in the United States. Thus, for example, an import subject to ASP may have cost the importer $100, which under normal valuation practice would be the basis for valuing the import for duty purposes. If, however, the item is competitive with a U.S. product, duty is collected on the basis of the price of the U.S. product, which may be either higher or lower than the price actually paid by the importer.

If the ASP system were eliminated, the aforementioned products now subject to ASP valuation, would likely become subject to valuation on the basis of export value (or alternative bases of value in the absence of export value) in accordance with the provisions of section 402 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1401a).

Origin of ASP provisions

The application of ASP to imports of coal-tar chemicals dates from the Tariff Act of 1922. As a means of protecting the then infant dyestuff industry, the special provisions of the Dye and Chemical Control Act, 1921, were replaced by ASP in the 1922 act. The ASP provisions were continued in the Tariff Act of 1930.

The application of ASP to rubber-soled footwear, clams, and wool-knit gloves has a different origin. Section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930, the so-called "flexible tariff" provision, which provides for duties to be adjusted so as to equalize foreign and domestic costs of production, directs the President to proclaim ASP valuation under certain circumstances. Pursuant to the provisions of section 336, the President issued proclamations providing for the application of ASP to rubber-soled footwear (1933), clams (1934), and wool-knit gloves (1936).

The pertinent provisions in the TSUS providing ASP methods of valuation for these articles are: Benzenoid chemicals, sched. 4, pt. 1, headnotes 4 and 5; rubber-soled footwear, sched. 7, pt. 1A, headnote 3(b); canned clams, sched. 1, pt. 3E, headnote (1); and wool-knit gloves, sched. 7, pt. 1C, headnote 4.

Criticism of ASP system

Criticism of ASP by foreign spokesmen has centered principally on three points. First, our trading partners have charged that the ASP system usually results in collection of a significantly greater amount of duty than would result from the same nominal rates applied in accordance with normal valuation procedures. Secondly, they contend that, unlike the situation under normal valuation practices, a foreign exporter (or U.S. importer) frequently cannot determine within the necessary degree of predictability the amount of duty which will be assessed on his merchandise until it actually arrives in the United States and duty has been levied; that therefore an essential element of information required for pricing his merchandise under usual commercial procedures is not known; and at the time the amount of duty does become known, it can be so high as effectively to price the import (already shipped to the United States) out of the market. In addition, it has been contended that the foreign exporter's

(or U.S. importer's) competitor (i.e., the U.S. producer) can ultimately determine through the pricing of his own product the amount of duty which is collected on the import.

In addition to the foregoing, it has been charged that the complex customs administration procedures required for the ASP system result in abnormal delays in clearing goods through customs, and that, particularly when the domestic product is not sold in an open competitive market, the operation of the system unavoidably provides opportunities for manipulation in domestic prices, as reported to customs officials for use in determining the amount of duty, for the specific purpose of disadvanteging or preventing competition from imports. Finally, foreign critics have contended that duties determined in this manner, coupled with other aspects of the system, have much the same effects as absolute quotas in that they greatly circumscribe or foreclose a foreign industry's ability to improve its competitive position in the U.S. market through efforts to achieve lower production costs and lower prices or improved quality.

"Separate Package" agreements on ASP

Two agreements relating to ASP were negotiated during the Kennedy Round of negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and were concluded on June 30, 1967. They are: The Agreement Relating Principally to Chemicals, Supplementary to the Geneva (1967) Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and an exchange of notes between the United States and Japan (hereinafter, referred to as the Supplemental Agreement and the U.S.-Japanese Notes). These two agreements, if implemented, would have involved substitution of new TSUS article descriptions and rates of duty for benzenoid chemicals, clams, and wool-knit gloves, and would have involved changing the valuation systems applicable to those articles. In addition, the implementation of the Supplemental Agreement would have resulted in the reduction in the rates of duty on a number of imported articles, principally nonbenzenoid chemicals. No agreement was concluded with respect to rubber-soled footwear. The agreements were to enter into force on January 1, 1969, but the required enabling legislation was not enacted by the U.S. Congress. The parties to the Supplemental Agreement extended the expiration date until January 1, 1971. On December 19, 1972, the European Common Market Council of Ministers decided against further extension of the agreement. The time of expiration specified in the U.S.-Japanese Notes has not been extended.

Benzenoid Chemicals and Products

TSUS SCHEDULE 4, PART 1: TSUS ITEMS: 401.02 THROUGH 409.00

In 1971, total world sales of chemical products including benzenoids are estimated to have been $171.4 billion. In that year the United States accounted for 34.6 percent ($6.0 billion) of the estimated $17.4 billion world sales of benzenoid chemicals and products [1] and for 28.2 percent ($48.3 billion) of the total value of sales of all chemicals and allied products. The second largest source of benzenoid chemicals is the countries of the European Economic Community (EEC) which in 1971 accounted for 23.7 percent of the world sales of benzenoid chemicals and products and for 19.8 percent of the world sales of all chemicals. In addition, the East European Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon) as a group accounted for 18.9 percent of total sales of benzenoid chemicals and for 23.2 percent of world sales of all chemicals. The remaining 23 percent of total world benzenoid chemical sales is accounted for by the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA), and free world countries, such as Japan, Canada, Spain, and others (table 1).

Six countries accounted for 78 percent of world sales of benzenoid chemicals in 1971. These countries and their percents of the total are: the United States (34.6); West Germany (12.6); the U.S.S.R. (12.1); Japan (7.6); France (5.5); and the United Kingdom (5.2). For estimated sales by other countries (see table 3).

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[1] Sales in the United States of "competitive" benzenoid imports are dutiable under the American selling price (ASP) provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. U.S. sales of non-dutiable benzenoid products in 1971 amounted to $1.1 billion.

U.S. Production and Sales of Benzenoid Chemicals

In 1971, output of benzenoid chemicals and products subject to the American selling price (when imported) totaled 43.2 billion pounds; sales totaled 20.6 billion pounds, valued at $4.9 billion (table 2). This output was 43 percent above 1967 when production of these benzenoid chemicals and products amounted to 30.2 billion pounds and sales to 15.1 billion pounds, valued at $3.7 billion. Sales of all synthetic organic chemicals and products in 1971 totaled an estimated $13 billion; and sales of all chemicals and allied products, $48.3 billion. Thus sales in 1971 of benzenoid chemicals and chemical products subject to the American selling price were equivalent to about one-third of the value of sales of all synthetic organic chemicals and 10 percent of the value of sales of all chemicals and allied products.

DOMESTIC PRODUCERS

During 1967–71 there were about 550 domestic producers of benzenoid chemicals and products. They ranged in size from very large, highly diversified manufacturers to very small single-product producers. Several dozen of the very large producers with broad product lines produced almost all of the principal benzenoid product groupings; most of these have numerous plants abroad and also manufacture other chemicals as well as nonchemical products. More than a hundred medium-to-large sized firms—less diversified than the foregoing—produce a more limited number of benzenoid products. Some of these are subsidiaries of large holding companies, conglomerates, or subsidiaries of large foreign producers.

About 300 concerns are small to very small in size and usually produce a small number of specialized products. For some of these, benzeniod chemicals and products are an important, and often a major source of income. Some of the medium-sized firms have productive facilities abroad. Few, if any, of the small-sized producers have plants or capacity abroad, though in recent years some of these producers have become sole sales agents for foreign chemical producers.

EMPLOYMENT

It is estimated that in 1971 U.S. employment in the production and sales of benzenoid chemicals was about 15 percent higher than in 1964, the last year for which data are available. In 1964, employment by producers of benzenoid chemicals subject to the American selling price amounted to about 111,500 employees. The following categories accounted for three-fourths of the total 1964 employment by such producers: Plastics and resin materials (29,700 employees); intermediates (20,300); medicinal chemicals (15,000); and dyes (9,300). Output of benzenoid chemicals was reported in 42 States with New Jersey, Texas, New York, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Michigan being the largest employers.

EXPORTS

U.S. exports [2] of benzenoid chemicals greatly exceed imports and are estimated to have increased from $607 million in 1967 to a high of $825 million in 1970. Exports in 1971 amounted to $770 million (table 2). About two fifths of the exports in 1969–71 are basic industrial chemicals and the remainder bulk and compounded finished organic chemical products (tables 2a, 2b and 2c).

Approximately 55 percent of the exports of basic industrial chemicals in 1971 went to the Netherlands, Canada, United Kingdom, Belgium, Japan and West Germany. The principal products exported were lube oil additives, rubber-processing chemicals, dimethyl terephthalate, styrene, toluene diisocyanates, and cyclohexane.

The EEC, Canada, EFTA, Japan, and Mexico were the principal markets for finished benzenoid products in 1971. Exports consisted chiefly of medicinals, pesticides, plastics, dyes, surface-active agents, pigments and plasticizers.

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[2] Export statistics on benzenoid chemicals and products are not strictly comparable with the data on production and sales as exports include sizable amounts (some estimates are as high as 30–40 percent) of mixtures and preparations containing only small amounts of the active ingredient.

IMPORTS

Imports of benzenoid chemicals and products duitable under the ASP provisions, though small compared with exports, have increased sharply during 1967–71. They totaled $82.5 million (foreign invoice value) in 1967, $119 million in 1969 and $185 million in 1971 (table 2). In 1969, the latest year for which analysis by company is available, about 450 companies imported benzenoid chemicals and products. Imports by 40 of these companies accounted for the bulk of the total invoice value and of these, 16 were subsidiaries of foreign manufacturers. Imports by these 16 subsidiaries accounted for 95 percent of the invoice value of all dyes, 52 percent of the value of industrial organic chemicals, and 23 percent of the value of all medicinals and pharmaceuticals. During 1969–71, about a third of the imports were industrial organic chemicals and the remainder finished organic chemicals, including mixtures and formulations (tables 2a, 2b, and 2c).

The imported industrial organic chemicals consist in large part of "competitive" intermediates to be used in the manufacture of more advanced products. In 1971, Japan, Canada, Italy, and Belgium were the principal sources of the low-priced "competitive" intermediates such as phthalic anhydride, alkylbenzene, and caprolactam monomer. West Germany, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and France were the sources of the higher priced dyes and medicinal intermediates.

The dyes and the medicinal chemicals were the two most important groups of finished organic chemical products imported during 1969–71. Imports of dyes amounted to $37.2 million (foreign invoice value) in 1969 and increased to $57.1 million in 1971. Imports of dyes were larger than exports in 1969–71; about two-thirds of the imports were "noncompetitive" high-priced dyes. West Germany, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and Japan were the principal sources.

During 1969–71 the foreign invoice value of imports of benzenoid medicinals (principally bulk chemicals) and pharmaceuticals increased from $13.9 million to $20.1 million. Most of the imports, in terms of value, came from the countries of Western Europe, chiefly West Germany, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Denmark. The "competitive" imports in terms of value have increased substantially in 1969–71. Most of the "competitive" imports are the lower valued items while most of the "noncompetitive" imports are the high-value items.

WORLD SALES OF CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS

Estimates of world sales of chemicals and allied products and of benzenoid chemicals by country and by trading areas are given in table 3.

TABLE 1.—*Chemicals and allied products and benzenoid chemicals and products: Estimated value of world sales (turnover), by specified countries and trading areas, 1968–71*

[In millions of dollars]

Area or country	Chemicals and allied products [1]				Benzenoid chemicals and products [2]			
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1968	1969	1970	1971
World total	129, 375	140, 032	159, 150	171, 378	12, 953	14, 445	16, 048	17, 420
United States	42, 291	45, 311	46, 490	48, 343	[3] 5, 188	[3] 5, 680	[3] 5, 682	[3] 6, 033
Japan	9, 605	11, 440	15, 255	16, 400	700	900	1, 200	1, 325
Comecon countries	29, 440	31, 440	35, 970	39, 790	2, 380	2, 625	2, 990	3, 290
EEC countries [4]	25, 315	26, 705	31, 670	33, 895	2, 845	3, 185	3, 770	4, 130
EFTA countries [5]	10, 530	11, 530	14, 565	15, 990	1, 080	1, 205	1, 445	1, 590
LAFTA countries	4, 512	5, 371	6, 060	7, 010	345	390	430	480
Other free world countries	7, 682	8, 235	9, 140	9, 950	415	460	531	572

[1] Partially estimated. Comprises the value of sales of all chemicals and products included in sec. 5 and subdivisions 231.2, 862.3, and 362.4 of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC). Data for the United States are the values of shipments of chemicals and allied products in Group 28 of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

[2] Based on information contained in official and trade publications adjusted to reflect the principal large end uses of benzenoid chemicals.

[3] Includes sales of $1,072,000,000 in 1968; $1,150,000,000 in 1969; $1,139,000,000 in 1970; and $1,103,000,000 in 1971; of benzenoid products that would not be dutiable under subpart 1B and 1C of the TSUS. In 1971, sales of tar and tar crudes totaled $159,000,000, crudes from petroleum (including nondutiable intermediates), $460,000,000, and synthetic rubbers, $484,000,000.

[4] On Jan. 1, 1973, the United Kingdom, Denmark, and Ireland became members of the EEC. Had they been members during the period 1968–71, the estimated value of sales (turnover) of the EEC for chemicals and allied products would have been $32,825,000,000 in 1968; $34,815,000,000 in 1969; $42,280,000,000 in 1970; and $45,585,000,000 in 1971; the estimated value of sales for benzenoid chemicals and products would have been $3,575,000,000 in 1968; $3,995,000,000 in 1969; $4,635,000,000 in 1970; and $5,075,000,000 in 1971.

[5] On Jan. 1, 1973, the United Kingdom, Denmark, and Ireland became members of the EEC. Had they been members of the EEC rather than EFTA during the period 1968–71, the estimated value of sales (turnover) of the remaining EFTA countries for chemicals and allied products would have been $3,020,000,000 in 1968; $3,420,000,000 in 1969; $3,955,000,000 in 1970; and $4,300,000,000 in 1971; the estimated value of sales for benzenoid chemicals and products would have been $350,000,000 in 1968; $395,000,000 in 1969; $580,000,000 in 1970; and $645,000,000 in 1971.

Source: Data on chemicals and allied products of OECD members are from the OECD's annual reports on "The Chemical Industry"; the other data are from official and trade publications adjusted to reflect an apparent or estimated value of sales.

TABLE 2.—*Industrial and finished organic chemicals dutiable under subparts 1B and 1C, Schedule 4, TSUS: U.S. production, sales, imports, and exports, 1967–71*

Year	Production [1]	Sales [1]		Imports, Foreign invoice value [2]	Exports [3]
		Quantity	Value		
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*
1967	30,181.6	15,126.1	3,725.2	82.5	607.0
1968	35,439.6	17,429.1	4,116.0	107.2	719.4
1969	40,888.5	18,799.3	4,529.8	118.7	715.3
1970	38,970.0	18,866.6	4,542.8	135.2	824.8
1971 [4]	43,218.0	20,555.4	4,930.0	185.0	770.2

[1] Considerable duplication exists in these figures. Most of the output and a large part of the sales of industrial organic chemicals are used in more advanced finished products, Therefore, a more realistic measure of the relative economic importance of the benzenoid chemical industry would be the value added by manufacture. The value added is estimated to approximate 50 percent of the value of sales for each calendar year (based on the value added reported in the 1967 Census of Manufactures for those Standard Industrial Classifications which included shipments of benzenoid products). Thus, for calendar year 1970 the value added is estimated to have been about $2,000,000,000 to $2,500,000,000. Data on military explosives are not included in production and sales.

[2] Foreign invoice value (the value invoiced to the importer by the shipper). This value may differ substantially from the export value or foreign value as defined in sections 402 or 402a, Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, for individual entries or classes of products, but on the average, for imports of all benzenoid chemicals the foreign invoice value is estimated (on the basis of the Tariff Commission survey of the 1964 imports—TC Publication 181, July 1966, pp. 26–27) to be 8 percent lower than the export or foreign value. For purposes of determining import penetration of the U.S. market it would be more realistic to compare the wholesale value of imports in the United States with the value of domestic sales. On the average, for imports of all benzenoid chemicals the wholesale value of imports in the United States is estimated to be approximately 1.8 times the foreign invoice value (on the basis of the Tariff Commission's unpublished report to the President, Oct. 1966) as reported in this column.

[3] Partially estimated. Export statistics published by the Bureau of the Census do not separately identify all benzenoid exports. In addition to 40 export classes in 1970 comprised wholly of benzenoid products, there were 57 export classes comprised in part of such products. The total values of benzenoid exports in this table include the estimates of the benzenoid products in these latter 57 export classes.

[4] Statistics on production and sales are partly estimated.

NOTE.—The table does not include data on benzenoid crudes, which are duty-free under subpart 1A, and certain other benzenoid products, such as, benzenoid synthetic rubbers which are dutiable under TSUS item 446.15. Sales of these crudes and rubbers are estimated at $1,103,000,000 in 1971.

Source: Production and imports, compiled from special tabulation of data submitted to the Tariff Commission and Commission reports, *Synthetic Organic Chemicals, U.S. Production and Sales*, and *Imports of Benzenoid Chemicals and Products;* exports, estimates prepared from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 2a.—*Industrial and finished organic chemicals dutiable under subparts 1B and 1C, Schedule 4, TSUS: U.S. production, sales, imports, and exports, by selected product groupings, 1969*

Schedule 4 subpart and product groupings	Production [1]	Sales		Imports, foreign invoice value [2]	Exports [3]
		Quantity	Value		
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*
Subpart 1B: Industrial organic chemicals:					
Intermediates	19,938.5	6,897.3	938.6	37.7	194.7
Rubber-processing chemicals	249.7	189.4	122.1	.3	19.1
Lub. oil and gasoline additives	595.9	298.2	73.3	----------	29.9
Miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals	8,082.0	3,251.1	320.5	3.0	60.4
Subtotal	28,866.1	10,636.0	1,454.5	41.0	304.1
Subpart 1C: Finished organic chemical products:					
Dyes	240.4	220.9	385.3	37.2	21.3
Pigments	61.0	50.8	133.1	6.2	11.7
Medicinals	100.3	71.2	275.9	13.9	117.8
Flavor and perfume materials	62.4	53.8	42.3	4.9	9.7
Plastics and resins	8,499.6	5,626.6	1,463.4	5.8	86.6
Plasticizers	1,108.9	1,026.0	186.9	.3	10.6
Surface-active agents	1,141.4	486.2	100.0	1.5	24.7
Pesticides	748.0	570.0	459.7	6.8	108.3
Miscellaneous finished organic products	60.4	57.8	28.7	1.1	20.5
Subtotal	12,022.4	8,163.3	3,075.3	77.7	411.2
Grand total	40,888.5	18,799.3	4,529.8	118.7	715.3

NOTE.—See table 2 for footnotes and explanatory notes.

Source: Production and imports, compiled from special tabulations of data submitted to the Tariff Commission and Commission reports, *Synthetic Organic Chemicals, U.S. Production and Sales*, and *Imports of Benzenoid Chemicals and Products;* exports, estimates prepared from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 2b.—*Industrial and finished organic chemicals dutiable under subparts 1B and 1C, Schedule 4, TSUS: U.S. production, sales, imports, and exports, by selected product groupings, 1970*

Schedule 4 subpart and product groupings	Production [1]	Sales		Imports, foreign invoice value [2]	Exports [3]
		Quantity	Value		
Subpart 1B: Industrial organic chemicals:	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*
Intermediates	19,140.0	6,848.0	953.0	43.0	233.3
Rubber-processing chemicals	250.7	192.2	128.4	.5	23.6
Lub. oil and gasoline additives	525.0	275.0	66.0	----------	36.6
Miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals	7,311.0	3,078.0	304.1	3.6	62.0
Subtotal	27,226.7	10,393.2	1,451.5	47.1	355.5
Subpart 1C: Finished organic chemical products:					
Dyes	234.5	223.2	390.4	38.6	28.9
Pigments	56.5	47.2	123.0	7.2	14.3
Medicinals	100.9	67.4	284.0	19.6	136.9
Flavor and perfume materials	63.3	54.4	46.0	5.2	9.7
Plastics and resins	8,309.0	5,933.9	1,439.7	7.5	100.2
Plasticizers	1,095.7	1,021.8	166.2	.3	16.1
Surface-active agents	1,081.2	492.6	90.7	1.7	26.9
Pesticides	679.2	577.9	524.3	6.7	115.9
Miscellaneous finished organic products	60.0	55.0	27.0	1.3	20.4
Subtotal	11,743.3	8,473.4	3,091.3	88.1	469.3
Grand total	38,970.0	18,866.6	4,542.8	135.2	824.8

NOTE.—See table 2 for footnotes and explanatory notes.

Source: Production and imports, compiled from special tabulations of data submitted to the Tariff Commission and Commission reports, *Synthetic Organic Chemicals, U.S. Production and Sales*, and *Imports of Benzenoid Chemicals and Products;* exports, estimates prepared from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 2c.—*Industrial and finished organic chemicals dutiable under subparts 1B and 1C, Schedule 4, TSUS: U.S. production, sales, imports, and exports, by selected product groupings, 1971*

Schedule 4 subpart and product groupings	Production [1]	Sales		Imports, foreign invoice value [2]	Exports [3]
		Quantity	Value		
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*	*Million dollars*
Subpart 1B: Industrial organic chemicals:					
Intermediates	21,341.5	7,669.0	992.8	57.7	182.1
Rubber-processing chemicals	271.0	206.6	137.3	.5	25.1
Lub. oil and gasoline additives	401.5	243.3	66.0	----------	37.5
Miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals	8,308.8	3,067.1	365.5	7.1	59.4
Subtotal	30,322.8	11,186.0	1,561.6	65.3	304.1
Subpart 1C: Finished organic chemical products:					
Dyes	243.7	229.5	422.6	57.1	28.6
Pigments	58.3	47.1	126.6	9.5	16.2
Medicinals	101.6	64.9	268.4	20.1	133.8
Flavor and perfume materials	63.6	53.9	48.6	5.9	11.7
Plastics and resins	9,375.6	6,619.4	1,571.3	8.7	98.3
Plasticizers	1,222.0	1,158.7	180.8	.3	13.2
Surface-active agents	1,035.2	510.5	103.1	1.9	28.3
Pesticides	730.2	625.4	617.0	14.2	125.8
Miscellaneous finished organic products	65.0	60.0	30.0	2.0	10.2
Subtotal	12,895.2	9,369.4	3,368.4	119.7	466.1
Grand total	43,218.0	20,555.4	4,930.0	185.0	770.2

NOTE.—See table 2 for footnotes and explanatory notes.

Source: Production and imports, compiled from special tabulations of data submitted to the Tariff Commission and Commission reports, *Synthetic Organic Chemicals, U.S. Production and Sales*, and *Imports of Benzenoid Chemicals and Products;* exports, estimates prepared from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 3.—*Chemicals and allied products and benzenoid chemicals and products: Estimated value of world sales (turnover), by country and trading area, 1968–71*

[In millions of dollars]

Area and country	Chemical and allied products[1]				Benzenoid chemicals and products[2]			
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1968	1969	1970	1971
World, total	129, 375	140, 032	159, 150	171, 378	12, 953	14, 445	16, 048	17, 420
United States	42, 291	45, 311	46, 490	48, 343	[3] 5, 188	[3] 5, 680	[3] 5, 682	6, 033
Comecon countries, total	29, 440	31, 440	35, 970	39, 790	2, 380	2, 625	2, 990	3, 290
U.S.S.R.	19, 400	20, 300	23, 700	26, 300	1, 500	1, 650	1, 900	2, 100
East Germany	4, 300	4, 700	5, 000	5, 600	450	500	550	610
Poland	2, 300	2, 650	3, 000	3, 300	250	275	310	340
Czechoslovakia	1, 500	1, 600	1, 750	1, 850	100	105	115	120
Rumania	1, 000	1, 160	1, 400	1, 550	80	95	115	120
Yugoslavia	320	380	400	420	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Bulgaria	350	350	400	420	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Hungary	270	300	320	350	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
EEC countries, total	25, 315	26, 705	31, 670	33, 895	2, 845	3, 185	3, 770	4, 130
West Germany	9, 440	10, 600	13, 625	14, 445	1, 400	1, 600	2, 000	2, 200
France	6, 940	6, 790	7, 495	8, 100	750	825	880	950
Italy	5, 600	5, 520	5, 935	6, 245	275	285	360	390
Netherlands	2, 135	2, 265	2, 875	3, 165	230	300	340	380
Belgium	1, 200	1, 530	1, 740	1, 940	160	175	190	210
EFTA countries, total	10, 530	11, 530	14, 565	15, 990	1, 080	1, 205	1, 445	1, 590
United Kingdom	6, 985	7, 480	9, 940	10, 980	700	775	825	900
Switzerland	1, 020	1, 205	1, 415	1, 515	275	300	450	500
Sweden	830	925	1, 000	1, 065	40	50	70	80
Austria	500	530	650	720	35	45	60	65

Denmark	400	490	520	550	30	35	40	45
Norway	315	370	390	450	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Finland	260	280	380	425	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Portugal	220	250	270	285	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
LAFTA countries, total	4,512	5,371	6,060	7,010	345	390	430	480
Mexico	1,560	1,830	1,970	2,250	185	200	220	235
Brazil	1,482	1,950	2,170	2,685	100	120	130	160
Argentina	790	856	1,080	1,160	60	70	80	85
Colombia	290	320	350	370	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Venezuela	220	230	240	250	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Chile	95	100	150	175	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
All other	75	85	100	120	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Other free world countries, total	17,287	19,675	24,395	26,350	1,115	1,360	1,731	1,897
Japan	9,605	11,440	15,255	16,400	700	900	1,200	1,325
Canada	2,247	2,040	2,045	2,100	210	225	235	245
Spain	1,890	2,225	2,765	3,035	80	90	135	150
India	700	750	800	900	45	55	65	75
Australia	650	710	770	850	40	43	43	45
Union of South Africa	700	770	820	850	40	47	53	57
United Arab Republic	500	530	560	575	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Taiwan	350	400	450	500	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Israel	210	240	280	350	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Turkey	170	270	300	350	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Greece	140	160	200	250	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Ireland	125	140	150	160	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)

[1] Partially estimated. Comprises the value of sales of all chemicals and products included in sec. 5 and subdivisions 231:2, 862.3, and 862.4 of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC). Data for United States are the values of shipments of chemicals and allied products in major group 28 of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

[2] Based on information contained in official and trade publications adjusted to reflect the principal large end uses of benzenoid chemicals.

[3] Includes sales of $1,072,000,000 in 1968, $1,150,000,000 in 1969; $1,139,000,000 in 1970; and $1,103,000,000 in 1971; of benzenoid products that would not be dutiable under subpts. 1B and 1C of the TSUS. In 1971, sales of tar and tar crudes totaled $159,000,000; crudes from petroleum (including nondutiable intermediates), $460,000,000; and synthetic rubbers, $484,000,000.

[4] Small, if any.

Source: Data on chemicals and allied products of OECD members are from the OECD's annual reports on "The Chemical Industry"; the other data are from official and trade publications adjusted to reflect an apparent or estimated value of sales.

Footwear

Plastic- or Rubber-Soled Footwear With Fabric Uppers

Tariff treatment

TSUS No.	Rate Jan. 1, 1973
700.60	20 percent ad valorem.

TABLE 1.—*Plastic- or rubber-soled footwear with fabric uppers: U.S. production and trade*

[In millions of pairs]

Year	Production [1]	Imports [2]	Apparent consumption [3]	Ratio (percent) of imports to— Productions	Consumption
1965	166	23	189	14	12
1966	160	22	182	14	12
1967	153	29	182	19	16
1968	155	30	185	19	16
1969	141	25	166	18	15
1970	137	23	160	17	14
1971	158	33	191	21	17
1972	153	24	177	16	14

[1] Data reported by the Bureau of Census (SIC code No. 3021).

[2] Data represent footwear deemed by the Bureau of Customs to be like or similar to domestic footwear and thus dutiable on the American selling price (ASP) basis of valuation, plus estimated imports of footwear similar in appearance and general characteristics to tennis shoes and other footwear of the type generally referred to as sneakers.

[3] Production plus imports without an allowance for exports, which in 1972 amounted to an estimated 400,000 pairs.

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

TABLE 2.—*Plastic or rubber-soled footwear with fabric uppers: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries*

Country	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries: [1]						
Quantity (million pairs)	45	49	44	50	63	58
Value (million dollars)	25	31	33	45	62	58
Unit value (per pair)	$0.57	$0.64	$0.75	$0.90	$0.90	$0.99
Japan:						
Quantity (million pairs)	30	32	27	30	29	16
Value (million dollars)	17	20	19	26	27	12
Unit value (per pair)	$0.56	$0.62	$0.69	$0.88	$0.94	$0.78
Republic of China (Taiwan):						
Quantity (million pairs)	7	9	8	8	14	16
Value (million dollars)	3	5	5	6	12	14
Unit value (per pair)	$0.45	$0.53	$0.67	$0.69	$0.84	$0.88
Hong Kong:						
Quantity (million pairs)	4	4	5	5	3	3
Value (million dollars)	2	3	3	3	2	2
Unit value (per pair)	$0.54	$0.56	$0.61	$0.65	$0.69	$0.66

[1] Data shown represent all footwear entered under item 700.60 (footwear dutiable on ASP basis of valuation and footwear *not* dutiable on ASP basis of valuation).

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

Protective Footwear

Tariff treatment

TSUS No.	Description	Rate Jan. 1, 1972
	Footwear (whether or not described elsewhere in this subpart) which is over 50 percent by weight of rubber or plastics or over 50 percent by weight of fibers and rubber or plastics with at least 10 percent by weight being rubber or plastics:	
	Hunting boots, galoshes, rainwear, and other footwear designed to be worn over, or in lieu of, other footwear as a protection against water, oil, grease, or chemicals or cold or inclement weather, all the foregoing having soles and uppers of which over 90 percent of the exterior surface area is rubber or plastics (except footwear with uppers of nonmolded construction formed by sewing the parts thereof together and having exposed on the outer surface a substantial portion of functional stitching):	
700.51	Having soles and uppers of which over 90 percent of the exterior surface area is polyvinyl chloride, whether or not supported or lined with polyvinyl chloride but not otherwise supported or lined	12.5% ad val.
700.52	Footwear (except footwear provided for in item 700.51), the uppers of which do not extend above the ankle, designed for use without closures, whether or not supported or lined	25% ad val.
700.53	Other	37.5% ad val.

TABLE 1.—*Protective footwear: U.S. production and trade*

[In millions of pairs]

Year	Shipments [1]	Imports	Apparent consumption [2]	Ratio (percent) of imports to— Shipments	Consumption
1965	30	13	43	43	30
1966	34	9	43	26	21
1967	35	11	46	31	24
1968	38	13	51	34	25
1969	36	12	48	33	25
1970	31	15	46	48	33
1971	29	13	42	45	31
1972	27	13	40	48	33

[1] Estimated, based on data reported by the Rubber Manufacturing Association and data reported to the Bureau of Census (SIC code No. 3079).

[2] Shipments plus imports. Exports are believed to be negligible.

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

TABLE 2.—*Protective footwear: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries*

Country	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:						
Quantity.....million pairs..	11	13	12	15	13	13
Value.....million dollars..	15	19	18	20	18	19
Unit value.....per pair..	$1.45	$1.45	$1.44	$1.35	$1.38	$1.46
Japan:						
Quantity.....million pairs..	5	4	3	2	1	0.7
Value.....million dollars..	7	8	6	4	2	1
Unit value.....per pair..	$1.83	$1.97	$2.11	$2.17	$2.00	$1.43
Republic of Korea:						
Quantity.....million pairs..	4	5	5	6	5	7
Value.....million dollars..	7	7	6	7	8	10
Unit value.....per pair..	$1.16	$1.27	$1.26	$1.26	$1.60	$1.43
Republic of China (Taiwan):						
Quantity.....million pairs..	1	2	2	4	4	4
Value.....million dollars..	1	2	3	5	5	5
Unit value.....per pair..	$1.37	$1.29	$1.27	$1.28	$1.25	$1.25

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

Clams

Canned clams dutiable on the basis of American selling price (TSUSA item 114.0500). Ratio of duty collected to export value based on a sample of imports in 1972

Quantity	Export value	Value based on American selling price (ASP)	Average unit price based on— Export value	Average unit price based on— ASP value	Ratio of duty collected to export value
1,000 pounds	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*			*Percent*
1,600	450	1,130	0.28	0.71	35.3

Clams subject to ASP valuation enter under TSUS item 114.05 at a rate of 14 percent ad valorem. Imports subject to ASP valuation accounted for a little over one-third of total entries of about $3 million under TSUS item 114.05. All ASP clam entries in 1972 are believed to have been from Japan.

Wool Knit Gloves

Knit gloves of wool valued not over $1.75 per dozen pairs are subject to duty under TSUS item 704.55 at the rates of 30 cents per pound plus 26 percent ad valorem (rate column 1) and 40 cents per pound plus 35 percent ad valorem (rate column 2). The ad valorem portions of the rates are based upon ASP.

There is no known domestic or foreign trade in wool knit gloves in the price bracket subject to American selling price.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Tariff treatment

TSUS	Description	Rate Jan. 1, 1973	Ad valorem equivalent (percent)
	Fluid milk and cream, fresh or sour:		
115.00	Buttermilk	1.5 cents per gallon	
	Other:		
115.05	Containing not over 1 percent of butterfat	1.5 cents per gallon	
	Containing over 1 percent but not over 5.5 percent of butterfat:		
115.10	For not over 3,000,000 gallons entered in any calendar year	2 cents per gallon	
115.15	Other	6.5 cents per gallon	
	Containing over 5.5 percent but not over 45 percent of butterfat:		
115.20	For not over 1,500,000 gallons entered in any calendar year	15 cents per gallon	6.3
115.25	Other	56.6 cents per gallon	
	Milk and cream, condensed or evaporated:		
	In airtight containers:		
115.30	Not sweetened	1 cent per pound	6.4
115.35	Sweetened	1.75 cents per pound	7.2
115.40	Other	1.5 cents per pound	5.8
	Dried milk and cream:		
115.45	Buttermilk containing not over 6 percent of butterfat	1.5 cents per pound	5.4
	Other:		
115.50	Containing not over 3 percent of butterfat	1.5 cents per pound	6.3
115.55	Containing over 3 percent but not over 35 percent of butterfat	3.1 cents per pound	
115.60	Containing over 35 percent of butterfat	6.2 cents per pound	
	Butter, and fresh or sour cream containing over 45 percent of butterfat:		
	When entered during the period from Nov. 1, in any year, to the following Mar. 31, inclusive:		
116.00	For not over 50,000,000 pounds	7 cents per pound	11.4
116.05	Other	14 cents per pound	
116.06	If product of Cuba	11.2 cents per pound(s)	
	When entered during the period from Apr. 1, to July 15, inclusive, in any year:		
116.10	For not over 5,000,000 pounds	7 cents per pound	8.8
116.15	Other	14 cents per pound	---
116.16	If product of Cuba	11.2 cents per pound(s)	
	When entered during the period from July 16, to Oct. 31, inclusive, in any year:		
116.20	For not over 5,000,000 pounds	7 cents per pound	10.9
116.25	Other	14 cents per pound	
116.26	If product of Cuba	11.2 cents per pound(s)	
116.30	Oleomargarine and butter substitutes	7 cents per pound	11.2
	Blue-mold cheese:		
117.00	In original loaves	15 percent ad valorem	
117.05	Other	20 percent ad valorem	
117.10	Bryndza cheese	8.5 percent ad valorem	
	Cheddar cheese:		
117.15	Not processed otherwise than by division into pieces	15 percent ad valorem	
117.20	Other	20 percent ad valorem	
117.25	Edam and Gouda cheeses	15 percent ad valorem	
	Gjetost cheeses:		
117.30	Made from goat's milk whey or from whey obtained from a mixture of goat's milk and not more than 20 percent of cow's milk.	6.5 percent ad valorem	
117.35	Other	10 percent ad valorem	

Footnotes at end of table.

Tariff treatment—Continued

TSUS	Description	Rate Jan. 1, 1973	Ad valorem equivalent (percent)
117.40	Goya and Sbrinz cheeses	25 percent ad valorem	
	Roquefort cheese:		
117.45	In original loaves	6 percent ad valorem	
117.50	Other	10 percent ad valorem	
117.55	Romano made from cow's milk, Reggiano, Parmesano, Provoloni, Provolette cheeses	20 percent ad valorem	
117.60	Swiss or Emmenthaler cheese with eye formation, Gruyere-process cheese, Gammelost and Nokkelost	8 percent ad valorem	
	Other cheeses, and substitutes for cheese:		
	Cheeses made from sheep's milk:		
117.65	In original loaves and suitable for grating	9 percent ad valorem	
117.67	Pecorino, in original loaves, not suitable for grating	12 percent ad valorem	
117.70	Other	15 percent ad valorem	
	Other:		
117.75	Valued not over 25 cents per pound	5 cents per pound	16.7
	Valued over 25 cents per pound:		
117.81 [3]	Colby	20 percent ad valorem	
117.85 [3]	Other	10 percent ad valorem	
	Whey:		
118.00	Fluid	1.5 cents per gallon	
118.05	Dried	1.5 cents per pound	
118.10	Yogurt and other fermented milk	20 percent ad valorem	
118.15	Chocolate milk drink	20 percent ad valorem	
118.25	Ice cream	20 percent ad valorem	
118.30	Malted milk; and articles not specially provided for, of milk or cream	17.5 percent ad valorem	

* * * * * * * *

150.30 (pt.)	Certain articles containing chocolate	5 percent ad valorem	
	* * * * * * * *		
	Other animal oils, fats, and greases:		
	Edible:		
177.67 [2] (pt.)	Derived from milk	10 percent ad valorem	
	* * * * * * * *		
	Edible preparations, not specially provided for:		
	* * * * * * * *		
	Other:		
182.92 (pt.) [4]	Containing over 5.5 percent by weight of butterfat and not packaged for retail sale	20 percent ad valorem	
182.93 [5]	If product of Cuba	16 percent ad valorem (s)	
182.95 (pt.) [4]	Other	10 percent ad valorem	
	* * * * * * * *		
184.75 (pt.)	Certain animal feeds containing milk or milk derivatives	7.5 percent ad valorem	
	Casein and mixtures in chief value thereof:		
493.15	Casein	Free	
493.16	Other	1.3 cents per pound	4.8
	* * * * * * * *		
493.65	Lactose	10 percent ad valorem	

[1] Imports of certain dairy products are subject to additional import restrictions. See attachment A.

[2] Pursuant to Presidential Proclamation No. 3822 of Jan. 1, 1968, items 117.81 and 117.85 superseded item 117.80 (other cheese valued over 25 cents per pound). The rate of duty on item 117.80 had been 20 percent ad valorem.

[3] Pursuant to Presidential Proclamation No. 3822 of Jan. 1, 1968, items 177.67 and 177.69 (not included herein) superseded item 177.70 (other edible animal oils, fats, and greases). The rate of duty on other edible animal oils, fats, and greases derived from milk (butter oil, item 177.70 (pt.)) was not changed.

[4] Pursuant to Presidential Proclamation No. 3822 of Jan. 1, 1968, items 182.92 and 182.95 superseded item 182.91 (other edible preparations, not specially provided for). The rate of duty on the articles classifiable in item 182.92 was not changed.

[5] Pursuant to Presidential Proclamation No. 3822 of Jan. 1, 1968, item 182.93 superseded item 182.92 (edible preparations, not specifically provided for, if products of Cuba).

NOTE.—(s)=Suspended. Imports from Cuba have been prohibited since Feb. 7, 1962.

TABLE 1.—*Certain dairy products (milk or milk equivalent): U.S. production and trade*

[Quantity in millions of pounds, milk equivalent; value in millions of dollars]

Year	Production of milk	Imports [1]	Exports [1]	Apparent consumption [2]	Ratio (percent) of imports to— Production	Consumption
			Quantity			
1965	124, 173	923	1, 836	117, 486	0. 7	0. 8
1966	119, 892	2, 791	778	119, 970	2. 3	2. 3
1967	118, 769	2, 908	364	112, 458	2. 4	2. 4
1968	117, 281	1, 780	1, 762	111, 944	1. 5	1. 5
1969	116, 200	1, 621	911	110, 987	1. 3	1. 4
1970	117, 436	1, 866	437	110, 917	1. 5	1. 6
1971	118, 640	1, 347	2, 480	110, 963	1. 1	1. 2
1972	120, 300	1, 684	1, 481	113, 840	1. 4	1. 4
			Value			
1965	5, 300	80	184	(3)	(3)	(3)
1966	5, 800	126	116	(3)	(3)	(3)
1967	6, 000	127	112	(3)	(3)	(3)
1968	6, 200	119	131	(3)	(3)	(3)
1969	6, 500	115	120	(3)	(3)	(3)
1970	6, 800	142	125	(3)	(3)	(3)
1971	7, 000	119	476	(3)	(3)	(3)
1972	7, 200	133	225	(3)	(3)	(3)

[1] Quantities are in terms of pounds of milk based on estimated butterfat content of milk and cream, butter, cheeses, butter oil, and certain butterfat, sugar, and nonfat milk solid mixtures; does not include nonfat dry milk and many food, plastic, chemical and mineral substances. Values include nonfat dry milk and products of the dairy industry such as casein and caseinates and lactose, which are not included in the quantity estimates for imports and exports.

[2] Excludes donations from the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) to civilian channels and the military, but includes military purchases mostly at market prices.

[3] Not meaningful.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; value of imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 1a.—*Certain dairy products (milk or milk equivalent); U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 5-year average 1961–65 and annual 1961–65*

[In millions of pounds]

Period	Production of milk	Imports [1]	Exports [2]	Apparent consumption [2]	Ratio (percent) of imports to— Production	Consumption
Average:						
1961–65	125, 660	844	3, 137	113, 074	0. 7	0. 7
Annual:						
1961	125, 707	760	655	112, 252	. 6	. 7
1962	126, 251	795	1, 257	112, 517	. 6	. 7
1963	125, 202	915	5, 036	112, 467	. 7	. 8
1964	126, 967	830	6, 872	113, 870	. 7	. 7
1965	124, 173	923	1, 836	114, 266	. 7	. 8

[1] Pounds of milk based on estimated butterfat content of milk and cream, butter, cheeses, butter oil, and certain butterfat, sugar, and nonfat milk solid mixtures; does not include many food, plastic, chemical and mineral substances, and other products containing 5 percent or more milk solids.

[2] Excludes donations from the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) to civilian channels and the military, but includes military purchases mostly at market prices.

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

TABLE 1b.—*Cheese: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 5-year average, 1961–65, and annual, 1961–65*

[In thousands of pounds]

Period	Production [1]	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to— Production	Consumption
Average: 1961–65	1,667,487	78,000	8,027	1,742,460	4.7	4.5
Annual:						
1961	1,634,505	75,803	8,820	1,561,488	4.6	4.9
1962	1,592,022	78,177	6,959	1,712,240	4.9	4.6
1963	1,631,817	78,829	9,230	1,764,416	4.8	4.5
1964	1,723,636	77,878	8,318	1,816,196	4.5	4.3
1965	1,755,456	79,311	6,807	1,857,960	4.5	4.3

[1] Excludes the production of cottage cheese which has increased from about 774,000,000 to 837,000,000 pounds annually during the period 1961–65.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, apparent consumption comprises production plus imports, minus exports, and adjusted for net change in stocks.

TABLE 1c.—*Casein and casein mixtures: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 5-year average 1961–65 and annual 1961–72*

[In thousands of pounds]

Period	Production	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent of imports to consumption)
Average: 1961–65	([1] [2])	97,104	97,104	100
Annual:				
1961	[2] 12,000	101,827	101,827	100
1962	[2] 15,000	95,576	95,576	100
1963	([1] [2])	87,878	87,878	100
1964	[2] 20,000	108,452	108,452	100
1965	([1] [2])	91,788	91,788	100
1966	[2] 25,000	107,906	107,906	100
1967	([1] [2])	99,670	99,670	100
1968	([1] [2])	115,092	115,092	100
1969	[2] 30,000	116,107	116,107	100
1970	([1] [2])	135,288	135,288	100
1971	([1] [2])	105,939	105,939	100
1972	([1] [2])	105,401	105,401	100

[1] Not available.
[2] All but a negligible quantity of production of casein mixtures is from imported casein.

NOTE.—U.S. exports are believed to be negligible.

Source: Production compiled from trade estimates of casein mixtures only; imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 1d.—*Lactose: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 5-year average 1961–65 and annual 1961–65*

[In thousands of pounds]

Period	Production [1]	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to— Production	Consumption
Average 1961–65	46,735	508	47,243	1.0	1.0
Annual:					
1961	35,528	611	36,139	1.7	1.7
1962	52,334	392	52,726	.7	.7
1963	39,423	489	39,912	1.2	1.2
1964	41,344	603	41,947	1.5	1.4
1965	65,046	447	65,493	.7	.7

[1] Reported as crude milk sugar.

NOTE.—U.S. exports of lactose are believed to be negligible.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 2.—*Certain dairy products: U.S. imports for consumption from principal supplying countries, 1967–72*

Country	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:						
Quantity ... million pounds [1]	2,908	1,780	1,621	1,866	1,347	1,684
Value ... million dollars	131	124	121	142	119	133
Unit value [2]						
New Zealand:						
Quantity [3]						
Value ... million dollars	27	14	21	27	18	22
Unit value [2]						
Italy:						
Quantity [3]						
Value ... million dollars	13	14	14	16	12	18
Unit value [2]						
Denmark:						
Quantity [3]						
Value ... million dollars	12	11	11	13	14	20
Unit value [2]						

[1] Milk equivalent.
[2] Not meaningful.
[3] Not available.

Source: Quantity compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; value compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Attachment.—Additional import restrictions proclaimed pursuant to section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended

Item	Statistical suffix	Articles	Units of quantity	Quota quantity
		Part 3 headnotes:		
		1. This part covers the provisions proclaimed by the President pursuant to section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended (7 USC 624), imposing import fees, herein referred to as duties, and quantitative limitations on articles imported into the United States. The duties provided for in this part are cumulative duties which apply in addition to the duties, if any, otherwise imposed on the articles involved. Unless otherwise stated, the duties and quantitative limitations provided for in this part apply until suspended or terminated.		
		* * * * * * * *		
		3. (a) *Dairy products*—		
		(i) Imported articles subject to the import quotas provided for in items 950.01 through 950.16, except 950.06, may be entered only by or for the account of a person or firm to which a license has been issued by or under the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, and only in accordance with the terms of such license; except that no such license shall be required for up to 1,225,000 pounds per quota year of natural Cheddar cheese, the product of Canada, made from unpasteurized milk and aged not less than 9 months which prior to exportation has been certified to meet such requirements by an official of the Canadian government, of which amount not more than one-half may be entered during the first six months of a quota year. Such licenses shall be issued under regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture which he determines will, to the fullest extent practicable, result in (1) the equitable distribution of the respective quotas for such articles among importers or users and (2) the allocation of shares of the respective quotas for such articles among supplying countries, based upon the proportion supplied by such countries during previous representative periods, taking due account of any special factors which may have affected or may be affecting the trade in the articles concerned. No licenses shall be issued which will permit entry during the first six-months of a quota year of more than one-half of the quantities specified in the column entitled "Quota Quantity" for any of the articles subject to the quotas provided for in items 950.07 through 950.10E, 950.15, and 950.16.		
		(ii) Not more than 4,406,250 pounds of the quota quantity specified for articles under item 950.08A for the period July 1, 1967, through December 31, 1967, and not more than 8,812,500 pounds of the annual quota quantity specified in such item for each subsequent 12-month period shall be products other than natural Cheddar cheese made from unpasteurized milk and aged not less than 9 months.		
		(iii) For the purposes of items 950.10B through 950.10E of this part, the purchase price shall be determined by the District Director of Customs on the basis of the aggregate price received by the exporter, including all expenses incident to placing the merchandise in condition, packed ready for shipment to the United States, but excluding transportation, insurance, duty, and other charges incident to bringing the merchandise from the place of shipment from the country of exportation to the place of delivery in the United States.		
		(iv) Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, if the Secretary of Agriculture determines that, in the case of any article for which licenses are required by subdivision (i) hereof, a quantity specified in the column entitled "Quota Quantity" opposite the name of any country is not likely to be entered within any calendar year, he may by regulation provide with respect to such article for the adjustment for that calendar year, within the aggregate quantity of such article permitted to be entered from all countries during such calendar year, of the quantitites of such article which may be entered during such year from particular countries of origin.		

Attachment.—Additional import restrictions proclaimed pursuant to section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended—Continued

Item	Statistical suffix	Articles	Units of quantity	Quota quantity
		(v) For the purposes of items 950.10B through 950.10E, the price referred to therein, to be determined in accordance with this subdivision, shall be the Commodity Credit Corporation purchase price for Cheddar cheese, U.S. Grade A or higher, standard moisture basis, under the milk price support program, rounded to the nearest whole cent, plus 7 cents, which price shall be determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, certified to the Secretary of the Treasury, and published in the Federal Register. A change of price determined in accordance with this subdivision shall not cause an article to be subject to the import restrictions contained in this part if, on or before the date of publication in the Federal Register of the change of price, such article was exported to the United States on a through bill of lading or placed in bonded warehouse.		
		(vi) Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, 25,000,000 pounds of dried milk described in item 115.50 may be entered during the period beginning December 30, 1972, and ending February 15, 1973, and 60,000,000 pounds of such milk may be entered during the period beginning the day after the date of issuance of this proclamation and ending June 30, 1973, in addition to the annual quota quantity specified for such article under time 950.02, and import licenses shall not be required for entering such additional quantities. No individual, partnership, firm, corporation, association, or other legal entity (including its affiliates or subsidiaries) may during such period enter pursuant to this provision quantities of such additional dried milk totaling in excess of 2,500,000 pounds.		
		(vii) Notwithstanding any other provision of this part, quantities of the articles described in items 950.07 through 950.10E, equivalent to 50 percentum of the total of the annual quota quantities for such articles may be entered during the period beginning April 25, 1973, and ending July 31, 1973, in addition to the total of the annual quota quantities specified for such articles. Such additional quantities may be entered only by or for the account of a person or firm to which a license has been issued under authority of the Secretary of Agriculture and in accordance with the terms of such license. Licenses shall be issued to the same person or firms as licenses for the entry during calendar year 1973 of the quota quantities specified in items 950.07 through 950.10E. Licenses shall be issued on such basis that (*a*) each of the annual quota quantities provided for the articles described in items 950.07, 950.08B, 950.09A, 950.09B, 950.10, 950.10A, and for each of the supplying countries, wherever applicable, are increased by 50 percentum for calendar year 1973, and (*b*) each of the annual quota quantities provided for the articles described in the items set forth in the following table and for each of the supplying countries, wherever applicable, are increased for calendar year 1973 by the amounts set forth in such table:		
Item No.		*Supplying country*		*Quantity in pounds*
950.08A		Australia		910,000
		Canada		306,000
		Ireland		659,000
		New Zealand		6,529,000
		Sweden		65,000
		Other countries as follows: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, United		

	Kingdom, and West Germany (aggregate)	154, 000
950.10B	Austria	6, 281, 000
	Denmark	2, 584, 000
	Finland	None
	Norway	836, 000
	Switzerland	134, 000
	West Germany	146, 000
	Netherlands	105, 000
	Israel	30, 000
	Other countries	94, 000
950.10C	Austria	864, 000
	Denmark	2, 102, 000
	Finland	None
	Switzerland	1, 374, 000
	West Germany	None
	Ireland	105, 000
	Norway	41, 000
	Portugal	138, 000
	Other countries	88, 000
950.10D	Belgium	235, 000
	Denmark	8, 806, 000
	Finland	None
	France	1, 509, 000
	Iceland	321, 000
	Ireland	81, 000
	Netherlands	211, 000
	Norway	178, 000
	Poland	1, 032, 000
	Sweden	897, 000
	Switzerland	108, 000
	United Kingdom	248, 000
	West Germany	2, 033, 000
	New Zealand	None
	Canada	1, 397, 000
	Portugal	114, 000
	Austria	100, 000
	Italy	9, 000
	Israel	73, 000
	Other countries	144, 000
950.10E	Denmark	3, 340, 000
	Iceland	32, 000
	Ireland	None
	Poland	193, 000
	United Kingdom	395, 000
	West Germany	50, 000
	Australia	None
	Other countries	None

In addition to the foregoing and to the annual quota quantity specified for such article, up to 612,500 pounds of the article described in item 950.08A, consisting of natural cheddar cheese, the product of Canada, made from unpasteurized milk and aged not less than 9 months, which prior to the exportation has been certified to meet such requirements by an official of the Canadian Government, may be entered without license during the period beginning Apr. 25, 1973, and ending July 31, 1973.

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Attachment.—Additional import restrictions proclaimed pursuant to section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended—Continued

Item	Statistical suffix	Articles	Units of quantity	Quota quantity
		Whenever, in any 12-month period beginning Jan. 1 in any year, the respective aggregate quantity specified below for one of the numbered classes of articles has been entered, no article in such class may be entered during the remainder of such period:		
949.80		Milk and cream, fluid or frozen, fresh or sour, containing over 5.5 percent but not over 45 percent by weight of butterfat:		
		For the 12-month period ending Dec. 31, 1967:		
		New Zealand		The quantity entered on or before June 30, 1967, plus 750,000 gallons.
		Other		None.
		For each subsequent year:		
		New Zealand		1,500,000 gallons.
		Other		None.
949.90		Milk and cream, condensed or evaporated, classifiable for tariff purposes under items 115.30, 115.35, and 115.40:		
		For the 12-month period ending Dec. 31, 1968		The quantity entered on or before the date of this amendment,[1] plus the following quantities:

	Evaporated: In airtight containers (pounds)	Evaporated: Other (pounds)	Condensed: In airtight containers (pounds)	Condensed: Other (pounds)
Netherlands	604,500	None	169,000	None
Canada	35,000	None	1,096,000	2,500
Denmark	5,500	None	667,000	None
West Germany	11,000	None	None	None
Australia	None	None	101,000	None
Other	None	None	4,000	None
For each subsequent 12-month period	The following quantities:			
Netherlands	1,209,000	None	338,000	None
Canada	70,000	None	2,192,000	5,000
Denmark	11,000	None	1,334,000	None
West Germany	22,000	None	None	None
Australia	None	None	202,000	None
Other	None	None	8,000	None

Item	Statistical suffix	Articles	Units of quantity	Quota quantity (in pounds)
		Dried milk, dried cream, and dried whey provided for in part 4 of schedule 1:		
950.01		Described in items 115.45 and 118.05		496,000.
950.02		Described in item 115.50		1,807,000.[2]
950.03		Described in item 115.55		7,000.
950.04		Described in item 115.60		500.

950.05	Butter, and fresh or sour cream containing over 45 percent of butterfat, provided for in part 4B of schedule 1.	707,000.
950.06	Butter substitutes containing over 45 percent of butterfat provided for in item 116.30, part 4B, schedule 1, and butter oil however provided for elsewhere in these schedules.	1,200,000.
	Cheeses and substitutes for cheese provided for in part 4C, schedule 1:	
950.07	Blue-mold (except Stilton) and cheese and substitutes for cheese containing, or processed from, blue-mold cheese.	5,016,999.[3]
950.08A	Cheddar cheese, and cheese and substitutes for cheese containing, or processed from, Cheddar cheese:	
	For the 12-month period ending Dec. 31, 1967	The quantity entered on or before June 30, 1967, plus 5,018,750 pounds (See headnote 3(a)(ii) of this part).
	For each subsequent 12-month period	10,037,500 pounds (See headnote 3(a)(ii) of this part).[3]
950.08B	American-type cheese, including Colby, washed curd, and granular cheese (but not including Cheddar) and cheese and substitutes for cheese containing, or processed from, such American-type cheese:	
	For the 12-month period ending Dec. 31, 1967	The quantity entered on or before June 30, 1967, plus 3,048,300 pounds.
	For each subsequent 12-month period	6,096,600.[3]
950.09A	Edam and Gouda cheeses	9,200,400.[3]
950.09B	Cheese and substitutes for cheese containing, or processed from, Edam and Gouda cheese:	
	For the 12-month period ending Dec. 31, 1968	The quantity entered on or before the date of this proclamation,[4] plus the following quantities:
	Denmark	514,000.
	Ireland	99,000.
	Netherlands	51,000.
	Norway	110,000
	West Germany	154,000.
	Other	17,000.
	For each subsequent 12-month period	The following quantities:[3]
	Denmark	1,714,000.
	Ireland	331,000.
	Netherlands	169,000.
	Norway	368,000.
	West Germany	513,000.
	Other	56,000.
950.10	Italian-type cheeses, made from cows' milk, in original loaves (Romano made from cows' milk, Reggiano, Parmesano, Provoloni, Provolette, and Sbrinz).	11,500,100.[3]
950.10	Italian-type cheeses, made from cow's milk, not in original loaves (Romano made from cow's milk, Reggiano, Parmesano, Provoloni, Provolette, and Sbrinz), and cheese and substitutes for cheese containing, or processed from, such Italian-type cheeses, whether or not in original loaves:	
	Argentina	1,347,000.[3]
	Italy	104,500.[3]
	Australia	13,700.[3]
	Other	28,800.[3]

Footnotes at end of table.

Attachment.—Additional import restrictions proclaimed pursuant to section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended—Continued

Item	Statistical suffix	Articles	Units of quantity	Quota quantity
		Swiss or Emmenthaler cheese with eye formation; Gruyere-process cheese; and cheese and substitutes for cheese containing, or processed from, such cheeses:		
950.10B		Swiss or Emmenthaler cheese with eye formation:		
		For the 12-month period ending Dec. 31, 1972:		
		If shipped otherwise than in pursuance to a purchase, or if having a purchase price per pound (see headnote 3(a)(iii) of this part) under 47 cents		The following quantities:
		Austria		972,000.
		Denmark		609,000.
		Finland		1,843,000.
		Norway		367,000.
		Switzerland		200,000.
		West Germany		124,000.
		Other		156,000.
		If having a purchase price per pound (see headnote 3(a)(iii) of this part) of 47 cents or more, but less than the price determined in accordance with headnote 3(a)(v) of this part		The quantity entered on or before the date of this proclamation,[5] plus the following quantities:
		Austria		4,229,000.
		Denmark		1,626,000.
		Finland		2,490,000.
		Norway		761,000.
		Switzerland		40,000.
		West Germany		98,000.
		Netherlands		110,000.
		Israel		35,000.
		Other		31,000.
		For each 12-month period beginning Jan. 1, 1973, if shipped otherwise than in pursuance to a purchase, or if having a purchase price per pound (see headnote 3(a)(iii) of this part) less than the price determined in accordance with headnote 3(a)(v) of this part		The following quantities:[3]
		Austria		8,222,000.
		Denmark		3,396,000.
		Finland		6,111,000.
		Norway		1,672,000.
		Switzerland		269,000.
		West Germany		292,000.
		Netherlands		210,000.
		Israel		60,000.
		Other		188,000.
950.10C		Other than Swiss or Emmenthaler with eye formation:		
		For the 12-month period ending Dec. 31, 1972:		
		If shipped otherwise than in pursuance to a purchase, or if having a purchase price per pound (see headnote 3(a)(iii) of this part) under 47 cents		The following quantities:

Austria	483,000.
Denmark	119,000.
Finland	1,516,000.
Switzerland	10,000.
West Germany	1,078,000.
Other	83,000.
If having a purchase price per pound (see headnote 3(a)(iii) of this part) of 47 cents or more, but less than the price determined in accordance with headnote 3(a)(v) of this part	The quantity entered on or before the date of this proclamation,[3] plus the following quantities:
Austria	538,000.
Denmark	1,934,000.
Finland	52,000.
Switzerland	1,297,000.
West Germany	432,000.
Ireland	107,000.
Norway	47,000.
Portugal	160,000.
Other	71,000.
For each 12-month period beginning Jan. 1, 1973, if shipped otherwise than in pursuance to a purchase, or if having a purchase price per pound (see headnote 3(a)(iii) of this part) less than the price determined in accordance with headnote 3(a)(v) of this part	The following quantities:[3]
Austria	1,406,000.
Denmark	3,435,000.
Finland	1,606,000.
Switzerland	2,234,000.
West Germany	1,813,000.
Ireland	210,000.
Norway	82,000.
Portugal	275,000.
Other	176,000.
950.10D. Cheeses and substitutes for cheese provided for in items 117.75 and 117.85, part 4C, schedule 1 (except cheese not containing cow's milk; cheese, except cottage cheese, containing 0.5 percent or less by weight of butterfat, and articles within the scope of other import quotas provided for in this part):	
For the 12-month period ending Dec. 31, 1972:	
If shipped otherwise than in pursuance to a purchase, or if having a purchase price per pound (see headnote 3(a)(iii) of this part) under 47 cents	The following quantities:
Belgium	207,000.
Denmark	8,966,000.
Finland	1,124,000.
France	931,000.
Iceland	649,000.
Ireland	151,000.
Netherlands	56,000.
Norway	222,000.
Poland	2,054,000.
Sweden	1,535,000.
Switzerland	34,000.
United Kingdom	274,000.
West Germany	989,000.
New Zealand	7,500,000.
Other	388,000.

Footnotes at end of table.

Attachment.—Additional import restrictions proclaimed pursuant to section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended—Continued

Item	Statistical suffix	Articles	Units of quantity	Quota quantity
		If having a purchase price per pound (see headnote 3(a)(iii) of this part) of 47 cents or more, but less than the price determined in accordance with headnote 3(a)(v) of this part		The quantity entered on or before the date of this proclamation,[1] plus the following quantities:
		Belgium		153,000.
		Denmark		4,581,000.
		Finland		67,000.
		France		1,138,000.
		Ireland		6,000.
		Netherlands		213,000.
		Norway		78,000.
		Sweden		100,000.
		Switzerland		106,000.
		United Kingdom		129,000.
		West Germany		676,000.
		New Zealand		33,000.
		Canada		1,459,000.
		Portugal		113,000.
		Austria		87,000.
		Italy		10,000.
		Israel		85,000.
		Other		89,000.
		For each 12-month period beginning Jan. 1, 1973, if shipped otherwise than in pursuance to a purchase, or if having a purchase price per pound (see headnote 3(a)(iii) of this part) less than the price determined in accordance with headnote 3(a)(v) of this part		The following quantities:[2]
		Belgium		469,000.
		Denmark		16,820,000.
		Finland		1,239,000.
		France		2,882,000.
		Iceland		649,000.
		Ireland		161,000.
		Netherlands		422,000.
		Norway		356,000.
		Poland		2,064,000.
		Sweden		1,707,000.
		Switzerland		215,000.
		United Kingdom		496,000.
		West Germany		2,148,000.
		New Zealand		7,556,000.
		Canada		2,670,000.
		Portugal		227,000.
		Austria		199,000.
		Italy		17,000.
		Israel		145,000.
		Other		288,000.

950.10E	Cheese, and substitutes for cheese, containing 0.5 percent or less by weight of butterfat, as provided for in items 117.75 and 117.85 of subpart C, part 4, schedule 1, except articles within the scope of other import quotas provided for in this part if shipped otherwise than in pursuance to a purchase, or if having a purchase price per pound (see headnote 3(a)(iii) of this part) less than the price determined in accordance with headnote 3(a)(v) of this part	The following quantities:[3]
	Denmark	6,680,000.
	United Kingdom	791,000.
	Ireland	756,500.
	West Germany	100,000.
	Poland	385,600.
	Australia	123,600.
	Iceland	64,300.
	Other	None.
950.11	Malted milk, and articles of milk or cream, provided for in item 118.30, part 4D, schedule 1.	6,000.
950.15	Chocolate provided for in item 156.30, of part 10, schedule 1, if containing over 5.5 percent by weight of butterfat (except articles for consumption at retail as candy or confection):	
	Ireland	9,450,000.
	United Kingdom	7,450,000.
	Netherlands	100,000.
	Other	None.
950.16	Chocolate provided for in item 156.30 of part 10 and articles containing chocolate provided for in item 182.95, part 15, schedule 1, containing 5.5 percent or less by weight of butterfat (except articles for consumption at retail as candy or confection):	
	United Kingdom	930,000.
	Ireland	3,750,000.
	Other	None.
950.17	Animal feeds containing milk or milk derivatives, classified under item 184.75, subpart C, part 15, schedule 1:	
	Ireland	12,600,000.
	United Kingdom	185,000.
	New Zealand	3,930,000.
	Australia	125,000.
	Other	None.
950.18	Ice cream, as provided for in item 118.25 of part 4, subpart D, schedule 1:	
	Belgium	243,650 gallons.
	New Zealand	155,680 gallons.
	Denmark	3,450 gallons.
	Netherlands	27,600 gallons.
	Jamaica	950 gallons.
	Other	None.
	Articles containing over 5.5 percent by weight of butterfat, the butterfat of which is commercially extractable, or which are capable of being used for any edible purpose (except articles provided for in subparts A, B, C or item 118.30, of part 4, schedule 1, and except articles which are not suitable for use as ingredients in the commercial production of edible articles):	
950.22	Over 45 percent by weight of butterfat	None.
950.23	Over 5.5 percent but not over 45 percent by weight of butterfat and classifiable for tariff purposes under item 182.92 or 182.95:	
	Australia	2,240,000 pounds.
	Belgium and Denmark (aggregate)	340,000 pounds.
	Other	None.

[1] June 10, 1968.
[2] See headnote 3(a)(vi) of this part.
[3] See headnote 3(a)(vii) of this part.
[4] Sept. 24, 1968.
[5] June 6, 1972.

CERTAIN FURSKINS

Purpose of Section 706(f) of the Trade Reform Act of 1973

Section 706(f) of the Trade Reform Act of 1973, if enacted, would repeal the present embargo on certain furskins which are the product of the Soviet Union or Mainland China. Since August 31, 1951, the entry or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption of ermine, fox, kolinsky, marten, mink, muskrat, and weasel furs and skins, dressed or undressed, has been prohibited if such furs or skins are products of any part of China which, at the time of entry or withdrawal, is under Communist domination or control. The prohibition was extended to like products of the Soviet Union on January 5, 1952. Such prohibitions were proclaimed by the President at the direction of section 11 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951. They are currently reflected in headnote 4, subpart 5B of schedule 1 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States. The proposed legislation would repeal headnote 4.

Tariff treatment

TSUS item	Description	Rates of duty (1)	Rates of duty (2)
123.50	Furskins of the silver, black or platinum fox (including mutations), whether or not dressed.	18.5% ad val	50% ad val.
	Other furskins, raw or not dressed:		
124.10 pt	Ermine, fox (except silver, black or platinum fox or their mutations), kolinsky, marten, mink, muskrat, and weasel.	Free	Free.
	Other dressed furskins:		
	Not dyed:		
124.20 pt	Plates, mats, linings, strips, crosses, or similar forms.	8.5% ad val	35% ad val.
124.25 pt	Ermine, fox, kolinsky, marten, and mink.	2.5% ad val	25% ad val.
124.40 pt	Muskrat and weasel	5% ad val	25% ad val.
	Dyed:		
124.60 pt	Plates, mats, linings, strips, crosses, or similar forms.	10% ad val	40% ad val.
124.65 pt	Ermine, fox, kolinsky, marten, and mink.	4% ad val	30% ad val.
124.80 pt	Muskrat and weasel	6% ad val	30% ad val.

[1] Applicable to all countries except designated Communist dominated or controlled countries.
[2] Applicable to Communist dominated or controlled countries.

TABLE 1.—*Furskins: U.S. production of specified furskins (the imports of which from the Soviet Union and Mainland China are embargoed), average 1948–50, annual 1970–72* [1]

[In thousands of furskins]

Type	Average 1948–50	1970	1971	1972
Mink	2,500	5,900	4,700	3,600
Muskrat	7,500	5,200	7,000	6,000
Fox	800	190	200	200
Weasel	160	7	10	10
Marten	10	1	5	5
Ermine				
Kolinsky				

[1] Partly estimated.

Sources: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and the Interior.

TABLE 2.—*Whole furskins of mink, not dressed: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries*

Country	1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:			
Quantity (1,000 furskins)	3,522	3,737	2,573
Value (1,000 dollars)	32,823	33,378	30,673
Unit value (per furskin)	$9.32	$8.93	$11.92
Scandinavia:[1]			
Quantity (1,000 furskins)	2,445	2,904	1,952
Value (1,000 dollars)	21,950	10,503	22,943
Unit value (per furskin)	$8.98	$8.62	$11.76
Canada:			
Quantity (1,000 furskins)	802	569	360
Value (1,000 dollars)	8,412	5,765	4,737
Unit value (per furskin)	$10.49	$10.14	$13.16

[1] Includes Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland.

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

Additional Information

Mink has been the primary fashion fur for a number of years. The domestic consumption of ermine, fox, kolinsky, marten, muskrat, and weasel furskins has been relatively unimportant. Scandinavia, the United States, the Soviet Union, and Canada have been the principal producers of mink furskins.

Table 1 shows the U.S. output of seven furskins, the imports of which from the Soviet Union and Mainland China are embargoed. Mink is the principal furskin produced, in terms of value. Most of the muskrat output has been exported in recent years. There is no known commercial production of ermine and kolinsky furskins.

During the period 1948–50, before the embargo was imposed, the Soviet Union was a principal source of U.S. imports of muskrat, marten, kolinsky, fox, ermine, mink, and weasel furskins. The Soviet Union is an important producer of most of these pelts. Some production data are available for ranch-raised mink and fox. During 1967–72 annual ranch mink output in the Soviet Union increased from about 3 million to 6 million furskins. It is believed that some 800,000 ranch fox furskins are produced annually. The bulk of the mink is exported to Europe and most of the fox is consumed in the Soviet Union.

Mainland China was an important source of U.S. imports of weasel and kolinsky furskins before the embargo. Data on current domestic fur operations in China are not available.

Most furskins entering world trade are in the raw or undressed condition. The following tabulation shows aggregate U.S. imports of undressed furskins from all sources, in 1970–72 (in terms of value at the foreign port of export):

	Million dollars
1970	58.9
1971	53.3
1972	51.8

In 1972 imports of undressed furskins from the Soviet Union were valued at $3.0 million and consisted largely of sable and Persian lamb and caracul; U.S. output of these furskins has been negligibile or nil. Imports from Mainland China in 1972 were valued at $22,000 and consisted primarily of sable furskins.[1]

Of the furskins covered by the embargo, mink is the most important. Table 2 shows U.S. imports of undressed mink furskins, by principal sources, for 1970–72.

U.S. furskin dealers and fur garment manufacturers have long advocated the removal of the embargo. They contend that the embargoed furskins are made into garments in third countries and the finished garments are then exported to the United States. It is likely that such a trade does exist, but data on its magnitude are not available. U.S. producers of mink furskins, on the other hand, are opposed to any relaxation of the embargo.

[1] In 1972 the United States imported dressed furskins valued at $350,000 from Mainland China; most of the imports consisted of fur plates, mats, crosses, and similar forms, which are small pieces of furskins sewn together into various shapes. Imports of dressed furskins from the Soviet Union were valued at $10,000.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE

Tariff treatment

TSUS number: 480.50.
Rate of duty:
Jan. 1, 1973:[1] Free.
Average ad valorem equivalent (percent): Zero.

TABLE 1.—*Potassium chloride: U.S. production and trade, 1965–72*

Year	Production[1]	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption[2]	Ratio (percent) of imports to— Production	Consumption
	Quantity (1,000 short tons)					
1965	4,534	1,780	914	5,107	39.3	34.9
1966	4,808	2,393	853	6,072	49.8	39.4
1967	4,807	2,711	1,007	6,235	56.3	43.5
1968	3,744	3,557	1,071	6,499	95.0	54.7
1969	3,669	3,829	1,034	6,976	104.4	54.9
1970	3,603	4,256	794	7,033	118.1	60.5
1971	3,341	4,549	755	7,124	136.2	63.9
1972	3,504	4,855	1,134	7,139	138.6	68.0
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
1965	106,464	37,147	28,684	108,146	(3)	(3)
1966	99,577	61,527	26,454	130,031	(3)	(3)
1967	85,385	63,008	29,457	115,046	(3)	(3)
1968	54,186	68,667	29,254	97,434	(3)	(3)
1969	46,244	58,205	25,258	86,304	(3)	(3)
1970	67,768	88,991	21,965	134,694	(3)	(3)
1971	71,915	106,180	23,766	154,593	(3)	(3)
1972	73,183	114,011	36,109	149,601	(3)	(3)

[1] Muriate of potash, 60-percent K_2O minimum, standard, coarse, and granular, excludes refined muriate and manure salts, data for which are not available.
[2] Total sales used to calculate apparent consumption.
[3] Not meaningful.

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

[1] Effective December 18, 1969, all potassium chloride imported on or after June 13, 1968, from Canada, France, and West Germany is subject to special dumping duties as published by the Treasury Department in December, 1969 (T.D. 69-263, 264, and 265).

Note.—The 10-percent surcharge (Pres. Proc. 4074) did not effect this item.

TABLE 2.—*Potassium chloride. U.S. imports from principal supplying countries, 1967–72*

Country	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries: [1]						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	2,711	3,557	3,829	4,256	4,549	4,855
Value ($1,000)	63,008	68,667	57,085	88,991	106,180	114,041
Unit value (dollars per short ton)	23.34	19.30	14.91	20.91	23.34	23.49
Canada: [1]						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	2,299	3,209	3,709	4,137	4,440	4,636
Value ($1,000)	52,878	61,330	54,574	85,926	102,931	106,499
Unit value (dollars per short ton)	23.00	19.11	14.71	20.77	23.18	22.97
West Germany:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	169	126	69	15	(2)	(2)
Value ($1,000)	3,929	2,674	1,495	280	3	1
Unit value (dollars per short ton)	23.25	21.22	21.67	19.06	(3)	(3)
Israel:						
Quantity (1,000 short tons)	60	69	47	74	95	176
Value ($1,000)	1,682	1,318	902	2,010	2,808	5,598
Unit value (dollars per short ton)	28.02	19.10	19.19	27.16	29.56	31.81

[1] Includes material misclassified in potassic fertilizer materials (TSUS 480.75).
[2] Less than 500 tons.
[3] Not representative.

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

Additional Information

U.S. imports

The domestic and imported potassium chloride are similar products and directly competitive. Transportation costs from the producing plant to the buyers limit the areas of competition. U.S. imports have exceeded domestic production for the last four years, 1969–72.

U.S. position in world production and trade

In 1971, the United States was the fifth largest potassium chloride producing country in the world, exceeded by Canada the U.S.S.R., and both East and West Germany. The United States was the largest consuming and importing country. Exports accounted for about 23 percent of domestic production in 1971 and 32 percent in 1972.

Domestic producers

There were 10 companies operating 11 plants that produced potassium chloride in the United States in 1972. Seven of the plants were in New Mexico; three plants were in Utah, and one in California. At the end of 1972, 4 of the operating companies in New Mexico and one of the Utah companies were also producing potassium chloride in Canada.

Potassium chloride is the major potassium salt and amounted to about 80 percent of the marketable potassium salts produced in the United States in 1972. Operations in New Mexico and Utah are limited to potassium salts, principally potassium chloride, while all the others are multiproduct or byproduct operations.

All but one of the domestic potassium chloride producers are large, diversified corporations and derive a small but significant part of their income from their domestic potassium chloride sales. The one smaller concern has limited diversification but the major part of its income is derived from sales of potassium chloride.

Employment

Because of the several plants that produce potassium chloride as a byproduct or coproduct, precise employment data are not available. It is estimated that about 5,000 persons were employed in this industry at the end of 1972.

SULFUR

Tariff treatment

TSUS number: 415.45

Rate of duty:

January 1, 1973: Free.

NOTE.—Imports from Mexico are subject to special duties under the provisions of the Antidumping Act (T.D. 72-179).

Antidumping Proceeding Notice; Customs offices have been directed to withhold appraisement of elemental sulfur from Canada, effective April 23, 1973 (FR Doc. 73-7921 dated 4-20-73).

TABLE 1.—*Sulfur: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption. 1960-72*

[In 1,000 long tons]

Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
1960	5,804	739	1,787	5,814	13
1961	6,336	831	1,596	4,911	17
1962	5,925	1,049	1,553	5,267	20
1963	5,829	1,351	1,614	5,719	24
1964	6,249	1,462	1,928	6,297	23
1965	7,331	1,465	2,652	6,940	21
1966	8,241	1,514	2,373	8,084	17
1967	8,284	1,474	2,193	8,247	18
1968	8,819	1,614	1,602	7,916	20
1969	8,568	1,675	1,551	8,072	21
1970	8,539	1,537	1,433	8,079	19
1971	8,620	1,297	1,536	8,081	16
1972	9,218	1,140	1,847	8,812	13

Source: Production and consumption, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of the Interior, imports and exports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 2.—*Sulfur: U.S. production, by types, 1960-72*

[In 1,000 long tons]

Year	Frasch sulfur	Recovered sulfur	Mined native sulfur	Total
1960	4,943	767	94	5,804
1961	5,386	858	92	6,336
1962	4,984	900	41	5,925
1963	4,882	947	(1)	5,829
1964	5,228	1,021	(1)	6,249
1965	6,116	1,215	(1)	7,331
1966	7,001	1,240	(1)	8,241
1967	7,014	1,270	(1)	8,284
1968	7,458	1,359	2	8,819
1969	7,146	1,422	----------	8,568
1970	7,082	1,457	----------	8,539
1971	7,025	1,595	----------	8,620
1972	7,290	1,928	----------	9,218

[1] Less than 500 long tons.

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

TABLE 2a.—*Sulfur: U.S. production, by type, 1965–72*

[In 1,000 long tons sulfur content]

Type of material	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Elemental sulfur:								
Frasch-process mines	6,116	7,001	7,014	7,458	7,146	7,082	7,025	7,290
Recovered sulfur	1,215	1,240	1,270	1,359	1,422	1,457	1,595	1,928
Native sulfur ore	(1)	(1)	(1)	2	----	----	----	----
Total	7,331	8,241	8,284	8,819	8,568	8,539	8,620	9,218
Sulfur-containing materials:								
Pyrites	354	356	355	362	334	339	316	283
Byproduct sulfuric acid at smelters	388	424	364	430	517	537	518	546
Other byproduct materials	139	134	134	133	129	144	127	150
Total	881	914	853	925	980	1,020	961	979
Grand total	8,212	9,155	9,135	9,739	9,548	9,559	9,581	10,197

[1] Less than 500 long tons.

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

TABLE 3.—*Sulfur: U.S. exports, by market areas, 1960–72*

Market area	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (1,000 long tons):							
North America	336	327	193	168	157	180	168
South America	170	186	179	172	210	263	244
Europe	754	651	670	683	822	1,435	1,248
Asia	195	168	260	326	396	419	296
Africa	98	52	54	39	30	111	117
Oceania	234	212	197	226	313	244	300
Total	1,787	1,596	1,553	1,614	1,928	2,652	2,373
Value ($1,000):							
North America	7,598	7,856	5,293	4,625	4,529	4,769	5,335
South America	4,233	4,563	4,515	3,847	4,559	6,507	8,748
Europe	17,810	14,230	15,301	13,558	16,672	34,793	42,783
Asia	4,876	4,105	6,478	7,194	8,263	10,665	11,173
Africa	2,324	1,146	1,271	304	905	2,903	3,803
Oceania	5,452	4,714	4,437	4,560	6,009	5,911	10,321
Total	42,293	36,624	37,295	34,588	40,938	65,548	83,163

TABLE 3.—*Sulfur: U.S. exports, by market areas, 1960–72*—Continued

Market area	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Quantity (1,000 long tons):						
North America	155	110	73	80	42	31
South America	269	184	174	275	237	314
Europe	974	940	1, 080	936	1, 082	1, 246
Asia	367	115	48	35	13	49
Africa	141	106	65	15	83	41
Oceania	287	147	111	92	79	166
Total	2, 193	1, 602	1, 551	1, 433	1, 536	1, 847
Value ($1,000):						
North America	6, 163	4, 958	3, 159	2, 603	1, 416	849
South America	11, 177	8, 582	6, 190	6, 501	4, 817	5, 923
Europe	38. 114	39, 522	39, 336	20, 901	18, 656	20, 182
Asia	19, 246	5, 996	1, 924	897	510	900
Africa	5, 306	4, 300	2, 562	313	1, 570	874
Oceania	11, 008	6, 147	4, 612	2, 836	1, 894	3, 681
Total	91, 014	69, 505	57, 783	34, 051	28, 863	32, 409

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

TABLE 4.—*Sulfur: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1960–72*

Year	Canada	Mexico	All other	Total
	Quantity (1,000 long tons)			
1960	136	603	(1)	739
1961	182	649	(1)	831
1962	297	752	(1)	1, 049
1963	480	863	8	1, 351
1964	568	890	4	1, 462
1965	655	810	(1)	1, 465
1966	703	799	12	1, 514
1967	750	724	(1)	1, 474
1968	830	784	(1)	1, 614
1969	929	745	1	1, 675
1970	998	539	(1)	1, 537
1971	850	447	(1)	1, 297
1972	868	269	3	1, 140
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
1960	3, 089	12, 361	7	15, 457
1961	3, 837	13, 310	5	17, 151
1962	5, 029	15, 533	13	20, 575
1963	6, 650	17, 101	191	23, 942
1964	7, 779	18, 248	73	26, 100
1965	8, 934	17, 818	7	26, 759
1966	12, 084	21, 117	324	33, 525
1967	18, 371	29, 221	20	47, 612
1968	26, 442	37, 818	17	64, 277
1969	23, 334	33, 850	38	57, 222
1970	14, 005	20, 115	29	34, 149
1971	10, 320	15, 065	34	25, 419
1972	8, 215	8, 352	21	16, 588

[1] Less than 500 tons.

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

TABLE 4a.—*Sulfur: in all forms. U.S. imports for consumption, by type, by major sources, 1965–72*

[1,000 long tons sulfur content]

Type and major source	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Native sulfur: Total	1,465	1,514	1,474	1,614	1,675	1,537	1,297	1,140
Canada (recovered)	655	703	750	830	929	998	850	868
Mexico (Frasch)	810	799	724	784	745	539	447	269
Pyrites:[1] Total (all from Canada)	160	160	165	140	120	130	130	50
Sulfuric acid:[2] Total	12	15	23	43	29	43	38	42
Canada	12	15	23	37	26	39	30	30
Sulfur dioxide:[2] Total (all from Canada)	2	2	5	5	4	13	17	20
Grand total	1,639	1,691	1,667	1,802	1,828	1,723	1,482	1,252

[1] Estimated.
[2] Sulfur content estimated by Tariff Commission staff.

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

Additional Information

U.S. imports

Domestic and imported sulfur are similar products and compete directly with each other. Imports from Mexico are native (Frasch) sulfur and imports from Canada are recovered sulfur (from sour natural gas)

U.S. position in world production and trade

In 1972 the United States was the largest sulfur producing country in the world, with Canada in second place. Exports in 1972, which accounted for 20 percent of the domestic output in that year, have exceeded imports substantially in the last two years.

Domestic producers

In 1971 sulfur was produced at 153 operations in 30 states for a total shipment value of $177 million. Texas and Louisiana accounted for 82 percent of the domestic output and ten companies with 42 operations accounted for 85 percent of production. About two thirds of the consumption of sulfur is in the Southern States. Ninety percent of the sulfur consumed is converted to sulfuric acid prior to any end use and about 50 percent is consumed in the manufacture of fertilizer.

Employment

Employment in the mines and processing plants that produce sulfur is estimated to have declined from 4,900 persons in 1968 to 3,800 persons in 1972.

CERAMIC TILE

Tariff treatment

TSUS No.	Description	Rate 3 Jan. 1, 1973
532.21	Floor and wall tiles: Mosaic tiles	24.5% ad val.
532.24	Other: Glazed	22.5% ad val.

TABLE 1.—*Ceramic mosaic and wall tile: U.S. production and trade*

Year	Production [1 2]	Imports	Exports [2]	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to— Production	Consumption
	Quantity (1,000,000 sq. ft.)					
1965	263	136	1	398	52	34
1966	252	128	1	378	51	34
1967	239	103	1	341	43	30
1968	249	147	[3] 1	395	59	37
1969	255	159	[3] 1	413	62	38
1970	224	121	[3] 1	344	54	35
1971	244	120	[3] 1	363	49	33
1972	276	156	[3] 1	431	57	36
	Value ($1,000,000)					
1965	130	28	([4])	158	([5])	([5])
1966	123	27	([4])	150	([5])	([5])
1967	116	22	([4])	138	([5])	([5])
1968	126	32	([4])	158	([5])	([5])
1969	128	38	([4])	166	([5])	([5])
1970	113	28	([4])	141	([5])	([5])
1971	127	29	([4])	156	([5])	([5])
1972	143	44	([4])	197	([5])	([5])

[1] Domestic shipments.
[2] Data for 1965–67 compiled from reports submitted to the Tariff Commission by domestic producers.
[3] Estimated.
[4] Less than $500,000.
[5] Not meaningful.

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

TABLE 1a.—*Mosaic tile: U.S. production and trade*

[Quantity in millions of square feet]

Year	Production [1 2]	Imports	Exports [2]	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to— Production	Consumption
1965	36.9	63.7	0.3	100.3	173	64
1966	35.2	63.6	.3	98.5	181	65
1967	34.8	48.3	.3	82.8	139	58
1968	34.7	60.8	.3	95.2	175	64
1969	35.6	75.2	[3] .3	110.5	211	68
1970	31.8	46.9	[3] .3	78.4	147	60
1971	30.7	43.2	[3] .3	73.6	141	59
1972	27.2	61.1	[3] .3	88.0	225	69

[1] Domestic shipments.
[2] Data for 1965–67 compiled from reports submitted to the Tariff Commission by domestic producers.
[3] Estimated.

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

TABLE 1b.—*Wall tile: U.S. production and trade*

[Quantity in millions of square feet]

Year	Production [1 2]	Imports	Exports [2]	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to— Production	Consumption
1965	226	72	1	297	32	24
1966	217	64	1	280	29	23
1967	204	56	1	258	27	21
1968	215	86	[3] 1	300	40	29
1969	219	84	[3] 1	302	38	28
1970	192	75	[3] 1	267	39	28
1971	213	77	[3] 1	289	36	27
1972	249	95	[3] 1	343	38	28

[1] Domestic shipments.
[2] Data for 1965–67 compiled from reports submitted to the Tariff Commission by domestic producers.
[3] Estimated.

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

TABLE 2.—*Mosaic tile and wall tile: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries*

Country	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:						
Quantity (1,000 sq. ft.)	104, 241	146, 704	159, 537	121, 416	120, 514	155, 886
Value ($1,000)	22, 245	32, 106	37, 992	28, 008	28, 815	44, 195
Unit value (cents per sq. ft.)	21. 3	21. 9	23. 8	23. 1	23. 9	28. 4
Japan:						
Quantity $1,000 sq. ft.)	81, 794	108, 581	115, 295	79, 392	80, 204	103, 355
Value ($1,000)	16, 321	22, 558	26, 466	18, 143	17, 822	28, 324
Unit value (cents per sq. ft.)	20. 0	20. 8	23. 0	22. 9	22. 2	27. 4
United Kingdom:						
Quantity (1,000 sq. ft.)	8, 568	18, 649	20, 541	14, 396	15, 893	17, 202
Value ($1,000)	2, 235	4, 432	5, 205	3, 618	3, 965	4, 660
Unit value (cents per sq. ft.)	26. 1	23. 8	25. 3	25. 1	24. 9	27. 1
Mexico:						
Quantity (1,000 sq. ft.)	9, 063	12, 246	11, 333	8, 568	10, 123	11, 310
Value ($1,000)	2, 522	3, 529	3, 669	2, 547	3, 426	4, 114
Unit value (cents per sq. ft.)	27. 8	28. 8	32. 4	29. 7	33. 8	36. 4

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

TABLE 2a.—*Mosaic tile: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries*

Country	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:						
Quantity (1,000 sq. ft.)	48, 429	60, 841	75, 245	46, 854	43, 158	61, 091
Value ($1,000)	9, 472	12, 314	17, 218	10, 445	9, 038	15, 642
Unit value (cents per sq. ft.)	19. 6	20. 2	22. 9	22. 3	20. 9	25. 6
Japan:						
Quantity (1,000 sq. ft.)	47, 679	60, 330	74, 144	46, 103	42, 288	57, 482
Value ($1,000)	9, 339	12, 201	16, 972	10, 276	8, 843	14, 773
Unit value (cents per sq. ft.)	19. 6	20. 2	22. 9	22. 3	20. 9	25. 7

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

TABLE 2b.—*Wall tile: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries*

Country	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:						
Quantity.....1,000 sq. ft..	55, 937	85, 863	84, 292	74, 562	77, 356	94, 795
Value.....$1,000..	12, 777	19, 792	20, 774	17, 562	19, 777	28, 553
Unit value....cents per sq. ft..	22. 8	23. 0	24. 6	23. 6	25. 6	30. 1
Japan:						
Quantity.....1,000 sq. ft..	34, 115	48, 251	41, 151	33, 289	37, 916	45, 873
Value.....$1,000..	6, 982	10, 357	9, 494	7, 867	8, 979	13, 551
Unit value....cents per sq. ft..	20. 5	21. 5	23. 1	23. 6	23. 7	29. 5
United Kingdom:						
Quantity.....1,000 sq. ft..	8, 520	18, 535	20, 287	14, 328	15, 655	17, 030
Value.....$1,000..	2, 218	4, 399	5, 138	3, 604	3, 902	4, 624
Unit value....cents per sq. ft..	26. 0	23. 7	25. 3	25. 2	24. 9	27. 2
Mexico:						
Quantity.....1,000 sq. ft..	9, 021	12, 244	11, 315	8, 533	10, 084	11, 297
Value.....$1,000..	2, 519	3, 527	3, 655	2, 528	3, 416	4, 104
Unit value....cents per sq. ft..	27. 9	28. 8	32. 3	29. 6	33. 9	36. 3

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

ELECTRONIC ARTICLES

Television Picture Tubes

Tariff treatment
TSUS number: 687.50.
Rate of duty:
January 1, 1973 rate: 15 percent ad valorem.

TABLE 1.—*Television picture tubes: U.S. production and trade*

Year	U.S. producers' shipments	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to— Production	Consumption
	Quantity (in thousands of units)					
1964	10,582	95	539	10,138	0.9	0.9
1965	11,332	116	493	10,955	1.0	1.1
1966	12,529	103	484	12,148	.8	.8
1967	9,823	388	401	9,810	3.9	4.0
1968	10,607	375	491	10,485	3.5	3.6
1969	10,768	211	388	10,591	2.0	2.0
1970	9,185	70	570	8,685	0.8	0.8
1971	9,715	196	297	9,614	2.0	2.0
1972	[1] 10,000	193	514	9,679	1.9	2.0
	Value (in thousands of dollars)					
1964	293,004	751	11,210	282,245	(2)	(2)
1965	429,297	1,563	9,835	421,025	(2)	(2)
1966	718,272	6,869	15,762	709,379	(2)	(2)
1967	740,909	16,481	19,217	738,173	(2)	(2)
1968	668,283	22,810	19,791	671,302	(2)	(2)
1969	558,736	8,765	19,667	547,834	(2)	(2)
1970	442,782	2,081	46,025	398,838	(2)	(2)
1971	511,952	5,112	17,459	499,605	(2)	(2)
1972	[1] 526,000	5,724	45,939	485,785	(2)	(2)

[1] Estimate.
[2] Not meaningful.

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

TABLE 2.—*Television picture tubes: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries*

Country	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	388	375	211	70	196	193
Value ($1,000)	16,481	22,810	8,765	2,081	5,112	5,724
Unit value (dollars each)	42	61	42	30	26	30
Netherlands:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	87	128	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Value ($1,000)	7,880	11,141	5	3	1	2
Unit value (dollars each)	91	87	79	57	49	40
Japan:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	274	141	158	62	135	161
Value ($1,000)	7,575	5,898	5,791	1,857	4,282	5,429
Unit value (dollars each)	28	42	37	30	32	34
Canada:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	20	106	55	7	51	12
Value ($1,000)	1,073	5,742	2,960	259	718	199
Unit value (dollars each)	52	54	54	37	14	17

[1] Less than 500.

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

Electron Receiving Tubes

Tariff treatment
TSUS number: 687.60 (pt.)
Rate of duty:
January 1, 1973 rate: 6 percent ad valorem.

TABLE 1.—*Electron receiving tubes: U.S. production and trade*

Year	U.S. producers' shipment	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to— Production	Consumption
	Quantity (1,000 units)					
1964	327,265	48,554	16,842	358,977	14.8	13.5
1965	356,875	66,789	13,181	410,483	18.7	16.3
1966	359,418	81,572	18,630	422,360	22.7	19.3
1967	269,472	52,730	14,211	307,991	19.6	17.1
1968	252,383	47,386	11,504	288,265	18.8	16.4
1969	231,401	48,714	11,886	268,229	21.1	18.2
1970	188,524	46,714	12,656	222,582	24.8	20.9
1971	175,397	47,858	10,729	212,526	27.3	22.5
1972	[1] 170,000	45,548	9,840	184,151	26.8	24.7
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
1964	250,581	15,211	14,591	251,201	(2)	(2)
1965	267,932	25,682	13,451	230,163	(2)	(2)
1966	284,169	33,327	16,917	300,579	(2)	(2)
1967	240,848	21,346	13,578	248,676	(2)	(2)
1968	234,183	18,910	12,510	240,583	(2)	(2)
1969	224,228	18,404	13,175	229,457	(2)	(2)
1970	204,434	17,551	13,273	208,712	(2)	(2)
1971	196,592	18,657	12,688	202,561	(2)	(2)
1972	[1] 190,400	21,075	12,873	198,602	(2)	(2)

[1] Estimate.
[2] Not meaningful.

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

TABLE 2.—*Electron receiving tubes, U.S. imports from principal supplying countries*

Country	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	52,720	47,385	48,714	46,714	47,858	45,548
Value ($1,000)	21,346	18,910	18,404	17,551	18,657	21,075
Unit value (dollars each)	0.40	0.40	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.46
Japan:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	42,955	23,720	31,421	28,848	31,274	30,460
Value ($1,000)	16,674	11,411	11,469	11,443	12,013	13,436
Unit value (dollars each)	0.39	0.40	0.37	0.40	0.38	0.44
Netherlands:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	11,424	7,800	8,488	8,989	5,658	3,013
Value ($1,000)	3,965	2,775	3,199	2,790	2,093	2,357
Unit value (dollars each)	0.35	0.36	0.38	0.31	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Kingdom:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	5,745	4,831	4,704	3,626	2,891	[illegible]
Value ($1,000)	2,288	1,964	1,856	1,313	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unit value (dollars each)	0.40	0.41	0.39	0.36	[illegible]	[illegible]

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

Electron Tubes Other Than Receiving Tubes and TV Picture Tubes

Tariff treatment

TSUS number: *687.60 (pt.)*

Rate of duty:

January 1, 1973 rate: 6 percent ad valorem.

TABLE 1.—*Electron tubes other than receiving tubes and TV picture tubes: U.S. production and trade*

Year	U.S. producers' shipments	Imports		Exports		Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports [1] to —	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		Production	Consumption
	1,000 dollars	*1,000 units*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 units*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*Percent*	*Percent*
1964	252,002	4,879	7,410	2,696	29,973	229,439	2.9	3.2
1965	262,894	3,249	7,837	2,236	26,482	244,249	3.0	3.2
1966	319,286	3,851	11,612	1,982	27,161	303,737	3.6	3.8
1967	358,502	2,969	12,766	2,033	29,459	341,809	3.6	3.7
1968	395,559	3,480	10,895	1,920	28,720	377,734	2.8	2.9
1969	391,852	4,632	11,694	1,940	33,692	369,854	3.0	3.1
1970	390,834	6,951	12,612	2,070	38,530	364,916	3.2	3.4
1971	342,843	6,194	9,524	2,528	37,837	314,530	2.8	3.0
1972	[2]360,000	10,347	13,099	2,883	40,790	332,309	3.6	3.9

[1] Based on value.
[2] Estimate.

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

TABLE 2.—*Electron tubes other than receiving tubes and TV picture tubes: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries*

Country	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	2,969	3,480	4,632	6,951	6,194	10,347
Value ($1,000)	12,766	10,895	11,694	12,611	9,524	13,099
Unit value (dollars each)	4.30	3.16	2.52	1.81	1.54	1.27
Japan:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	418	1,288	1,410	1,540	443	1,504
Value (1,000)	1,040	1,806	3,384	3,188	1,162	2,088
Unit value (dollars each)	2.56	1.40	2.40	2.07	2.62	1.39
Netherlands:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,048	743	1,379	952	558	292
Value ($1,000)	1,391	3,252	3,240	2,717	2,095	2,419
Unit value (dollars each)	1.33	4.38	2.35	2.85	3.75	8.28
United Kingdom:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	347	692	342	691	630	1,507
Value ($1,000)	2,284	3,017	2,683	3,095	2,486	3,343
Unit value (dollars each)	6.58	4.36	7.85	4.48	3.95	2.22

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

Transistors and Other Semiconductors

Tariff treatment

TSUS number: 687.60 (pt.)

Rate of duty:

January 1, 1973 rate: 6 percent ad valorem.

TABLE 1.—*Transistors and other semiconductors: U.S. production and trade*

Year	U.S. producers' shipments	Imports		Exports		Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports [1] to—	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value		Production	Consumption
	1,000 dollars	*1,000 units*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 units*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*Percent*	*Percent*
1964	654, 427	76, 861	8, 412	48, 261	46, 356	616, 213	1. 2	1. 3
1965	342, 603	262, 135	24, 326	58, 008	51, 245	815, 684	2. 9	3. 0
1966	1, 100, 424	521, 603	42, 247	129, 376	87, 555	1, 055, 116	3. 8	4. 0
1967	1, 040, 049	654, 407	43, 434	171, 765	102, 107	981, 377	4. 2	4. 4
1968	1, 176, 263	980, 445	71, 543	262, 596	118, 140	1, 129, 666	6. 1	6. 3
1969	1, 400, 247	1, 534, 446	104, 330	449, 233	213, 468	1, 291, 109	7. 5	8. 1
1970	1, 378, 210	1, 465, 831	157, 159	547, 767	249, 241	1, 286, 128	11. 4	12. 2
1971	1, 369, 175	1, 516, 285	179, 091	334, 515	195, 536	1, 352, 730	13. 1	13. 2
1972	[2] 1, 380, 000	2, 979, 443	316, 400	472, 851	235, 478	1, 460, 922	22. 9	21. 7

[1] Based on value.
[2] Estimate.

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

TABLE 2.—*Transistors and other semiconductors: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries*

Country	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	654, 407	980, 445	1, 534, 446	1, 465, 831	1, 516, 285	2, 979, 443
Value ($1,000)	43, 434	71, 543	104, 330	157, 159	179, 091	316, 400
Unit value (dollars each)	0. 07	0. 07	0. 07	0. 11	0. 12	0. 11
Hong Kong:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	382, 481	428, 806	713, 175	646, 685	548, 380	744, 927
Value ($1,000)	18, 126	20, 268	31, 404	36, 085	31, 947	46, 715
Unit value (dollars each)	0. 05	0. 05	0. 04	0. 06	0. 08	0. 06
Mexico:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	2, 822	94, 292	161, 636	126, 879	259, 201	538, 331
Value ($1,000)	460	15, 072	18, 902	30, 264	37, 682	99, 069
Unit value (dollars each)	0. 16	0. 16	0. 12	0. 24	0. 14	0. 18
Ireland:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	89, 301	153, 074	211, 910	186, 746	77, 738	182, 529
Value ($1,000)	8, 025	11, 079	12, 645	12, 903	5, 667	18, 522
Unit value (dollars each)	0. 09	0. 07	0. 06	0. 07	0. 7	0. 10
Singapore:						
Quantity (1,000 units)			44, 251	120, 331	165, 950	311, 091
Value ($1,000)			7, 476	26, 335	40, 816	80, 767
Unit value (dollars each)			0. 17	0. 22	0. 25	0. 26

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

Electrical Capacitors

Tariff treatment

TSUS number: 685.80.

Rate of duty:

January 1, 1973 rate: 10 percent ad valorem.

TABLE 1.—*Electrical capacitors: U.S. production and trade*

[Value in millions of dollars]

Year	U.S. producers' shipments	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports [1] to— Production	Consumption
1964	353	8	18	343	2.3	2.4
1965	424	16	22	418	3.8	3.7
1966	551	25	27	549	4.5	4.5
1967	501	23	26	499	4.8	4.7
1968	[2] 485	27	[2] 29	[2] 483	[2] 5.6	[2] 5.6
1969	[2] 519	32	[2] 38	[2] 513	[2] 6.2	[2] 6.2
1970	[2] 475	33	[2] 40	[2] 468	[2] 6.9	[2] 7.1
1971	[2] 400	39	[2] 18	[2] 421	[2] 9.8	[2] 9.3
1972	[2] 400	59	[2] 49	[2] 410	[2] 14.8	[2] 14.4

[1] Based on value.
[2] Estimate.

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

TABLE 2.—*Electrical capacitors: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries*

[Value in millions of dollars]

Country	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries	23.3	26.9	31.8	33.2	38.8	58.7
Japan	15.6	14.7	14.9	12.1	14.5	20.1
West Germany	1.8	3.0	3.6	3.0	4.9	8.1
Taiwan	.9	1.6	2.6	2.0	4.1	6.3
Mexico	.3	1.3	2.5	5.8	6.4	11.3

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

Electrical Resistors

Tariff treatment

TSUS number: 686.10.

Rate of duty:

January 1, 1973 rate: 6 percent ad valorem.

TABLE 1.—*Electrical resistors: U.S. production and trade*

[Value in millions of dollars]

Year	U.S. producers' shipments	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports [1] to— Production	Consumption
1964	313	4	16	301	1.3	1.4
1965	360	8	21	347	2.2	2.3
1966	471	13	30	454	2.8	2.8
1967	426	13	31	408	3.1	3.1
1968	[2] 398	15	32	[2] 381	[2] 3.8	[2] 3.9
1969	[2] 412	17	[2] 41	[2] 388	[2] 4.1	[2] 4.4
1970	[2] 390	19	[2] 35	[2] 374	[2] 4.9	[2] 5.1
1971	[2] 350	21	[2] 31	[2] 340	[2] 6.0	[2] 6.2
1972	[2] 350	29	[2] 35	[2] 344	[2] 8.3	[2] 8.4

[1] Based on value.
[2] Estimate.

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

TABLE 2.—*Electrical resistors: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries*

[Value in millions of dollars]

Country	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries	12.5	14.6	16.7	18.7	20.7	29.0
Japan	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.8	6.7	11.6
Canada	2.3	2.9	3.5	3.8	2.1	1.6
Mexico	.1	1.3	2.5	2.6	.8	1.5

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

Microphones

Tariff treatment

TSUS number: 684.70 (pt.).

Rate of duty:

January 1, 1973 rate: 7.5 percent ad valorem.

TABLE 1.—*Microphones: U.S. production and trade*

Year	U.S. producers' shipments: Quantity	U.S. producers' shipments: Value	Imports: Quantity	Imports: Value	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports [1] to— Production	Consumption
	1,000 units	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 units*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*Percent*	*Percent*
1964	2,586	18,082	2,573	2,121	(2)	(2)	11.7	(2)
1965	2,934	22,465	1,769	3,105	1,934	23,636	13.8	13.1
1966	3,251	29,341	2,056	4,106	2,304	31,143	14.0	13.2
1967	3,679	33,919	2,209	4,089	2,636	35,372	12.0	11.6
1968	3,215	27,638	2,573	4,059	2,682	29,025	14.7	14.0
1969	3,389	29,712	3,349	5,302	3,412	31,602	17.8	16.8
1970	3,387	31,396	2,295	4,927	3,565	32,758	15.7	15.0
1971	3,568	32,676	2,641	5,813	3,688	34,801	17.8	16.7
1972	[3] 3,696	[3] 34,000	3,251	7,984	4,691	37,293	23.5	21.4

[1] Based on value.
[2] Not available.
[3] Estimate.

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

TABLE 2.—*Microphones: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries*

Country	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	2,209	2,573	3,349	2,295	2,641	3,251
Value ($1,000)	4,089	4,069	5,302	4,927	5,813	7,984
Unit value (dollars each)	1.85	1.58	1.58	2.14	2.20	2.46
Japan:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	2,034	2,352	3,050	2,089	2,309	2,834
Value ($1,000)	2,834	2,964	3,822	3,602	4,304	5,747
Unit value (dollars each)	1.39	1.26	1.25	1.72	1.86	2.03
West Germany:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	101	65	57	39	57	43
Value ($1,000)	675	491	583	520	610	811
Unit value (dollars each)	6.68	7.55	10.23	13.33	10.70	18.86
Netherlands:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	26	23	54	52	38	23
Value ($1,000)	144	127	314	239	134	281
Unit value (dollars each)	5.54	5.52	5.81	4.60	3.53	12.22

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

Loudspeakers

Tariff treatment

TSUS number: 684.70 (pt.).

Rate of duty:

January 1, 1973 rate: 7.5 percent ad valorem.

TABLE 1.—*Loudspeakers: U.S. production and trade*

Year	U.S. producers' shipments	Imports		Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports [1] to—	
		Quantity	Value			Production	Consumption
	1,000 dollars	*1,000 units*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*Percent*	*Percent*
1964	80,365	8,164	4,744	(2)	(2)	5.9	(2)
1965	101,170	11,759	6,757	3,060	104,867	6.7	6.4
1966	107,524	19,593	10,358	4,373	113,509	9.6	9.1
1967	94,472	15,585	10,557	5,281	99,748	11.2	10.6
1968	107,370	23,061	16,298	6,336	117,332	15.2	13.9
1969	113,598	30,787	26,086	9,138	130,546	23.0	20.0
1970	105,684	30,802	32,908	10,496	128,096	31.1	25.7
1971	114,735	34,697	40,348	15,211	139,872	35.2	28.8
1972	[3] 120,000	53,459	65,055	23,708	161,347	54.2	40.3

[1] Based on value.
[2] Not available.
[3] Estimate.

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

TABLE 2.—*Loudspeakers: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries*

Country	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	15,585	23,061	30,787	30,802	34,697	53,459
Value ($1,000)	10,557	16,208	26,086	32,908	40,348	65,055
Unit value (dollars each)	0.68	0.71	0.85	1.07	1.16	1.22
Japan:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	14,176	22,419	28,870	27,467	29,071	43,381
Value ($1,000)	8,464	14,087	22,576	28,141	33,440	53,904
Unit value (dollars each)	0.60	0.63	0.78	1.02	1.15	1.24
United Kingdom:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	133	193	244	159	77	33
Value ($1,000)	949	1,089	1,120	790	718	837
Unit value (dollars each)	7.14	5.64	4.59	4.97	9.32	25.36
West Germany:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	35	94	83	92	97	103
Value ($1,000)	299	508	525	508	669	938
Unit value (dollars each)	8.54	5.40	6.33	5.52	6.90	9.11

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

Audio Frequency Amplifiers

Tariff treatment

TSUS number: 684.70 (pt.).
Rate of duty:
January 1, 1973 rate: 7.5 percent ad valorem.

TABLE 1.—*Audio-frequency amplifiers: U.S. production and trade*

Year	U.S. producers' shipments	Imports		Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports [1] to—	
		Quantity	Value			Production	Consumption
	1,000 dollars	*1,000 units*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*	*1,000 dollars*		
1964	31,279	203	2,763	(2)	(2)	8.8	(2)
1965	39,913	315	3,261	3,910	39,264	8.2	8.3
1966	45,271	305	3,413	4,479	44,205	7.5	7.7
1967	41,763	405	3,591	5,585	39,769	8.6	9.0
1968	43,129	681	5,495	7,494	41,130	12.7	13.4
1969	35,764	1,296	11,429	7,381	39,812	32.0	28.7
1970	47,123	1,319	13,467	6,671	53,919	28.6	25.0
1971	38,310	1,884	16,686	9,854	45,142	43.6	37.0
1972	[3] 30,000	2,052	23,430	14,711	38,719	78.1	60.5

[1] Based on value.
[2] Not available.
[3] Estimate.

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

TABLE 2.—*Audio-frequency amplifiers: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries*

Country	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	405	681	1,296	1,319	1,884	2,053
Value ($1,000)	3,591	5,495	11,429	13,467	16,686	23,430
Unit value (dollars each)	8.87	8.07	8.82	10.21	8.56	11.42
Japan:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	353	417	655	683	867	970
Value ($1,000)	2,532	3,919	7,166	8,608	11,012	17,411
Unit value (dollars each)	7.18	9.40	10.94	12.60	12.70	17.95
Ireland:						
Quantity (1,000 units)			545	564	802	769
Value ($1,000)			2,141	2,166	2,871	2,565
Unit value (dollars each)			3.93	3.84	3.58	3.34
Canada:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	3	5	13	16	32	12
Value ($1,000)	386	679	1,145	1,463	1,278	1,212
Unit value (dollars each)	116.82	141.52	88.08	91.44	39.94	101.00

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

Television Receivers and Radio-Television-Phonograph Combinations

Tariff treatment

TSUS number:

685.20—television receivers.

685.42—radio-television-phonograph combinations.

Rate of duty:

January 1, 1973 rate: 685.20—6 percent ad valorem.
685.42—8.5 percent ad valorem.

TABLE 1.—*Television receivers and radio-television-phonograph combinations: U.S. production and trade*

Year	U.S. producers' shipments [1]	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to— Production	Consumption
	Quantity (1,000,000 units)					
1964	8.7	[2] 0.7	0.2	9.2	8.2	7.7
1965	9.9	[2] 1.0	.2	10.8	10.6	9.7
1966	11.7	1.5	.2	13.0	12.8	11.7
1967	9.7	1.6	.1	11.2	16.5	14.4
1968	10.3	2.7	.1	12.9	26.2	21.0
1969	8.9	4.0	.2	12.7	44.8	31.5
1970	8.3	4.6	.1	12.8	55.4	35.9
1971	8.7	5.4	.2	13.9	62.1	38.8
1972	[3] 8.9	6.4	.2	[3] 15.1	[3] 71.9	[3] 42.4
	Value ($1,000,000)					
1964	1,271	[2] 39.2	23.3	1,287	(4)	(4)
1965	1,685	[2] 59.6	21.2	1,724	(4)	(4)
1966	2,350	114.5	26.3	2,438	(4)	(4)
1967	2,192	125.6	23.6	2,294	(4)	(4)
1968	2,222	203.0	27.7	2,397	(4)	(4)
1969	1,859	295.9	33.3	2,122	(4)	(4)
1970	1,700	315.7	26.2	1,990	(4)	(4)
1971	2,000	413.5	37.1	2,376	(4)	(4)
1972	[3] 2,000	[3] 469.9	[3] 58.8	[3] 2,438	(4)	(4)

[1] Data include household types only.
[2] Data does not include imports of radio-television-phonographs, known to be few.
[3] Estimate.
[4] Not meaningful.

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

TABLE 2.—*Television receivers and radio-television-phonograph combinations: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries*

Country	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,614	2,708	4,034	4,632	5,449	6,376
Value ($1,000)	125,582	203,051	295,856	315,685	413,467	496,918
Unit value (dollars each)	78	75	73	68	76	78
Japan:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,532	2,300	3,088	3,292	3,741	2,872
Value ($1,000)	118,016	185,753	250,638	254,566	321,030	303,028
Unit value (dollars each)	77	81	81	77	86	106
Taiwan:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	37	361	671	839	1,333	2,941
Value ($1,000)	1,801	13,418	25,430	38,056	68,540	162,419
Unit value (dollars each)	49	37	38	45	51	55
Mexico:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	(1)	39.9	208	273	310	439
Value ($1,000)	(1)	2,418	12,955	16,473	19,194	25,106
Unit value (dollars each)	(1)	61	62	60	62	57

[1] Less than 500.

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

Radio Receivers, Household and Automobile, Excluding Combinations

Tariff treatment

TSUS number:

685.23—solid state (tubeless).

685.25—other than solid state.

Rate of duty:

January 1, 1973 rate:

685.23—10.4 percent ad valorem.

685.25—6 percent ad valorem.

TABLE 1.—*Radio receivers, household and automobile, excluding combinations: U.S. production and trade*

Year	U.S. producers' shipments	Imports [1]	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to— Production	Consumption
	Quantity (1,000,000 units)					
1964	17.5	13.6	0.3	30.8	78	44
1965	21.7	19.4	.4	40.7	89	48
1966	23.0	25.1	.3	47.7	109	53
1967	17.5	24.2	.4	41.3	138	59
1968	17.5	30.2	.6	47.0	172	64
1969	15.8	36.5	.8	51.5	232	71
1970	12.0	33.4	.7	44.7	278	75
1971	12.3	32.8	.7	44.4	267	74
1972	[2] 12.0	41.7	.8	52.9	348	79
	Value ($1,000,000)					
1964	338.0	93.0	6.3	424.8	(3)	(3)
1965	395.4	125.0	8.7	511.8	(3)	(3)
1966	434.1	144.1	8.0	570.3	(3)	(3)
1967	362.3	172.1	9.4	525.0	(3)	(3)
1968	394.9	254.8	11.6	638.1	(3)	(3)
1969	375.5	336.1	15.3	696.4	(3)	(3)
1970	281.6	343.8	13.4	615.0	(3)	(3)
1971	365.9	334.3	16.2	684.0	(3)	(3)
1972	[2] 357.0	433.8	19.3	771.5	(3)	(3)

[1] Includes radio receivers imported under Automotive Products Trade Act beginning in 1968.
[2] Estimate.
[3] Not meaningful.

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

TABLE 2.—*Radio receivers, household and automobile, excluding combinations: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries*

Country	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	[1] 24,199	30,161	36,468	33,381	32,830	41,727
Value ($1,000)	[1] 172,315	254,798	336,136	343,763	334,323	433,810
Unit value (dollars each)	[1] 7.12	8.45	9.22	10.30	10.18	10.40
Japan:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	14,218	15,449	17,001	13,685	13,188	12,627
Value ($1,000)	131,241	178,381	233,111	247,399	216,006	243,808
Unit value (dollars each)	9.23	11.55	13.71	18.08	16.38	19.31
Hong Kong:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	6,617	9,342	13,113	13,084	13,385	18,384
Value ($1,000)	19,943	31,353	50,714	56,518	62,644	97,973
Unit value (dollars each)	3.01	3.36	3.87	4.31	5.05	5.33
Taiwan:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	2,348	3,416	3,899	3,658	4,043	6,486
Value ($1,000)	10,113	15,900	22,066	31,168	32,139	53,304
Unit value (dollars each)	4.31	4.65	5.66	8.52	7.94	8.22

[1] Does not include radio receivers imported under Automotive Products Trade Act. Such data were not reported until 1968.

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

Radio-Phonograph Combinations, Phonographs and Parts

Tariff treatment

TSUS number:

685.30—radio-phonograph combinations.

685.32—phonographs, record players, record changers, and parts.

Rate of duty:

January 1, 1973

685.30—6.5 percent ad valorem.

685.32—5.5 percent ad valorem.

TABLE 1.—*Radio-phonograph combinations, phonographs and parts: U.S. production and trade*

[Value in millions of dollars]

Year	U.S. producers' shipments	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports[1] to— Production	Consumption
1964	378.7	34.8	26.8	386.8	9.2	9.0
1965	503.8	48.0	30.6	521.1	9.5	9.2
1966	551.6	71.2	30.4	592.5	12.9	12.0
1967	544.6	63.5	31.9	576.2	11.7	11.0
1968	621.7	78.8	38.8	661.7	12.7	11.9
1969	579.7	90.6	40.5	629.8	15.6	14.4
1970	572.1	100.3	40.0	632.4	17.5	15.9
1971	543.7	123.6	40.8	626.5	22.7	19.7
1972	[2] 525.0	182.4	54.1	653.3	34.7	27.9

[1] Based on value.
[2] Estimate.

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

TABLE 2.—*Radio-phonograph combinations, phonographs and parts: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries*

[Value in millions of dollars]

Country	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries	63.5	78.8	90.6	100.3	123.6	182,358
Japan	33.3	30.4	40.0	46.9	59.9	88,139
United Kingdom	23.6	31.4	36.6	33.7	47.6	71,213
West Germany	6.2	8.1	8.5	12.0	10.1	10,647

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

Tape Recorders, Dictation Machines, and Parts

Tariff treatment

TSUS number: 685.40.

Rate of duty:

January 1, 1973 rate: 5.5 percent ad valorem.

TABLE 1.—*Tape recorders, dictation machines, and parts: U.S. production and trade*

[Value in millions of dollars]

Year	U.S. producers' shipments [1]	Imports	Exports [2]	Apparent consumption [3]	Ratio (percent) of imports [2] to— Production	Consumption
1964	76.9	55.3	0	132.2	72	42
1965	86.2	65.4	0	151.6	76	43
1966	109.9	74.8	0	184.7	68	40
1967	110.1	104.7	0	214.8	95	49
1968	111.1	130.3	0	241.4	117	54
1969	115.7	160.5	0	276.2	139	58
1970	82.2	169.3	0	251.5	206	67
1971	68.6	185.1	0	253.7	370	73
1972	[3] 50.0	250.9	0	300.9	502	83

[1] Data includes tape players but excludes video tape-recorders.
[2] Based on value.
[3] Estimate.

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

TABLE 2.—*Tape recorders, dictation machines, and parts: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries*

[Value in millions of dollars]

Country	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries	104.7	130.3	160.5	169.3	185.1	250.9
Japan	52.0	107.1	136.2	149.3	162.2	222.2
Austria	.1	3.1	7.1	3.6	3.5	5.5
Netherlands	3.8	6.6	4.7	3.0	1.3	1.2

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

MOTOR VEHICLES, EXCEPT MOTORCYCLES AND OFF-HIGHWAY TRACTORS

Tariff treatment

TSUS No.	Brief description	Column 1 rate of duty Jan. 1, 1973
692.02	Trucks valued $1,000 or more each	8.5 percent ad valorem.[1]
692.03	Same, if Canadian article	Free.
692.04	Motor buses	4 percent ad valorem.
692.07	Same, if Canadian article	Free.
692.10	Passenger automobiles, snowmobiles, trucks valued under $1,000 each, racing cars, golf carts, go-carts, etc.	3 percent ad valorem.
692.11	Same, if Canadian article	Free.
692.14	Fire engines	8.5 percent ad valorem.
692.16	Motor vehicles designed to perform special functions	5 percent ad valorem.

[1] Trucks valued at $1,000 or more each are temporarily subject to the column 2 rate of duty of 25 percent ad valorem pursuant to Presidential Proclamation 3564, effective Jan. 7, 1964.

TABLE 1.—*Motor vehicles, except motorcycles and off-highway tractors: U.S. factory sales and trade, 1966–72*

Year	U.S. factory sales [1]	Imports [2]	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to— Production	Consumption
	Quantity (in thousands of units)					
1966	10,487	1,005	294	11,198	9.6	9.0
1967	8,150	1,200	397	9,953	13.1	12.1
1968	10,940	1,880	449	12,371	17.2	15.2
1969	10,407	2,220	478	12,149	21.3	18.3
1970	8,491	2,427	426	10,492	28.6	23.1
1971	11,021	2,979	544	13,456	27.0	22.1
1972	11,639	2,945	607	13,999	25.3	21.1
	Value (in millions of dollars)					
1966	22,166	1,362	856	22,672	6.1	6.0
1967	19,851	1,938	960	20,829	9.8	9.3
1968	24,780	3,154	1,286	26,648	12.7	11.8
1969	24,460	3,884	1,293	27,051	15.9	14.4
1970	19,644	4,260	1,316	22,588	21.7	18.9
1971	26,755	5,827	1,697	30,885	21.8	18.9
1972	29,379	6,444	1,979	33,844	21.9	19.0

[1] The quantity and value of U.S. factory sales are estimated from data supplied both by the Automobile Manufacturers Association and by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

[2] Less than 1 percent of the value of imports shown during 1966–72 consists of motor vehicles designed to perform special functions. The quantities of these vehicles are not separately reported and are not shown in this tabulation.

NOTE.—Imports entered duty-free as Canadian articles under the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965 amounted to 240,000 vehicles or 24 percent of all motor vehicle imports in 1966 and amounted to more than 1.1 million vehicles, or more than 38 percent of all motor vehicle imports in 1972. In terms of value such imports amounted to 34 percent of the total in 1966, and 49 percent in 1972. Exports to Canada in 1966 amounted to 156,000 vehicles or 53 percent of total exports of motor vehicles to all countries; in 1972 exports to Canada amounted to 517,000 vehicles or 85 percent of the total. Virtually all such exports entered Canada duty-free under the terms of the U.S.-Canadian automotive agreement.

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

TABLE 1a.—*New passenger automobiles: U.S. factory sales and trade, 1966–72*

Year	U.S. factory sales [1]	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to— Production	Consumption
	Quantity (in thousands of units)					
1966	8,598	900	178	9,320	10.5	9.7
1967	7,437	1,023	281	8,170	13.8	12.5
1968	8,822	1,620	330	10,112	18.4	16.0
1969	8,224	1,847	333	9,738	22.5	19.0
1970	6,547	2,013	285	8,275	30.7	24.3
1971	8,585	2,587	387	10,785	30.1	24.0
1972	8,824	2,486	411	10,899	28.2	22.8
	Value (in millions of dollars)					
1966	17,554	1,231	422	18,363	7.0	6.7
1967	15,653	1,702	675	16,680	10.9	10.2
1968	19,352	2,782	821	21,313	14.4	13.1
1969	18,751	3,355	864	21,242	17.9	15.8
1970	14,500	3,710	739	17,480	25.6	21.3
1971	20,000	5,134	1,070	24,063	25.7	21.3
1972	21,000	5,704	1,199	25,505	27.2	22.4

[1] U.S. factory sales compiled from statistics provided by the Automobile Manufacturers Association.

NOTE.—Imports entered duty-free as Canadian articles under the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965 amounted to 152,000 vehicles in 1966 and increased to 802,000 vehicles in 1972. In 1965 such imports accounted for 17 percent of the total number of passenger automobiles imported, and in 1972, 31 percent. The value of such duty-free imports increased from 30 percent of the total in 1965 to nearly 47 percent in 1972. Canada has accounted for more than 80 percent of the U.S. exports of passenger automobiles since 1967. Virtually all such exports entered Canada duty-free under the terms of the United States-Canadian automotive agreement.

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

TABLE 2.—*Motor vehicles except motorcycles and off-highway tractors: U.S. imports, by principal sources, 1967–72*

Source	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:						
Quantity ... 1,000 units	1,200	1,880	2,220	2,427	2,979	2,945
Value ... $1,000,000	1,938	3,154	3,884	4,260	5,827	6,444
Unit value ... dollars each	1,615	1,678	1,749	1,755	1,956	2,188
Canada [1]						
Quantity ... 1,000 units	482	727	1,023	1,044	1,132	1,133
Value ... $1,000,000	1,031	1,676	2,301	2,278	2,958	3,156
Unit value ... dollars each	2,138	2,305	2,249	2,181	2,613	2,786
West Germany:						
Quantity ... 1,000 units	479	719	659	681	773	679
Value ... $1,000,000	588	919	876	1,071	1,285	1,421
Unit value ... dollars each	1,227	1,279	1,348	1,572	1,662	2,093
Japan:						
Quantity ... 1,000 units	82	188	289	435	763	859
Value ... $1,000,000	83	208	323	495	1,032	1,288
Unit value ... dollars each	1,011	1,109	1,119	1,136	1,353	1,499

[1] Virtually all vehicles from Canada are imported duty free under the provisions of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965. Dutiable imports amounted to less than 1 percent of either the quantity or value of total U.S. imports from Canada during any of the years shown.

NOTE.—Less than 1 percent of the value of imports shown during 1967–72 consists of motor vehicles designed to perform special functions. The quantity of these vehicles are not separately reported and are not shown in this tabulation.

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

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TABLE 3.—*New passenger automobiles: U.S. imports, by principal sources, 1967–72*

Source	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,023	1,620	1,847	2,013	2,537	2,436
Value ($1,000,000)	1,702	2,782	3,355	3,719	5,134	5,704
Unit value (dollars each)	1,663	1,717	1,817	1,847	1,985	2,294
Canada: [1]						
Quantity (1,000 units)	326	501	691	693	802	842
Value ($1,000,000)	824	1,349	1,827	1,806	2,397	2,593
Unit value (dollars each)	2,529	2,692	2,644	2,606	2,989	3,080
West Germany:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	472	708	642	675	771	677
Value ($1,000,000)	579	904	861	1,058	1,275	1,415
Unit value (dollars each)	1,227	1,277	1,340	1,568	1,654	2,090
Japan:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	70	170	260	381	704	693
Value ($1,000,000)	73	194	301	456	929	1,138
Unit value (dollars each)	1,041	1,141	1,156	1,196	1,320	1,630

[1] Virtually all vehicles from Canada are imported duty-free under the provisions of the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965. Dutiable imports amounted to less than 1 percent of either the quantity or value of total U.S. imports from Canada during any of the years shown.

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

BICYCLES

Tariff treatment

TSUS No.	Description	Rate Jan. 1, 1973	Average ad valorem equivalent (percent)[1]
	Bicycles:		
	Having both wheels not over 19 inches in diameter:		
732.02	Valued not over $6.25 each	15 percent ad valorem.	
732.04	Valued over $6.25 but not over $8.33⅓ each	93.5 cents each.	13.0
732.06	Valued over $8.33⅓ each	11 percent ad valorem.	
	Having both wheels over 19 inches but not over 25 inches in diameter:		
732.08	Valued not over $10 each	15 percent ad valorem.	
732.10	Valued over $10 but not over $13.33⅓ each	$1.50 each	12.4
732.12	Valued over $13.33⅓ each	11 percent ad valorem.	
	Having both wheels over 25 inches in diameter:		
	If weighing less than 36 pounds complete without accessories and not designed for use with tires having a cross-sectional diameter exceeding 1.625 inches:		
732.14	Valued not over $8.33⅓ each	11 percent ad valorem.	
732.16	Valued over $8.33⅓ but not over $16.66⅔ each.	93 cents each	6.6
732.18	Valued over $16.66⅔ each	5.5 percent ad valorem.	
732.20	Other: valued not over $12.50 each	15 percent ad valorem.	
732.22	Valued over $12.50 but not over $16.66⅔ each.	15 percent ad valorem.	
732.24	Valued over $16.66⅔ each	11 percent ad valorem.	
732.26	Other	15 percent ad valorem.	

[1] Based on imports entered in 1972 and the Jan. 1, 1972 rate of duty.

TABLE 1.—*Bicycles: U.S. production and trade*

Year	Production [1]	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to— Production	Consumption
	Quantity (in thousands of units)					
1965	4,619	1,039	4	5,654	22.5	18.4
1966	4,829	927	9	5,747	19.2	16.1
1967	5,180	1,117	1	6,296	21.6	17.7
1968	5,966	1,540	6	7,500	25.8	20.5
1969	5,089	1,981	6	7,064	38.9	28.0
1970	4,951	1,948	7	6,892	39.3	28.3
1971	6,549	2,338	9	8,878	35.9	26.4
1972	8,751	5,156	10	13,897	58.9	37.1
	Value ($1,000)					
1965	(2)	19,819	103	(2)	(2)	(2)
1966	(2)	17,048	243	(2)	(2)	(2)
1967	(2)	20,174	151	(2)	(2)	(2)
1968	(2)	28,511	183	(2)	(2)	(2)
1969	(2)	36,620	167	(2)	(2)	(2)
1970	(2)	39,965	235	(2)	(2)	(2)
1971	(2)	63,269	232	(2)	(2)	(2)
1972	(2)	196,783	310	(2)	(2)	(2)

[1] Quantity of production based on data furnished by the Bicycle Manufacturers Association and on trade estimates.
[2] Not available.

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

TABLE 2.—*Bicycles: U.S. imports from principal supplying countries*

Country	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total, all countries:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	1,117	1,540	1,981	1,948	2,338	5,156
Value ($1,000)	20,174	28,511	36,620	39,965	63,269	196,783
Unit value (each)	$18.06	$18.51	$18.49	$20.52	$27.06	$38.17
Japan:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	496	482	533	531	686	1,213
Value ($1,000)	8,078	8,859	10,190	10,868	17,461	51,759
Unit value (each)	$17.33	$18.38	$19.12	$20.47	$25.45	$42.67
United Kingdom:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	247	294	329	374	497	566
Value ($1,000)	5,557	6,654	7,915	10,093	16,203	23,140
Unit value (each)	$22.50	$22.63	$24.06	$26.99	$32.60	$40.88
West Germany:						
Quantity (1,000 units)	233	358	414	319	197	516
Value ($1,000)	3,532	5,836	7,062	5,719	3,954	17,761
Unit value (each)	$15.16	$16.30	$17.06	$17.93	$20.57	$34.42

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

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