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UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

Quantitative Import Restrictions  
of the United States



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The basic staff work in the preparation of this report was done by Jozef Dolina and Gerald L. Lagace of the Economics Division, Kenneth R. Mason of the Agriculture Division, Sheldon I. London of the Office of the General Counsel, and Oscar E. Kiessling of the Office of the Director of Investigation.

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

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## Introduction

This report, in preparation for more than two years, presents information on the background and present status of certain quantitative import restrictions maintained by the United States and comments briefly on their economic significance. The scope of the study includes embargoes, absolute quotas, and tariff-rate quota provisions for the purpose of restricting imports that are provided for or referred to in the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) or that are imposed in conformity with certain international agreements of the United States, as of July 1, 1967. The study does not cover restrictions of U.S. imports attributable to controls unilaterally imposed by supplying countries on their exports to the United States.

An embargo prohibits the importation of an article. A quota prescribes the maximum quantity of an article that may be imported during a specified period. A tariff-rate quota generally permits a specified quantity of an article to enter at a given rate of duty during a designated period; imports of the article in excess of that quantity (over-quota imports) are subject to a higher rate of duty. Only tariff-rate quotas resulting either from escape-clause action or legislation are treated herein. Most of the other U.S. tariff-rate quotas have resulted from concessions granted by the United States in trade agreements; such quotas are not covered by this study. 1/

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1/ This study, moreover, does not encompass a number of import restrictions established for the protection of human, animal, and plant health; for the protection of public safety and morals; to require the purchase of American goods for projects financed with Federal funds; and to provide total embargoes on trade with Communist China, North Korea, North Vietnam, and Cuba. See table A-1 for citations of the pertinent laws and regulations.

### Background and development

Historically, quantitative import restrictions have played only a small role in U.S. trade policy; generally, import duties have constituted the principal U.S. import barrier. Before World War I, import duties were the principal deterrent to U.S. imports. The various restrictions imposed on U.S. imports by the War Trade Board during World War I as an emergency measure were abolished soon after the armistice. In the 1920's, the United States continued to rely predominantly on customs duties--e.g., those of the Tariff Act of 1922--for protection of domestic industry. <sup>1/</sup> At the 1927 and 1928 international Conferences on the Abolition of Import and Export Prohibitions and Restrictions, the United States sponsored a tightly drawn convention outlawing any form of quantitative import restrictions. The United States ratified the convention unconditionally, but it was accepted by only a few other countries.

At the World Monetary and Economic Conference held in London in 1933, the U.S. delegation strongly urged, "that embargoes, import quotas, and various other arbitrary restrictions should be removed completely as quick as possible." <sup>2/</sup> Later in that year, at the Seventh International Conference of American States at Montevideo, a

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<sup>1/</sup> A qualified prohibition on imports of dyestuffs and other coal tar products in 1921 (The Dye and Chemical Control Act of May 27, 1921, ch. 14, title V, 42 Stat. 18) was repealed by the Tariff Act of 1922.

<sup>2/</sup> William B. Kelly, Jr., ed., Studies in the United States Commercial Policy, 63 (1963).

U.S. resolution, unanimously adopted by the Conference, called for the removal of quantitative restrictions through trade agreements.

The United States subsequently modified somewhat its policy on quantitative restrictions. This action reflected several factors, including the emergency conditions during the depression, the failure of the quantitative restriction prohibition convention to be widely accepted, and the increased resort to quantitative restrictions by other countries. The National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) of 1933 <sup>1/</sup> marked the initial departure from the earlier U.S. policy. Under the act, codes of fair competition were established to aid the rehabilitation of sectors of the domestic economy. Codes that provided for the imposition of import quotas were those relating to petroleum, lumber and timber, and alcoholic beverages. Import quotas were in fact imposed on crude oil and petroleum products, Philippine mahogany, and alcoholic beverages. Moreover, section 3(e) of the NIRA authorized the President, after investigation by the Tariff Commission, to impose fees or quotas on other imports, when necessary, to prevent them from rendering the codes ineffective. Many complaints and requests for restrictive action were filed with the National Recovery Administration under this section, and in 14 of the cases formal investigation by the Tariff Commission was ordered. Seven such investigations were completed; four included recommendations for import

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<sup>1/</sup> Ch. 90, 48 Stat. 195 (1933).

restrictive actions (quotas and/or import fees). In the case of three commodities--red cedar shingles, lead pencils, and cotton rugs--Canada and Japan, the principal suppliers to the U.S. market, agreed to restrict exports to specified quantities. In the case of matches, import fees but not quotas were recommended. A change in the excise tax applicable to the types of matches being imported in large quantities reduced the volume of imports drastically, obviating the need for imposing the recommended import fee.

In mid-1935 basic sections of the NIRA were declared unconstitutional and the legal authority to regulate imports under the codes of fair competition ceased. In 1934, however, new authorization for quantitative restriction on imports was enacted in the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act. 1/ In 1935 authority to impose quantitative restrictions on imports was contained in section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act 2/ and in the Philippine Cordage Act. 3/ The 1946 trade agreement with the Philippine Republic, 4/ the Philippine Trade Agreement Revision Act of 1955, 5/ the Agricultural Act of 1956, 6/ and the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 7/ also contained authority for imposing quantitative restrictions in particular circumstances.

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1/ Ch. 263, sec. 4, 48 Stat. 672 (1934), 7 U.S.C., sec. 608a (1964).

2/ 7 U.S.C., sec. 624 (1964).

3/ Ch. 240, sec. 1, 49 Stat. 340 (1935).

4/ Ch. 244, secs. 212-216, 504, 60 Stat. 144 (1946), 22 U.S.C., secs. 1262-1266, 1354 (1964).

5/ Ch. 438, sec. 201, 69 Stat. 413 (1955), 22 U.S.C., sec. 1372 (1964).

6/ Ch. 327, sec. 202, 70 Stat. 188 (1956), 7 U.S.C., sec. 1852 (1964).

7/ 19 U.S.C., sec. 1981 (1964).

In 1947 the United States became a party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which in Article XI prohibited quantitative restrictions except under certain circumstances. This country continues to be a party to the GATT along with 73 other countries.

#### Present scope of restrictions

A list of the commodities currently subject to the quantitative import restrictions is presented in table A-2. Most of the restrictions were imposed pursuant to section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended, 1/ while the remainder were imposed under the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, 2/ the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended, 3/ the escape clause provisions of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, 4/ the Philippine Trade Agreement Revision Act of 1955, 5/ the national security clause of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955, 6/ section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, 7/ and by direct legislation.

#### Administration

Four agencies of the U.S. Government administer quantitative import restrictions: Department of the Treasury, Department of Agriculture, Department of the Interior, and Department of Commerce.

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1/ 7 U.S.C., sec. 624 (1964).  
2/ Ch. 583, sec. 2, 59 Stat. 619 (1945), 22 U.S.C. 287 (1964).  
3/ 7 U.S.C., secs. 1111-1122 (1964).  
4/ Ch. 141, sec. 7, 65 Stat. 72 (1951).  
5/ Ch. 438, sec. 201, 69 Stat. 413 (1955), 22 U.S.C., sec. 1372 (1964).  
6/ 19 U.S.C., sec. 1862 (1964).  
7/ Ch. 327, sec. 301, 70 Stat. 208 (1956), 7 U.S.C. 1301 (1964).

The Bureau of Customs (Department of the Treasury) administers most quotas--particularly those resulting from legislation, escape-clause action, trade agreements, and those under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act that do not require import licenses or special permits (i.e., certain dairy products, cotton and cotton products, wheat, and peanuts) as well as quotas on imports from the Philippine Republic. The Bureau is also responsible for the enforcement, not only of embargoes, but also the license and permit regulations issued by the Departments of Agriculture and Interior.

The administration of absolute quotas by the Department of Agriculture involves the issuance of licenses and permits to various importing firms. These firms usually are those that had imported the article in a representative base period prior to imposition of the quotas. In the case of some products, firms wishing to enter the trade can obtain a license or permit. The Department of the Interior administers the quotas on crude petroleum and petroleum products. The Secretaries of the Interior and Commerce jointly determine the allocation of the quotas on watches and watch movements. 1/

Tariff-rate quotas administered by the Bureau of the Customs present problems somewhat different from those associated with absolute quotas--both for the officials administering them and for firms dealing in the articles under restriction. Frequently, the dutiable status of a specific shipment of a commodity subject to a tariff-rate quota cannot be determined at the time that it is presented for entry.

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1/ The provision requiring this joint action is set forth in appendix table A-2.



The exact time of official acceptance of each entry, therefore, must be noted. During the early part of each quota period the tariff-quota rate is assessed on imports; when the quota is almost filled, the higher over-quota rate is assessed. Upon the official determination of the date and time when the quota is filled, collectors of customs are authorized to make the appropriate adjustment of the duties collected.

In the case of articles subject to absolute quotas that are administered solely by the Bureau of Customs (i.e., those that do not require licenses or permits from other agencies of the Government), a different procedure is used by the Bureau. If the aggregate quantity offered by importers at the beginning of a quota period does not exceed the quota, all entries are permitted. Any part of the quota not immediately used is available on a first-come first-served basis. If the quantity of the restricted article offered at the beginning of a quota period exceeds the quota, entries are permitted on a pro-rata basis. Merchandise not permitted entry in a given quota period may be held in bonded storage facilities for presentation in a subsequent quota period, it may be reexported, manufactured into a nonquota article, and, in extreme cases, it might even be destroyed.

### Embargoes

This section discusses the circumstances under which the importation of designated articles and groups of articles is prohibited by provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States or the United Nations Participation Act of 1945. The articles involved are: Certain furskins from the Soviet Union or Communist China; certain articles from Rhodesia; 1/ certain articles containing 45 percent or more of butterfat; the feathers and skins of certain birds; certain eggs of wild birds; pepper shells, ground or unground; impure tea; and white phosphorous matches. The embargoes are briefly described below. Discussion of their economic significance is limited to the embargo on furskins and on articles from Rhodesia. That of the embargo on certain articles containing butterfat is discussed elsewhere in this report. The other five embargoes are of small importance.

#### Certain furskins

An embargo on seven types of furskins 2/ imported from the Soviet Union and Communist China was imposed pursuant to section 11 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951. 3/ Effective August 31, 1963, this embargo was incorporated in the TSUS as headnote 4 to part 5B, schedule 1. 4/

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1/ Formerly Southern Rhodesia.

2/ Mink, fox, muskrat, marten, weasel, ermine, and kolinsky.

3/ Ch. 141, sec. 11, 65 Stat. 75 (1951), repealed 19 U.S.C., sec. 1367 (1964).

4/ The articles are classifiable in items 123.50, 124.10 (pt.), 124.20 (pt.), 124.25 (pt.), 124.40 (pt.), 124.60 (pt.), 124.65 (pt.), and 124.80 (pt.).

In the years 1948-50--before the embargo was imposed--the average annual U.S. imports of all furskins and manufactures (principally undressed skins) were valued about \$123 million, of which \$29 million reflected imports from the Soviet Union and \$6 million imports from Communist China (table B-1). Among these imports, entries of the seven species later embargoed averaged \$31.5 million annually during 1948-50, including \$6.7 million from the Soviet Union and \$3.3 million from Communist China, as shown in the following tabulation (in thousands of dollars):

Item	Soviet Union	Communist China	All other	Total
Mink-----	324	24	14,287	14,635
Fox-----	807	-	1,062	1,869
Muskrat-----	2,725	6	2,701	5,432
Marten-----	818	14	2,306	3,138
Weasel-----	46	2,163	306	2,515
Ermine-----	607	6	585	1,198
Kolinsky-----	1,337	1,057	329	2,723
Total-----	6,664	3,270	21,576	31,510

Before the embargo was imposed, the value of U.S. imports of the seven species of furskins from all sources had increased from about \$30 million in 1948 to \$34 million in 1950. Such imports from the Soviet Union had declined, however, from \$8.1 million to \$6.2 million in the same period. Mink accounted for about half of the aggregate imports of the seven species of furskins from all sources, but only a very small part of those imports came from the Soviet Union and Communist China in the years 1948-50. Imports from the Soviet Union consisted principally of muskrat, kolinsky, marten, and fox;

imports from Communist China were almost entirely of weasel and kolinsky. With the exception of muskrat, of which the United States is a large exporter, the furskins imported from the Soviet Union and Communist China, unlike those from most other sources, consisted predominantly of species not produced, or produced only in limited quantities, in the United States.

After the embargo on the seven species of skins was imposed, substantial changes occurred in U.S. production and trade. United States imports of the seven embargoed species entering from countries other than the Soviet Union and Communist China in 1958 amounted to \$45 million, more than double the 1948-50 average annual value of imports of such skins from those countries. Mink skins from Canada and Scandinavia accounted for most of the increased imports. In recent years U.S. imports of nearly all of the other six types have been smaller than prior to imposition of the embargo.

U.S. production of the types of skins subject to embargo changed greatly after the embargo. Domestic production of mink increased from 2.3 million skins in 1950 to 3.8 million skins in 1958; it subsequently continued to increase in absolute terms but has decreased as a share of world production; production of four of the other six types declined substantially between 1950 and 1958. Since 1960 production of two types--fox and marten--increased but did not reach the levels of 1950 (table B-2). The substantial changes in U.S. production since 1950 resulted principally from changes in fashion and consumer purchasing power.

United States trade in furskins and manufactures thereof has also changed significantly since 1950. United States imports declined sharply from the 1948-50 annual average of \$123 million to \$69 million in 1954; they subsequently increased irregularly, reaching \$138 million in 1966. United States exports have increased at a relatively regular rate as shown in the following tabulation (in millions of dollars):

<u>Year</u>	<u>U.S. imports</u>	<u>U.S. exports</u>
1948-50 (annual average)	123	27
1954-----	69	31
1958-----	85	36
1960-----	109	47
1961-----	98	46
1963-----	127	58
1964-----	114	53
1965-----	123	64
1966-----	138	71

#### Certain articles from Rhodesia

In January 1967, the President, under authority of section 5 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, restricted U.S. trade with Rhodesia. <sup>1/</sup> The restrictions proclaimed by the President were in accordance with Resolution Number 232 of the Security Council of the United Nations, pursuant to Articles 39 and 41 of the Charter of the United Nations. This resolution called for certain sanctions against Rhodesia.

The U.S. restriction prohibited imports of the following articles after December 16, 1966: asbestos, iron ore, chrome, pig-iron,

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<sup>1/</sup> Southern Rhodesia at that time.

sugar, tobacco, copper, meat and meat products, and hides, skins, and leather originating in Rhodesia, or products made therefrom in Rhodesia or elsewhere. 1/

Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, has by regulation, determined that certain TSUS items are those under which imports from Rhodesia are prohibited. 2/ In 1966 total U.S. imports in these TSUS items amounted to \$3,242 million, of which \$9 million came from Rhodesia. Thus, aggregate U.S. imports from Rhodesia accounted for less than one percent of total U.S. imports for these items. For the vast majority of the prohibited TSUS items there were no U.S. imports from Rhodesia. For certain individual TSUS items, however, imports from Rhodesia accounted for a larger percentage of U.S. imports than the average, as shown in the following tabulation:

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1/ U.S. exports to Rhodesia of certain articles were also prohibited, principally munitions, aircraft, motor vehicles, and petroleum.

2/ 32 Fed. Reg. 3448 (1967). See table A-3.

TSUSA item	Description <u>1/</u>	U.S. imports for consumption		Imports from Rho- desia as percent of total
		Total	From Rhodesia	
	Cigarette leaf			
	tobacco:			
170.30 20	Flue-cured burley--	\$416,740	\$375,520	90
170.30 40	Other-----	105,892,254	632,887	6
	Asbestos:			
518.11 30	Chrysotile, crudes--	1,602,678	71,418	4
518.11 60	Other-----	4,168,410	66,755	2
	Chrome ore:			
601.15 40	40-46% chromic			
	oxide-----	10,007,565	746,257	7
601.15 60	46% or more			
	chromic oxide----	13,398,371	2,994,275	22
607.15 00	Pig iron and cast			
	iron not contain-			
	ing specified quan-			
	quantities of cer-			
	tain elements-----	45,542,163	2,319,007	5
607.30 00	Ferrochromium, not			
	over 3% carbon----	18,739,882	1,340,324	7
654.05 40	Other articles of			
	copper-----	2,076,352	22,424	1

1/ For the statutory description see the TSUS.

#### Certain articles containing butterfat

The restriction against imports of certain articles containing butterfat 1/ is discussed only briefly in this section. In effect, the restriction on such articles constitutes an embargo, in that all imports are prohibited. In its derivation and basic authority,

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1/ "Exylone" and similar products.

however, the restriction is an absolute quota--but one for which the authorized quota is zero.

Unlike the commodities discussed below, butter and articles containing butterfat have been articles of considerable commercial importance, both in domestic and world trade, for many years. The articles containing butterfat on which a zero quota has been established were imported in such quantities as to cause concern to the U.S. Department of Agriculture relative to the price-support program for milk and butterfat. Subsequent to a recommendation by the Tariff Commission, 1/ the President proclaimed a zero quota on these articles. 2/

This restriction, as well as others relating to dairy products, is discussed more fully elsewhere in this report.

#### Other articles

The background and the authority for the remaining five embargoes are given below. These embargoes were imposed for noneconomic reasons.

The importation of certain bird feathers and skins was first restricted by the Tariff Act of 1913 and later continued under paragraph 1518 of the Tariff Act of 1930. The prohibition is now included in headnote 2 to part 15D of schedule 1 of the TSUS. The embargo was modified by Public Law 82-580, 3/ which introduced a number of exceptions to the import prohibition (principally on domesticated fowl).

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1/ U.S. Tariff Commission, Report to the President on Investigation No. 16 under Sec. 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, (1957).

2/ Proclamation No. 3193, 3 C.F.R., 1954-1958 Comp. 124.

3/ Published in T.D. 53066, 87 Treas. Dec. 233 (1952).



It also established small import quotas on skins bearing feathers of certain species, subject to import permits issued by the Secretary of the Interior. 1/

An embargo on imports of certain wild bird eggs has been in effect since 1897. The prohibition is presently contained in headnote 1 to part 4E of schedule 1 of the TSUS. Exceptions to the embargo include imports of eggs of game birds for propagation (under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior) and specimens imported for scientific collections.

An embargo on imports of pepper shells was imposed to prevent the adulteration of ground pepper. It was first imposed by paragraph 779 of the Tariff Act of 1922, and was continued under paragraph 781 of the Tariff Act of 1930. In the TSUS the import prohibition is provided for by headnote 4 to part 11B of schedule 1; the article is not separately classified in the TSUS.

Since 1897 the importation into the United States of impure and unwholesome tea has been prohibited. 2/ In 1908 the law was amended to permit the importation of impure tea, tea waste, and tea siftings and sweepings for certain manufacturing purposes. The prohibition of other imports was continued under paragraph 1682 of the Tariff Act of 1922 and paragraph 1783 of the Tariff Act of 1930. In the TSUS the embargo is provided for by headnote 3 to part 11A of schedule 1; tea

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1/ The absolute quota on the exceptions to the embargo is discussed elsewhere in this report (see pp. 57-58).

2/ Ch. 358, sec. 1, 29 Stat. 604 (1897), 21 U.S.C. 41 (1964).

for manufacturing provided for in item 867.00 may be imported duty-free, under bond.

Imports of white phosphorus matches have been prohibited, in the interest of public safety, since 1912 under "An Act to provide for a tax upon white phosphorus matches and for other purposes". 1/ Under the act, the embargo is limited to matches of "the common poisonous white or yellow phosphorous" type. The act also imposes restrictions on the domestic manufacture and sale of such matches. In the TSUS the prohibition is provided for by headnote 1 to part 9A of schedule 7; such articles, along with other articles, are classified under items 755.05 (pt.), and 755.10 (pt.).

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1/ Ch. 75, sec. 10, 37 Stat. 81 (1912), 26 U.S.C. 4805(a) (1964).

## Quotas (except tariff-rate quotas)

As of July 1, 1967, imports into the United States of eleven articles or groups of articles were restricted by quotas (other than tariff-rate quotas which are discussed elsewhere in this report). These quotas were imposed under the authority of various legislative acts. Imports of four categories of agricultural products are currently limited by action under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, 1/ as amended; the Sugar Act of 1948 2/ limits imports of that product. The United States-Philippine Trade Agreement 3/ contains quota provisions relating to sugar and hard fiber cordage. Petroleum imports are limited under the national security provision of the Trade Expansion Act. 4/ Legislation has also specifically provided for quotas on some meats as well as on feathers of certain wild birds. The Agricultural Act of 1956 5/ authorized international agreements restricting imports of certain articles; the United States is a signatory to such an agreement that provides for quotas on cotton textiles. Coffee imports are regulated pursuant to the International Coffee Agreement and the International Coffee Agreement Act of 1965 6/ which is the domestic statute under which the United States fulfills some of its obligations under the agreement.

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1/ 7 U.S.C., sec. 624 (1964).

2/ 7 U.S.C., sec. 1111-1122 (1964).

3/ Now incorporated under 22 U.S.C., sec. 1261 (1964).

4/ 19 U.S.C., sec. 1862 (1964).

5/ Ch. 327, sec. 501, 70 Stat. 208 (1956), 7 U.S.C. 1301 (1964).

6/ 19 U.S.C., sec. 1356a-1356c (Supp. I. 1965).

Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA), as amended

For many years it has been the policy of the U.S. Government to assist the agricultural sector of the economy by supporting prices for agricultural products. At various times and under a variety of laws, programs of the Department of Agriculture have resulted in prices of some products being supported at levels higher than world prices. If permitted to enter the United States without restraint, increased imports of such commodities would rapidly add to the supplies the Department of Agriculture would have to remove from the market. Hence, it was recognized that limitations on imports were necessary in certain instances to prevent material interference with the Government programs. Provision for such restriction of imports was initially made in 1935 by the addition of section 22 to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933.

Section 22, as amended, requires the Secretary of Agriculture to advise the President whenever he has reason to believe that any article or articles are being or are practically certain to be imported under such conditions and in such quantities as to render or tend to render ineffective or materially interfere with any price-support or other program, relating to agricultural commodities, undertaken by the Department of Agriculture; or to reduce substantially the amount of any product processed in the United States from any agricultural commodity or product thereof with respect to which any such program or operation is being undertaken. If the President agrees with this advice, he directs the Tariff Commission to conduct an investigation

and submit a report to him of the Commission's findings and recommendations. Following receipt of the report, the President, if he agrees therewith, is required to impose such fees or quotas on the importation of the articles involved as he determines necessary. Fees, imposed in addition to the basic import duty, may not exceed 50 percent ad valorem, and the quotas proclaimed may not be less than 50 percent of the quantity imported during a previous representative period, as determined by the President. Whenever the Secretary of Agriculture reports to the President that a condition exists requiring emergency treatment, the President may take action pending the report and the recommendations of the Tariff Commission.

In a similar manner, the Secretary of Agriculture may advise the President that conditions have changed in a sector of agriculture and existing section 22 restrictions may, in his opinion, be relaxed. The President, following an investigation by the Tariff Commission, may liberalize or terminate the existing import controls on the articles concerned.

Since section 22 of the AAA was enacted in 1935, import quotas have been imposed on 9 articles or groups of articles. These are: (1) certain dairy products; (2) cotton, certain cotton wastes and cotton products; (3) wheat and wheat flour; (4) peanuts; (5) rye, rye flour and rye meal; (6) barley and barley malt; (7) oats and ground oats; (8) shelled filberts; and (9) tung nuts and tung oil. Currently, only the first 4 articles or groups of articles are subject to quotas; these are discussed below.

Certain dairy products.--Import quotas on certain dairy products, pursuant to action under section 22, were imposed initially in 1953 1/ and additional restrictions and other changes were imposed subsequently. Dairy products under restriction on July 1, 1967, were: 2/

<u>Product</u>	<u>Annual quota</u>
Fluid or frozen cream-----	1,500,000 gals.
Dried buttermilk and dried whey---	496,000 lbs.
Dried skimmed milk-----	1,807,000 lbs.
Dried whole milk-----	7,000 lbs.
Dried cream-----	500 lbs.
Butter-----	707,000 lbs.
Butter substitutes (including butter oil)-----	1,200,000 lbs.
Blue-mold cheese-----	5,016,999 lbs.
Cheddar cheese-----	10,037,500 lbs.
American-type cheese-----	6,096,600 lbs.
Edam and Gouda cheeses-----	9,200,400 lbs.
Italian-type cheeses-----	11,500,100 lbs.
Malted milk, and articles, not specially provided for, of milk or cream-----	6,000 lbs.
Articles containing over 45 per- cent of butterfat-----	0 lbs.
Articles containing over 5.5 but not over 45 percent of butter- fat-----	2,580,000 lbs.

Most of the quotas listed above have been in effect since 1953. Quotas on articles containing over 45 percent of butterfat and on butter oil were imposed in 1957. Quotas on certain cheeses were enlarged in 1960 (Edam and Gouda and Italian-type), 1962 (blue-mold), and

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1/ Before the effective date of these quotas, most of the products concerned were subject to import controls under sec. 104 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, ch. 275, sec. 104, 65 Stat. 134 (1951).

2/ For complete description see table A-2.

1966 (Cheddar--a temporary change). Effective July 1, 1967, import quotas were established on American-type cheese, on fluid or frozen cream, and on certain additional articles containing butterfat. All of these actions were taken by the President following investigation by the Tariff Commission.

In recent years U.S. annual imports and exports of dairy products have been small in relation to total domestic production. In terms of milk equivalent, annual imports have seldom exceeded 1 percent of domestic production; annual exports (including sales and donations) have been generally less than 5 percent, as shown in the following tabulation (in millions of pounds, milk equivalent):

Year	Domestic production	Imports	Exports
1961-----	125,707	760	655
1962-----	126,251	795	1,287
1963-----	125,202	915	5,036
1964-----	126,967	830	6,872
1965-----	124,173	918	1,836
1966-----	120,230	2,775	785

The Government's price-support program for dairy products has been implemented principally through purchases of certain dairy products by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). The CCC, by its support of prices of Cheddar cheese, butter, and nonfat dry milk, supports the price of milk for manufacturing and thus exerts a strong influence on the cost of production of all manufactured dairy products. Since 1953 as much as one-half of the nonfat dry milk,

one-fourth of the butter, and one-fourth of the Cheddar cheese produced annually in the United States have been purchased by the CCC (table B-3). During the period 1954-65 annual net Government expenditures on dairy price-support and related programs ranged from \$54 million (year ending June 30, 1966) to \$602 million (year ending June 30, 1962).

Prior to 1967, aggregate annual imports of dairy products permitted under quota were equivalent to less than 1 percent of domestic production of milk (on a milk equivalent basis). Annual U.S. imports of dairy products not subject to restriction were equivalent to about 2 percent of domestic production of milk in 1966 and considerably less in earlier years. Except for imports of Edam, Gouda, and Italian-type cheeses, the quotas on most dairy products have been substantially filled.

The quotas applicable to some individual dairy products are very small compared with domestic output of these products (table B-4). For example, existing quotas on butter and on dried milk products are infinitesimal compared with domestic output. The quotas on Cheddar cheese, American-type cheese (including Colby), and frozen cream products are small compared with the U.S. output; the butterfat equivalent of the aggregate annual quotas on butter substitutes (including butter oil), and on articles containing over 5.5 percent, but not over 45 percent, of butterfat are small compared with the domestic production of butterfat.



The quotas applicable to a few dairy products, on the other hand, are large compared with domestic production. The quotas on blue-mold cheese and on Italian-type cheeses were equivalent to about 22 percent and 14 percent, respectively, of the domestic output of those cheeses in 1966; the quota on Edam and Gouda cheeses has been larger than the domestic output of such cheeses in recent years.

Imports of most of the dairy products subject to quotas are entered by firms known to have been importers of the products in a previous representative period. The importers are licensed to enter the products, usually from the foreign countries from which they imported during the representative period. In some instances provision is made for licensing of new importers entering the field and for changing the country of origin. The shares of the annual quotas authorized to the various supplying countries, either by a Presidential proclamation or by the Department of Agriculture, are given in table A-4.

Effective July 1, 1967, the quotas on all dairy products were established on a calendar-year rather than on a fiscal-year basis and the quota year was divided into two parts instead of three in those instances where imports are limited as to time of entry in a quota year.

Cotton, cotton waste, and certain cotton products.--Import quotas have been in effect since 1939 on most types of cotton, certain cotton waste, and, since 1961, on certain cotton products. Annual quotas on four categories are as follows: (1) short-staple cotton

of less than 1-1/8 inches in staple length (except harsh or rough cotton under 3/4 inch and except linters), 14,516,882 pounds;

(2) long-staple cotton (1-1/8 inches and longer), 45,656,420 pounds;

(3) certain cotton waste (comber waste, lap waste, sliver waste, roving waste, and certain types of card strips), 5,482,509 pounds;

and (4) semi-processed cotton, 1,000 pounds per year. Quotas on the first three categories were established in 1939 following a report to the President by the Tariff Commission of its investigation under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended.

Effective March 31, 1942, unlimited re-entry of U.S.-grown cotton, which has been offset by the exportation of an equal or greater quantity of cotton without benefit of export subsidy, was permitted. In addition, entry of commercial samples of cotton or cotton waste of any origin in compressed packages, each weighing not more than 50 pounds gross weight, was allowed without charge to the quota. As in the case of raw cotton and cotton waste, the quota on the fourth category was established by the President following receipt of a report by the Tariff Commission. The quota became effective in 1961. The quotas on the four forms of cotton listed above are discussed below.

(1) The total annual limitation on short-staple cotton amounting to approximately 14.5 million pounds (about 30,000 bales) is allocated among some 22 countries (table A-2). The quota is recurrent annually at the beginning of each 12-month period beginning September 20.

The quota has remained basically unchanged since its inception in 1939. It has always been applicable almost exclusively to Upland-type cotton under 1-1/8 inches in staple length--the type of cotton which accounts for over 90 percent of domestic production. 1/ There have been only minor alterations to the quota, as discussed above.

The portion of the quota allocated to each country was equal to the average annual imports from these countries for the 10 crop years from August 1, 1929, through July 31, 1939, or the legal minimum, 2/ whichever was higher. The quota for each Asiatic country, however, was set at one-tenth of the annual average imports from these countries in the 10-year period. This treatment of Asiatic countries was adopted because the harsh or rough cottons exempted from the quota were estimated to have constituted 90 percent of the U.S. imports from these areas.

The import quota of approximately 30,000 bales theoretically represented about 0.3 percent of domestic production in 1939 when it was established. Actually, the quota represents an even smaller

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1/ The original quota specifically excluded harsh or rough cotton less than 3/4 inch in staple length and chiefly used in the manufacture of blankets and blanketing. By 1946, there was some doubt as to whether the chief use of this cotton was still for blankets and blanketing. Therefore, an amendment in February 1947 excluded all harsh or rough cotton less than 3/4 inch in staple length from the provisions of the original proclamation and a separate annual quota of 70 million pounds was established on this cotton, regardless of use. This quota was in effect from September 20, 1946 through January 28, 1958.

2/ The legal minimum under section 22 at the time of the investigation was the quantity equal to "50 per centum of the average quantity of such article which was imported from such country during the period July 1, 1928 to June 30, 1933, both dates inclusive."

percentage since it is only partially utilized. <sup>1/</sup> Mexico is allotted 61 percent of the quota (8,883,259 pounds) which has been filled in most of the years since 1939 (table B-5). The second largest country quota (2,003,483 pounds), originally allotted to British India, has been filled in only two quota years. Since partition of that country in 1947, aggregate imports of short-staple Upland-type cotton from India and Pakistan have been charged on a first-come, first-served basis against the quota allotted to British India.

No imports have entered under the third largest country quota-- 1,370,791 pounds allotted to China--initially because of World War II and subsequently because of the prohibition of imports from mainland China under Foreign Assets Control Regulations. Nationalist China (Taiwan) imports cotton and has never utilized the quota.

Imports under the short-staple cotton quota amounted to only 2.8 million pounds in the quota year beginning September 20, 1964, and 1.7 million in 1965. As the U.S. price of Upland cotton was allowed to decline toward the world price, aided by the substitution of direct compensatory payments, the U.S. market became less attractive for imports in these years. Prior to 1964, the prices paid for raw Upland cotton by domestic mills was somewhat above the foreign price level, thus attracting imports from those countries having quota allocations. During 1964 and 1965 domestic mills paid approximately

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<sup>1/</sup> Because of the requirement in section 22 that all countries accounting for a share of the imports during a specified period be allocated a part of a country quota, minor suppliers of cotton during the base period were allotted unworkably small quotas, many of which have never been utilized.

the same price for cotton as that paid by foreign mills, thus reducing the incentive for foreign producers to utilize the import quota. During 1966, however, a reduction in the U.S. crop resulted again in higher prices in the domestic market and imports under the quota reached 9.7 million pounds for the year beginning September 20, 1966.

Since the establishment of the quotas in 1939 the areas of principal domestic production of short-staple Upland cotton have shifted somewhat. Consequently, the proportionate share of import protection afforded by the short-staple cotton quota in 1939 and 1965 varied significantly by geographic areas. Production in the Southwest includes substantial quantities produced, principally on irrigated land, at unit costs that are lower than in other areas. As can be seen from the following tabulation, the Southwest has become increasingly important as a producer:

Area	1938	1948	1956	1965
Production (thousand bales)				
Delta <sup>1</sup> / <sub>-----</sub>	3,474	5,478	4,035	4,620
Southeast <sup>2</sup> / <sub>-----</sub>	2,882	3,470	2,212	2,147
Southwest <sup>3</sup> / <sub>-----</sub>	3,365	4,420	5,648	6,855
All other-----	908	913	735	776
Total-----	10,629	14,280	12,630	14,398
As percent of total				
Delta <sup>1</sup> / <sub>-----</sub>	33	38	32	32
Southeast <sup>2</sup> / <sub>-----</sub>	27	24	18	15
Southwest <sup>3</sup> / <sub>-----</sub>	32	31	45	48
All other-----	8	7	5	5
Total-----	100	100	100	100

<sup>1</sup>/ Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee.

<sup>2</sup>/ South Carolina, North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia.

<sup>3</sup>/ California, New Mexico, Texas, Arizona.

(2) The total annual limitation on long-staple cotton (1-1/8 inches and longer in staple length), amounting to approximately 45.7 million pounds (about 95,000 bales), has remained the same since its inception in 1939. Application of the quota has, however, been changed. In 1940 the President, following a Tariff Commission recommendation, excluded cotton having a staple length of 1-11/16 inches and longer from the import quota due to increased needs for the national defense. Such cotton remained free of quota limitation until May 1956 when it was again made subject to the quota by the Agricultural Act of 1956. 1/

Originally the import quota on long-staple cotton was allocated by country of origin. Since 1942, however, the quota has been applied on a global basis. The quota year for long-staple cotton originally began each September 20; it was changed to February 1 in 1950; since 1956 it has begun August 1 of each year.

Following a recommendation by the Tariff Commission, the President divided the long-staple cotton quota effective August 1, 1958, as follows:

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1/ 19 U.S.C., sec. 1852-1853 (1964).

(a) Harsh or rough cotton (except cotton of perished staple, grabbots, and cotton pickings) white in color and 1-5/32 inches or more, but less than 1-3/8 inches in staple length.	1,500,000 pounds (approximately 3,125 bales)
(b) Other cotton, 1-1/8 inches or more, but less than 1-3/8 inches in staple length.	4,565,642 pounds (approximately 9,510 bales)
(c) Cotton, 1-3/8 inches or more in staple length.	39,590,778 pounds (approximately 82,480 bales)

Ordinary-long-staple cotton includes Peruvian Tanguis (harsh or rough) cotton (item (a) above). This cotton has special qualities of length, strength, roughness, and resilience found in few, if any, other cottons and in no cottons produced in the United States. Because of these qualities, Tanguis has special uses, the most important of which is as a binder in spinning asbestos yarn. It is also used in the manufacture of molleton, a fabric used on the rolls of lithograph and multilith machines. Tanguis cotton, because of its coarseness, is not readily interchangeable with ordinary-long-staple Upland cotton for most purposes. The quota on this type of cotton tends to insure access to the U.S. market of limited quantities of this special type of cotton.

Long-staple cotton other than harsh or rough cotton may be classified into two groups according to staple length--ordinary-long-staple cotton (1-1/8 inches or more, but less than 1-3/8 inches in length) and extra-long-staple cotton (1-3/8 inches and longer). Ordinary-long-staple cotton, for the most part, includes the same Upland type which constitutes all of the domestic production of

short staple cotton (under 1-1/8 inches in staple length). 1/ The chief use of ordinary-long-staple cottons of domestic types (equivalent to item (b) above) is in combed yarns used in fine shirtings and dress goods, hosiery, knit underwear, sewing thread, and percale sheets. It is also used in several industrial products such as tracing cloth, typewriter ribbons, and fine-wire insulation yarns. In general, ordinary-long-staple cotton is used for the same products for which extra-long-staple cotton is used, but where price is an important factor and strength and appearance are less important.

The import quota on ordinary-long-staple cotton of domestic types is equivalent to less than 2 percent of U.S. production. U.S. production of such staple lengths in most recent years has accounted for less than 5 percent of the total U.S. crop (table B-6). 2/ The development of better strains of short-staple cotton has resulted in decreased consumption of longer staple cotton since World War II. In addition, technological changes in spinning processes made it possible to produce many articles of equal strength and quality from short-staple cotton. Synthetic fibers were also responsible for some of the decline in use of ordinary-long-staple cotton after World War II.

However, there has been a recent reversal in this trend of declining

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1/ A small quantity of American-Egyptian cotton is produced each year which falls within the staple length range for ordinary-long-staple; however, the staple length of most American-Egyptian is 1-3/8 inches or over.

2/ During 1967, however, favorable prices resulted in a sharp increase (about 750,000 bales) in the production of long-staple Upland cotton which in that year represented about 10 percent of a significantly smaller overall crop.



consumption. The rapid shift to durable-press finished cotton in the last several years has resulted in an increased demand for longer staples to add strength to fabrics in order to offset the weakening effect of the new finishes.

Between 1958 and 1964, Mexico was virtually the only supplier of ordinary-long-staple cotton (i.e., other than harsh cotton). The higher U.S. domestic price attracted foreign cotton and Mexico's location provided an easier access to this market. During 1964 and 1965 there was little price advantage in shipping Upland-type cotton to the United States; imports from Mexico declined while the quota on ordinary-long-staple cotton was filled by Egyptian types of such cotton (tables B-7 and B-8).

The import quota on extra-long-staple cotton (item (c) above) is equivalent to the average annual production in the United States during 1965 and 1966 (approximately 80,000 bales). Domestic production of extra-long-staple cotton is currently almost exclusively of the American-Egyptian type. Although production is now considerably above that of the late 1930's, it still accounts for less than 1 percent of total production of cotton in the United States. Extra-long-staple cotton is used in the same products as is ordinary-long-staple cotton but in qualities of these products requiring finer, stronger, smoother, and more lustrous yarns.

Annual consumption of extra-long-staple cotton has ranged between 140,000 and 175,000 bales since 1960. Prior to World War II consumption was less than 100,000 bales, around three-fourths of which was Egyptian extra-long-staple cotton. Considerably less than one-third of the extra-long-staple cotton consumed prior to World

War II was of domestic origin. The rising trend in consumption in recent years has been accompanied by increased production of American-Egyptian and this cotton now accounts for about half of the domestic consumption. The production of sewing thread requires over half of the extra-long-staple cotton used; virtually all of this is of either Egyptian or American-Egyptian varieties.

Peruvian Pima is the only type of extra-long-staple cotton imported in significant quantity under the category which was not included in the quota between 1940 and 1956 (1-11/16 inches or longer). There is no domestically produced cotton of this staple length. This type of cotton does not meet the strength requirements necessary for sewing thread, but is highly desirable for fine shirtings and dress goods. Annual imports of cotton of this longer staple length have utilized from 10 to 36 percent of the extra-long-staple quota since its establishment in 1958.

The quota on extra-long-staple cotton has been completely filled in every year since 1958, when it was established as a subquota within the overall quota on long-staple cotton. On many occasions, the quota has been completely filled on the opening day of the quota year. In some cases there have been larger amounts offered for entry than could be admitted.

(3) Imports of certain types of spinnable cotton waste (card strips, 1/ comber waste, lap waste, sliver waste, and roving waste) have been limited by quota since September 20, 1939. As in the case of short-staple cotton, the quota on cotton waste begins each September 20.

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1/ Card strips made from cotton having a staple length of 1-3/16 inches and longer have been excluded from quota limitations since 1942.

The annual quota on cotton waste is 5,482,509 pounds (table A-2). Of this, 3,199,770 pounds are allocated to 5 countries for comber waste (reserved subquota) resulting from the processing of cotton having a staple length of 1-3/16 inches or more. <sup>1/</sup> The remaining 2,282,739 pounds (unreserved subquota) can be filled by imports of any of the five quota-types of waste (including the type of comber waste under reserved quota).

The quota allotments to the United Kingdom (both reserved and unreserved amounting to 4.3 million pounds) exceed those of all other countries combined. Japan is allotted the next largest quantity (342,000 pounds); Canada and France have allotments of 240,000 and 227,000 pounds, respectively. Each of the remaining 9 countries listed in the original proclamation have allocations of less than 100,000 pounds.

The aggregate quota for cotton wastes has never been filled. The highest level of imports (3.8 million pounds) was in the first year after the inception of the quota (table B-9). Since 1940 annual imports have ranged from nil to 2.9 million pounds. During the period from 1956 until 1964 there was an incentive to import cotton waste due to price differentials between foreign and domestic cotton and cotton waste. After the termination of the "two-price system" for cotton (and cotton waste) during 1964, however, imports declined to less than 4 percent of the quota.

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<sup>1/</sup> The original proclamation also designated card strips from cotton 1-3/16 inches and longer as part of the reserved portion of the quota; as pointed out, however, these card strips have been eliminated from quota restriction since 1942, thus leaving only comber waste as part of the reserved quota.

(4) The annual global quota limitation of 1,000 pounds on imports of cotton products produced in any stage preceding the spinning into yarn (except cotton wastes) became effective September 11, 1961. It has not been changed since its inception. It is recurrent each September 11. The limitation represents a virtual embargo on such cotton products; there were no imports charged against the quota during the quota years beginning September 11, 1964, 1965, and 1966.

Prior to the establishment of this quota, there had been increased incentive to import cotton in slightly processed forms as a means of evading the quotas on raw cotton. During the calendar year 1960, imports of such products from Mexico and Canada amounted to approximately 20.4 million pounds, compared with only 3.4 million during 1959 and none in 1958. It was claimed that some of the imported products were made in Canada from American cotton which had been exported from the United States to Canada under the export-subsidy program. The products from Mexico were manufactured from cotton of Mexican origin. Because of the U.S. price-support program, this cotton was several cents per pound cheaper than cotton grown in the United States.

The quota was proclaimed by the President following an investigation by the Tariff Commission. The quota recommended by the Commission and proclaimed by the President was determined to be not less than 50 percent of the imports of such products during a selected representative period (1940 through 1948) as required by section 22(b) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Wheat and milled wheat products.--Wheat, like cotton, is one of the basic agricultural commodities for which a supported price is required by law. For many years the Government has operated various programs designed to support the price of wheat or to limit the production of wheat, and thereby support the price. The programs included mandatory acreage allotments, cash loans, domestic and export marketing certificates, and Government purchases. Also, in some years, producers received compensation for land diverted from wheat production to soil-conservation uses. The support prices on wheat have been at levels higher than the world prices. In the late 1930's U.S. imports of wheat and milled wheat products increased to the point where, following a recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, the President ordered an investigation by the Tariff Commission under section 22 as to whether or not such imports were interfering with the price-support program.

Subsequently, quotas on imports of wheat and milled wheat products 1/ fit for human consumption were instituted in 1941. Notwithstanding modifications in 1942, 1943, and 1962 to exempt certain imports from the quota limitations, the basic quotas have not been changed, except on a temporary basis, since they were proclaimed. The annual quota on wheat is 800,000 bushels and that on milled wheat products is 4 million pounds. Both quotas are many times larger than average annual imports during the representative period of 1929-33, 2/

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1/ Wheat flour, semolina, crushed or cracked wheat, and similar products.

2/ Wheat--25,923 bushels, and milled wheat products--237,127 pounds.

but smaller than imports in several of the years immediately preceding the establishment of the import restrictions. The quotas are equivalent to less than 1 percent of domestic consumption in recent years. They are allocated, by country, on the basis of imports in the representative period. Canada is allocated 795,000 bushels (99.4 percent) of the quota on wheat and 3,815,000 pounds (95.4 percent) of the quota on milled wheat products; the remainder of the quotas are allocated among a large number of countries (table A-2). The quotas are for a 12-month period ending May 28 of each year. Although the United States is a major producer of wheat, the supported price, being significantly above the world price, would attract large imports of wheat and milled wheat products if there were no quotas.

The United States is second only to the Soviet Union in the production of wheat, and it is the largest exporter of wheat in the world. Under the price-support programs and rigid import restrictions, the main characteristics of wheat trade in the United States have been (1) the irregular but steady growth of production (despite repeated reductions in acreage), (2) small imports, (3) little change in aggregate domestic consumption, (4) large and increasing exports, and (5) substantial carryovers in many years (table B-10). U.S. production increased from an annual average of about 0.75 billion bushels in 1935-39 to 1.3 billion bushels in 1965. U.S. imports of wheat and milled wheat products have generally been small; in 1959-65 they ranged from 1.3 percent (1960) to less than 0.3 percent (1965) of domestic consumption, and consisted largely of wheat not fit for

human consumption which is not subject to quota. Generally, the import quota has been filled, except for some of the smaller country allotments. In 1959-63 the U.S. yearend carryover of wheat on farms, in elevators, warehouses, and mills ranged from 1.2 billion bushels in 1963 to 1.4 billion bushels in 1961. Carryover stocks were generally larger than annual production in these years. Due to the increased exports in 1963-66 and increased consumption in 1964-66 the yearend carryover stocks decreased to about 0.9 billion bushels in 1964, 0.8 billion bushels in 1965, and 0.5 billion bushels in 1966. Stocks, which were at approximately the same level as average annual production in the period 1959-63, had declined to about 40 percent of production by the crop year beginning July 1, 1966. In 1959-64 almost 90 percent of the stocks were owned by the Government.

U.S. exports of wheat have fluctuated from year to year, principally because of changes in supplies of food grains in importing countries; they increased irregularly from 512 million bushels (46 percent of U.S. production) in 1959 to 867 million bushels (66 percent of U.S. production) in 1965. In 1954-64, however, most of these exports were under various Government programs, including sales for foreign (often inconvertible) currencies, barter sales for strategic materials, and direct donations. In 1954-58 such exports accounted for about 65 percent of total exports; in the years 1959-64 such annual exports ranged from 59 to 78 percent of total exports.

Edible milled wheat products include semolina and white, cracked, and whole wheat (Graham) flours. For many years the United

States has been the world's largest producer of these products. During the last decade it has been a leading exporter, particularly of wheat flour.

Annual U.S. production of wheat flour, including semolina, increased from about 24.6 billion pounds in 1958 to 26.1 billion pounds in 1961 (table B-11). During 1961-64, annual U.S. production remained virtually unchanged, averaging 26.4 billion pounds. This was equivalent to about 600 million bushels of wheat or about one-half of U.S. wheat production. Yearend stocks of the products involved have been relatively small. In 1965 and 1966 the average annual production of wheat flour declined to about 25.6 billion pounds.

U.S. exports of wheat flour and other wheat products increased from 3.5 billion pounds in 1958 to 4.7 billion pounds in 1962; in 1963, 1964, 1965, and 1966, however, they decreased to 4.4, 4.2, 3.1, and 3.3 billion pounds, respectively. In 1961-64, annual exports were equivalent to an average of about 17 percent of domestic production, and ranged in value from about \$171 million (1964) to \$193 million (1962). In 1965 and 1966 these exports were equivalent to about 12 percent of production.

For many years international agreements have affected trade in wheat and milled wheat products. The United States, together with 9 other exporting countries and 38 importing countries, is a party to the International Wheat Agreement (IWA), <sup>1/</sup> which became effective August 1, 1962. The agreement was originally scheduled to

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<sup>1/</sup> International Wheat Agreement, 13 U.S.T. 1571, T.I.A.S. No. 5115.



operate for three years, but has twice been extended for an additional year. It was the fifth agreement of this type pertaining to wheat negotiated since 1949. The agreement stated that its major objectives were "to assure supplies of wheat and wheat flour to importing countries and markets for wheat and wheat flour to exporting countries at equitable and stable prices . . . ." Exporting countries agreed to supply, and importing countries agreed to purchase, certain quantities of wheat and wheat flour within a price range of \$1.62½ to \$2.02½ per bushel. In recent years, about a third of the world trade in wheat and wheat flour has been transacted under the terms of the IWA, including one-fifth of the U.S. exports of the said products. The IWA expired on July 31, 1967. A new grains agreement is being negotiated and will be submitted, upon successful completion, to the U.S. Senate for its advice and consent as to ratification. Notwithstanding these agreements, had there been no quotas on wheat and milled wheat products, the United States would have imported sizeable quantities of these commodities.

Peanuts.--Since July 1, 1953, pursuant to action by the President following a Tariff Commission investigation under section 22, U.S. imports of peanuts 1/ have been subject to an annual global quota, which was initially 1,709,000 pounds (aggregate quantity, shelled

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1/ Including peanuts not shelled, shelled, blanched, salted, or otherwise prepared or preserved, and excluding peanut butter. Peanuts in the shell are charged against the quota on the basis of 75 pounds for each 100 pounds of peanuts in the shell.

basis). 1/ An import control on peanut oil, in the form of an import fee, was also imposed at the same time; this fee was eliminated on May 5, 1961. The annual quota is equivalent to about 50 percent of average annual imports during the period January 1, 1936-December 31, 1939. During the quota year beginning July 1, 1954 the quota was temporarily enlarged, first to permit an additional 51 million pounds to enter and then to permit unlimited imports of shelled peanuts. During the 1955 quota year the original quota of 1,709,000 pounds was in effect. In August 1956 the quota was temporarily suspended and unlimited imports of Virginia-type peanuts were permitted from August 31, 1956 through September 10, 1956. In subsequent years the original quota of 1,709,000 pounds has again been in effect. The quota has usually been filled; however, it is so small that imports have been equivalent to only a fraction of 1 percent of domestic production. Mexico has been the main source of U.S. imports.

Efforts to support prices and control production of peanuts in the United States were initiated in 1935 with a voluntary acreage control program. 2/ In 1938 mandatory acreage allotments were established. In 1941, marketing quotas on peanuts were established. From 1943 through 1948, however, all restrictions on production were

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1/ Quantitative limitations on imports of peanuts and peanut oil were imposed under the provisions of the Second War Powers Act of 1942; they were continued under section 104 of the Defense Production Act of 1950. These controls resulted in a virtual embargo on commercial imports of peanuts and peanut oil into the United States during most of the years in which they were applicable.

2/ In 1934, under sec. 11 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended (7 U.S.C., sec. 611 (1964)) peanuts were designated as one of the "basic agricultural commodities," for which price support is mandatory.

removed because of the increased demand for peanuts. Acreage allotments and marketing quotas were reimposed for the 1949 crop, but were set at a level above the normal domestic requirements for food and farm use because of the continuing need to alleviate the post-war food shortage. Allotted acreage was gradually reduced until 1954 when the minimum of 1,610,000 acres set by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 was reached. Since that time acreage allotments and marketing quotas have been in effect in every year. <sup>1/</sup> Production on the allotted acreage increased from 1.6 billion pounds in 1955-59 to 2.5 billion pounds in 1965 (table B-12), reflecting a significant increase in average yields per acre. During most years, the domestic production provided a surplus above edible-peanut requirements. The U.S. share in world production of peanuts increased from 5.4 percent in 1955-59 to 7.2 percent in 1965. The U.S. civilian per capita consumption increased irregularly from 6.4 pounds in 1950 to 7.5 pounds in 1965.

Price supports for peanuts, at levels between 75 and 90 percent of parity, have been sustained through Government loans and purchases. In recent years, the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC), in its price-support operations, has acquired from 13 to 24 percent of the annual peanut crops. The Corporation has diverted the peanuts so acquired from the edible-peanut market to crushing for oil and meal, and to exports. In 1955-65, the average annual debit from

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<sup>1/</sup> Marketing quotas require approval by growers in a referendum. Historically, growers have approved such quotas.

operations under the price-support program on peanuts was about \$20.6 million, equivalent to about 10 percent of the farm value of U.S. peanut production. In recent years U.S. peanut prices have been at a level about twice that of the world market. Virtually all U.S. exports move at the world price for peanuts used for crushing into oil. Annual exports and shipments to U.S. territories averaged 58 million pounds in 1955-59. In subsequent years they increased irregularly to 250 million pounds in 1965 and declined to 200 million pounds in 1966 (table B-12). Most U.S. exports of peanuts have been to Canada.

#### Sugar Act of 1948

Beginning with the Jones-Costigan Sugar Act in 1934, 1/ and continuing with the Sugar Act of 1937 2/ and the currently effective Sugar Act of 1948, 3/ the United States used quotas as the primary method for controlling imports of sugar. All sugar for the U.S. market is limited by absolute quotas which are allocated to specified foreign and domestic supplying areas. The tariff has been sharply reduced and the current rate of 5/8 cent per pound 4/ is of small importance in comparison to the control provided by the system of absolute quotas.

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1/ Ch.263, sec. 4, 48 Stat. 670 (1934), 7 U.S.C., sec. 608a (1964).

2/ Ch. 898, 50 Stat. 903 (1930).

3/ 7 U.S.C., sec. 1111-1122 (1964). Currently effective through 1971.

4/ The base rate for standard raw sugar testing 96 degrees by the polariscope. This rate has been in effect since June 1951.

The Sugar Act is administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. The legislation provides guidelines as to the level of sugar prices the Secretary should endeavor to achieve in administration of the Act. Among these is the maintenance of raw sugar prices at the 1957-59 level adjusted for subsequent changes in the "Prices Paid by Farmers." <sup>1/</sup> The Secretary fixes the overall quota of sugar that can be marketed in the United States at a level he believes will result in a price consonant with legislative guidelines. He allocates this overall quota to the various domestic and specified foreign supplying areas in accordance with formulas set forth in the Act, and during the year reallocates unfilled area quotas also in accordance with legislative provisions. As a result, import quotas are virtually completely filled. Import licenses or permits are not required, and shipments enter the United States on a first-come-first-served basis. Data on final marketings, after reallocation of quota deficits among the various supplying areas, are shown in table B-13 for specified years beginning in 1948.

There has been an upward trend in the aggregate annual quotas from year to year reflecting the increase in population. Per capita consumption has remained relatively stable, generally at a little below 100 pounds of refined sugar, for many years. Within the total quota there have been significant shifts among the various supplying areas. Beginning July 1960 the United States stopped importing sugar from Cuba. The amended Sugar Act provides that the Cuban

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<sup>1/</sup> A price index calculated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

quota shall be prorated to other foreign countries during the current period of suspension of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The Dominican Republic, Mexico, Brazil, Peru, Australia, and the British West Indies have been the major beneficiaries of the re-allocated Cuban quota.

Domestic beet sugar and mainland cane sugar areas have received a substantial increase in their share of the total marketing quota. The last two extensions of the Sugar Act of 1948 (1962 1/ and 1965 2/) provided for allocation of 65 percent of the growth in the U.S. sugar requirements to these areas.

To provide protection for continental U.S. cane sugar refiners processing raw sugar, U.S. sugar acts have limited the portion of the total quota for each country which may enter in the form of refined sugar and amendments in 1962 further reduced imports of refined sugar. Liquid sugar is excluded except for 2 million gallons of a type of molasses falling within the definition of liquid sugar but not competitive with commercial liquid or dry sugar.

In order to prevent evasion of sugar quotas by the importation of sugar-containing products, the Secretary of Agriculture may limit the quantity of such sugar-containing products imported from any country or area to a quantity which he determines will not substantially interfere with the objectives of the Sugar Act. The only action taken under this authority was the imposition, on July 13, 1966, of a quota on imports of mixtures of sugar and butterfat or

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1/ 76 Stat. 156 (1962), 7 U.S.C. 1111 et seq. (1964).  
2/ 79 Stat. 1271 (1965).

flour that contain more than 25 percent sugar. The quota for 1966, and that subsequently imposed for 1967, are given in the following tabulation:

Country	Unit of quantity	Quota	
		1966	1967
Australia-----	Pounds, product weight	2,240,000	14,090,000
Austria-----	Do-----	1/	827,000
Belgium-----	Do-----	1/	14,090,000
Canada-----	Do-----	1/	11,650,000
Denmark-----	Do-----	350,000	1,926,000
Sweden-----	Do-----	1/	397,000
United Kingdom----	Do-----	1/	2,159,000
Each other country--	Pounds of product con-	200,000	200,000
	taining raw value of		
	sugar or liquid sug-		
	ar in amount shown.		

1/ No specific quota established; imports limited to the amount specified for "each other country."

The 1967 quota was much larger than the quota imposed in July 1967 on mixtures containing over 5.5 percent butterfat under the authority of section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and which became the effective limitation on imports. Thus, the quota imposed under the Sugar Act now acts principally to limit potential imports of sugar and flour mixtures. 1/ Data on imports of such articles have not been published, but imports are reported to have been negligible, even prior to imposition of the quota.

The U.S. sugar acts have authorized unlimited imports of sugar under bond for processing and export or for livestock feed or

1/ The quota was amended in March 1968, for calendar 1968 and for subsequent years. The new quota limits annual imports of mixtures of sugar, flour and/or butterfat (more than 25 percent sugar and not over 5.5 percent butterfat) to a quantity containing not more than 100 short tons of sugar, raw value, from any one country.

distillation of alcohol. Such sugar, not being eligible for marketing in regular domestic outlets, can be purchased at world market prices. It enables U.S. exporters of sugar or sugar-containing products to compete in world markets without using higher-priced U.S. quota sugar and makes it economically feasible to market certain livestock feeds containing sugar.

Regulation of the U.S. sugar market through the quota system is supplemented by a system of conditional payments to domestic growers and a tax on all sugar marketed in normal domestic channels. The collections from the excise tax (0.53 cent per pound) yield an amount nearly equivalent to the conditional payments which are paid to domestic growers subject to their observance of regulations as to minimum wages, child labor, and marketing limitations.

By adjusting sugar quotas from time to time, the price of raw sugar in the United States has been maintained fairly close to the legislative price guideline. In December 1966 the price guideline under the Sugar Act was 7.14 cents per pound for raw sugar duty paid at New York and this was in fact the average market price that month. In contrast, "free market" or unprotected sugar was quoted at 1.41 cents per pound f.o.b. Caribbean port in December 1966. Most of the world's sugar is sold under arrangements that result in prices substantially above the "free market" price. Foreign suppliers sharing in the U.S. market customarily realize the full U.S. price less the 5/8 cent per pound duty and the cost of transportation.



United States-Philippine Trade Agreement

Under the trade agreement between the United States and the Philippine Republic of 1946, 1/ as revised, and the Philippine Trade Agreement Revision Act of 1955, 2/ imports of the following articles were made subject to quota as shown:

Sugars-----	Annual quota of 952,000 short tons, of which not over 56,000 short tons may be in the form of refined sugar.
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Cordage, including yarns, twines, cords, rope and cable, tarred or untarred, wholly or in chief value of manila (abaca) or other hard fiber.	Annual quota of 6,000,000 pounds each calendar year.
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The quotas are to continue, at these levels, through December 31, 1973, and one-half of these quota levels will be in effect during the period January 1-July 3, 1974. 3/ Subsequently, the quotas, as provided for in the trade agreement, will cease. It is likely, however, that quantitative limitations imposed by the Sugar Act will continue to regulate sugar imports.

As provided for in the Philippine Trade Agreement Revision Act of 1955, most articles which are the product of the Philippines, are subject to only a percentage of the most favorable rates of duty

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1/ Ch. 244, sec. 212-216, 504, 60 Stat. 144, 156 (1946), 22 U.S.C., sec. 1262-1266, 1354 (1964).

2/ Ch. 438, sec. 201, 69 Stat. 413 (1955), 22 U.S.C., sec. 1372 (1964).

3/ Whether there will be further revisions in, or extensions of, the trade agreement prior to its current expiry date cannot be foretold at this time.

applicable to imports from other countries 1/ when imported into the customs territory of the United States. 2/ The percentages applicable from the present through 1973 are as follows:

40 percent during calendar years 1965-67;  
60 percent during calendar years 1968-70;  
80 percent during calendar years 1971-73;  
100 percent thereafter.

Sugar.--The quota allocated to the Philippines under the Sugar Act is invariably larger than that provided for in the Philippine Trade Agreement Revision Act (952,000 short tons). The latter act provides that the sugar quotas established therein shall be without prejudice to any increases which the Congress might allocate to the Philippines. Hence, the absolute quota under the U.S.-Philippine Trade Agreement is inoperative and the Philippines actually participate in the U.S. sugar market to the extent authorized by the Sugar Act.

Hard fiber cordage.--An annual import quota of 6 million pounds of hard fiber cordage from the Philippines first became effective May 1, 1935, under the Cordage Act of 1935. 3/ The quota was modified by the Philippine Trade Act of 1946 and the Philippine Trade Agreement Revision Act of 1955; it is currently provided for in headnote 2, part 2, schedule 3 of the TSUS. In the years 1946-61 the quota was not filled; it was filled during 1961-65, but not in 1966.

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1/ Including any preferential rate prescribed for products of Cuba.

2/ The customs territory of the United States includes the States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

3/ Ch. 240, sec. 1, 49 Stat. 340 (1935).

The quota is administered by the Bureau of Customs on a first-come-first-served basis. It is scheduled to terminate in 1974.

The principal hard fibers used in cordage, if imported in the form of raw fiber, waste, or advanced waste, have been free of duty for many years. Imports of these fibers, if processed, were dutiable at the rate of 20 percent ad valorem under the Tariff Act of 1930. Pursuant to trade agreement concessions, this rate was reduced until, currently, such imports are dutiable at the rate of 8 percent ad valorem. Imports of hard fiber cordage are dutiable at various rates. As provided for in general headnote 3(c) to the TSUS, articles which are the product of the Philippines are dutiable at a percentage of the rates applicable to imports from other countries. As of July 1, 1967, most Philippine articles are dutiable at 40 percent of such rates.

In the period 1958-66 U.S. annual imports of hard fiber cordage ranged from 256 million pounds in 1960 to 332 million pounds in 1962 (table B-14). Annual imports from the Philippine Republic during this period ranged from 5 million to 6 million pounds. Although the aggregate imports of hard fiber cordage from the Philippine Republic were small in comparison to total U.S. imports of hard fiber cordage, they supplied from 80 to 90 percent of annual U.S. imports of abaca rope and cable, three-sixteenth inches and over in diameter.

Because of the growing acceptance of synthetic fiber cordage, U.S. production of hard fiber cordage declined from 201 million pounds, valued at \$52.3 million, in 1958 to 153 million pounds,

valued at \$42.3 million, in 1963. In 1964 the value of U.S. hard fiber cordage production increased to \$49.8 million, and it was \$48.9 million in 1965. Although domestic production declined by about one-fourth from 1958 to 1963, domestic consumption increased slightly from 470 million pounds to 480 million pounds. The share of domestic production of all hard fiber cordage accounted for by abaca cordage, the principal type imported from the Philippines, has remained virtually the same. U.S. exports of hard fiber cordage (mostly abaca cordage) have been small; in 1963 they were equal to about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  percent of domestic production in terms of value, and somewhat less in terms of quantity.

Import restrictions on petroleum under the national security clause of the Trade Agreements Act

Since World War II the import trade in a number of commodities has been evaluated in light of the effect this trade may have on national security. Legislative measures designed to ensure that imports do not impair the national security have been enacted. The most important presently operative provision of law with regard to this matter is section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. 1/ While a number of domestic industries have sought to invoke the national-security provisions of law, only in the case of petroleum and petroleum products has such an appeal resulted in the establishment of quantitative restrictions.

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1/ 19 U.S.C., sec. 1862 (1964).

Mandatory restrictions on imports of crude petroleum and petroleum products were first imposed by the President in March 1959. 1/ These restrictions followed an investigation by the Director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization (OCDM). 2/ The President's action established a mandatory program of import controls, effective March 11, 1959 on crude oil imports, and effective April 11, 1959 on oil products.

Imports are regulated by licenses issued by the Department of the Interior; allocations of the quota are made to individual companies, based principally on the amount of domestic crude oil processed in the preceding year. For purposes of the quota, the continental United States is divided into two major areas--Districts I-IV (the area east of the Rocky Mountains) and District V (the area west of the mountains). Plants in District V, which require additional petroleum to satisfy local requirements, receive somewhat more liberal treatment regarding imports than do plants in Districts I-IV.

Subsequent to the President's action of March 10, 1959, numerous changes and modifications of the original controls have been made. The volume of imports permitted has been increased both in absolute and relative terms. In Districts I-IV the quota originally permitted imports equal to about 9 percent of total demand during that period.

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1/ This action was preceded by the Voluntary Oil Import Program, put into effect on July 1, 1957. Under the Voluntary Program, importers were requested to cut back imports of crude oil to a level 10 percent below their average annual imports in 1954-56. Late in 1958 it became evident that the Voluntary Oil Import Program was not accomplishing its purpose. Also, since finished petroleum products were not covered by the Program, imports thereof rose sharply.

2/ Now the Office of Emergency Planning.

This was changed to 12.2 percent of the production of crude oil and natural gas liquids during the corresponding period of the preceding year. In this area imports of crude and unfinished oils have maintained a ratio approximating 12.2 percent of domestic production. Certain types of imports have been exempted. The following tabulation shows the quota for the most recent quota years in barrels per day:

Commodity and quota period	District		
	I-IV	V	Puerto Rico <u>1/</u>
Crude and unfinished--Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1967 for District I-IV and V; Apr. 1, 1966-Mar. 31, 1967 for Puerto Rico---	689,000	210,682	175,228
Finished--Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1967----	76,636	6,813	957
Residual fuel oil--Apr. 1, 1966-Mar. 31, 1967-----	<u>2/</u>	3,866	1,644

1/ An additional 50,000 barrels per day is authorized 1 refiner when plant capacity warrants allocation.

2/ No fixed quota; although an initial quota was established, modification of quotas for individual firms may be obtained, depending on the quantity and type of fuel oil sold.

When the mandatory quota on oil imports was initiated in 1959, importers of record were provided allocations equivalent to 80 percent of their last quota under the voluntary program. 1/ In succeeding allocation periods the quota allocations to historical importers

1/ Companies that imported crude oil under the voluntary program were given annual quotas of a certain percentage of their last allocation under that program. Over the years this percentage has been diminished and several companies have converted to an allocation that is determined mainly on the basis of plant input of oil in the preceding year.

were gradually reduced, and allotments were made to newcomers (principally small refiners), including refiners located in the interior of the United States. These allocations can be exchanged, at a premium, with coastal refiners readily able to use imported oil. Quota periods have usually been 6 or 12 months.

In 1966 almost 500 million barrels of crude oil were imported into the United States (table B-15). In the same year U.S. imports of petroleum products (other than residual fuel oil and petroleum asphalt) totaled 94 million barrels (table B-16). In 1966 about 375 million barrels of residual fuel oil were imported (table B-17). In recent years more than 20 percent of U.S. imports of crude petroleum came from Canada and about 2 percent from Mexico. Overland imports of crude petroleum from those two countries are exempted from quota limitation in that licenses for such imports are not required. The quantities imported in this manner, however, are charged against the allocable quotas.

U.S. prices, both of crude oil and petroleum products, have been higher than those in foreign markets. Between 1958 and 1965, notwithstanding the import restrictions, aggregate U.S. imports of petroleum increased at a greater rate than did domestic production, due principally to increased imports of residual fuel oil. Residual fuel oil became essentially decontrolled in April 1966. The ratio of imports to consumption in the years 1958-66 for crude petroleum ranged from 13 percent to 15 percent; for petroleum products (except residual fuel oil and petroleum asphalt) the ratio ranged between 1 percent

and 3 percent. A much sharper increase in imports of residual fuel oil in relation to consumption reflects special technological factors. As U.S. refineries have increased their efficiency, a greater share of the crude oil has been refined into higher valued products and a correspondingly smaller portion has remained as residual fuel oil. Largely because of this, the ratio of annual imports to consumption increased from 37 to 60 percent over the same period.

Quotas imposed by other legislation

Restrictions on the importation of meat (Public Law 88-482).--In 1964, following a period of declining prices for many types and grades of live cattle and concurrent large imports of beef, the Congress enacted Public Law 88-482. <sup>1/</sup> Although other provisions of the law became effective earlier, the meat import controls contained in the law became effective on January 1, 1965. The legislation provides for the imposition of an absolute quota on fresh, chilled, or frozen beef, veal, mutton, and goat meat, if imports of these meats beyond specified quantities should be anticipated. In the aggregate, these meats account for the bulk of U.S. meat imports (table B-18).

Public Law 88-482 sets the permissible level of aggregate imports of the meats listed above at 725.4 million pounds annually. For any given year, however, the amount is to be increased or decreased to assure that imports would bear about the same ratio to domestic commercial production in the quota year as they did, on the average, in the years 1959-63. In these years, the 725.4 million

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<sup>1/</sup> 78 Stat. 594 (1964), 19 U.S.C., sec. 1902 (1964).



pounds was equivalent to about 4.6 percent of domestic commercial production. This flexibility ensures that imports will have access to the same share of the U.S. market as in the base period. The law requires the Secretary of Agriculture to make two estimates (to be revised quarterly if necessary) prior to January 1 of each calendar year. On the one hand he must estimate the expected domestic commercial production of these meats for the forthcoming year in order to compute the quota amount. On the other hand, he is required to estimate the quantity of these meats which, but for the controls provided for in the law, would be imported in the forthcoming year. Should this estimate of imports exceed the quota amount by 10 percent or more the President shall, by proclamation, impose quotas. He may subsequently suspend or enlarge the quotas, as provided for in the law.

The law does not specify the manner in which quotas are to be administered, except that such quotas are to be allocated among supplying countries on the basis of the shares such countries supplied to the U.S. market during a representative period. The law does not state what such a period is. The Department of Agriculture has not indicated the manner in which it would allocate or administer the quotas.

Since the enactment of Public Law 88-482, the Secretary of Agriculture has made estimates of domestic production for the years 1965 through 1967. Calculations of the quota quantity and estimations of the expected volume of imports of meats were also made. The

Year	Amount of quota	Expected level of imports	110 percent of quota (triggering point)	Actual imports
1960-----	-	-	-	451.1
1961-----	-	-	-	614.0
1962-----	-	-	-	925.0
1963-----	-	-	-	1,049.1
1964-----	-	-	-	739.9
1965-----	848.7	733	933.6	614.2
		<u>1/</u> 714		
		<u>2/</u> 675		
		<u>3/</u> 630		
1966-----	890.1	700	979.1	823.4
		<u>1/</u> 760		
		<u>2/</u> 800		
		<u>3/</u> 800		
1967-----	904.6	960	995.1	894.9
		<u>1/</u> 900		
		<u>2/</u> 860		
		<u>3/</u> 860		

As shown in the tabulation above, the quantity of the quota as computed for each year has not been revised during any year. The estimates of expected imports, however, have been revised in most calendar quarters. As can be anticipated, the various natural, economic and political factors affecting production of, and trade in, meat and meat products have resulted in changes in trade patterns, even within a period of a few months.

In the two calendar years subsequent to the enactment of Public Law 88-482, imports of meats subject to possible quotas were

significantly smaller than in 1963 and below the level which would have called for import quotas. Imports in 1967 were less than the quantity which would have required imposition of quotas.

Certain feathers.--As discussed in the part of this report dealing with embargoes, the importation of certain skins and feathers of birds is prohibited. One exception to this prohibition, however, is provided for in headnote 2 to subpart D, part 15, of schedule 1 of the TSUS. This headnote, which continues a provision of Public Law 580 of 1952, 1/ provides that, within stated quantitative limits, skins bearing feathers of grey jungle fowl, mandarin duck, and of certain species of pheasant may be imported for certain designated purposes. 2/ The Secretary of the Interior is responsible for the administration of these quotas--including allocation, issuance of permits, and unilateral reduction or elimination of a quota or part of a quota should any of the species provided for be in danger of extinction. The purpose of the embargo on feathers of wild birds is wildlife conservation. The exceptions to the embargo, including the quotas on certain species, are not generally considered to be detrimental to this purpose.

Import permits are issued by the Department of Interior upon application of prospective importers. Applications must include the quantity, species, intended use, and port of entry of the proposed importation. The initial allocation each calendar year is for the first 6 months of the year. The Department allocates the quotas as

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1/ 66 Stat. 755 (1952), 19 U.S.C., sec. 1202 (1964).

2/ For the quantities and species, see table A-2.

provided for in the Code of Federal Regulations and notifies applicants of the proposed allocation. Those applicants accepting their allocations must furnish evidence of orders placed with foreign suppliers for the feathers. Unused or unrequested quotas are subsequently reallocated for use during the second half of each calendar year.

Feathers of the type subject to quota restriction are not domestically produced in significant quantities. (Virtually all of the feathers produced commercially in the United States are chicken, duck, or turkey.)

Average U.S. imports of fancy feathers of all types are estimated to have been less than 1 million pounds annually in recent years. Of these, the feathers subject to quota probably accounted for less than 100,000 pounds each year; imports in 1962-66 are shown in the following tabulation:

Type of feather and quota	Number of skins imported				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Grey jungle fowl-5,000 skins--	1,225	2,078	558	73	-
Mandarin duck----1,000 skins--	450	-	-	-	-
Pheasant-----45,000 skins--	4,352	2,170	8,610	250	14,562
Total-----51,000 skins--	6,027	4,248	9,168	323	14,562

The quotas have been incompletely used in recent years. In the years 1962-66 aggregate imports of quota-type feathers were equivalent to from 0.6 percent to 28.6 percent of the annual quotas. In the same period the percentage of the annual quotas for the various species that were used ranged from 0 to 45 percent.

### Quotas under international agreements

In addition to the quotas discussed thus far in this report, the United States imposes quotas under the provisions of international agreements to which this country is signatory. On July 1, 1967, two such international agreements were in effect--the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles and the International Coffee Agreement.

Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles.--Imports of cotton manufactures have been subject to restraint since 1962 in accordance with the provisions of the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA), negotiated under the authority of the provisions of section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended. <sup>1/</sup> The LTA is a multilateral agreement among some 30 nations having a substantial interest in international trade in cotton textiles. Prior to the inception of the LTA, Japan had (since 1957) controlled its exports to the United States of a wide range of cotton textile items, and Italy had controlled its exports of cotton velveteen to the United States.

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<sup>1/</sup> 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.

However, shipments of cotton textiles to the United States were only partly controlled by these early efforts. The purpose of the LTA was to provide all textile-producing nations a share of the markets of the major importing nations, including the United States, while controlling importation of cotton textiles.

The LTA became effective on October 1, 1962, initially for a period of 5 years; in 1967 it was extended for 3 additional years. Under the LTA, countries experiencing domestic market "disruption" (as defined in the agreement) resulting from cotton textile imports can control the level of such imports by implementing the provisions of Article 3 of the LTA. An importing country can request an exporting country to limit shipments of the cotton textiles which are causing "disruption" in the importing 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 non-participants.

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) when the United States invoked the Article 3 unilateral restraint provisions, as previously described, 115 times, only 4 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 an insignificant number of restrictions under the provisions of Article 3 while bilateral cotton textile agreements involving the United States had come into effect with 22 Governments by mid-1967--the Republic of China, Colombia, Greece, Hong Kong, India, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malta, Mexico, Nansei-Nanpo (Ryukyu), Pakistan, the Philippine Republic, Poland, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Turkey, the United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia (table A-5). Imports of cotton textiles from all of these countries accounted for about 90 percent of total U.S. imports of such products during 1966.

In the administration of the LTA, imported cotton textiles have been classified under 64 separate categories. Table A-6 lists these categories together with the index of the imports for each category during the STA year and each LTA year as compared with the level for fiscal year 1961. A cross-reference of TSUSA item numbers to the appropriate LTA categories is given in table A-7. Table B-19 shows

total imports of cotton textile items for calendar years 1958 through 1966. Despite the restraints of the LTA, imports of cotton textiles have increased markedly, from 1.1 billion equivalent square yards during 1960 to 1.8 billion during 1966, an increase of 64 percent. However, total restraint levels are, in most cases, subdivided among all or most of the 64 various categories, thus reducing the incidence of concentration of shipments of similar type articles.

Coffee.--The International Coffee Agreement was signed by the United States September 28, 1962; 1/ the Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification on May 21, 1963, and the agreement became provisionally effective for the United States on July 1, 1963, and definitively effective on December 27, 1963. Coffee imports are regulated pursuant to the agreement and complementary domestic legislation, the International Coffee Agreement Act of 1965, 2/ under which the United States fulfills some of its obligations under the agreement. The coffee agreement is designed to stabilize the price of coffee 3/ at approximately the 1962 levels through an export quota system administered by the International Coffee Council. Signatory countries accounted for about 97 percent of world exports and 92 percent of world imports in 1961, the base year of the agreement. Over the long term, producer members are expected to adjust production to amounts needed for domestic consumption, exports, and carryover in

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1/ International Coffee Agreement, Sept. 28, 1962 [1963/ 14. U.S.T. 1911, T.I.A.S. No. 5505.

2/ 19 U.S.C., sec. 1356a-1356c (Supp. I. 1965). The current implementing legislation expires September 30, 1968.

3/ TSUS items subject to the agreement are given in table A-8.



magnitudes which will maintain coffee prices at a relatively stable level, but high enough to provide adequate foreign exchange earnings for the producing countries. Most producing countries depend in great part on the sale of coffee for the foreign exchange needed to pay for their imports and to meet foreign debt obligations. Producing countries are expected to abide by the export quotas allotted by the Council, and, if persistently in violation, may be required to withdraw from the agreement.

Importing members (including the United States which consumes about one-half of the coffee sold in the world) are obliged under the agreement to require a certificate of origin for all coffee imported from member countries and to forward such certificates to the International Coffee Council. By this procedure, the Council determines whether or not the member producing countries are adhering to the export quotas which it has allotted.

In the event the Council determines that exports of nonmember countries exceed 5 percent of world exports in the base year, 1961, or otherwise reach a magnitude which disturbs the exports of member countries, it can request that the importing countries impose quotas on imports from nonmember countries. On September 6, 1966, the Council took such action, requesting that importing countries put into effect by January 1, 1967, regulations limiting imports of coffee from nonmember countries to an amount equal to average imports from such countries in 1960-62.

Pursuant to the obligation of the United States under the agreement, absolute import quotas were established by the U.S. Bureau of Customs for the 12-month period beginning November 15, 1966. Specific country quotas were set for Bolivia, Guinea, Honduras, Kenya, Liberia, Paraguay, and Yemen, and a supplemental "basket" quota was allocated to unlisted nonmember countries. This "basket" quota is also available to the listed nonmember countries after they fill their specific quotas. No import licenses are required and all entries under quota are made on a first-come-first-served basis. Since establishment of the quotas, Honduras, Kenya, and Liberia became members of the agreement and their imports are no longer subject to such limitation.

Annual quotas still applicable as of September 11, 1967, were as follows:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Established quota</u> <u>(pounds)</u>	<u>Total imports as of</u> <u>Sept. 11, 1967</u> <u>(pounds)</u>
Bolivia-----	1,850,800	Quota filled
Guinea-----	1,454,200	Quota filled
Paraguay-----	2,644,000	487,833
Yemen-----	1,850,800	852,450
Basket 1/-----	6,610,000	6,288,907
Total-----	14,409,800	10,934,190

1/ Basket quota allocated to unlisted nonmember countries and to listed nonmember countries that have filled their respective quotas.

Imports which have been subject to quotas are minor in relation to total U.S. imports of coffee which in the calendar year 1966 amounted to 2.9 billion pounds. The International Coffee Agreement expires in September 1968; actions for the purpose of its continuance are in process. 1/

1/ A renegotiated Agreement to be effective for a further period of 5 years was approved by the International Coffee Council on February 19, 1968 and was open for signature through March 31 at the United Nations. Following signature by the United States, the Agreement will be submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification and the necessary implementing legislation will be introduced for consideration by both Houses of the Congress.

Tariff-Rate-Quota Provisions for the  
Purpose of Restricting Imports

As noted in the introduction to this report, a tariff-rate quota, in general, permits a specified quantity of an article to enter at a specified rate of duty during a given period; imports in excess of that quantity are subject to a higher rate. Most U.S. tariff quotas currently in effect are the result of concessions granted by the United States in trade agreements; such arrangements are designed to encourage trade by reducing the duty on within-quota imports with no increase in duty on over-quota imports.

In some instances, however, tariff-rate quotas have been established with altered rates of duty for the purpose of restricting imports. In these cases, the quantities that might be entered under an existing (or moderately altered) rate of duty have been limited, while imports in excess of that quantity have been subject to an increased rate of duty. When coupled with a highly restrictive rate of duty on the over-quota imports, this arrangement may work substantially like an absolute quota. Tariff-rate-quota provisions employed for the purpose of restricting aggregate imports of certain articles have resulted from both escape-clause action and legislation; they are the only kind considered in this section.

Since the Trade Agreements Act of 1934 <sup>1/</sup> was enacted, tariff-rate quotas for the purpose of limiting imports have been imposed

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<sup>1/</sup> Ch. 474, sec. 1, 48 Stat. 943 (1934), 19 U.S.C. 1351 (1964).

four times: in 1954, on imports of alsike clover seed; in 1959, on imports of stainless-steel table flatware; in 1965, on imports of brooms wholly or in part of broomcorn; and in 1967, on shipments of watches and watch movements from U.S. insular possessions. In the first two instances (alsike clover seed, and stainless-steel table flatware) the quotas resulted from action under section 7 (the escape clause) of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, 1/ which empowered the President to make such adjustments in the rates of duty or impose such tariff-rate quotas as he found necessary, after investigation by the Tariff Commission, to prevent serious injury to the domestic industry from imports resulting from a trade-agreement concession. Imports of brooms and shipments of watches and watch movements from U.S. insular possessions were put under a tariff-rate quota by legislative act. The tariff-rate quota on imports of alsike clover seed, after being repeatedly enlarged, was allowed to expire on June 30, 1959. 2/ The only tariff-rate quotas of the kind here discussed in force July 1, 1967, are those on imports of certain stainless-steel table flatware, on imports of brooms made of broomcorn, and on shipments of watches and watch movements from U.S. insular possessions.

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1/ Ch. 141, sec. 7, 65 Stat. 74 (1951); repealed Pub. L. 87-794, sec. 257(e)(1), 76 Stat. 882 (1962).

2/ The tariff-rate quota on imports of alsike clover seed was first imposed by Presidential Proclamation 3059 of June 30, 1954; imports under the rate of duty then in force (2 cents per pound) were limited to 1,500,000 pounds annually, and the rate on over-quota imports was increased to 6 cents per pound. By Presidential Proclamation 3100 of June 29, 1955, the quota was increased to 2,500,000 pounds, and by Proclamation 3197 of June 24, 1957, to 3,000,000 pounds. On June 30, 1959, the quota restrictions terminated.

Stainless-steel table flatware

A tariff-rate quota established for the purpose of restricting imports of knives, forks, and spoons, valued under 25 cents each, not over 10.2 inches in overall length, and with stainless-steel handles, was established in 1959. This action followed an escape-clause investigation by the Tariff Commission under section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951. Imports for consumption at the existing trade agreement rates of duty were limited to 5.75 million dozen pieces (69 million single pieces) in each 12-month period, beginning November 1, 1959; over-quota imports were made subject to rates of duty that were substantially higher--even higher than the rates established by the Tariff Act of 1930. Inasmuch as the rates of duty established for over-quota imports were virtually prohibitive, the duty arrangement had the effect of an absolute quota. 1/

In 1966, after an investigation by the Tariff Commission under section 351(d)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, 2/ the President modified the quota provisions, retroactive to November 1, 1965. 3/

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1/ Effective Aug. 31, 1963, the rate of duty applicable to some imports of stainless-steel table flatware was changed. Sets of articles described as tools, cutlery, forks, and spoons became classifiable under TSUS item 651.75, at the rate of duty applicable to that article in the set subject to the highest rate of duty. (Prior to that date these sets were not specially provided for.) In some cases imports of sets of articles containing one or more articles classifiable as stainless-steel table flatware were imported and, because the over-quota rate of duty was in effect, the entire set was dutiable at the high rate. Sec. 40(a) of the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendment Act established a specific provision for certain stainless-steel flatware in the form of specially designed camping and picnic sets, thereby removing them from the quota. 2/ 19 U.S.C., sec. 1981(d)(2) (1964).

3/ The quota provisions expired on Oct. 11, 1967 (pursuant to sec. 351(c)(1) or (2) of the Trade Expansion Act--19 U.S.C., sec. 1981(c)(1) or (2) (1964)).

The quantity of imports permitted to enter at the trade agreement rates of duty was increased from 5.75 million dozen to 7 million dozen pieces; the rates of duty applicable to over-quota imports were substantially reduced. 1/

The quota is administered on a first-come-first-served basis. It has been common practice to import the merchandise into bonded warehouse, as a general import, prior to the beginning of a quota period. On, or shortly after, November 1 withdrawals for consumption are made and the bulk of the quota is filled.

Before the quantitative restrictions were imposed, effective November 1, 1959, U.S. imports of stainless-steel table flatware were increasing at a greater rate than were sales by U.S. manufacturers; the ratio of imports to production by domestic manufacturers increased from about 8 percent in 1953 to 61 percent in 1958. After the restrictions were imposed, sales by U.S. manufacturers increased--from 14.9 million dozen pieces in the calendar year 1958 to 26.7 million dozen pieces in 1964, and to 27.2 million dozen pieces in 1965. Imports decreased from 9.2 million dozen pieces in 1958 to 5.2 million dozen pieces in 1962, then increased to 7.3 million dozen pieces in 1964 and 8.9 million dozen pieces in 1966 (table B-20). In 1966, the first calendar year in which the liberalized restrictions were in effect, sales by domestic manufacturers increased to 30.0 million dozen pieces; imports increased to 9.2 million dozen pieces.

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1/ For details see table A-2.

Apparent U.S. consumption of stainless-steel table flatware rose from 11.6 million dozen pieces in 1953 to 22.8 million dozen pieces in 1958 and to 38.8 million dozen pieces in 1966. The increased consumption of these articles is attributable principally to (1) their increased acceptance by consumers, (2) their lower price compared with sterling or silver-plated ware, (3) their availability in a wide range of patterns, (4) their utilitarian characteristics such as resistance to stains and tarnish and ability to withstand mechanical washing, (5) the increase in the number of U.S. households, (6) the larger number of pieces used per household, and (7) the increase in the number of commercial and institutional eating establishments using the articles.

In the quota years 1959-60 through 1964-65, imports were limited essentially to those entering at the trade-agreement rates. Recently, however, imports in excess of the quantitative limitations have increased, as shown in the following tabulation (in million dozens of pieces):

Period	U.S. imports		
	Within quota	Over quota	Total
Year ending Oct. 31--			
1964-----	5.75	0.10	5.85
1965-----	5.75	.24	5.99
1966-----	7.00	.67	7.67
Eight months ending June 30--			
1966-----	7.00	.17	7.17
1967-----	7.00	1.33	8.33

In the years 1961-64, nearly 95 percent of the quota type of imports originated in Japan (table B-21), and the remainder in a number of European countries. Since 1965 Hong Kong and Taiwan have also supplied limited quantities. Japan has controlled exports of stainless-steel table flatware to the United States since 1958.

As shown in the tabulation below, the average factory value per dozen pieces of the domestic producers' sales of stainless-steel table flatware has been  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times that of the average foreign value of the imported flatware. The difference has narrowed since the import restrictions were imposed. The narrowing of the difference in average unit value has occurred through an increase in the average foreign value of the imported flatware rather than a decrease in the average value of the domestic merchandise.

Unit value of domestic and imported articles

(Per dozen pieces)				
Year	U.S. f.o.b. factory	Foreign value		
		Total imports	Imports from Japan	
1958-----	\$2.12	\$0.98	\$0.86	
1959-----	2.07	1.15	1.01	
1960-----	2.10	1.14	1.00	
1961-----	2.15	1.31	1.05	
1962-----	2.05	1.30	1.08	
1963-----	2.13	1.30	1.13	
1964-----	2.23	<u>1/</u> 1.32	<u>1/</u>	1.22
1965-----	2.30	<u>1/</u> 1.23	<u>1/</u>	1.18
<u>1/</u> Preliminary.				

Source: Compiled from U.S. Tariff Commission's Report to the President on Investigation No. TEA-1A-5 under Section 351(d)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, T.C. Publication 189, Washington, D.C., 1966 (tables 6 and 11).



Brooms made of broomcorn

In 1961-62, the Tariff Commission investigated and reported 1/ on the differences in costs of production of brooms made of broomcorn in the United States and in the principal competing country for the purposes of section 336 of title III of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. 2/ The Commission recommended that, in order to equalize the differences in costs of production to the fullest extent permissible under section 336, the rate of duty of 25 percent ad valorem be applied to such brooms on the basis of the American selling price as defined in section 402(e) 3/ of the said act. The recommendation of the Commission was not implemented and the tariff treatment of these brooms was not changed until 1965. The Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965, (Public Law 89-241), 4/ enacted October 7, 1965, provided for tariff-rate quotas on these brooms of the kind considered in this section.

Prior to January 1, 1966, the brooms affected by the aforementioned 1965 act were dutiable at the rate of 25 percent ad valorem. Section 78 of the new law established two tariff-rate quotas on imports of brooms wholly or in part of broomcorn in conjunction with substantially increased over-quota rates of duty. Imports of whisk-brooms, valued not over 32 cents each, are dutiable at the rate of

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1/ U.S. Tariff Commission, Publication 49, Washington, 1962.

2/ 19 U.S.C., sec. 1336 (1964).

3/ 19 U.S.C., sec. 1402(e) (1964).

4/ 19 U.S.C., sec. 1202, sched. 7, part 8, items 750.29-750.30 (Supp. I, 1964).

20 percent ad valorem if within a quota of 115,000 dozen; the over-quota rate on such whiskbrooms is 12 cents each. Imports of whiskbrooms valued over 32 cents each are dutiable at the rate of 32 percent ad valorem; a quota is not applicable to such imports but they are counted toward the quota of 115,000 dozen which determines the rate of duty on whiskbrooms valued not over 32 cents each.

In a similar manner, imports of other brooms wholly or in part of broomcorn, valued not over 96 cents each, are dutiable at rates of 20 percent ad valorem if within the quota of 205,000 dozen; the over-quota rates on such brooms is 32 cents each. A quota is not applicable to imports of brooms made of broomcorn that are valued at over 96 cents each (dutiable at the rate of 32 percent ad valorem), but imports of such brooms are counted toward the 205,000 dozen quota for brooms valued not over 96 cents.

Based on the unit values of aggregate imports in 1966, the specific rate of duty on over-quota imports of whiskbrooms was equivalent to a duty of 100 percent ad valorem; that on over-quota imports of other brooms was equivalent to about 120 percent ad valorem.

If the President determines 1/ that the estimated annual domestic consumption of brooms of the type subject to tariff-rate limitation has changed substantially, he shall modify the quantity subject

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1/ In order to assist him in the exercise of this authority, the President, on Oct. 23, 1967, by Executive Order No. 11377, directed the Tariff Commission to furnish him annually with its judgment as to the estimated consumption during the preceding year of each kind of broom subject to quota. 32 F.R. 14725.

to the lower duties. The President may allocate the quotas among supplying countries. 1/ The aggregate of 320,000 dozen permitted entry at the lower rates of duty accounted for almost 90 percent of U.S. total imports of brooms and brushes not mounted in a block or head in 1966. Virtually all of the remaining imports of brooms and brushes were of types not subject to quantitative restriction of any kind.

Data relating to domestic production, imports, and exports of brooms of the types subject to tariff-rate quotas are not generally available for years prior to 1966. The value of domestic production of all brooms made wholly or in chief part of broomcorn increased from \$33.7 million in 1958 to \$38.1 million in 1963. Household floor brooms accounted for about two-thirds of these totals. A substantial part (in 1960 nearly one-fifth) of the domestic output of brooms containing broomcorn has been produced in workshops for the blind and relatively small quantities in prison shops.

United States imports of brooms and brushes not mounted in a block or head (the only type subject to tariff-rate quotas) increased steadily from about 290,000 dozen, valued at less than \$0.8 million in 1961 to about 460,000 dozen, valued at \$1.3 million in 1965 (table B-22). Mexico was the principal supplier of household floor brooms; Hungary supplied most of the whiskbrooms. Poland was an important supplementary source of imports of both types. The quantity permitted entry at the lower rate of duty of 20 percent ad valorem

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1/ Headnote 3 for subpart A, part 8 of sched. 7 of the TSUS.

has not been adjusted by the President. In 1966, U.S. imports of whiskbrooms at the low rate were about 112,500 dozen, equivalent to 98 percent of the quota. Imports of the other brooms under quota were about 204,000 dozen, equivalent to over 99 percent of the quota. Imports of whiskbrooms in the first 6 months of 1967 completely filled the quota. Imports of other brooms in the same period totaled about 203,000 dozen, almost filling the quota.

#### Watches and watch movements

The Customs Simplification Act of 1954 1/ provided uniform duty-free treatment for shipments from the insular possessions into the customs territory of the United States. 2/ This treatment was incorporated in paragraph (a) of general headnote 3 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States effective August 31, 1963 (table A-2). Under this headnote, items grown or produced in a U.S. insular possession are free of duty when imported into the customs territory of the United States, provided they do not contain foreign materials equivalent to more than 50 percent of the total value.

Watch assembling in the United States insular possessions was initiated in the Virgin Islands in 1959 and expanded rapidly during the next few years; watch assembling in Guam began essentially in the

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1/ 68 Stat. 1136, Title IV, sec. 401 (1954), 19 U.S.C., sec. 1202, general headnote 3a (1964).

2/ The customs territory of the United States includes the States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

latter part of 1965. In 1966, as a result of the large aggregate volume of shipments from the insular possessions, a tariff-rate quota was imposed on watches and watch movements (Public Law 89-805). 1/

Effective January 1, 1967, the tariff-rate quota on watches and watch movements limited the number of these units assembled in the insular possessions that could enter duty-free into the customs territory of the United States. In practice this quota affected principally watch movements shipped from the insular possessions, rather than watches. It is unique in that it applies to items assembled on the soil of American possessions from foreign-made subassemblies and parts. The legislation provides that the total number of watches and watch movements from the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa in a given year shall not exceed one-ninth of the apparent U.S. consumption of watch movements during the previous year, as calculated by the Tariff Commission. 2/ One-ninth of the apparent U.S. consumption of 42,237,000 watch movements in 1966 is 4,693,000 units--the quota for 1967. The quota is allocated jointly by the Secretaries of Commerce and Interior. Of this the Virgin Islands can ship 4,106,375 units duty-free to the customs territory of the United States; Guam, 390,927 units; and American Samoa, 195,698 units. Shipments to the customs territory of the United States in

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1/ 80 Stat. 1521 (1966), 19 U.S.C., sec. 1202, sched. 7, part 2, subpart E (1964), as amended (Supp. II, 1967).

2/ The total quota is divided as follows: 87.5 percent for the Virgin Islands, 8.33 percent for Guam, and 4.17 percent for American Samoa.

excess of these quantities are permitted, but are dutiable at the rates applicable to imports from other non-Communist countries. It appears that such imports would be negligible under conditions existing in the trade at the time of this report.

Unrestricted shipments from the insular possessions had three principal effects: (1) they restricted increased consumption of inexpensive domestically-produced watches (those produced within the customs territory of the United States); (2) they had a limiting effect on imports of watch movements (mainly from Switzerland); and (3) they permitted broad avoidance of U.S. duties on watch parts made abroad (principally in Japan, West Germany, France, and the Soviet Union) by shipping them to the U.S. insular possessions for subsequent duty-free entry as watch movements or watches.

In the first year of its operation, the quota on watch movements shipped from the insular possessions served to curtail watch shipments from the Virgin Islands and Guam. During 1966, 5.4 million movements were shipped to the U.S. mainland (table B-23). Shipments from these possessions 1/ in 1967 were 3.8 million units, a reduction of 30 percent.

Another development that served to restrict watch-movement assembling operations in the insular possessions was the termination, effective January 11, 1967, of the high rates of duty imposed under

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1/ Watch movement assembly operations have not begun in American Samoa.

the escape clause on certain foreign watches and watch movements. This action reduced tariffs by one-third on almost all foreign-made watch movements containing as many as 17 jewels. The full impact of these rate reductions has not yet been felt by the watch-movement assembling industry in the insular possessions. Owing to the lowering of the external tariffs and to the implementation of the tariff-rate quota, it can be anticipated that there will be some further deterioration in the competitive position of movements assembled in the insular possessions.

U.S. Quantitative Restrictions and the  
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

In this section the concepts of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) relating to quantitative import restrictions and the obligations of the United States thereunder are briefly summarized.

The framers of the GATT considered that concerted action to reduce tariffs under the GATT framework could be rendered ineffective unless additional measures were taken to cope with the problems of other restrictions designed for protective purposes. Under the leadership of the United States, the GATT Contracting Parties in 1947 agreed not to utilize quantitative restrictions for normal protective purposes. They adopted the following provision:

No prohibitions or restrictions other than duties, taxes or other charges, whether made effective through quotas, import or export licenses or other measures, shall be instituted or maintained by any contracting party on the importation of any product of the territory of any other contracting party or on the exportation or sale for export of any product destined for the territory of any other contracting party. 1/

It was recognized at the 1947 GATT conference that the prohibition of Article XI required certain exceptions in view of then-existing and anticipated circumstances. The exceptions to Article XI are: 2/

(1) Temporary export restrictions or prohibitions to prevent or relieve critical shortages of food stuffs or other essential products; (art. XI(2)(a))

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1/ General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Oct. 30, 1947, art. XI, 61 Stat. A3, (1948), T.I.A.S., No. 1700 (effective Jan. 1, 1948).

2/ Id.



(2) Import and export prohibitions or restrictions necessary to the application of standards or regulations for the classification, grading or marketing of commodities in international trade; (art. XI(2)(b))

(3) Import restrictions on any agricultural or fisheries product, imported in any form, necessary to the enforcement of Governmental measures which operates to:

- (a) restrict the quantities of the like domestic product, or
- (b) remove a temporary surplus of the like domestic product, or
- (c) restrict quantities of animal products, the production of which is directly dependent on the imported commodity, if commodity is negligible; (art. XI (2)(c))

(4) Restrictions on the quantity or value of merchandise permitted to be imported in order to safeguard its external financial position and its balance of payments; (art. XII)

(5) Quantitative restrictions to foster the establishment of a particular industry for contracting parties with economies with low standards of living and in the early stages of development; (art. XVIII)

(6) Escape-clause type restrictive action for a domestic industry threatened with or suffering serious injury as a result of increased imports generated by obligations incurred by a contracting party under the agreement; (art. XIX)

(7) Restrictive measures taken to protect the wide range of activities encompassed by social welfare and health standards, that is, action to protect public morals, health regulations, patents and copyrights, etc.; (art. XX) and

(8) Restrictive action necessitated by the security interests of the contracting party. (art. XXI)

In general these exceptions were permitted with the expectation that they would be employed only temporarily until the conditions requiring their use ceased to exist. When disputes have arisen over

the use of restrictive measures, contracting parties have conducted negotiations in order to resolve any controversy (art. XXII). To a limited degree, contracting parties have availed themselves of the additional safeguards provided in the event of nullification or impairment of any benefit accruing to them under the agreement (art. XXIII).

A further important reservation or exception should be noted, Article XI is in part II of the GATT. By virtue of the GATT Protocol of Provisional Application the obligation of the United States and other contracting parties is to apply Article XI provisionally "to the fullest extent not inconsistent with existing legislation" [i.e., legislation existing on October 30, 1947].

The use of quantitative import restrictions by the United States has been limited, as indicated herein. The United States in 1954 requested and obtained a waiver of its commitments under the agreement, insofar as such commitments might be regarded as inconsistent with action which the United States is required to take under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Quantitative restrictions employed by the United States, other than those relating to agricultural products, fall into several distinct categories. One category includes those restrictions, usually of many years' standing, relating to such national objectives as wildlife conservation, pure food, and public safety. Other restrictions are specifically permitted by the exceptions to Article XI, such as the escape-clause or national security provisions. The restrictions on certain furskins and on brooms made of broomcorn affect trade with non-GATT countries almost exclusively.

APPENDIX A

Citations, excerpts, and tabulations relating  
to import restriction provisions

Table A-1.--Legal enactments relating to certain import restrictions not treated in this report

Legislation	Authority
Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act of 1938, as amended.	19 U.S.C. sec. 16 et. seq. (1964)
Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act of 1909, as amended.	21 U.S.C. sec. 171 et. seq. (1964)
Federal Alcohol Administration Act of 1935, as amended.	27 U.S.C. sec. 201 et. seq. (1964)
Import Milk Act of 1927, as amended----	21 U.S.C. sec. 141 to 145 (1964)
Animal Quarantine Acts, as amended----	21 U.S.C. sec. 102 et. seq. (1964)
Sec. 306 of Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.	19 U.S.C. sec. 1306 (1964)
Plant Quarantine Act of 1947 and Nursery Stock Quarantine Act of 1912.	7 U.S.C. sec. 151 et. seq. (1964)
Federal Seed Act of 1939, as amended--	7 U.S.C. sec. 1551 et. seq. (1964)
Explosive Act of 1917, as amended-----	50 U.S.C. sec. 121 et. seq. (1964)
Sec. 305 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended.	19 U.S.C. sec. 1305 (1964)
Trading with the Enemy Act of 1917, as amended.	50 U.S.C. App. sec. 1, 5(b) (1964)
Foreign Assistance Act of 1964, as amended.	22 U.S.C. sec. 2370 (1964), as amended (Supp. II, 1967)

Table A-2.--Provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States relating to quantitative import restrictions

Item	Articles	Rates of Duty <u>1/</u>	
		1	2
	<u>Public Law 88-482</u>		
106.10 <u>2/</u> 106.20 <u>2/</u>	Meats (except meat offal), fresh, chilled, or frozen, of all animals (except birds): Cattle..... Goats and sheep (except lambs).....	3¢ per lb. 2.5¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb. 5¢ per lb.
	<u>Embargo on wild bird eggs</u> Schedule 1, Part 4  Subpart E. - Poultry and Other Birds' Eggs  <u>Subpart E headnote:</u>  1. The importation of eggs of wild birds is prohibited, except eggs of game birds imported for propagating purposes under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and specimens imported for scientific collections.  -----  Bird eggs, and bird-egg yolks and albumen, fresh, frozen, prepared or preserved (whether or not sugar or other material is added): Eggs in the shell: Poultry (except chicken)..... Chicken..... Other..... Whole eggs not in the shell, egg yolks, and egg albumen: Dried..... Other.....	5¢ per doz. 3.5¢ per doz. Free  27¢ per lb. 11¢ per lb.	10¢ per doz. 10¢ per doz. Free  27¢ per lb. 11¢ per lb.
119.50 119.55 119.60  119.65 119.70	<u>Embargo on certain furskins</u> Schedule 1, Part 5  Subpart B. - Furskins  <u>Subpart B headnotes:</u>  *****  4. The entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption of ermine, fox, kolinsky, marten, mink, muskrat, and weasel furskins, raw or not dressed, or dressed, which are the product of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or of Communist China, is prohibited.  *****  1/ The column 2 rates are assessed on articles which are the product of designated Communist countries. The column 1 rates apply to products of other countries. 2/ Meats covered by the tariff descriptions in items 106.10 and 106.20 may be made subject to an absolute quota by Presidential proclamation should the annual ratio of imports to domestic production increase over the analogous weighted average annual ratio for the period 1959 through 1963, inclusive. For more precise details see Public Law 88-482, TD 56253.		

Table A-2--Provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States relating to quantitative import restrictions--Continued

Item	Articles	Rates of Duty	
		1	2
123.50	Furskins of the silver, black, or platinum fox (including those of any fox which is a mutation, or type developed, from silver, black, or platinum foxes), whether or not dressed.....	37.5% ad val.	50% ad val.
124.10	Other furskins, raw or not dressed, or dressed: Raw or not dressed..... Dressed: Not dyed: Plates, mats, linings, strips, crosses, or similar forms..... Other: Beaver, caracul and Persian lamb, chinchilla, ermine, fisher, fitch, fox, kolinsky, leopard, lynx, marten, mink, nutria, ocelot, otter, pony, raccoon, sable, and wolf..... ***** Other.....	Free	Free
124.20		17.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
124.25		5.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
124.40		10% ad val.	25% ad val.
124.60	Dyed: Plates, mats, linings, strips, crosses, or similar forms..... Other: Beaver, caracul and Persian lamb, chinchilla, ermine, fisher, fitch, fox, kolinsky, leopard, lynx, marten, mink, nutria, ocelot, otter, pony, raccoon, sable, and wolf..... ***** Other.....	20% ad val.	40% ad val.
124.65		8% ad val.	30% ad val.
124.80		12% ad val.	30% ad val.
<u>Sugar Act of 1948</u>			
PART 10. - SUGAR; COCOA; CONFECTIONERY <u>1/</u>			
Subpart A. - Sugars, Sirups, and Molasses <u>2/</u>			
Subpart A heading:			
1. The term "degree", as used in the "Rates of Duty" columns of this subpart, means sugar degree as determined by polariscopic test.			
-----			
<u>1/</u> Imports of cane and beet sugar and articles in chief value thereof are, in certain circumstances, subject to an additional import duty. See Appendix to Tariff Schedules. <u>2/</u> Imports of cane and beet sugar are subject to absolute quotas under the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended and extended (7 U.S.C. 1100 et seq.).			

Table A-2.--Provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States relating to quantitative import restrictions--Continued

Item	Articles	Rates of Duty	
		1	2
155.10	Sugar beets and sugar cane:		
155.12	In their natural state:		
155.15	Sugar beets.....	80¢ per short ton	80¢ per short ton
	Sugar cane.....	\$2.50 per short ton	\$2.50 per short ton
	In other forms suitable for the commercial extraction of sugar.....	0.5¢ per lb. of total sugars	1.5¢ per lb. of total sugars
155.20	Sugars, sirups, and molasses, derived from sugar cane or sugar beets:		
	Principally of crystalline structure or in dry amorphous form.....	0.6625¢ per lb. less 0.009375¢ per lb. for each degree under 100 degrees (and fractions of a degree in proportion) but not less than 0.428125¢ per lb.	1.9875¢ per lb. less 0.028125¢ per lb. for each degree under 100 degrees (and fractions of a degree in proportion) but not less than 1.284375¢ per lb.
155.21	If products of Cuba.....	0.53¢ per lb. less 0.0075¢ per lb. for each degree under 100 degrees (and fractions of a degree in proportion) but not less than 0.3425¢ per lb. (s)	
155.30	Not principally of crystalline structure and not in dry amorphous form:		
	Containing soluble non-sugar solids (excluding any foreign substance that may have been added or developed in the product) equal to 6% or less by weight of the total soluble solids.....	Dutiable on total sugars at the rate per lb. applicable under Item 155.20 to sugar testing 100 degrees	Dutiable on total sugars at the rate per lb. applicable under Item 155.20 to sugar testing 100 degrees
155.31	If products of Cuba.....	Dutiable on total sugars at the rate per lb. applicable under Item 155.21 to sugar testing 100 degrees (s)	
155.35	Other.....	2.9¢ per gal.	6.8¢ per gal.
155.36	If products of Cuba.....	2.1¢ per gal. (s)	
155.40	Molasses, including dried molasses, imported for use other than (a) the commercial extraction of sugar, or (b) human consumption.....	0.012¢ per lb. of total sugars	0.03¢ per lb. of total sugars
155.41	If product of Cuba.....	0.01¢ per lb. of total sugars (s)	
155.50	Maple sugar.....	2¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb.
155.55	Maple sirup.....	1.5¢ per lb.	4¢ per lb.
155.60	Dextrose.....	1.6¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.
155.65	Dextrose sirup.....	1.6¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.
155.70	Honey.....	1¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
155.75	Sugars, sirups, and molasses, described in this subpart, flavored; and sirups, flavored or unflavored, consisting of blends of any of the products described in this subpart.....	20% ad val.	20% ad val.
155.76	If products of Cuba.....	16% ad val. (s)	
	(s) = Suspended. See general headnote 3(b).		

Table A-2.--Provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States relating to quantitative import restrictions--Continued

Item	Articles	Rates of Duty	
		1	2
	<p><u>Embargo on impure tea</u></p> <p>PART 11. - COFFEE, TEA, MATE, AND SPICES</p> <p>Subpart A - Coffee and Coffee Substitutes Tea, Maté</p> <p><u>Subpart A headnotes:</u></p> <p>*****</p> <p>3. Pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 41 the importation of impure tea is prohibited, except as provided for in part 50 of schedule 8.</p> <p>*****</p>		
160.50	Tea, crude or prepared.....	Free	Free
	<p><u>Embargo on pepper shells</u></p> <p>Subpart B. - Spices and Spice Seeds</p> <p><u>Subpart B headnotes:</u></p> <p>*****</p> <p>4. The importation of pepper shells, ground or unground, is hereby prohibited.</p> <p>*****</p>		
161.77	Pepper:		
161.79	Black or white:		
	Not ground.....	Free	Free
	Ground.....	3¢ per lb.	5¢ per lb.
161.81	Capsicum or cayenne or red:		
161.82	Not ground.....	5¢ per lb.	5¢ per lb.
161.84	If product of Cuba.....	4¢ per lb. (s)	
	Ground.....	5.1¢ per lb.	8¢ per lb.
	(s) = Suspended. See general headnote 3(b).		



Table A-2.--Provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States relating to quantitative import restrictions--Continued

Item	Articles	Rates of Duty	
		1	2
	<p><u>Provision relating to feathers</u></p> <p>Subpart D. - Feathers, Downs, Bristles, and Hair</p> <p><u>Subpart D headnotes:</u></p> <p>*****</p> <p>2. (a) Except as provided in (b) and (c) of this headnote, the importation of the feathers or skin of any bird is hereby prohibited. Such prohibition shall apply to the feathers or skin of any bird --</p> <p>(i) whether raw or processed;</p> <p>(ii) whether the whole plumage or skin or any part of either;</p> <p>(iii) whether or not attached to a whole bird or any part thereof; and</p> <p>(iv) whether or not forming part of another article.</p> <p>(b) Headnote 2(a) shall not apply --</p> <p>(i) in respect of any of the following birds (other than any such bird which, whether or not raised in captivity, is a wild bird): chickens (including hens and roosters), turkeys, guinea fowl, geese, ducks, pigeons, ostriches, rheas, English ring-necked pheasants, and pea fowl;</p> <p>(ii) to any importation for scientific or educational purposes;</p> <p>(iii) to the importation of fully-manufactured artificial files used for fishing;</p> <p>(iv) to the importation of birds which are classifiable under Item 813.20 of schedule B; and</p> <p>(v) to the importation of live birds.</p> <p>(c) Notwithstanding headnote 2(a), there may be entered in each calendar year the following quotas of skins bearing feathers:</p> <p>(i) for use in the manufacture of artificial files used for fishing: (A) not more than 5,000 skins of grey jungle fowl (<i>Gallus sonneratii</i>), and (B) not more than 1,000 skins of mandarin duck (<i>Dendrocygna galeaticulata</i>); and</p> <p>(ii) for use in the manufacture of artificial files used for fishing, or for millinery purposes, not more than 45,000 skins, in the aggregate, of the following species of pheasant: Lady Amherst pheasant (<i>Chrysolophus amherstiae</i>), golden pheasant (<i>Chrysolophus pictus</i>), silver pheasant (<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>), Reeves pheasant (<i>Syrnaticus reevesii</i>), blue-eared pheasant (<i>Crossoptilon auritum</i>), and brown-eared pheasant (<i>Crossoptilon mantchuricum</i>).</p> <p>For the purposes of these quotas, any part of a skin which has been severed shall be considered to be a whole skin.</p> <p>(d) No article specified in headnote 2(c) shall be entered except under a permit issued by the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes and provisions of headnote 2(c) (including regulations providing for</p>		

Table A-2.--Provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States relating to quantitative import restrictions--Continued

Item	Articles	Rates of Duty	
		1	2
	<p>equitable allocation among qualified applicants of the import quotas established by such provisions). Whenever the Secretary of the Interior finds that the wild supply of any species mentioned in headnote 2(c) is threatened with serious reduction or with extinction, he shall prescribe regulations which provide (to such extent and for such period as he deems necessary to meet such threat) --</p> <p>(i) In the case of grey jungle fowl or mandarin duck, for the reduction of the applicable import quota; or</p> <p>(ii) In the case of any species of pheasant, for the reduction of the import quota established for pheasants, for the establishment of a subquota for such species of pheasant, or for the elimination of such species from the import quota for pheasants, or any combination thereof.</p> <p>The authority granted to the Secretary of the Interior by the preceding sentence to reduce any import quota shall include authority to eliminate such quota.</p> <p>(e) Any article of a kind the importation of which is prohibited or subjected to a quota by headnotes 2(a), (b), and (c) and which is in the United States shall be presumed for the purposes of seizure and forfeiture to have been imported in violation of law and shall be seized and forfeited under the customs laws unless such presumption is satisfactorily rebutted; except that such presumption shall not apply to articles in actual use for personal adornment or for scientific or educational purposes. Any article so forfeited may (in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury and under such regulations as he may prescribe) (1) be placed with any agency of the Federal Government or of any State government, or any society or museum, for exhibition or scientific or educational purposes, or (2) be destroyed.</p> <p>(f) Nothing in these headnotes shall be construed to repeal the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, chapter 145 (Thirty-seventh Statutes at Large, page 847), or the Act of July 3, 1918 (Fortieth Statutes at Large, page 755), or any other law of the United States, now of force, intended for the protection or preservation of birds within the United States. If on investigation by the collector before seizure, or before trial for forfeiture, or if at such trial if such seizure has been made, it shall be made to appear to the collector, or the prosecuting officer of the Government, as the case may be, that no illegal importation of such feathers has been made, but that the possession, acquisition or purchase of such feathers is or has been made in violation of the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, chapter 145 (Thirty-seventh Statutes at Large, page 847), or the Act of July 3, 1918 (Fortieth Statutes at Large, page 755), or any other law of the United States, now of force, intended for the protection or preservation of birds within the United States, it shall be the duty of the collector, or such prosecuting officer, as the case may be, to report the facts to the proper officials of the United States, or State or Territory charged with the duty of enforcing such laws.</p>		

Table A-2.--Provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States relating to quantitative import restrictions--Continued

Item	Articles	Rates of Duty	
		1	2
186.15	Feathers and downs, whether or not on the skin, crude, sorted (including feathers simply strung for convenience in handling or transportation), treated, or both sorted and treated, but not otherwise processed: ***** Other.....	20% ad val.	20% ad val.
	<u>Quota on hard fiber cordage</u> Schedule 3, Part 2 <u>Part 2 headnotes:</u> ***** 2. The total amount of cordage, of hard (leaf) fibers, which is the product of the Philippines and which may be entered in any calendar year through December 31, 1973, shall not be over 6,000,000 pounds. ***** Cordage: Of vegetable fibers: Of hard (leaf) fibers: Not of stranded construction: Binder twine and baler twine..... Other..... Of stranded construction: Measuring under 3/16 inch in diameter..... Measuring 3/16 or over but under 3/4 inch in diameter: Of abaca..... Of sisal, of henequen, or of sisal and henequen..... If product of Cuba..... Other..... Measuring 3/4 inch or over in diameter: Of abaca..... Of sisal, of henequen, or of sisal and henequen..... If product of Cuba.....	Free 15% ad val.  15% ad val.  2¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.  1¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad val. 0.8¢ per lb. + 6% ad val. (s) 2¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.  2¢ per lb. 1¢ per lb. 0.8¢ per lb. (s)	Free 40% ad val.  40% ad val.  2¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.  2¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.  2¢ per lb. 2¢ per lb.
315.20			
315.25			
315.30			
315.35			
315.40			
315.41			
315.45			
315.50			
315.55			
315.56			
	(s) = Suspended. See general headnote 3(b).		

Table A-2.--Provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States relating to quantitative import restrictions--Continued

Item	Articles	Rates of Duty	
		1	2
	<p align="center"><u>Petroleum quotas</u> <sup>1/</sup></p> <p align="center">PART 10. - PETROLEUM, NATURAL GAS, AND PRODUCTS DERIVED THEREFROM <sup>2/</sup></p> <p align="center">*****</p> <p>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:</p> <p>475.05      Testing under 25 degrees A.P.I. .... 0.125¢ per gal.      0.5¢ per gal.</p> <p>475.10      Testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more..... 0.25¢ per gal.      0.5¢ per gal.</p> <p>475.15      Natural gas, methane, ethane, propane, butane, and mixtures thereof..... Free      Free</p> <p>475.25      Motor fuel..... 1.25¢ per gal.      2.5¢ per gal.</p> <p>475.30      Kerosene derived from petroleum, shale oil, or both (except motor fuel)..... 0.25¢ per gal.      0.5¢ per gal.</p> <p>475.35      Naphthas derived from petroleum, shale oil, natural gas, or combinations thereof (except motor fuel)..... 0.25¢ per gal.      0.5¢ per gal.</p> <p>475.40      Mineral oil of medicinal grade derived from petroleum, shale oil, or both..... 0.5¢ per gal.      0.5¢ per gal.</p> <p>Lubricating oils and greases, derived from petroleum, shale oil, or both, with or without additives:</p> <p>475.45      Oils..... 2¢ per gal.      4¢ per gal.</p> <p>475.55      Greases:</p> <p>            Containing not over 10 percent by weight of salts of fatty acids of animal (including marine animal) or vegetable origin..... 10% ad val.      20% ad val.</p> <p>475.60      Other..... 1¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.      2¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>475.65      In liquid form..... 0.25¢ per gal.</p> <p>475.70      In other than liquid form..... Free      Free</p> <p><sup>1/</sup> The TSUS items listed account for the bulk of the trade under quota. In addition to these, there are numerous items in schedule 4 of the TSUS which may include products subject to quota restriction. Trade under quota in these items is negligible or nil.</p> <p><sup>2/</sup> Crude petroleum and certain products thereof are subject to import quotas proclaimed pursuant to section 2 of Public Law 464, 83d Congress, as amended (19 USC 1352a). Proc. 3279, as amended by Procs. 3290, 3328, 3386, 3389, 3509, 3531, 3541, 3693, 3779, and 3794.</p>		

Table A-2.--Provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States relating to quantitative import restrictions--Continued

Item	Articles	Rates of Duty	
		1	2
	<p><u>Insular possession watch quotas</u> Schedule 7, Part 2</p> <p>SUBPART E. - WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND TIMING DEVICES</p> <p><u>Subpart E headnotes:</u></p> <p>*****</p> <p>u. <u>Products of Insular Possessions.</u>--(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this headnote, any article provided for in this subpart which is the product of an insular possession of the United States outside the customs territory of the United States and which contains any foreign component shall be subject to duty--</p> <p>(i) at the rates set forth in column numbered 1, if the countries of origin of more than 50 percent in value of the foreign components are countries to products of which column numbered 1 rates apply, and</p> <p>(ii) at the rates set forth in column numbered 2, if the countries of origin of 50 percent or more in value of the foreign components are countries to products of which column numbered 2 rates apply.</p> <p>(b) If the requirements for free entry set forth in general headnote 3(a) are complied with, watches (provided for in item 715.05) and watch movements (provided for in items 716.06 through 719.--) which are the product of the Virgin Islands, Guam, or American Samoa and which contain any foreign component may be admitted free of duty, but the total quantity of such articles entered free of duty during each calendar year shall not exceed a number equal to 1/2 of the apparent United States consumption of watch movements during the preceding calendar year (as determined by the Tariff Commission), of which total quantity--</p> <p>(i) not to exceed 37.5 percent shall be the product of the Virgin Islands,</p> <p>(ii) not to exceed 8.33 percent shall be the product of Guam, and</p> <p>(iii) not to exceed 4.17 percent shall be the product of American Samoa.</p> <p>(c) On or before April 1 of each calendar year (beginning with 1967), the Tariff Commission shall determine the apparent United States consumption of watch movements during the preceding calendar year, shall report such determination to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of the Interior, and Secretary of Commerce, and shall publish such determination in the Federal Register, together with the number of watches and watch movements which are the product of the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa which may be entered free of duty under paragraph (b) during the calendar year.</p> <p>(d) The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Commerce, acting jointly, shall allocate on a fair and equitable basis among producers of watches and watch movements located in the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa the quotas for each calendar year provided by paragraph (b) for articles which are the product of the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa, respectively. Allocations made by the Secretaries shall be final. The Secretaries are authorized to issue such regulations as they determine necessary to carry out their duties under this paragraph.</p>		

Table A-2.--Provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States relating to quantitative import restrictions--Continued

Item	Articles	Rates of Duty	
		1	2
715.05 (see head- note 3(b))	Watches.....	The column 1 rates applicable to the cases, plus the column 1 rates applicable to the movements, if such cases and movements were imported separately	The column 2 rates applicable to the cases, plus the column 2 rates applicable to the movements, if such cases and movements were imported separately
715.15 (see head- note 3(b))	Clocks: With watch movements; or with clock movements measuring less than 1.77 inches in width.....	The column 1 rates applicable to the cases, plus the column 1 rates applicable to the movements, if such cases and movements were imported separately	The column 2 rates applicable to the cases, plus the column 2 rates applicable to the movements, if such cases and movements were imported separately -
715.20	With other movements: Standard marine chronometers having spring-detent escapements.....	\$1.15 each + 17.5% ad val. + 7¢ for each jewel, if any	\$4.50 each + 65% ad val. + 25¢ for each jewel, if any
715.25	Other clocks: Valued not over \$1.10 each.....	27.5¢ each + 32.5% ad val. + 12.5¢ for each jewel, if any	55¢ each + 65% ad val. + 25¢ for each jewel, if any
715.27	Valued over \$1.10 but not over \$2.25 each.....	50¢ each + 32.5% ad val. + 12.5¢ for each jewel, if any	\$1 each + 65% ad val. + 25¢ for each jewel, if any
715.29	Valued over \$2.25 but not over \$5 each.....	75¢ each + 32.5% ad val. + 12.5¢ for each jewel, if any	\$1.50 each + 65% ad val. + 25¢ for each jewel, if any
715.31	Valued over \$5 but not over \$10 each....	\$1.50 each + 32.5% ad val. + 12.5¢ for each jewel, if any	\$3 each + 65% ad val. + 25¢ for each jewel, if any
715.33	Valued over \$10 each.....	\$2.25 each + 32.5% ad val. + 12.5¢ for each jewel, if any	\$4.50 each + 65% ad val. + 25¢ for each jewel, if any
715.40	Apparatus with watch or clock movements or with synchronous motors, for recording the time of day, or for measuring, recording, or otherwise indicating intervals of time: Pigeon timers.....	\$1.80 each + 26% ad val. + 10¢ for each jewel, if any	\$4.50 each + 65% ad val. + 25¢ for each jewel, if any
715.45	Other: Valued not over \$1.10 each.....	27.5¢ each + 32.5% ad val. + 12.5¢ for each jewel, if any	55¢ each + 65% ad val. + 25¢ for each jewel, if any
715.47	Valued over \$1.10 but not over \$2.25 each....	50¢ each + 32.5% ad val. + 12.5¢ for each jewel, if any	\$1 each + 65% ad val. + 25¢ for each jewel, if any
715.49	Valued over \$2.25 but not over \$5 each.....	75¢ each + 32.5% ad val. + 12.5¢ for each jewel, if any	\$1.50 each + 65% ad val. + 25¢ for each jewel, if any
715.51	Valued over \$5 but not over \$10 each.....	\$1.50 each + 32.5% ad val. + 12.5¢ for each jewel, if any	\$3 each + 65% ad val. + 25¢ for each jewel, if any
715.53	Valued over \$10 each.....	\$2.25 each + 35% ad val. + 12.5¢ for each jewel, if any	\$4.50 each + 65% ad val. + 25¢ for each jewel, if any

Table A-2.--Provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States relating to quantitative import restrictions--Continued

Item	Articles	Rates of Duty		
		1	2	
715.60	Time switches with watch or clock movements, or with synchronous or subsynchronous motors: Valued not over \$1.10 each.....	27.5¢ each + 32.5% ad val. + 12.5¢ for each jewel, if any	55¢ each + 65% ad val. + 25¢ for each jewel, if any	
715.62	Valued over \$1.10 each but not over \$2.25 each....	50¢ each + 32.5% ad val. + 12.5¢ for each jewel, if any	\$1 each + 65% ad val. + 25¢ for each jewel, if any	
715.64	Valued over \$2.25 but not over \$5 each.....	75¢ each + 20% ad val. + 12.5¢ for each jewel, if any	\$1.50 each + 65% ad val. + 25¢ for each jewel, if any	
715.66	Valued over \$5 but not over \$10 each.....	\$1.50 each + 20% ad val. + 12.5¢ for each jewel, if any	\$3 each + 65% ad val. + 25¢ for each jewel, if any	
715.68	Valued over \$10 each.....	\$2.25 each + 32.5% ad val. + 12.5¢ for each jewel, if any	\$4.50 each + 65% ad val. + 25¢ for each jewel, if any	
716.08	Watch movements, assembled, without dials or hands, or with dials or hands whether or not assembled thereon: <sup>1/</sup> Having over 17 jewels..... Having no jewels or not over 17 jewels: Not adjusted, not self-winding (or if a self-winding device cannot be incorporated therein), and not constructed or designed to operate for a period in excess of 47 hours without rewinding: Having no jewels or only 1 jewel: Not over 0.6 inch in width..... Over 0.6 but not over 0.8 inch in width..... Over 0.8 but not over 0.9 inch in width..... Over 0.9 but not over 1 inch in width..... Over 1 but not over 1.2 inches in width..... Over 1.2 but not over 1.5 inches in width..... Over 1.5 but not over 1.77 inches in width..... Having over 1 jewel but not over 7 jewels: Not over 0.6 inch in width..... Over 0.6 but not over 0.8 inch in width..... Over 0.8 but not over 0.9 inch in width..... Over 0.9 but not over 1 inch in width..... Over 1 but not over 1.2 inches in width..... Over 1.2 but not over 1.5 inches in width..... Over 1.5 but not over 1.77 inches in width..... Having over 7 but not over 17 jewels: Not over 0.6 inch in width..... Over 0.6 but not over 0.8 inch in width..... Over 0.8 but not over 0.9 inch in width.....	\$10.75 each	\$10.75 each	
716.10	Not over 0.6 inch in width.....	90¢ each	\$1.50 each	\$1.50 each
716.11	Over 0.6 but not over 0.8 inch in width.....	75¢ each	\$1.35 each	\$1.35 each
716.12	Over 0.8 but not over 0.9 inch in width.....	75¢ each	\$1.20 each	\$1.20 each
716.13	Over 0.9 but not over 1 inch in width.....	75¢ each	\$1.05 each	\$1.05 each
716.14	Over 1 but not over 1.2 inches in width.....	75¢ each	93¢ each	93¢ each
716.15	Over 1.2 but not over 1.5 inches in width.....	75¢ each	84¢ each	84¢ each
716.16	Over 1.5 but not over 1.77 inches in width.....	75¢ each	75¢ each	75¢ each
716.20	Not over 0.6 inch in width.....	\$1.80 each	\$2.50 each	\$2.50 each
716.21	Over 0.6 but not over 0.8 inch in width.....	\$1.35 each	\$2.25 each	\$2.25 each
716.22	Over 0.8 but not over 0.9 inch in width.....	\$1.35 each	\$2 each	\$2 each
716.23	Over 0.9 but not over 1 inch in width.....	\$1.20 each	\$1.75 each	\$1.75 each
716.24	Over 1 but not over 1.2 inches in width.....	90¢ each	\$1.55 each	\$1.55 each
716.25	Over 1.2 but not over 1.5 inches in width.....	90¢ each	\$1.40 each	\$1.40 each
716.26	Over 1.5 but not over 1.77 inches in width.....	90¢ each	\$1.25 each	\$1.25 each
716.30	Having over 7 but not over 17 jewels: Not over 0.6 inch in width.....	\$1.80 each + 9¢ for each jewel over 7	\$2.50 each + 15¢ for each jewel over 7	
716.31	Over 0.6 but not over 0.8 inch in width.....	\$1.35 each + 9¢ for each jewel over 7	\$2.25 each + 15¢ for each jewel over 7	
716.32	Over 0.8 but not over 0.9 inch in width.....	\$1.35 each + 9¢ for each jewel over 7	\$2 each + 15¢ for each jewel over 7	
<sup>1/</sup> The column 1 rates of duty on most watch movements have been increased pursuant to escape-clause procedure, or by temporary legislation. See Appendix to Tariff Schedules.				

Table A-2.--Provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States relating to quantitative import restrictions--Continued

Item	Articles	Rates of Duty	
		1	2
	Watch movements, assembled, etc. (con.): Having no jewels, etc. (con.): Not adjusted, not, etc. (con.): Having over 7, etc. (con.):		
716.33	Over 0.9 but not over 1 inch in width.....	\$1.20 each + 9¢ for each jewel over 7	\$1.75 each + 15¢ for each jewel over 7
716.34	Over 1 but not over 1.2 inches in width.....	90¢ each + 9¢ for each jewel over 7	\$1.55 each + 15¢ for each jewel over 7
716.35	Over 1.2 but not over 1.5 inches in width.....	90¢ each + 9¢ for each jewel over 7	\$1.40 each + 15¢ for each jewel over 7
716.36	Over 1.5 but not over 1.77 inches in width.....	90¢ each + 9¢ for each jewel over 7	\$1.25 each + 15¢ for each jewel over 7
717.-- (See head- note 3(b))	Adjusted, but not self-winding (and if a self-winding device cannot be incorporated therein), and not constructed or designed to operate for a period in excess of 47 hours without rewinding.....	Column 1 base rate + 50¢ for each adjust- ment	Column 2 base rate + \$1 for each adjust- ment
718.-- (See head- note 3(b))	Self-winding (or if a self-winding device can be incorporated therein), or construc- ted or designed to operate for a period in excess of 47 hours without rewinding, but not adjusted.....	Column 1 base rate + 50¢ each	Column 2 base rate + \$1 each
719.-- (See head- note 3(b))	Adjusted and self-winding (or if a self- winding device can be incorporated therein), or constructed or designed to operate for a period in excess of 47 hours without rewinding.....	Column 1 base rate + 50¢ each + 50¢ for each adjustment	Column 2 base rate + \$1 each + \$1 for each adjustment
	Clock movements, assembled, without dials or hands, or with dials or hands whether or not assembled thereon:		
	Measuring less than 1.77 inches in width:		
	Not constructed or designed to operate for over 47 hours without rewinding:		
720.02	Having no jewels or only 1 jewel.....	75¢ each	75¢ each
720.04	Having over 1 jewel.....	\$1.25 each + 13.5¢ for each jewel over 7	\$1.25 each + 15¢ for each jewel over 7
	Constructed or designed to operate for over 47 hours without rewinding:		
720.06	Having no jewels or only 1 jewel.....	\$1.50 each	\$1.75 each
720.08	Having over 1 jewel.....	\$2 each + 13.5¢ for each jewel over 7	\$2.25 each + 15¢ for each jewel over 7



Table A-2.--Provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States relating to quantitative import restrictions--Continued

Item	Articles	Rates of Duty	
		1	2
	<p align="center"><u>Broom quota</u></p> <p align="center">Schedule 7, Part 8</p> <p align="center">Subpart A. - Combs, Hair Ornaments, Brooms and Brushes, Paint Rollers</p> <p><u>Subpart A headnotes:</u></p> <p>*****</p> <p>3. (a) If the President determines that the estimated annual domestic consumption of whiskbrooms of a kind described in Items 750.26 to 750.28, inclusive, or of other brooms of a kind described in Items 750.29 to 750.31, inclusive, has substantially changed since 1965 or since the date of the immediately preceding proclamation under this paragraph (if any), the quantity provided for in Item 750.26 or 750.29, as the case may be, shall be modified by the percentage by which the President determines the estimated annual domestic consumption of the relevant brooms has changed in comparison with such estimated consumption in 1965 or at the time of such immediately preceding proclamation (if any). Such modified quantity shall be proclaimed by the President and shall, subject to the provisions of this paragraph, replace the quantity previously applicable under Item 750.26 or 750.29.</p> <p>(b) If the President determines an allocation among supplying countries of the quantity provided for in Item 750.26 or 750.29 to be in the national interest, he may proclaim such allocation.</p> <p>*****</p> <p>Brooms and brushes consisting of vegetable materials bound together but not mounted or set in a block or head, with or without handles:</p> <p>Brooms wholly or in part of broom corn:</p> <p>Whiskbrooms:</p> <p>Valued not over 32¢ each:</p> <p>In any calendar year prior to the entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption of 115,000 dozen (or such modified quantity as may become applicable under headnote 3(a) to this subpart) whiskbrooms classifiable under items 750.26 to 750.28, inclusive.....</p> <p>Other.....</p> <p>Valued over 32¢ each.....</p> <p>Other brooms:</p> <p>Valued not over 96¢ each:</p> <p>In any calendar year prior to the entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption of 205,000 dozen (or such modified quantity as may become applicable under headnote 3(a) to this subpart) brooms classifiable under items 750.29 to 750.31, inclusive.....</p> <p>Other.....</p> <p>Valued over 96¢ each.....</p> <p>Other.....</p> <p>If product of Cuba.....</p> <p>(a) = Suspended. See general headnote 3(b)</p>		
750.26			
750.27		20% ad val.	20% ad val.
750.28		12¢ each	12¢ each
		32% ad val.	32% ad val.
750.29			
750.30		20% ad val.	20% ad val.
750.31		32¢ each	32¢ each
750.32		32% ad val.	32% ad val.
750.33		25% ad val.	25% ad val.
		20% ad val. (s)	

Table A-2.--Provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States relating to quantitative import restrictions--Continued

Item	Articles	Rates of Duty	
		1	2
	<p><u>Embargo on white phosphorus matches</u></p> <p>Schedule 7, Part 9</p> <p>Subpart A. - Matches, Pyrotechnics, Candles, Blasting Caps</p> <p><u>Subpart A headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. The importation of white phosphorus matches is prohibited.</p> <hr/> <p>Matches:</p> <p>755.05 In immediate containers each containing not more than 100 matches.....</p> <p>755.10 Other.....</p> <p><u>Stainless steel flatware quota</u></p> <p>Appendix, Part 2</p> <p><u>Part 2 headnote:</u></p> <p>1. This part contains the temporary modifications of the provisions in the tariff schedules proclaimed by the President pursuant to trade-agreements legislation. Unless otherwise stated, the modified provisions are effective until suspended or terminated.</p> <hr/> <p>Subpart A. - Escape-Clause Actions</p> <p><u>Subpart A headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. This subpart contains the temporary modifications of the provisions of the tariff schedules proclaimed by the President pursuant to the escape-clause procedures prescribed in section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, or in sections 301 and 351 or 352 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.</p>	<p>15¢ per gross of immediate containers</p> <p>2¢ per 1000 matches</p>	<p>20¢ per gross of immediate containers</p> <p>2-3/4¢ per 1000 matches</p>

Table A-2.--Provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States relating to quantitative import restrictions--Continued

Item	Articles	Rates of Duty	
		1	2
	Knives, forks, and spoons, all the foregoing valued under 25 cents each, not over 10.2 inches in over-all length, and with stainless steel handles (provided for in items 650.09, 650.11, 650.39, 650.41, and 650.55 of part 3E of schedule 6, or if included in sets provided for in item 651.75 of such part): For an aggregate quantity from countries subject to the rates set for in rate of duty column numbered 1 not to exceed (1) 84 million single units entered in the 12-month period beginning November 1, 1965, and (2) 84 million single units entered in the period beginning November 1, 1966, and ending at the close of October 11, 1967, unless the President proclaims otherwise pursuant to section 351(c) (1) or (2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1981(c) (1) or (2)):		
	Knives and forks:		
927.50	With handles not containing nickel and not containing over 10 percent by weight of manganese (items 650.09 and 650.39).....	1¢ each + 12.5% ad val.	No change
927.51	With handles containing nickel or containing over 10 percent by weight of manganese (items 650.11 and 650.41)...	1¢ each + 17.5% ad val.	No change
927.52	Spoons (item 650.55).....	17% ad val.	No change
	Other:		
	Knives and forks:		
927.60	With handles not containing nickel and not containing over 10 percent by weight of manganese (item 650.09 and 650.39).....	3¢ each + 15% ad val.	3¢ each + 15% ad val. but not less than 2¢ each + 45% ad val.
927.61	With handles containing nickel or containing over 10 percent by weight of manganese (items 650.11 and 650.41)...	3¢ each + 20% ad val.	3¢ each + 20% ad val. but not less than 2¢ each + 45% ad val.
927.62	Spoons (item 650.55).....	40% ad val.	No change

Table A-2.--Provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States relating to quantitative import restrictions--Continued

Item	Articles	Rates of Duty	
		1	2
	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Section 22 quotas</u></p> <p><b>PART 3. - ADDITIONAL IMPORT RESTRICTIONS PROCLAIMED PURSUANT TO SECTION 22 OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT, AS AMENDED</b></p> <p><u>Part 3 headnotes:</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p>2. Exclusions.--The import restrictions provided for in this part do not apply with respect to --</p> <p>(a) articles imported by or for the account of any agency of the United States;</p> <p>(b) commercial samples of cotton or cotton waste of any origin in uncompressed packages each weighing not more than 50 pounds gross weight; and articles (except cotton and cotton waste) with an aggregate value not over \$10 in any shipment, if imported as samples for taking orders, for the personal use of the importer, or for research;</p> <p>(c) articles entered for exhibition, display, or sampling at a Trade Fair or for research, but only if written approval of the Secretary of Agriculture or his designated representative is presented at the time of entry or bond is furnished in a form prescribed by the Commissioner of Customs in an amount equal to the value of the merchandise as set forth in the entry plus the estimated duty as determined at the time of entry, conditioned upon the production of such written approval within six months from the date of entry;</p> <p>(d) certified or registered seed wheat for use for seeding and crop-improvement purposes, in bags tagged and sealed by an officially recognized seed-certifying agency of the country of production, if --</p> <p>(i) the individual shipment amounts to 100 bushels (of 60 pounds each for wheat) or less, or</p> <p>(ii) the individual shipment amounts to more than 100 bushels and the written approval of the Secretary of Agriculture or his designated representative is presented at the time of entry, or bond is furnished in a form prescribed by the Commissioner of Customs in an amount equal to the value of the merchandise as set forth in the entry, plus the estimated duty as determined at the time of entry, conditioned upon the production of such written approval within six months from the date of entry;</p>		

Table A-2.--Provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States relating to quantitative import restrictions--Continued

Item	Articles	Rates of Duty	
		1	2
	<p>(e) wheat flour, the product of Israel, which is certified to the Secretary of Agriculture by an authorized representative of the government of Israel or its designee as having been thoroughly safeguarded for ritual purposes under rabbinical supervision and which is imported into the United States for use solely for religious and ritual purposes in the making of matzos for Passover, if the written approval of the Secretary of Agriculture is presented at the time of entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption; and</p> <p>(f) cotton produced in the United States with respect to which the Secretary of Agriculture shall have certified that there has been exported without benefit of subsidy, as an offset to the proposed re-entry, an equal or greater number of pounds of cotton produced in the United States, of any grade or staple.</p> <p>3. (a) Dairy products --</p> <p>(i) Imported articles subject to the import quotas provided for in Items 950.01 through 950.11, except 950.06, may be entered only by or for the account of a person or firm to whom 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 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 a government agency of the country where the cheese was produced, of which amount not more than 612,500 pounds may be entered during the period July 1, 1967, through December 31, 1967, or 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 for any of the cheeses or substitutes for cheese (Items 950.07 through .10) in the column entitled "Quota Quantity."</p> <p>(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.</p>		

Table A-2.--Provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States relating to quantitative import restrictions--Continued

Item	Articles	Quota Quantity
	(b) <u>Cotton Waste</u> . For the purposes of item 955.05, the minimum quota in column (A) is that part of the total quota in column (C) which must be reserved for comber waste made from cotton 1-3/16 inches or more in staple length, and the unreserved quota in column (B) is that part of the total quota available for any quota-type waste, including comber waste made from cotton 1-3/16 inches or more in staple length.	
	Whenever, in any 12-month period beginning January 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:	
950.00	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 December 31, 1967: New Zealand.....	the quantity entered on or before June 30, 1967, plus 750,000 gallons None
	Other.....	1,500,000 gallons
	For each subsequent year: New Zealand.....	None
	Other.....	
	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 pounds
950.02	Described in item 115.50.....	1,807,000 pounds
950.03	Described in item 115.55.....	7,000 pounds
950.04	Described in item 115.60.....	500 pounds
950.05	Butter, and fresh or sour cream containing over 45 percent of butterfat, provided for in part 4B of schedule 1.....	707,000 pounds
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 pounds
	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 pounds
950.08A	Cheddar cheese, and cheese and substitutes for cheese containing, or processed from, Cheddar cheese: For the 12-month period ending December 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)
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 December 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 pounds
950.09	Edam and Gouda cheeses.....	9,200,400 pounds
950.10	Italian-type cheeses, made from cows' milk, in original loaves (Romano made from cows' milk, Reggiano, Parmesano, Provoloni, Provolette, and Sbrinz).....	1,500,100 pounds
950.11	Malted milk, and articles of milk or cream, provided for in item 118.30, part 4D, schedule 1....	6,000 pounds

Table A-2.--Provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States relating to quantitative import restrictions--Continued

Item	Articles	Quota Quantity	
950.12 950.13	Whenever, in any 12-month period, etc. (con.): Articles containing over 5.5 percent by weight of butterfat, the butterfat content 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 imported packaged for distribution in the retail trade and ready for use by the purchaser at retail for an edible purpose or in the preparation of an edible article): Over 45 percent by weight of butterfat..... Over 5.5 percent but not over 45 percent by weight of butterfat and classifiable for tariff purposes under item 182.91: For the 12-month period ending December 31, 1967: Australia..... Belgium and Denmark (aggregate)..... Other.....  For each subsequent 12-month period: Australia..... Belgium and Denmark (aggregate)..... Other.....	None  the quantity entered on or before June 30, 1967, plus 1,120,000 pounds the quantity entered on or before June 30, 1967, plus 170,000 pounds None  2,240,000 pounds 340,000 pounds None	
950.60	Whenever, in any 12-month period beginning May 29 in any year, the respective quantity specified below of wheat fit for human consumption (item 130.70, part 7A, schedule 1) or of milled wheat products fit for human consumption (item 131.40, part 7B, schedule 1) the product of a specified foreign country or area has been entered, no such wheat or milled wheat products, respectively, the product of such country or area may be entered during the remainder of such period: Canada..... China..... Hungary..... Hong Kong..... Japan..... United Kingdom..... Australia..... Germany..... Syria..... New Zealand..... Chile..... Netherlands..... Argentina..... Italy..... Cuba..... France..... Greece..... Mexico..... Panama..... Uruguay..... Poland and Danzig..... Sweden..... Yugoslavia..... Norway..... Canary Islands..... Rumania..... Guatemala..... Brazil..... Union of Soviet Socialist Republics..... Belgium..... Other foreign countries or areas.....	Wheat (In 60-pound bushels)	Milled Wheat Products (In pounds)
		795,000 None None None None 100 None 100 100 None None 100 2,000 100 None 1,000 None 100 None None None None None None 1,000 100 100 100 100 None 1,000 None 	

Table A-2.--Provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States relating to quantitative import restrictions--Continued

Item	Articles	Quota Quantity (in pounds)		
955.01	<p>Whenever, in the respective 12-month period specified below, the aggregate quantity specified below for one of the numbered classes of articles or for the product of a specified country or area within such numbered class has been entered, no article in such class or the product of such country or area may be entered during the remainder of such period:</p> <p>Cotton, not carded, not combed, and not otherwise processed, the product of any country or area including the United States:</p> <p>Having a staple length under 1-1/8 inches (except harsh or rough cotton having a staple length under 3/4 inch), entered during the 12-month period beginning September 20 in any year:</p> <p>Egypt and Sudan (aggregate).....</p> <p>Peru.....</p> <p>India and Pakistan (aggregate).....</p> <p>China.....</p> <p>Mexico.....</p> <p>Brazil.....</p> <p>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....</p> <p>Argentina.....</p> <p>Haiti.....</p> <p>Ecuador.....</p> <p>Honduras.....</p> <p>Paraguay.....</p> <p>Colombia.....</p> <p>Iraq.....</p> <p>British East Africa.....</p> <p>Indonesia and Netherlands New Guinea (aggregate).....</p> <p>British West Indies (except Barbados, Bermuda, Jamaica, Trinidad, Tobago)...</p> <p>Nigeria.....</p> <p>British West Africa (except Nigeria and Ghana).....</p> <p>Other, including the United States.....</p> <p>Having a staple length 1-1/8 inches or more but under 1-3/8 inches, entered during the 12-month period beginning August 1 in any year:</p> <p>Harsh or rough cotton (except cotton of perished staple, grabbots, and cotton pickings), white in color and having a staple length of 1-5/32 inches or more.....</p> <p>Other.....</p>	783,816	247,952	2,003,483
955.02		1,370,791	8,883,259	618,723
955.03		475,124	5,203	237
955.04		9,333	752	871
955.05		124	195	2,240
		71,388	21,321	5,377
		16,004	None	
		1,500,000	4,565,642	
		39,590,778		
	Card strips made from cotton having a staple length under 1-3/16 inches, and cotton comber waste, lap waste, sliver waste, and roving waste, all the foregoing, whether or not advanced, the product of any country or area including the United States, entered during the 12-month period beginning September 20 in any year:	See headnote 3(b) of this part		
		(A) Minimum Quota for certain comber waste	(B) Unreserved Quota	(C) Total Quota
	United Kingdom.....	2,882,305	1,441,152	4,323,457
	Canada.....	None	239,690	239,690
	France.....	151,613	75,807	227,420
	India and Pakistan (aggregate).....	None	69,627	69,627
	Netherlands.....	45,493	22,747	68,240
	Switzerland.....	29,592	14,796	44,388
	Belgium.....	25,706	12,853	38,559
	Japan.....	None	341,535	341,535
	China.....	None	17,322	17,322
	Egypt.....	None	8,135	8,135
	Cuba.....	None	6,544	6,544
	Germany.....	50,886	25,443	76,329
	Italy.....	14,175	7,088	21,263
	Other, including the United States.....	None	None	None
955.06	Fibers of cotton processed but not spun, entered during the 12-month period beginning September 11 in any year.....	Quota Quantity (in pounds)		
		1,000		



Table A-3.--Commodities embargoed from Rhodesia

TSUS Reference	Commodity
Schedule 5, Part 1, Subpart F, item 518.11.	Asbestos, crudes, fibers, stucco, sand and refuse.
Schedule 6, Part 1, item 601.15-----	Chromium: Ore and concentrates thereof.
Schedule 6, Part 2, Subpart B, items 607.30, 607.31 and 607.55.	Ferrochromium and ferro-silico- chromium.
Schedule 6, Part 1, items 602.25 and 602.30.	Copper: Ore and concentrates thereof.
Schedule 6, Part 2, Subpart C, and Part 3.	Copper products.
Schedule 6, Part 1, item 601.24-----	Iron: Ore and concentrates thereof.
Schedule 6, Part 2, Subpart B, items 607.15, 607.18, 607.20 and 607.21.	Pig iron, cast iron and spiegel- eisen.
Schedule 1, Part 5, Subpart A-----	Hides, skins and leather.
Schedule 1, Part 2-----	Meat and meat products.
Schedule 1, Part 10, Subparts A and C--	Sugar, syrups and molasses, con- fectionery.
Schedule 1, Part 13-----	Tobacco and tobacco products.
Source: 32 Fed. Reg. 3448 (1967).	

Table A-4.--Certain dairy products: Quota quantities authorized, by country for the 12-month period ending June 30, 1967, and additional quota quantities imposed for the six-month period ending December 31, 1967 <sup>1/</sup>

Country	Quota quantities authorized for 12-month period ending June 30, 1967				
	Cheese				Butter
	Cheddar	Blue-mold	Edam and Gouda	Italian-type	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Argentina-----	-	-	206,581	6,397,281	-
Australia-----	16,150	-	-	-	-
Canada-----	612,329	-	-	-	-
Denmark-----	1,000	4,708,509	319,797	-	212,010
France-----	-	8,595	-	-	-
Ireland-----	2,250	-	-	-	-
Italy-----	-	224,310	-	5,094,946	-
Netherlands-----	-	-	8,446,589	-	-
New Zealand-----	2,142,474	-	-	-	332,000
Norway-----	-	65,000	10,949	-	-
Portugal-----	-	-	20,000	-	-
Sweden-----	5,850	9,200	182,783	-	-
Other-----	-	-	-	-	2/ 162,965
Total-----	2,780,053	5,015,614	9,186,699	11,492,227	706,975
	Dried whole milk	Dried skimmed milk	Dried buttermilk	Malted milk and compounds	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	
Australia-----	-	1,322,940	-	-	6,000
Canada-----	-	484,050	355,300	-	-
New Zealand-----	7,000	-	140,700	-	-
Total-----	7,000	1,806,990	496,000	-	6,000
Additional quota quantities established for the six-month period beginning July 1, 1967 <sup>3/</sup>					
	American-type cheese	Cheddar cheese	Fluid and frozen cream	Certain articles containing over 5.5 percent but not over 45 percent of butterfat	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	
Australia-----	840,000	840,000	-	1,120,000	
Belgium-----	-	-	-	4/ 170,000	
Denmark-----	-	-	-	4/ 170,000	
Ireland-----	280,000	280,000	-	-	
New Zealand-----	1,680,000	1,680,000	750,000	-	
Sweden-----	62,500	62,500	-	-	
Other-----	5/ 185,800	6/ 153,700	-	-	
Total-----	3,048,300	3,016,200	750,000	1,290,000	

<sup>1/</sup> Pursuant to Presidential Proclamation No. 3790 of June 30, 1967, the allocation of the quotas on all dairy products, except butter oil, was changed from a quota-year basis (ending June 30) to a calendar year basis; the quota on butter oil has been allocated on a calendar-year basis since it was established in 1957.

<sup>2/</sup> Argentina, Australia, Canada, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland combined have an aggregate of 162,965 pounds.

<sup>3/</sup> Data are not yet available on the quota authorizations for the products enumerated above for the six-month period ending Dec. 31, 1967. The Department of Agriculture has indicated, however, that equitable distributions of the quotas are being made in order to convert the quotas to a calendar-year basis. About half the amount of the quota quantities shown for the above products (except Cheddar cheese) are expected to be authorized, by country, for the individual commodities for the period July 1-Dec. 31, 1967. The quota quantity for Cheddar will be additionally modified--including a provision for aged Cheddar--as shown below.

<sup>4/</sup> Belgium and Denmark together have an aggregate of 170,000 pounds.

<sup>5/</sup> Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and West Germany combined have an aggregate of 185,800 pounds.

<sup>6/</sup> Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and West Germany combined have an aggregate of 153,700 pounds.

Source: Data on fluid and frozen cream and articles containing butterfat from Presidential Proclamation No. 3790 of June 30, 1967; other data supplied by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Note.--The annual quota of 500 pounds of dried cream is not included above inasmuch as there were no applications for licenses. The quotas on butter substitutes including butter oil (1,200,000 pounds annually) and on aged Cheddar cheese (612,500 pounds in the six-month period beginning July 1, 1967) do not regulate imports on the basis of country of origin.

Table A-5---Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA): Status of quantitative limitations on U.S. import trade, as of July 1, 1967

Country of origin	Product categories involved <sup>1/</sup> (See table A-6 for description)	Current limitation on import trade		Limitation controlled by-- <sup>2/</sup>
		12-month period (except as noted) beginning--	Aggregate quantity (Million equivalent square yards)	
Controls under authority of Article 3 of LTA:				
Brazil-----	1, 2, 3, 4	Nov. 30, 1966 <sup>3/</sup>	4/ 55.2 :	
	9	Oct. 28, 1966	.6 :	United States
	19	July 27, 1966	4.9 :	
	22, 26	June 9, 1967	6.9 :	
Malaysia-----	45	Aug. 30, 1966	1.7 :	
	19, 5/ 26, 6/ 31, 34, 60	Dec. 27, 1966	7.7 :	
	46	Feb. 23, 1967	.4 :	United States
	15, 50, 51	Mar. 21, 1967	.6 :	
	9, 18	Apr. 28, 1967	.8 :	
	22	May 24, 1967	.2 :	
Bilateral agreements under authority of Article 4 of LTA: <sup>7/</sup>				
Colombia-----	All.	July 1, 1966	8/ 25.2 :	Colombia
Greece-----	All.	Sept. 1, 1966	6.4 :	Greece and United States
Hong Kong-----	All.	Oct. 1, 1966	338.6 :	Hong Kong
India-----	All.	Oct. 1, 1966	79.0 :	India
Israel-----	All.	Oct. 1, 1966	9/ 23.0 :	Israel
Italy-----	7	Jan. 1, 1967	1.8 :	Italy
Jamaica-----	All.	Oct. 1, 1966	21.2 :	Jamaica
Japan-----	All. <sup>10/</sup>	Jan. 1, 1967	342.8 :	Japan
Korea-----	All.	Jan. 1, 1967	11/ 28.7 :	Korea and United States
Malta-----	All.	Jan. 1, 1967	12.7 :	Malta and United States
Mexico-----	All.	May 1, 1967	75.0 :	Mexico and United States
Nansei-Nanpo Islands--	All.	July 1, 1967	12/ 12.6 :	Nansei-Nanpo Islands
Pakistan-----	All.	July 1, 1967	63.8 :	Pakistan and United States
Philippines-----	All.	Jan. 1, 1967	52.4 :	Philippines and United States
Poland-----	All.	Mar. 1, 1967	5.0 :	Poland and United States
Portugal-----	All.	Jan. 1, 1967	102.3 :	Portugal and United States
Republic of China (Taiwan)-----	All.	Oct. 1, 1966	60.4 :	Republic of China (Taiwan) and United States
Singapore-----	All.	Apr. 1, 1967	31.5 :	Singapore
Spain-----	All.	Jan. 1, 1967	36.4 :	Spain
Turkey-----	All.	July 1, 1967	3.2 :	Turkey
United Arab Republic--	All.	Oct. 1, 1966	51.0 :	United Arab Republic
Yugoslavia-----	All.	Jan. 1, 1967	16.6 :	Yugoslavia and United States

<sup>1/</sup> Under the provisions of the LTA, all categories from all countries are subject to limitation whenever market disruption exists; categories listed are those on which limitations were actually in force as of July 1967. In those cases where an aggregate limitation applies to all categories from a country, smaller limitations apply to items within each category.

<sup>2/</sup> U.S. Bureau of Customs controls imports in some cases, while foreign governments control exports in others.

<sup>3/</sup> Period ends December 15, 1967.

<sup>4/</sup> Including an additional 6 million pounds of yarn allowed for this 12-month period only.

<sup>5/</sup> Duck only.

<sup>6/</sup> Shop towels only.

<sup>7/</sup> Many of the bilateral agreements for countries listed superseded numerous restraints under article 3 of the LTA. The aggregate quantities shown for the current year are authorized to be increased by 5 percent in each of the succeeding years during which the agreement is effective.

<sup>8/</sup> In addition, Colombia was permitted to export the equivalent of 11.6 million square yards of specified types of fabric and yarn.

<sup>9/</sup> In addition, Israel was permitted to export the equivalent of 5.5 million square yards of yarn during the seven-month period beginning June 1, 1966.

<sup>10/</sup> All 64 categories are under total or, in a few cases, partial restriction.

<sup>11/</sup> An amendment to the agreement provided that 1.9 million square yards of specified items shipped between Jan. 1, 1966 and Apr. 1, 1967 were not to be included in the limitations.

<sup>12/</sup> Including an additional 1 million square yards allowed for this 12-month period only.

Table A-6.--Cotton Textile Categories used in the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles:  
Indexes of U.S. imports, July 1, 1960 through September 30, 1967

Category number	Description	(7/1/60-6/30/61 = 100)											
		July 1, 1960 thru June 30, 1961	Oct. 1, 1961 thru Sept. 30, 1962	Oct. 1, 1962 thru Sept. 30, 1963	Oct. 1, 1963 thru Sept. 30, 1964	Oct. 1, 1964 thru Sept. 30, 1965	Oct. 1, 1965 thru Sept. 30, 1966	Oct. 1, 1966 thru Sept. 30, 1967					
1	Cotton yarn, carded, singles, not ornamented, etc.	100	235.7	208.1	191.8	151.8	577.2	368.6					
2	Cotton yarn, plied, carded, not ornamented, etc.	100	150.9	206.5	98.5	68.9	652.8	528.2					
3	Cotton yarn, singles, combed, not ornamented, etc.	100	221.3	109.9	65.0	34.2	735.1	409.4					
4	Cotton yarn, plied, combed, not ornamented, etc.	100	409.2	202.9	198.6	151.4	1,745.2	850.2					
5	Ginghams, carded yarn	100	184.3	123.0	103.0	203.1	176.8	78.5					
6	Ginghams, combed yarn	100	120.7	100.9	73.1	79.5	100.3	62.4					
7	Velveteens	100	100.5	88.1	107.4	92.9	97.1	97.8					
8	Corduroy	100	147.3	375.7	472.3	646.7	889.4	1,282.8					
9	Sheeting, carded yarn	100	146.3	168.9	131.7	142.0	152.1	214.0					
10	Sheeting, combed yarn	100	35.4	5.7	-	10.4	228.9	57.5					
11	Lawns, carded yarn	100	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/					
12	Lawns, combed yarn	100	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/					
13	Voiles, carded yarn	100	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/					
14	Voiles, combed yarn	100	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/					
15	Poplin and broadcloth, carded yarn	100	159.9	88.9	73.3	107.3	233.8	144.4					
16	Poplin and broadcloth, combed yarn	100	391.6	200.9	226.1	305.5	323.8	204.2					
17	Typewriter-ribbon cloth	100	147.5	121.6	48.6	53.8	64.6	67.8					
18	Print cloth type shirting, 80x80 type, carded yarn	100	189.4	630.7	2,664.8	4,543.2	3,818.3	2,615.2					
19	Print cloth type shirting, other than 80x80 type, carded yarn	100	2,117.7	6,194.9	6,502.3	18,047.1	21,421.8	9,230.9					
20	Shirting, carded yarn	100	781.9	609.0	178.1	189.5	273.6	375.9					
21	Shirting, combed yarn	100	222.7	178.8	115.9	30.7	30.3	39.0					
22	Twill and sateen, carded yarn	100	142.0	222.9	195.3	299.3	311.6	436.0					
23	Twill and sateen, combed yarn	100	160.7	134.1	199.1	222.4	596.4	964.8					
24	Yarn-dyed fabrics, except ginghams, carded yarn	100	81.2	197.3	136.6	284.1	122.0	52.0					
25	Yarn-dyed fabrics, except ginghams, combed yarn	100	119.1	124.8	99.1	81.2	119.8	47.8					
26	Fabrics, n.e.s., carded yarn	100	99.3	101.1	101.1	138.9	180.1	216.3					
27	Fabrics, n.e.s., combed yarn	100	84.5	54.4	74.4	76.9	164.3	128.4					
28	Pillowcases, plain, carded yarn	100	260.9	150.6	150.6	254.4	352.9	343.1					
29	Pillowcases, plain, combed yarn	100	24.3	6.2	29.4	95.2	114.6	59.0					
30	Dish towels	100	140.8	80.6	90.8	127.3	125.0	57.1					
31	Towels, other than dish towels	100	201.3	148.6	191.8	228.4	274.8	310.0					
32	Handkerchiefs	100	105.5	100.5	101.0	87.4	107.8	90.5					
33	Table damasks and manufactures of	100	92.2	78.2	71.8	83.9	80.6	64.1					
34	Sheets, carded yarn	100	691.7	1,471.9	590.6	705.2	1,224.1	1,450.2					
35	Sheets, combed yarn	100	28.0	22.8	40.1	53.7	52.5	104.9					
36	Bedspreads	100	107.3	84.1	85.1	73.7	92.6	132.1					
37	Braided and woven elastics	100	141.3	186.4	167.2	193.0	368.8	290.3					
38	Fishing nets	100	53.9	60.5	32.1	29.2	20.8	23.3					
39	Gloves and mittens	100	87.8	80.5	67.2	48.7	57.9	60.7					
40	Hose and half hose	100	80.1	60.6	37.7	34.4	28.5	19.8					

(continued)

1/ Statistics included under categories 26 and 27.

Table A-6.--Cotton Textile Categories used in the Long-Term Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles:  
Indexes of U.S. imports, July 1, 1960 through September 30, 1967--Continued

		(7/1/60-6/30/61 = 100)							
Category number	Description	July 1, 1960	Oct. 1, 1961	Oct. 1, 1962	Oct. 1, 1963	Oct. 1, 1964	Oct. 1, 1965	Oct. 1, 1966	
		thru June 30, 1961	thru Sept. 30, 1962	thru Sept. 30, 1963	thru Sept. 30, 1964	thru Sept. 30, 1965	thru Sept. 30, 1966	thru Sept. 30, 1967	
41	Men's and boys' all white T. shirts, knit or crocheted-----	100	100.6	90.3	126.0	153.7	132.0	139.4	
42	Other T. shirts-----	100	65.7	121.2	118.5	124.0	132.4	185.1	
43	Knitshirts, other than T. shirts and sweatshirts (including infants)-----	100	115.4	132.8	106.5	145.2	219.8	196.9	
44	Sweaters and cardigan-----	100	85.3	88.2	146.0	243.0	234.9	227.1	
45	Men's and boys' shirts, dress, not knit or crocheted-----	100	147.5	183.6	221.1	246.9	265.4	144.5	
46	Men's and boys' shirts, sport, not knit or crocheted-----	100	112.2	138.3	138.1	136.8	174.4	136.8	
47	Men's and boys' shirts, work, not knit or crocheted-----	100	271.3	545.7	584.9	321.8	221.0	392.2	
48	Raincoats, 3/4 length or over-----	100	188.4	114.7	91.7	126.2	145.4	156.2	
49	All other coats-----	100	102.2	168.4	183.2	193.0	367.2	681.9	
50	Men's and boys' trousers, slacks and shorts (outer), not knit or crocheted-----	100	165.9	155.6	140.9	149.3	155.4	180.6	
51	Women's, misses' and children's trousers, slacks, shorts (outer), not knit or crocheted-----	100	175.0	199.4	184.0	174.2	191.6	160.6	
52	Blouses, and blouses combined with skirts, trousers, or shorts-----	100	132.1	124.5	136.4	151.1	148.7	86.3	
53	Women's, misses', children's and infants' dresses (including nurses' and other uniform dresses), not knit or crocheted-----	100	146.7	203.3	230.8	227.6	205.2	254.7	
54	Playsuits, sunsuits, washsuits, creepers, rompers, etc. (except blouse and shorts; blouse and trouser; or blouse, shorts and skirt sets)-----	100	88.7	54.4	30.0	33.3	39.9	33.9	
55	Dressing gowns, including bathrobes and beachrobes, lounging gowns, dusters and housecoats, not knit or crocheted-----	100	86.4	97.1	112.9	152.2	160.8	222.0	
56	Men's and boys' undershirts, (not T. shirts)-----	100	132.7	98.6	49.5	105.0	174.8	263.4	
57	Men's and boys' briefs and undershorts-----	100	185.1	116.4	270.6	438.2	575.6	423.4	
58	Drawers, shorts and briefs (except men's and boys' briefs), knit or crocheted-----	100	1,169.8	9.8	8.2	6.6	37.1	34.6	
59	All other underwear, not knit or crocheted-----	100	40.4	192.1	150.3	118.3	102.6	99.6	
60	Nightwear and pajamas-----	100	113.2	130.2	148.8	160.5	214.3	195.2	
61	Brassieres and other body supporting garments-----	100	114.6	103.8	108.0	93.5	100.4	86.8	
62	Other knitted or crocheted clothing-----	100	228.0	202.9	151.2	171.6	420.1	621.8	
63	Other clothing, not knit or crocheted-----	100	77.9	62.9	118.0	215.6	245.6	240.3	
64	All other cotton textile items-----	100	119.4	113.8	99.8	124.9	153.4	155.7	

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

Table A-7.--Provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States  
Annotated cross-referenced to categories of the International  
Textile Arrangement (I.C.T.A.)

TSUSA Number	I. C. T. A. Category	TSUSA Number	I. C. T. A. Category	TSUSA Number	I. C. T. A. Category	TSUSA Number	I. C. T. A. Category
300,6020	64	320,--68	13	322,--08	26	323,--64	23
300,6022	64	,--70	14	,--18	5	,--68	13
300,6024	64	,--76	26	,--20	6	,--70	14
300,6026	64	,--78	27	,--22	11	,--76	26
300,6028	64	,--88	26	,--24	12	,--78	27
301,--00	1	,--90	27	,--26	15	,--88	26
302,--20	1	,--92	26	,--28	16	,--90	27
302,--22	1	,--94	27	,--30	18	,--92	26
302,--24	2	321,--01	26	,--32	19	,--94	27
302,--26	3	,--02	26	,--34	26	324,--22	11
302,--28	4	,--03	26	,--44	9	,--24	12
303,1000	64	,--04	26	,--46	10	,--48	20
303,2040	64	,--06	26	,--54	22	,--50	21
303,2042	64	,--08	26	,--56	22	,--52	33
315,0500	64	,--22	11	,--58	22	,--54	22
315,1000	64	,--24	12	,--60	23	,--58	22
315,1500	64	,--26	15	,--62	23	,--60	23
320,--01	26	,--28	16	,--64	23	,--64	23
,--02	26	,--30	18	,--68	13	,--68	13
,--03	26	,--32	19	,--70	14	,--70	14
,--04	26	,--34	26	,--72	24	,--76	26
,--08	26	,--44	9	,--74	25	,--78	27
,--08	26	,--46	10	,--76	26	,--88	26
,--22	11	,--54	22	,--78	27	,--90	27
,--24	12	,--58	22	,--80	24	,--92	26
,--26	15	,--60	23	,--82	25	,--94	27
,--28	16	,--64	23	,--84	24	325,--18	5
,--30	18	,--68	13	,--86	25	,--20	6
,--32	19	,--70	14	,--88	26	,--22	11
,--34	26	,--76	26	,--90	27	,--24	12
,--36	9	,--78	27	,--92	26	,--48	20
,--38	9	,--88	26	,--94	27	,--50	21
,--40	9	,--90	27	323,--22	11	,--52	33
,--42	10	,--92	26	,--24	12	,--54	22
,--44	9	,--94	27	,--48	20	,--56	22
,--46	10	322,--01	26	,--50	21	,--58	22
,--54	22	,--02	26	,--52	33	,--60	23
,--58	22	,--03	26	,--54	22	,--62	23
,--60	23	,--04	26	,--58	22	,--64	23
,--64	23	,--06	26	,--60	23	,--68	13

Table A-7.--Provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States  
Annotated cross-referenced to categories of the International  
Textile Arrangement (I.C.T.A.)--Continued

TSUSA Number	I.C.T.A. Category	TSUSA Number	I.C.T.A. Category	TSUSA Number	I.C.T.A. Category	TSUSA Number	I.C.T.A. Category
353.--70	14	326.--88	26	326.--22	11	329.--76	26
--72	24	--90	27	--24	12	--78	27
--74	26	--92	26	--26	16	--80	26
--76	26	--94	27	--28	16	--90	27
--78	27	327.--01	26	--30	16	--92	26
--80	24	--02	26	--32	19	--94	27
--82	25	--03	26	--34	26	330.--22	11
--84	24	--04	26	--44	9	--24	12
--86	25	--06	26	--46	10	--48	20
--88	26	--08	26	--54	22	--50	21
--90	27	--22	11	--56	22	--52	33
--92	26	--24	12	--58	22	--54	22
--94	27	--26	15	--60	23	--58	22
326.--01	26	--28	16	--62	23	--60	23
--02	26	--30	16	--64	23	--64	23
--03	26	--32	10	--68	13	--68	13
--04	26	--34	26	--70	14	--70	14
--06	26	--44	9	--72	24	--76	26
--08	26	--46	10	--74	26	--78	27
--22	11	--54	22	--76	26	--88	26
--24	12	--56	22	--78	27	--90	27
--26	15	--60	23	--80	24	--92	26
--28	16	--64	23	--82	25	--94	27
--30	18	--68	13	--84	24	331.--18	5
--32	19	--70	14	--86	25	--20	6
--34	26	--76	26	--88	26	--22	11
--36	9	--78	27	--90	27	--24	12
--38	9	--88	26	--92	26	--48	20
--40	9	--90	27	--94	27	--50	21
--42	10	--92	26	329.--22	11	--52	33
--44	9	--94	27	--24	12	--54	22
--46	10	326.--01	26	--48	20	--56	22
--54	22	--02	26	--50	21	--58	22
--56	22	--03	26	--52	33	--60	23
--60	23	--04	26	--54	22	--62	23
--64	23	--05	26	--58	22	--64	23
--68	13	--06	26	--60	23	--68	13
--70	14	--08	26	--64	23	--70	14
--76	26	--18	6	--68	13	--72	24
--78	27	--20	6	--70	14	--74	25

Table A-7.--Provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States  
Annotated cross-referenced to categories of the International  
Textile Arrangement (I.C.T.A.)--Continued

TSUSA Number	I. C. T. A. Category	TSUSA Number	I. C. T. A. Category	TSUSA Number	I. C. T. A. Category	TSUSA Number	I. C. T. A. Category
331.--76	26	348.0010	64	358.0510	64	363.6025	64
--78	27	348.0510	64	358.0610	64	.6040	64
--80	24	349.1010	64	358.2410	64	364.1120	64
--82	25	349.1012	64	358.2610	64	364.1220	64
--84	24	349.2010	37	359.1020	64	364.1520	64
--86	25	349.3010	37	.1040	64	365.0000	64
--88	26	350.0010	64	.1060	64	365.1510	64
--90	27	351.0500	64	360.2000	64	365.2510	64
--92	26	351.2510	64	360.2500	64	365.3110	64
--94	27	351.4010	64	360.3000	64	365.3510	64
332.1020	26	351.4610	64	360.7521	64	365.4010	64
.1040	27	351.5010	64	360.8022	64	365.5010	64
332.4020	64	351.6010	64	361.0322	64	365.7010	64
.4040	64	351.8010	64	.0542	64	365.7510	64
345.1020	64	351.9010	64	361.1510	64	365.7700	64
.1040	64	352.1010	64	361.5000	64	365.7820	30
346.0500	8	352.3010	64	361.5422	64	365.7830	64
346.1000	8	352.4010	64	361.5622	64	366.0300	64
346.1500	7	352.5000	64	363.0100	64	366.0600	64
346.2000	7	352.8010	64	363.0510	64	366.0900	64
346.2200	7	353.1010	64	.0515	36	366.1520	64
346.2400	7	353.5012	64	.0520	36	366.1820	31
346.3020	26	.5014	64	.0525	64	.1840	31
.3040	27	.5016	64	363.3010	34	.1860	31
346.3220	26	355.0510	64	.3020	28	.1880	31
.3240	27	355.3500	38	.3030	35	366.2120	31
346.3520	26	355.5000	64	.3040	29	.2140	31
.3540	27	355.6510	64	363.4020	64	.2160	31
346.4020	26	356.1010	64	.4040	64	.2180	31
.4040	27	356.1510	64	363.4520	64	366.2420	31
346.4520	26	356.2000	64	.4540	64	.2440	31
.4540	27	356.2510	64	363.5020	36	.2460	31
.4560	64	357.0512	26	.5040	36	.2480	31
346.7000	26	.0514	27	.5060	36	366.2720	31
347.1000	64	.0516	26	363.5120	36	.2740	31
347.1500	64	.0518	27	.5140	36	.2760	30
347.2520	64	357.6010	64	.5160	36	.2780	31
347.3320	64	357.7010	64	363.5520	36	366.4200	33
.3340	64	357.8010	64	.5540	36	366.4500	64
.3380	64	358.0210	64	.5560	36	366.4600	64



Table A-7.--Provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States  
Annotated cross-referenced to categories of the International  
Textile Arrangement (I.C.T.A.)--Continued

TSUSA Number	I. C. T. A. Category	TSUSA Number	I. C. T. A. Category	TSUSA Number	I. C. T. A. Category	TSUSA Number	I. C. T. A. Category
366.4700	64	374.0520	40	378.1530	58	380.0650	43
366.5720	64	374.1020	40	378.2012	57	.0655	44
366.6000	64	374.1520	62	.2018	59	.0660	62
366.6300	64	374.4020	40	.2030	59	.0666	62
366.6500	64	374.4520	40	378.2512	57	380.0010	48
366.6000	64	376.0420	64	.2518	59	.0020	48
366.7500	33	376.2425	61	.2530	59	.0040	49
366.7700	64	.2465	61	380.0301	62	.0060	49
366.7000	64	.2490	61	.0302	62	.0080	49
370.0420	32	376.2825	61	.0303	62	.0000	49
.0440	32	.2865	61	.0305	60	380.1210	48
.0460	32	.2800	61	.0306	62	.1220	48
370.0800	32	376.5400	63	.0307	42	.1240	49
370.1620	32	378.0521	58	.0308	42	.1260	49
.1640	32	.0631	58	.0309	62	.1280	49
370.2400	32	.0532	58	.0311	62	.1200	49
370.2800	32	.0533	58	.0312	62	380.1520	55
370.3200	32	.0541	58	.0313	62	.1540	55
370.3600	32	.0542	58	.0316	62	380.1620	55
370.4000	32	.0544	58	.0350	63	.1840	55
370.4400	32	.0546	58	.0351	63	380.2100	60
370.4800	32	.0551	58	.0352	63	380.2400	60
370.5200	32	.0552	58	.0353	55	380.2752	45
370.5600	32	.0554	58	.0354	63	.2755	45
370.6020	32	.0562	59	.0355	63	.2759	45
.6040	32	.0564	59	.0356	54	.2762	45
370.6420	32	.0571	59	.0357	45	.2765	45
.6440	32	378.1012	62	.0358	45	.2769	45
370.6820	32	.1014	56	.0359	46	.2772	47
.6840	32	.1016	57	.0360	63	.2775	47
372.0510	64	.1020	56	.0361	63	.2777	47
372.1010	62	.1032	58	.0363	63	.2778	47
.1040	63	.1034	57	380.0610	62	.2779	47
372.1520	62	.1039	58	.0615	62	.2782	46
.1540	63	378.1512	62	.0620	62	.2785	46
.1560	63	.1514	56	.0625	60	.2787	46
373.0510	62	.1516	57	.0630	62	.2789	46
.0540	63	.1528	56	.0635	41	.2792	46
373.1010	62	.1532	58	.0640	42	.2795	46
.1045	63	.1534	57	.0645	62	.2797	46

Table A-7.--Provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States  
Annotated cross-referenced to categories of the International  
Textile Arrangement (I.C.T.A.)--Continued

TSUSA Number	I. C. T. A. Category	TSUSA Number	I. C. T. A. Category	TSUSA Number	I. C. T. A. Category	TSUSA Number	I. C. T. A. Category
380.2799	46	382.0360	63	382.0904	48	382.3316	53
380.3000	63	.0361	63	.0906	48	.3318	53
380.3300	63	.0362	63	.0908	48	.3320	53
380.3600	63	.0363	53	.0910	48	.3322	53
380.3909	60	.0364	53	.0912	48	.3324	53
.3912	54	.0365	53	.0914	49	.3326	60
.3922	50	.0366	53	.0916	49	.3328	54
.3925	50	.0367	53	.0918	49	.3330	54
.3927	50	.0368	53	.0920	49	.3332	54
.3929	50	.0369	55	.0922	49	.3334	63
.3932	50	.0370	63	.0924	49	.3336	63
.3935	50	.0371	54	382.1202	48	.3338	63
.3937	50	.0372	63	.1204	48	.3340	63
.3939	50	.0373	63	.1206	48	.3342	63
.3992	63	.0374	51	.1208	48	.3344	63
.3993	63	.0375	51	.1210	48	.3346	51
.3995	63	.0376	63	.1212	48	.3348	51
382.0301	62	.0377	63	.1214	49	.3350	51
.0302	62	.0397	46	.1216	49	.3352	51
.0303	62	.0398	45	.1218	49	.3354	51
.0304	62	382.0605	62	.1220	49	.3356	51
.0305	62	.0610	62	.1222	49	.3358	51
.0306	62	.0615	62	.1224	49	.3360	51
.0307	62	.0620	62	382.1520	55	.3362	51
.0308	62	.0625	62	.1540	55	.3364	51
.0309	60	.0630	62	.1560	55	.3368	46
.0310	62	.0635	62	382.1820	55	.3370	45
.0311	42	.0640	62	.1840	55	.3392	63
.0312	62	.0645	62	.1860	55	.3393	63
.0313	62	.0650	60	382.2100	60	.3395	63
.0314	62	.0655	62	382.2400	60	385.2500	64
.0315	62	.0660	42	382.2700	63	385.3000	64
.0317	62	.0665	62	382.3000	63	385.4000	64
.0318	62	.0670	43	382.3302	52	385.5520	64
.0354	52	.0675	62	.3304	52	385.6020	64
.0355	52	.0680	44	.3306	52	385.7020	64
.0356	52	.0685	62	.3308	52	385.7520	64
.0357	52	.0690	62	.3310	52	385.8020	64
.0358	62	.0695	62	.3312	52	385.8510	64
.0359	52	382.0902	48	.3314	53	385.1000	62

Table A-7.--Provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States  
Annotated cross-referenced to categories of the International  
Textile Arrangement (I.C.T.A.)--Continued

TSUSA Number	I. C. T. A. Category	TSUSA Number	I. C. T. A. Category	TSUSA Number	I. C. T. A. Category	TSUSA Number	I. C. T. A. Category
386.2000	64						
386.2500	64						
386.3000	64						
386.4000	64						
386.5000	64						
702.0520	62						
702.1020	63						
704.0520	39						
704.1020	39						
704.1520	39						
704.4015	39						
704.4515	39						
704.5015	39						
706.2015	64						
706.2240	64						
706.2270	64						
706.2415	64						
727.8020	64						
727.8040	64						
731.4000	64						
734.5045	64						
745.7420	64						
922.0100	17						
922.0200	17						
922.0300	17						
922.0400	17						
922.0500	17						

Source: Long Term International Cotton Textile Arrangement  
Categories By Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated  
April 1, 1966, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table A-8.--Commodities regulated by the International Coffee Agreement

Item	Articles	Rates of Duty	
		1	2
160.10	Coffee, crude, roasted, or ground, whether or not the caffeine has been removed.....	Free	Free
	Coffee extracts, essences, and concentrates (including soluble or instant coffee):		
160.20	☉ Soluble or instant coffee (containing no admixture of sugar, cereal, or other additive).....	Free	Free
160.21	☉ Other.....	3¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
160.22	If products of Cuba....	2.4¢ per lb. (c)	

APPENDIX B

Statistical Tables

Table B-1.--Furskins and manufactures: U.S. imports for consumption, annual average 1948-50, specified years 1954-66

(Value in millions of dollars)						
Period	Soviet Union	Communist China	All other countries		Total	
			Seven em- bargoed furskins	Other		
Annual average:						
1948-50-----	29	6	22	66	123	
1954-----	8	-	32	29	69	
1958-----	6	-	45	34	85	
1960-----	6	-	51	52	109	
1961-----	7	-	54	37	98	
1963-----	7	-	<u>1/</u> 68	52	127	
1964-----	10	-	<u>1/</u> 68	36	114	
1965-----	12	-	<u>1/</u> 70	41	123	
1966-----	6	-	<u>1/</u> 81	51	138	

1/ Partly estimated.

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

Table B-2.—Mink, fox, muskrat, marten, weasel, ermine, and kolinsky furskins: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and exports of domestic merchandise, 1950 and 1963-66 <sup>1/</sup>

(In thousands of skins)					
Item	1950	1963	1964	1965	1966
<b>Mink:</b>					
Production-----	2,384	5,000	5,600	5,900	6,200
Imports <sup>2/</sup> -----	1,058	4,459	4,364	4,856	5,651
Exports-----	180	1,088	901	1,199	
Apparent consumption----	3,262	8,448	9,063	9,557	10,727
Ratio (percent) of im-					
ports to consumption---	32	53	48	51	53
<b>Fox:</b>					
Production <sup>3/</sup> -----	254	153	160	180	180
Imports-----	216	412	267	490	489
Exports-----	177	257	318	<sup>4/</sup>	<sup>4/</sup>
Apparent consumption----	293	308	109	<sup>5/</sup>	<sup>5/</sup>
Ratio (percent) of im-					
ports to consumption---	74	134	245	<sup>5/</sup>	<sup>5/</sup>
<b>Muskrat:</b>					
Production-----	8,011	4,613	4,994	4,305	5,000
Imports-----	3,452	<sup>6/</sup> 49	<sup>4/</sup>	<sup>4/</sup>	<sup>4/</sup>
Exports-----	4,589	6,446	6,204	5,109	4,566
Apparent consumption----	6,874	<sup>5/</sup>	<sup>5/</sup>	<sup>5/</sup>	<sup>5/</sup>
Ratio (percent) of im-					
ports to consumption---	50	<sup>5/</sup>	<sup>5/</sup>	<sup>5/</sup>	<sup>5/</sup>
<b>Marten: <sup>7/</sup></b>					
Production-----	19	9	7	10	10
Imports-----	203	65	58	43	51
Apparent consumption----	222	74	65	53	61
Ratio (percent) of im-					
ports to consumption---	91	88	89	81	84
<b>Weasel: <sup>7/</sup></b>					
Production-----	221	18	25	21	25
Imports-----	1,959	<sup>6/</sup> 19	<sup>4/</sup>	<sup>4/</sup>	<sup>4/</sup>
Apparent consumption----	2,180	<sup>5/</sup>	<sup>5/</sup>	<sup>5/</sup>	<sup>5/</sup>
Ratio (percent) of im-					
ports to consumption---	90	<sup>5/</sup>	<sup>5/</sup>	<sup>5/</sup>	<sup>5/</sup>
<b>Ermine: <sup>7/</sup> <sup>8/</sup></b>					
Imports-----	601	<sup>6/</sup> 5	<sup>4/</sup>	<sup>4/</sup>	<sup>4/</sup>
<b>Kolinsky: <sup>7/</sup> <sup>8/</sup></b>					
Imports-----	994	<sup>6/</sup> 70	<sup>4/</sup>	<sup>4/</sup>	<sup>4/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> Production data includes skins from both trapped and ranch-raised animals; data for skins from trapped animals are for the years ending at the conclusion of the trapping seasons.

<sup>2/</sup> Excludes Japanese mink.

<sup>3/</sup> Data on number of ranch-raised foxes (silver and black) supplied by the Fur Brokers Association, New York, New York.

<sup>4/</sup> Not separately reported.

<sup>5/</sup> Not available.

<sup>6/</sup> Data for the Jan. 1-Aug. 30 period only.

<sup>7/</sup> Exports not separately reported.

<sup>8/</sup> No U.S. production.

Source: Data on the number of trapped animals derived from various issues of Wildlife Leaflet of the U.S. Department of the Interior; production of mink are figures compiled by the Tariff Commission pursuant to investigation No. 332-54; those on the number of skins of ranch-raised animals other than mink derived from information published by the National Board of Fur Farm Organizations, Inc., except as noted; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table B-3.--Nonfat dry milk, cheese, and butter: U.S. production, C.C.C. 1/ price-support purchases, utilization, and uncommitted stocks, 1953-66

Year	(In millions of pounds)													
	Nonfat dry milk							Cheese						
	Production	CCC purchases	CCC utilization	CCC uncommitted stocks	Production	CCC purchases	CCC utilization	CCC uncommitted stocks	Production	CCC purchases	CCC utilization	CCC uncommitted stocks	CCC utilization	CCC uncommitted stocks
1953-----	1,214	597	196	432	967	308	38	255	1,412	359	118	257		
1954-----	1,334	649	985	97	970	276	196	335	1,449	320	313	264		
1955-----	1,366	536	649	4	920	150	224	261	1,383	162	366	60		
1956-----	1,490	724	726	32	889	188	303	146	1,413	165	225	-		
1957-----	1,624	825	770	27	927	242	245	142	1,414	174	142	31		
1958-----	1,710	783	765	45	883	80	215	3	1,390	184	208	7		
1959-----	1,723	838	783	-	849	57	53	7	1,334	124	130	2/		
1960-----	1,819	873	696	177	894	2/	7	-	1,373	145	129	16		
1961-----	2,020	1,193	1,185	186	1,021	124	70	54	1,484	330	196	150		
1962-----	2,231	1,300	972	514	956	203	194	63	1,537	403	259	294		
1963-----	2,106	998	1,146	366	965	120	164	19	1,420	308	482	120		
1964 3/-----	2,178	677	977	66	1,009	119	121	17	1,442	266	368	18		
1965 3/-----	1,993	888	823	131	1,008	39	56	3/	1,323	216	225	9		
1966 3/-----	1,594	367	433	64	1,043	20	12	8	1,112	29	32	6		

1/ Commodity Credit Corporation.

2/ Less than 0.5 million pounds.

3/ Preliminary.

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



Table E-4.--Dairy products subject to U.S. import quotas: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and import quotas under section 22, 1960-66

TSUS appendix item	Commodity	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
		Quantity (1,000 gallons)						
950.00	Milk and cream, fluid or frozen, containing over 5.5 percent but not over 45 percent butterfat:							
	Production-----	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
	Imports-----	2/	2/	13	881	1,188	1,507	1,789
	Quota 3/-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
950.01	Dried buttermilk and dried whey:							
	Production-----	363,301	360,521	371,220	404,439	463,982	491,743	547,124
	Imports-----	357	484	404	543	204	78	401
	Quota-----	496	496	496	496	496	496	496
950.02	Dried nonfat milk:							
	Production-----	1,818,605	2,019,848	2,230,269	2,106,058	2,177,189	1,988,508	1,595,104
	Imports-----	1,340	2,159	1,360	1,950	1,561	1,342	2,835
	Quota-----	1,807	1,807	1,807	1,807	1,807	1,807	1,807
	Exports-----	199,126	730,387	872,279	1,119,190	1,310,902	863,074	387,683
950.03	Dried whole milk:							
	Production-----	97,998	81,695	86,117	91,015	87,622	88,622	94,350
	Imports-----	6	3	8	6	6	1/	7
	Quota-----	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	Exports 4/-----	28,072	17,464	13,345	29,810	13,898	18,827	15,584
950.04	Dried cream:							
	Production-----	1/	241	659	1,018	1,121	982	528
	Imports-----	-	-	-	1/	1/	2	-
	Quota-----	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Exports-----	5/	5/	5/	1/	5/	1,209	933
950.05	Butter (creamery):							
	Production-----	1,372,901	1,484,126	1,537,143	1,419,688	1,441,502	1,324,582	1,112,009
	Imports-----	1,044	861	789	746	665	784	667
	Quota-----	707	707	707	707	707	707	707
	Exports-----	1,288	738	5,773	57,318	130,345	45,966	2,377
950.06	Butter substitutes containing over 45 percent butterfat and butteroil:							
	Production-----	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/
	Imports 7/-----	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
	Quota-----	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
	Exports-----	8/ 5,189	8/ 4,740	8/ 5,052	8/ 15,589	8/ 25,324	15,831	9,052
950.07	Blue-mold cheese (except Stilton):							
	Production-----	15,169	16,205	14,507	15,416	16,835	19,000	20,198
	Imports-----	4,188	3,821	4,363	3,910	4,249	4,400	5,173
	Quota-----	4,167	4,450	5,017	5,017	5,017	5,017	5,017
950.08A	Cheddar cheese:							
	Production-----	894,322	1,021,241	955,949	965,334	1,009,118	1,007,761	1,043,114
	Imports-----	3,289	1,677	2,544	3,157	2,479	1,857	4,181
	Quota-----	2,780	2,780	2,780	2,780	2,780	3,707	2,780
	Exports-----	3,094	2,328	2,394	5,872	4,791	3,876	3,323
950.08B	American-type cheese:							
	Production-----	101,796	127,520	138,538	143,017	148,193	150,524	177,456
	Imports-----	3,569	14,605	10,338	10,446	11,428	14,149	45,994
	Quota 3/-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-4.--Dairy products subject to U.S. import quotas: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and import quotas under section 22, 1960-66--Continued

TSUS appendix item	Commodity	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (1,000 pounds)								
950.09	Edam and Gouda cheese:							
	Production <sup>2/</sup> -----	4,600	5,060	5,560	5,600	6,200	6,300	7,600
	Imports-----	5,994	7,315	6,687	7,489	6,770	7,566	10,897
	Quota <sup>10/</sup> -----	4,600	9,200	9,200	9,200	9,200	9,200	9,200
950.10	Italian-type cheese, hard							
	type:							
	Production <sup>11/</sup> -----	57,800	60,088	64,200	67,900	71,456	76,000	81,000
	Imports <sup>12/</sup> -----	7,180	8,003	9,374	10,120	8,896	7,788	8,228
	Quota-----	9,200	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,500
950.11	Malted milk and compounds							
	or mixtures:							
	Production <sup>13/</sup> -----	24,542	23,986	23,111	22,495	22,369	22,184	22,904
	Imports-----	5	21	6	14	12	9	1
	Quota-----	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
950.12	Articles containing over							
	45 percent butterfat:							
	Production-----	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/	6/
	Imports-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Quota-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
950.13	Articles containing over							
	5.5 percent but not							
	over 45 percent							
	butterfat:							
	Production-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Imports-----	1/	2/ 2,517	2/ 4,085	2/ 3,300	32	684	107,621
	Quota <sup>3/</sup> -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<sup>1/</sup> Not available.<sup>2/</sup> Less than 500 gallons.<sup>3/</sup> Quota established effective July 1, 1967.<sup>4/</sup> Includes dried cream (see 950.04).<sup>5/</sup> Included in figures for dried whole milk (950.03).<sup>6/</sup> Meaningful statistics are not available.<sup>7/</sup> Compiled from Bureau of Customs data.<sup>8/</sup> Does not include product exported for relief or charity purposes by individuals and private agencies.<sup>9/</sup> Estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission.<sup>10/</sup> Processed Edam and Gouda not subject to quota.<sup>11/</sup> Production compiled from unpublished estimates of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.<sup>12/</sup> Sbrinz, Romano, Parmesano, Reggiano, Provoloni, and Provolette, made from cow's milk, in original loaves.<sup>13/</sup> Malted milk powder only.

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

Note.--Quotas are for the 12-month period ending in the year shown. Other data on a calendar-year basis.

Table B-5.--Cotton less than 1-1/8 inches in staple length (other than harsh or rough cotton of less than 3/4 inch staple length, and other than linters): U.S. imports under the quota, by countries of origin, by quota years beginning September 20, 1939-66

(In pounds)							
Year	Egypt	Peru	India	Mexico	Brazil	All other	Total
beginning	and		and				
Sept. 20	Sudan		Pakistan				
1939-----	80	78,705	1,012,941	3,522,778	328,510	11,282	4,954,296
1940-----	-	247,952	240,045	8,883,259	618,723	85,734	10,075,713
1941-----	-	247,952	70,264	8,883,259	618,723	9,568	9,829,766
1942-----	-	247,952	-	8,883,259	618,723	9,500	9,759,434
1943-----	-	73,576	-	8,883,259	417,580	-	9,374,415
1944-----	-	26,183	432,154	8,883,259	-	-	9,341,596
1945-----	-	247,952	2,003,483	8,883,259	618,723	4,933	11,758,350
1946-----	11,630	247,952	1,167,578	8,883,259	618,723	480,549	11,409,691
1947-----	-	247,952	271,932	8,883,259	618,723	475,124	10,496,990
1948-----	-	247,952	292,269	8,883,259	406,040	339,890	10,169,410
1949-----	1,171	239,358	116,418	8,883,259	506,614	-	9,746,820
1950-----	2,174	161,784	-	37,669	602,956	-	804,583
1951-----	-	40,185	-	8,542,602	142,837	-	8,725,624
1952-----	-	53,664	-	8,883,259	550,127	1,382	9,488,432
1953-----	-	50,357	33,968	6,339,207	618,723	431,975	7,474,230
1954-----	-	5,931	214,953	8,883,259	618,723	411,937	10,134,803
1955-----	-	25,180	358,883	8,883,259	618,723	322,197	10,208,242
1956-----	-	-	143,670	8,883,259	600,000	-	9,626,929
1957-----	10,896	-	-	8,883,259	618,723	3,649	9,516,527
1958-----	8,353	-	10,064	8,883,259	618,723	328,454	9,848,853
1959-----	-	-	19,908	8,883,259	618,000	876	9,522,043
1960-----	-	50,569	519,653	8,883,259	618,721	681	10,072,883
1961-----	783,816	245,483	2,003,483	8,883,259	618,723	114,908	12,649,672
1962-----	782,857	35,995	81,640	8,883,259	618,723	-	10,402,474
1963-----	628,215	24,045	159,692	8,883,259	600,000	-	10,295,211
1964-----	-	68,899	-	2,770,015	-	-	2,838,914
1965-----	-	181,062	-	1,568,113	-	-	1,749,175
1966-----	783,816	58,977	-	8,883,259	-	2,566	9,728,618

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

Table B-6.--Raw cotton: U.S. production, by staple-length groups,  
crop years beginning August 1, 1958-66

Crop years begin- ning August 1	Short staple		Ordinary long staple	
	under 1-1/8 inches		1-1/8 up to 1-3/8 inches	
	1,000	Percent	1,000	Percent
	Bales 1/	of total	Bales 1/	of total
1958-----	10,843	94.8	511	4.5
1959-----	13,961	96.1	487	3.4
1960-----	13,690	95.9	510	3.6
1961-----	13,758	96.0	508	3.6
1962-----	14,331	96.4	428	2.9
1963-----	14,771	96.7	370	2.4
1964-----	14,596	96.4	448	2.9
1965-----	14,398	96.5	443	3.0
1966-----	9,088	95.0	411	4.3
	Extra long staple		Total, all cotton	
	1-3/8 inches and longer			
	1,000	Percent	1,000	Percent
	Bales 1/	of total	Bales 1/	of total
1958-----	81	.7	11,435	100.0
1959-----	68	.5	14,516	100.0
1960-----	65	.5	14,265	100.0
1961-----	59	.4	14,325	100.0
1962-----	106	.7	14,865	100.0
1963-----	142	.9	15,283	100.0
1964-----	104	.7	15,148	100.0
1965-----	77	.5	14,918	100.0
1966-----	64	.7	9,563	100.0

1/ Approximately 500 pounds.

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

Table B-7.--Long-staple cotton: U.S. imports for consumption under quota, by countries of origin, by quota periods beginning August 1, 1958-66

(In bales 1/)								
Quota year beg. Aug. 1:	Description	Egypt	Sudan	Peru	British West Indies	Mexico	All other	Total
1958	Extra-long staple (1-3/8" & over)	58,982	545	2/ 22,954				82,481
	Harsh 1-5/32" up to 1-3/8"			3,125				3,125
	Other 1-1/8" up to 1-3/8"	9				9,503		9,512
1959	Extra-long staple (1-3/8" & over)	68,026	1,108	3/ 12,195			4/ 1,140	82,469
	Harsh 1-5/32" up to 1-3/8"			3,121				3,121
	Other 1-1/8" up to 1-3/8"					9,512		9,512
1960	Extra-long staple (1-3/8" & over)	70,642	26	5/ 11,694	112			82,474
	Harsh 1-5/32" up to 1-3/8"			3,113				3,113
	Other 1-1/8" up to 1-3/8"					9,509		9,509
1961	Extra-long staple (1-3/8" & over)	62,191	15	6/ 20,232	25			82,463
	Harsh 1-5/32" up to 1-3/8"			1,531				1,531
	Other 1-1/8" up to 1-3/8"					9,420		9,420
1962	Extra-long staple (1-3/8" & over)	58,111	1,500	7/ 22,870				82,481
	Harsh 1-5/32" up to 1-3/8"			548				548
	Other 1-1/8" up to 1-3/8"					8,538		8,538
1963	Extra-long staple (1-3/8" & over)	48,167		8/ 34,302				82,469
	Harsh 1-5/32" up to 1-3/8"			589				589
	Other 1-1/8" up to 1-3/8"		3,892			5,619		9,512
1964	Extra-long staple (1-3/8" & over)	69,432	60	2/ 12,988				82,480
	Harsh 1-5/32" up to 1-3/8"			174				174
	Other 1-1/8" up to 1-3/8"	22	5,524	126				5,672
1965	Extra-long staple (1-3/8" & over)	44,122	185	10/ 38,173				82,480
	Harsh 1-5/32" up to 1-3/8"			553				553
	Other 1-1/8" up to 1-3/8"	8,955	365	192				9,512
1966	Extra-long staple (1-3/8" & over)	52,616	1,256	11/ 27,209		681	12/ 719	82,481
	Harsh 1-5/32" up to 1-3/8"			462				462
	Other 1-1/8" up to 1-3/8"	8,604	86					8,690

1/ 500 pounds, gross weight.

2/ Including 18,846 bales of cotton stapling 1-11/16" or more.

3/ Including 9,935 bales of cotton stapling 1-11/16" or more.

4/ From Lebanon.

5/ Including 8,742 bales of cotton stapling 1-11/16" or more.

6/ Including 17,298 bales of cotton stapling 1-11/16" or more.

7/ Including 18,172 bales of cotton stapling 1-11/16" or more.

8/ Including 30,068 bales of cotton stapling 1-11/16" or more.

9/ Including 9,080 bales of cotton stapling 1-11/16" or more.

10/ Including 29,852 bales of cotton stapling 1-11/16" or more.

11/ Including 16,505 bales of cotton stapling 1-11/16" or more.

12/ From Morocco. Including 341 bales of cotton stapling 1-11/16" or more.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Customs. Because of time differences between imports charged against the quota and imports released from customs custody, data in this table differ slightly from the statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table B-8.--Long-staple cotton: U.S. imports for consumption under the quota, by countries of origin, by quota period beginning August 1, 1958-66

( In pounds )								
Quota year beg. Aug. 1:	Description	Egypt	Sudan	Peru	British West Indies	Mexico	All other	Total
1958	Extra-long staple (1-3/8" & over)	28,311,050	261,673	1/ 11,018,055				39,590,778
	Harsh 1-5/32" up to 1-3/8"			1,500,000				1,500,000
	Other 1-1/8" up to 1-3/8"	4,265				4,561,379		4,565,644
1959	Extra-long staple (1-3/8" & over)	32,652,403	531,688	2/ 5,853,725			3/ 547,303	39,585,119
	Harsh 1-5/32" up to 1-3/8"			1,498,231				1,498,231
	Other 1-1/8" up to 1-3/8"					4,565,642		4,565,642
1960	Extra-long staple (1-3/8" & over)	33,908,374	12,331	4/ 5,613,059	53,742			39,587,506
	Harsh 1-5/32" up to 1-3/8"			1,494,161				1,494,161
	Other 1-1/8" up to 1-3/8"					4,564,518		4,564,518
1961	Extra-long staple (1-3/8" & over)	29,851,730	7,168	5/ 9,711,141	12,080			39,582,119
	Harsh 1-5/32" up to 1-3/8"			735,019				735,019
	Other 1-1/8" up to 1-3/8"					4,521,732		4,521,732
1962	Extra-long staple (1-3/8" & over)	27,893,292	719,806	6/ 10,977,680				39,590,778
	Harsh 1-5/32" up to 1-3/8"			263,051				263,051
	Other 1-1/8" up to 1-3/8"					4,098,079		4,098,079
1963	Extra-long staple (1-3/8" & over)	23,120,411		7/ 16,464,781				39,585,192
	Harsh 1-5/32" up to 1-3/8"			282,597				282,597
	Other 1-1/8" up to 1-3/8"		1,868,290			2,697,332		4,565,622
1964	Extra-long staple (1-3/8" & over)	33,327,515	28,682	8/ 6,234,419				39,590,616
	Harsh 1-5/32" up to 1-3/8"			83,759				83,759
	Other 1-1/8" up to 1-3/8"	10,862	2,651,383	60,486				2,722,731
1965	Extra-long staple (1-3/8" & over)	21,178,740	88,526	9/ 18,323,267				39,590,533
	Harsh 1-5/32" up to 1-3/8"			265,286				265,286
	Other 1-1/8" up to 1-3/8"	4,298,436	174,989	92,217				4,565,642
1966	Extra-long staple (1-3/8" & over)	25,255,654	602,731	10/ 13,060,310		327,067	11/ 345,117	39,590,879
	Harsh 1-5/32" up to 1-3/8"			221,546				221,546
	Other 1-1/8" up to 1-3/8"	4,130,101	41,001					4,171,102
1/	Including 9,045,968 pounds stapling 1-11/16" or more.							
2/	Including 4,768,642 pounds stapling 1-11/16" or more.							
3/	Lebanon.							
4/	Including 4,196,016 pounds stapling 1-11/16" or more.							
5/	Including 8,302,914 pounds stapling 1-11/16" or more.							
6/	Including 8,722,377 pounds stapling 1-11/16" or more.							
7/	Including 14,432,448 pounds stapling 1-11/16" or more.							
8/	Including 4,358,471 pounds stapling 1-11/16" or more.							
9/	Including 14,328,829 pounds stapling 1-11/16" or more.							
10/	Including 7,922,608 pounds stapling 1-11/16" or more.							
11/	Morocco, including 163,891 pounds stapling 1-11/16" or more.							

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Customs. Because of time differences between imports charged against the quota and imports released from customs custody, data in this table differ from the statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table B-9.--Certain spinnable cotton wastes 1/: U.S. imports under quota, by countries of origin, by quota years beginning September 20, 1939-66

Year	(In thousands of pounds)										Total
	United Kingdom	Canada	France	India and Pakistan	Netherlands	Switzerland	Belgium	Japan	Germany	All other	
1939-----	3,488	240	9	70	-	-	-	-	-	6	3,813
1940-----	1,431	240	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	3	1,744
1941-----	1/	232	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	302
1942-----	-	91	-	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	153
1943-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1944-----	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
1945-----	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
1946-----	-	108	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	6	184
1947-----	25	175	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	270
1948-----	22	235	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	327
1949-----	1,441	240	76	69	-	-	-	-	-	2/	1,841
1950-----	1,441	107	68	67	-	15	2	-	24	-	1,709
1951-----	442	234	-	69	-	-	-	-	25	7	777
1952-----	167	239	13	66	16	-	-	-	25	6	545
1953-----	915	239	-	69	17	-	13	-	25	7	1,279
1954-----	1,441	238	73	68	20	-	1	7	24	7	1,871
1955-----	947	240	68	58	-	-	-	-	25	7	1,345
1956-----	140	239	-	70	-	-	-	-	23	7	479
1957-----	1,435	240	-	66	22	-	-	-	25	7	1,795
1958-----	1,488	240	1	50	-	-	-	-	25	7	1,811
1959-----	2,015	240	132	-	22	-	-	-	37	2	2,448
1960-----	1,914	240	76	59	21	-	3	-	50	-	2,363
1961-----	1,892	240	179	70	67	42	22	342	76	-	2,930
1962-----	1,641	240	163	50	52	11	33	-	58	-	2,248
1963-----	1,087	240	222	19	11	34	34	59	36	-	1,742
1964-----	12	239	-	43	-	-	-	-	26	-	320
1965-----	78	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	187
1966-----	34	67	32	16	-	-	-	-	34	-	183

1/ Card strips from cotton having a staple of less than 1-3/16 inches in length, comber waste, lap waste, sliver waste, and roving waste. Prior to March 31, 1942, all card strips were included in the quota limitation.

2/ Less than 500 pounds.

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

Table B-10.--Wheat: U.S. stocks, production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, crop years 1959-66

(In millions of bushels)							
Year begin- ning July 1--	Stocks at beginning of year	Produc- tion	Im- ports <u>1/</u>	Ex- ports <u>2/</u>	Apparent consump- tion <u>3/</u>	Ratio (percent) of imports to con- sumption	
1959-----	1,295	1,118	7	512	594		1
1960-----	1,314	1,355	8	662	604		1
1961-----	1,411	1,232	6	720	607		1
1962-----	1,322	1,092	6	642	583		1
1963-----	1,195	1,147	4	859	586		1
1964-----	901	1,283	2	728	640	<u>4/</u>	
1965-----	818	1,316	2	867	734	<u>4/</u>	
1966-----	535	1,311	2	742	680	<u>4/</u>	

1/ Includes dutiable flour and other products in terms of wheat.

2/ Includes flour and other products in terms of wheat, as well as shipments for relief or charity by individuals and private agencies.

3/ Includes military procurement at home and abroad as well as shipments to U.S. territories.

4/ Less than 0.5 percent.

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



Table B-11.--Milled wheat products fit for human consumption: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1958 and 1961-66

Item	1958	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (million pounds)							
Production <u>1</u> /--	24,634	26,075	26,248	26,691	26,588	25,457	25,719
Imports-----	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Exports-----	3,507	4,300	4,712	4,429	4,225	3,078	3,323
Apparent consumption <u>2</u> /--	21,131	21,779	21,540	22,266	22,367	22,383	22,400
Value (1,000 dollars)							
Production <u>1</u> /--	1,399,000	<u>3</u> /	<u>3</u> /	1,503,000	<u>3</u> /	<u>3</u> /	<u>3</u> /
Imports-----	186	163	154	171	161	224	183
Exports-----	160,892	179,727	192,597	183,033	170,928	121,616	139,379

1/ Wheat flour only. Shipments by producers of prepared flour and flour mixes increased in value from \$350 million in 1958 to \$400 million in 1963; data for 1961, 1962, 1964, and 1965 are not available.

2/ Changes in carryover stocks believed to be small.

3/ Not available.

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

Table B-12.--Peanuts: U.S. stocks, production, imports, exports, and price support operations, average 1955-59, annual 1960-66 <sup>1/</sup>

Crop year beginning Aug. 1--	Begin- ning stocks <sup>2/</sup>	Produc- tion	Imports	Exports and ship- ments	Price-support operations			
					U.S. aver- age sup- port level	Loan acquisi- tions plus purchases	Government losses	
							Total	Per pound acquired
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents per pound	Million pounds	Million dollars	Cents
Annual average								
1955-59-----	366	1,599	3	58	11.2	268	15	5.6
1960-----	395	1,786	<sup>3/</sup>	81	10.1	299	15	4.8
1961-----	340	1,740	3	34	11.0	231	13	5.6
1962-----	358	1,810	2	43	11.1	335	21	6.3
1963-----	366	2,022	2	97	11.2	378	28	7.3
1964-----	380	2,205	2	179	11.2	557	31	5.5
1965 <sup>4/</sup> -----	341	2,503	1	250	11.2	700	44	6.3
1966 <sup>4/</sup> -----	383	2,399	1	200	11.4	704	44	6.2

<sup>1/</sup> Farmer's stock basis--as delivered to processors in the shell; convertible to shelled basis at the ratio of 1.55 pounds in-the-shell equivalent to 1 pound shelled.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes oil stock peanuts.

<sup>3/</sup> Less than 500,000 pounds.

<sup>4/</sup> Preliminary.

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

Table B-13.--Sugar: Charges against Sugar Act quotas by supplying areas, 1948, 1958, and 1964-66

(In thousands of short tons (raw value))					
Supplying area	1948	1958	1964	1965	1966
Domestic beet-----	1,657	2,240	2,699	3,025	3,025
Mainland cane <u>1/</u> -----	456	681	911	1,100	1,100
Hawaii-----	714	630	1,110	1,137	1,200
Puerto Rico-----	1,013	823	792	830	712
Virgin Islands-----	4	6	16	4	5
Total domestic areas-----	3,844	4,380	5,528	6,096	6,042
Republic of the Philippines---	251	980	1,174	1,178	1,187
Cuba-----	2,927	3,437	-	-	-
Other foreign countries <u>2/</u> ----	62	279	2,417	2,647	3,128
Total foreign countries---	3,240	4,696	3,591	3,825	4,315
Grand total-----	7,084	9,076	9,119	9,921	10,357

1/ Louisiana and Florida.

2/ Major suppliers are Dominican Republic, Mexico, Brazil, Peru, Australia, and the British West Indies.

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

Table B-14.--Hard fiber cordage: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and exports of domestic merchandise, 1958-66

Year	All hard fiber cordage					Abaca cordage <u>1/</u>			
	Production	Imports		Ex-ports <u>2/</u>	Production	Imports		Exports	
		Total	From the Philippines			Total	From the Philippines		
Quantity (1,000 pounds)									
1958-----	201,341	271,309	5,830	2,372	68,490	5,968	4,918	1,591	
1959-----	<u>3/</u>	292,178	5,620	1,604	<u>3/</u>	5,678	4,737	1,367	
1960-----	<u>3/</u>	256,084	5,089	1,222	<u>3/</u>	5,449	4,602	1,082	
1961-----	<u>3/</u>	273,562	5,731	1,436	<u>3/</u>	5,862	5,001	1,289	
1962-----	<u>3/</u>	332, 91	6,135	1,599	<u>3/</u>	5,987	5,195	1,454	
1963-----	153,376	328,503	6,089	1,537	51,593	5,817	5,222	1,469	
1964-----	<u>3/</u>	281,834	6,232	1,480	<u>3/</u>	6,675	5,817	1,335	
1965-----	<u>3/</u>	289,783	6,170	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	6,826	5,995	<u>3/</u>	
1966-----	<u>3/</u>	319,064	5,782	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	7,082	5,695	<u>3/</u>	
Value (1,000 dollars)									
1958-----	52,260	33,417	1,130	753	26,321	1,318	959	634	
1959-----	<u>3/</u>	35,035	1,111	660	<u>3/</u>	1,245	952	617	
1960-----	<u>3/</u>	33,439	1,176	561	<u>3/</u>	1,379	1,079	524	
1961-----	<u>3/</u>	36,644	1,211	617	<u>3/</u>	1,378	1,089	583	
1962-----	<u>3/</u>	43,015	1,221	719	<u>3/</u>	1,328	1,084	665	
1963-----	42,276	51,338	1,143	648	21,304	1,186	1,010	619	
1964-----	<u>3/</u>	53,816	1,227	649	<u>3/</u>	1,342	1,149	611	
1965-----	48,950	46,382	1,231	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	1,406	1,201	<u>3/</u>	
1966-----	<u>3/</u>	43,467	1,157	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>	1,479	1,144	<u>3/</u>	

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<sup>1/</sup> Mostly rope and cable, 3/16" and over in diameter.

<sup>2/</sup> Small quantities of twine and binder are not included.

<sup>3/</sup> Not available.

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

Table B-15.--Crude petroleum: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption 1958-66

(In 1,000 barrels of 42 gallons each)

Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
1958-----	<u>1/</u> 2,448,987	383,707	4,328	2,828,366	14
1959-----	2,574,590	384,597	2,524	2,956,663	13
1960-----	2,574,933	400,846	3,087	2,972,692	13
1961-----	2,621,758	411,968	3,228	3,030,498	14
1962-----	2,676,189	450,790	1,793	3,125,186	14
1963-----	2,752,723	454,620	1,697	3,205,646	14
1964-----	2,786,822	482,172	1,361	3,267,633	15
1965-----	2,848,514	501,489	1,004	3,348,999	15
1966-----	3,038,999	496,325	1,478	3,533,846	14

1/ 48 States only.

Source: Production 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 B-16.--Petroleum products: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1958-66

(In 1,000 barrels of 42 gallons each)

Year	Production	Imports <u>1/</u>	Exports <u>2/</u>	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
1958 <u>3/</u> -----	3,084,153	59,286	55,514	3,087,925	2
1959-----	3,238,418	54,898	46,706	3,246,610	2
1960-----	3,292,691	46,998	43,038	3,296,650	1
1961-----	3,348,847	55,532	37,291	3,368,763	2
1962-----	3,442,336	<u>4/</u> 66,114	38,307	3,470,143	2
1963-----	3,571,538	<u>4/</u> 84,424	39,372	3,556,590	2
1964-----	3,645,800	71,008	27,958	3,688,850	2
1965-----	3,742,398	83,323	36,567	3,789,154	2
1966-----	3,915,828	94,160	37,281	3,972,707	2

1/ Data prior to Aug. 31, 1963 not comparable to later years.

2/ Data prior to Jan. 1, 1965 not comparable to later years.

3/ 48 States only.

4/ Partly estimated by the Tariff Commission.

Source: Production 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 B-17.--Residual fuel oil: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1958-66

(In 1,000 barrels of 42 gallons each)

Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
1958-----	<sup>1/</sup> 363,358	196,158	22,617	536,899	37
1959-----	347,900	223,194	21,319	549,775	41
1960-----	332,147	230,737	18,803	544,081	42
1961-----	315,577	230,677	14,023	532,231	43
1962-----	295,679	<sup>2/</sup> 264,314	12,852	547,141	48
1963-----	275,910	262,149	15,281	522,778	50
1964-----	266,825	292,012	19,135	539,702	54
1965-----	268,567	342,847	14,997	596,417	57
1966-----	263,961	373,196	13,244	623,913	60

<sup>1/</sup> 48 States only.

<sup>2/</sup> U.S. Bureau of Mines; imports reported by the Department of Commerce (136,262,000 barrels, valued at \$291,896,000) appear to be in error.

Source: Production 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, except as noted.

Table B-18.--Meats, other than bird meat: U.S. imports for consumption, 1964-66

(Quantity in millions of pounds; value in millions of dollars)						
Item	1964		1965		1966	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Meat, fresh, chilled, or frozen:						
Beef and veal-----	706	229	584	196	763	298
Mutton and goat meat-----	34	8	30	7	61	16
Lamb-----	10	3	13	3	15	5
Pork-----	39	14	48	19	42	18
Other-----	19	3	15	5	18	6
Total-----	808	257	690	230	899	343
Meat, prepared or preserved:						
Sausages-----	11	5	9	5	12	6
Pork-----	169	111	212	138	254	181
Beef-----	90	31	115	45	127	55
Other-----	8	3	12	4	18	6
Total-----	278	150	348	192	411	248

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



Table B-19.--Textiles, wholly or in chief value of cotton: U.S. general imports, 1/ by country of origin, 1958-66

(In millions of equivalent square yards)									
Country of origin	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
<b>North America</b>									
Canada-----	.9	1.1	1.1	2.1	1.6	1.1	2.9	17.2	16.2
Mexico-----	1.8	3.0	3.7	3.8	9.2	5.9	6.7	14.0	152.7
Jamaica-----	.2	.3	5.1	8.8	13.5	16.1	15.7	15.3	16.4
Other-----	.2	.6	.7	.7	1.5	3.0	3.4	1.3	4.2
Total-----	3.1	5.0	10.6	15.4	25.8	26.1	28.7	47.8	189.5
<b>South America</b>									
Colombia-----	2/	-	-	2.8	14.5	8.7	16.1	26.0	34.2
Brazil-----	2.1	1.5	8.6	.4	.1	3.1	5.8	57.7	95.6
Other-----	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	3.5	7.1	2/	1.3
Total-----	2.1	1.5	8.6	3.2	14.6	15.3	29.0	83.7	131.1
<b>Western Europe</b>									
Norway-----	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	1.1
Denmark-----	.6	.4	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.5
United Kingdom-----	14.8	18.5	13.5	10.7	11.7	11.0	11.7	13.0	14.5
Netherlands-----	4.2	4.6	6.2	5.1	5.5	5.6	3.8	4.0	12.6
Belgium-----	19.9	23.6	23.8	18.9	25.2	25.9	27.9	34.5	42.6
France-----	3.1	14.7	38.0	22.3	26.8	7.2	5.0	6.2	7.6
West Germany-----	9.4	13.2	14.7	13.2	15.0	16.4	18.4	17.4	32.1
Austria-----	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.9
Switzerland-----	6.2	8.6	11.7	8.4	9.1	5.9	5.4	8.5	18.4
Spain-----	1.2	10.1	61.2	14.0	18.7	34.1	19.4	24.0	44.2
Portugal-----	1.1	4.2	65.6	51.5	101.5	62.7	48.2	45.0	112.8
Malta-----	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	.2	1.7	10.8
Italy-----	14.9	17.0	19.6	18.5	19.9	14.1	14.3	13.9	19.0
Yugoslavia-----	2/	2/	2/	.6	14.6	16.5	15.3	8.9	13.4
Greece-----	2/	2/	2/	2/	4.1	7.4	2.7	2.4	18.9
Other-----	.2	.2	.8	.5	.4	.5	.4	2.9	2.5
Total-----	78.2	117.8	259.0	167.4	256.4	210.6	175.4	185.5	354.9
<b>Asia and Oceania</b>									
Turkey-----	2/	2/	2/	2/	-	2.1	.8	2/	2/
Syria-----	-	-	.7	2/	2/	.2	-	2/	2/
Iran-----	-	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	.1	.6
Israel-----	.9	1.3	2.1	5.1	12.3	11.7	7.7	6.9	24.8
India-----	3.2	28.1	52.7	11.5	35.5	67.4	46.0	81.7	81.4
Pakistan-----	.4	8.6	16.1	8.0	15.3	36.1	24.0	40.6	58.7
Thailand-----	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	.1	.2
Philippines-----	19.0	24.7	38.3	40.8	44.3	41.0	38.1	36.8	41.4
South Korea-----	4.8	8.3	13.7	5.0	10.8	34.9	33.5	25.5	24.0
Hong Kong-----	67.9	206.3	289.7	183.0	269.4	257.8	264.2	293.8	353.4
Taiwan-----	.2	11.1	23.4	22.9	84.8	35.7	46.7	52.3	61.6
Japan-----	309.0	315.5	273.3	243.0	351.2	304.8	323.6	404.2	412.0
Nansei Nanpo Islands-----	1.4	3.7	9.4	4.4	8.7	14.2	8.7	11.0	9.8
Malaysia-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	1.6	24.0
Singapore-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.5	39.7
Other-----	2/	.1	2/	2/	.6	.1	.2	.3	.7
Total-----	406.8	607.7	719.4	523.7	832.9	806.0	795.2	976.4	1,132.3
<b>Africa</b>									
Nigeria-----	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	-	-	.3
South Africa-----	-	-	-	.2	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
United Arab Republic-----	.9	2.0	54.9	9.9	31.6	41.7	26.5	17.8	10.7
Other-----	.3	.4	.5	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.5
Total-----	1.2	2.4	55.4	10.4	31.9	42.1	26.9	18.1	11.5
<b>Other Areas</b>									
	.1	.1	.5	.1	3.1	1.0	2.3	1.2	3.4
<b>Grand total-----</b>	<b>491.5</b>	<b>734.6</b>	<b>1,053.6</b>	<b>720.2</b>	<b>1,164.7</b>	<b>1,101.2</b>	<b>1,057.5</b>	<b>1,312.8</b>	<b>1,822.8</b>

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

2/ Less than 50,000 square yards.

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

Table B-20.--Stainless-steel table flatware: Production and sales by U.S. manufacturers, U.S. imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1951-66, January-June 1966, and January-June 1967

Period	U.S. production <sup>1/</sup>	Sales by U.S. manufacturers		Imports for consumption <sup>2/</sup>	Apparent consumption <sup>3/</sup>	Ratio of imports to--	
		Total	Exports			Apparent consumption	U.S. production
		<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u> <u>pieces</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u> <u>pieces</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u> <u>pieces</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dozen</u> <u>pieces</u>	Percent	Percent
1951-----	11,893	11,379	208	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
1952-----	9,304	9,306	203	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
1953-----	11,020	10,827	147	883	11,563	7.6	8.0
1954-----	11,051	10,800	97	1,347	12,050	11.2	12.2
1955-----	14,848	14,654	144	3,571	18,081	19.8	24.1
1956-----	14,695	14,392	82	7,999	22,309	35.9	54.4
1957-----	13,079	13,207	82	10,600	23,725	44.7	81.0
1958-----	15,030	14,887	1,292	9,180	22,775	40.3	61.1
1959-----	18,480	18,594	327	8,950	27,217	32.9	48.4
1960-----	19,332	18,654	191	<u>5/</u> 10,900	<u>5/</u> 29,363	<u>5/</u> 37.1	<u>5/</u> 56.4
1961-----	18,467	18,877	212	4,755	<u>5/</u> 23,420	<u>5/</u> 20.3	<u>5/</u> 25.7
1962-----	21,339	21,089	178	5,163	26,074	19.8	24.2
1963-----	21,366	22,100	231	<u>6/</u> 6,860	<u>6/</u> 28,729	<u>6/</u> 23.9	<u>6/</u> 32.1
1964-----	27,862	26,729	267	<u>6/</u> 7,339	<u>6/</u> 33,801	<u>6/</u> 21.7	<u>6/</u> 26.3
1965-----	27,409	27,210	334	<u>6/7/</u> 8,880	<u>6/</u> 35,756	<u>6/</u> 24.8	<u>6/</u> 32.4
1966-----	30,262	30,043	449	<u>6/7/</u> 9,185	<u>6/</u> 38,779	<u>6/</u> 23.7	<u>6/</u> 30.3
January-June--							
1966-----	14,840	14,567	234	<u>6/7/</u> 1,781	<u>6/</u> 16,114	<u>6/</u> 11.1	<u>6/</u> 12.0
1967 <u>7/</u> -----	15,828	15,016	<u>4/</u>	<u>6/</u> 1,715	<u>8/</u> 16,500	<u>6/</u> 10.4	<u>6/</u> 10.8

<sup>1/</sup> Partly estimated from sales data for a few manufacturers.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes an estimate for a small amount of imports in the years 1953-58.

<sup>3/</sup> Sales of domestically produced flatware plus imports less exports.

<sup>4/</sup> Not available.

<sup>5/</sup> The high figure for imports in 1960 is attributable primarily to the entry in that year of most of the imports permissible within the quota in the first and second quota years. As a result, the figures for apparent consumption and the ratios of imports to apparent consumption and to production for 1960 and 1961 are of only qualified significance.

<sup>6/</sup> Data for 1963 and 1964 are revised. Data do not include imports in sets of nonquota-type stainless-steel table flatware beginning Aug. 31, 1963, because they are not reported separately under the TSUS. Such imports are known to be negligible.

<sup>7/</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>8/</sup> Estimated

Source: Compiled from information submitted to the U.S. Tariff Commission by the producers and importers, and from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table B-21.--Stainless-steel table flatware: U.S. imports for consumption, total and from Japan, by types, 1960-66

Item	(Quantity in 1,000 dozen pieces; entered value in 1,000 dollars)											
	1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965 1/	
	Quantity	Entered value	Quantity	Entered value	Quantity	Entered value	Quantity	Entered value	Quantity	Entered value	Quantity	Entered value
Total, all countries												
Quota-type-----	2/ 10,222	2/ 9,629	2/ 4,280	2/ 4,121	4,577	4,519	5,665	5,907	6,128	6,739	8,318	8,685
Nonquota-type-----	678	2,769	475	2,087	586	2,169	669	2,308	667	2,257	562	2,256
Total, quota and nonquota types-----	2/ 10,900	2/ 12,398	2/ 4,755	2/ 6,208	5,163	6,688	6,334	8,215	6,795	8,996	8,880	10,940
Japan												
Quota-type-----	9,500	8,749	4,089	3,874	4,385	4,269	5,268	5,477	5,585	6,208	6,521	7,123
Nonquota-type-----	377	1,146	212	652	341	848	404	931	442	1,134	313	946
Total, quota and nonquota types-----	9,876	9,895	4,301	4,526	4,726	5,117	5,672	6,408	6,027	7,342	6,834	8,069
Ratio (percent) of imports from Japan to total imports 3/												
Quota-type-----	92.9	90.9	95.5	93.6	95.8	94.5	93.0	92.7	91.1	92.1	78.4	82.0
Nonquota-type-----	55.6	41.4	44.6	31.2	58.3	39.1	60.3	40.3	66.2	50.3	55.7	41.9
Average, quota and nonquota types-----	90.6	79.8	90.5	72.7	91.5	76.5	89.5	78.0	88.7	81.6	77.0	73.8

1/ Preliminary. The value of imports includes estimates for the value of quota-type stainless-steel table flatware imported in sets because the value of such sets is not separately reported in official statistics.

Data do not include imports of quota-type flatware amounting to 526,000 dozen pieces in 1963, and 544,000 dozen pieces in 1964, for which data on value and in the indicated detail of this table are not available from official statistics. Data exclude the quantity and value of nonquota-type stainless-steel flatware imported in sets because they are not separately reported in official statistics. Such imports are known to be negligible.

2/ Includes relatively small amounts of imports which were entered free of duty for U.S. Government use.

3/ Based on the unrounded data.

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

Note.--Statistics may not add due to rounding. Beginning with 1963, due to the discrepancies in the U.S. Department of Commerce data, the data shown for imports entered at the increased rates of duty are of qualified significance. Data obtained from the Customs Bureau, U.S. Department of the Treasury, indicate that such imports were considerably smaller than those shown in this table.

Table B-22.--Brooms and brushes not mounted in a block or head: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal countries, 1961-66

Country	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (dozens)						
Mexico-----	75,190	108,540	114,536	159,877	193,193	156,410
Hungary-----	125,921	136,114	111,018	112,452	119,328	104,940
Poland-----	56,401	68,975	58,306	86,099	109,978	40,562
Italy-----	25,208	29,768	14,656	26,063	7,339	5,814
West Germany--	83	2,216	191	27	2,686	360
Yugoslavia----	4,692	580	420	-	-	-
All other-----	1,753	4,778	11,519	30,032	25,615	53,941
Total-----	289,248	350,971	310,646	414,550	458,139	362,027
Value						
Mexico-----	\$347,709	\$381,759	\$460,278	\$683,932	\$885,103	\$778,015
Hungary-----	173,275	174,345	137,465	141,010	131,074	137,788
Poland-----	138,625	189,605	169,182	238,183	206,914	126,160
Italy-----	107,321	94,430	62,716	50,451	36,405	28,704
West Germany--	1,118	6,000	731	267	5,843	617
Yugoslavia----	8,099	1,346	617	-	-	-
All other-----	11,429	18,897	21,353	48,572	41,771	51,453
Total-----	787,576	866,382	852,342	1,162,415	1,307,110	1,122,737

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

Table B-23.--Shipments of watches and watch movements from the U.S. Virgin Islands and Guam into the U.S. customs territory, 1960-67

Period	Quantity	Value
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>units</u>	<u>dollars</u>
1960-----	44	287
1961-----	173	1,087
1962-----	420	2,551
1963-----	1,057	6,319
1964-----	2,369	14,169
1965-----	3,625	21,601
1966-----	5,447	33,456
1967-----	3,782	23,280

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

