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90th Congress
1st Session

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BACKGROUND MATERIAL ON QUOTA LEGISLATION INTRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
UNITED STATES SENATE

RUSSELL B. LONG, *Chairman*

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INTRODUCTION

The material that follows provides a summary of the nature and purpose of most of the major quota legislation introduced in the Senate during the first session of the 90th Congress. In addition, background material is provided on tariff treatment and trends in imports, exports, domestic production and consumption for the commodity with which the various bills refer. S. 2539 relating to electronic equipment and S. 2540 relating to footwear were introduced too late for the staff to analyze and collect the necessary data. However, the bills are reproduced in this material for the information of the committee. In the preparation of this document and the data included in it, the committee staff requested and was given by the U.S. Tariff Commission the full cooperation and assistance of its staff.

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QUOTAS ON PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2332

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 23, 1967

Mr. LONG of Louisiana (for himself, Mr. ALLOTT, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. CARLSON, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. DOMINICK, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. FANNIN, Mr. HANSEN Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HARTKE, Mr. HRUSKA, Mr. MCGEE, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MONRONEY, Mr. MONTOYA, Mr. MORTON, Mr. PEARSON, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. TOWER, Mr. YARBOROUGH, and Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

---

A BILL

To promote the general welfare, foreign policy, and national security of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the national security provision (19 U.S.C.A. 1862) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 be amended by adding the following new subsections:

"(e) Imports of petroleum into districts I–IV shall not exceed 12.2 per centum of production of crude petroleum and natural gas liquids in those districts during the most recent

appropriate period for which United States Bureau of Mines statistics are available.

"(f) Imports of petroleum into district V shall be limited so as to encourage development of district V production and use of domestic supplies in that district, but in no event shall the maximum level of overseas imports, which shall be subject to allocation, be greater than the amount necessary, when added to domestic supply available to the district and to the volume of overland imports into the district which shall be exempt from allocation, to approximate total district V demand. Determination of supply-demand relationships in the district shall be made by the United States Bureau of Mines for appropriate periods.

"(g) Imports of petroleum into districts I–IV and district V, other than crude petroleum, shall be progressively reduced.

"(h) As used in this Act:

"(1) 'Petroleum' shall include crude petroleum and natural gas liquids, and finished and unfinished products thereof except residual fuel oil for use as fuel.

"(2) 'Imports' shall include 'imports for consumption' as reported by the United States Bureau of the Census and shipments (A) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam into the United States, and (B) into any foreign-trade zone located within the United States.

"(3) 'Districts I–IV' means the District of Columbia and all the States of the United States except those States within district V.

"(4) 'District V' means the States of Arizona, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, and Hawaii."

"(i) The President, upon a finding that a national emergency threatens the adequacy of fuel supplies to meet national requirements, may modify or suspend the quota established by subsection (e) for a period not to exceed six months.

Quotas on Petroleum and Petroleum Products

(S. 2332)

Purpose of the bill

S. 2332 is designed to enact into statutory law, with certain adjustments, the mandatory import quota restrictions presently applicable to petroleum and certain petroleum products other than residual fuel oil for use as fuel.[1] The present program of quotas is provided for by the President in a series of proclamations[2] issued pursuant to the "national security" authority delegated to him in section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, and its predecessor provisions in section 2 of Public Law 464, 83d Congress (1954), as amended.[3] The program is administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

The bill's purpose is the maintenance of a healthy, vigorous domestic industry in the interest of national security. To this end, the bill seeks to change certain existing provisions, and to prevent the adoption of certain pending proposals, which increase or would increase, the volume of imports of petroleum and petroleum products. These actions and proposals relate in particular to—

(1) Imports for petrochemical feedstocks;
(2) Imports into foreign trade zones;
(3) Imports of asphalt, No. 4 fuel oil, and low-sulfur fuel oil;
(4) The establishment of refineries and petrochemical plants in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam; and
(5) Imports from Canada.

With a view to curbing such increases in imports, the bill comprehensively defines the imports which would be included in the mandatory quotas as being comprised of—

(1) Imports for consumption as officially reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census;
(2) Shipments to the United States from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam; and
(3) Shipments into any foreign trade zone in the United States.

The bill would also establish mandatory controls to apply to all five of the districts into which the United States has been divided for purposes of the petroleum import program. Imports into districts I–IV (the District of Columbia and all of the States of the United States except Arizona, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, and Hawaii) would be limited in amount to 12.2 percent of the oil production in those districts. Imports into district V (the States of Arizona, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, and Hawaii) would be limited so that the maximum level of overseas imports (which would be subject to allocation) would not be greater than the amount necessary, when added to domestic supply available to the district and to the volume of overland imports into the district (which would not be subject to allocation) to approximate district V demands. Imports, except of crude petroleum, into all five districts would be progressively reduced.

The bill would authorize the President, upon a finding that a national emergency threatens the adequacy of fuel supplies to meet national requirements, to modify or suspend the quota which would be established for imports into districts I–IV.

---

[1] The bill would apply to imports of "crude petroleum and natural gas liquids, and finished and unfinished products thereof except residual fuel oil for use as fuel."

[2] The substantive provisions of proclamation 3279, as modified by proclamations 3290, 3328, 3386, 3389, 3509, 3531, 3541, 3693, 3779, and 3794. Such provisions of proclamation 3279, as modified, are attached.

[3] Section 232, Trade Expansion Act of 1962, and the legislative history thereof, are also attached.

Tariff treatment

The rates of duty applicable to petroleum, natural gas, and certain products derived therefrom are set forth in part 10 of schedule 4 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), a copy of which is attached. The rates of duty in column numbered 1 apply to the products of all countries except certain countries designated by the President as being under Communist domination. The rates of duty in column No. 2 apply to such designated Communist countries.

Crude petroleum, topped crude petroleum, and distillate and residual fuel oils derived from petroleum, are provided for in TSUS items 475.05 and 475.10. The rates in column 1 reflect concessions granted in a bilateral trade agreement with Venezuela in 1952. The column 1 rates for the other products in part 10 of schedule 4 reflect concessions granted in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Asphaltum from all countries is free of duty under item 521.11 of the TSUS. Paraffin and other petroleum waxes are dutiable under item 494.22 at the rate of 0.5 cent per pound (col. 1) and 1 cent per pound (col. 2). The column 1 rate reflects a concession granted in the GATT. Butadiene, butylene, ethylene, and propylene from all countries are free of duty under item 429.50. Other hydrocarbons (derived from petroleum) are dutiable under item 429.52 at the rate of 10.5 percent ad valorem (col. 1) and 25 percent ad valorem (col. 2). The column 1 rate reflects concessions granted in the GATT.

Additional information

Attached are tables 1 and 2, prepared by the Bureau of Mines, setting forth the supply of petroleum districts I–IV and district V for the years 1950–66, and U.S. imports of crude oil by districts and by countries of origin.

Also attached are tables 3–7, showing the quantity and value of imports of petroleum and certain products thereof, prepared by the Bureau of Defense Services Administration on the basis of data published by the Bureau of the Census. These tables have been compiled on a basis as nearly coincident as possible with the structure of the existing import controls. For example, overland receipts of crude oil and petroleum products from Canada and Mexico are exempt from quota control. Therefore, imports from these countries have been stated separately in each of the tables. Also, imports of unfinished oils, which come under the same import control category as crude oil, have been combined with crude oil import figures in table 3.

Licensed imports of all finished petroleum products are controlled according to a single quota category. However, these import statistics have been shown in three tables (tables 5, 6, and 7) because the quantity figures given in the Census data (barrels, long tons, and pounds) are not additive.

Section 2(e) of Presidential Proclamation 3279, as amended, excludes from quota controls certain withdrawals from bonded warehouses. Census data, however, include all withdrawals from bonded storage warehouses for consumption. Consequently, Census data on imports of petroleum and the data used by the Oil Import Administration are not strictly comparable. Also, Census and OIA data are at variance because they draw upon different reporting sources (U.S. customs import declarations in the one case and U.S. oil company reports in the other). The two sets of statistics also differ in cutoff date for recording entry and use somewhat different definitions of products.

Also attached are tables 8 and 9 on shipments of domestic producers, and imports and exports of petrochemical products, respectively, also prepared on the basis of data published by the Bureau of the Census.

Schedule 4.—Chemicals and related products

PART 10.—PETROLEUM, NATURAL GAS, AND PRODUCTS DERIVED THEREFROM [1]

Item	Statistical suffix	Articles	Units of quantity	Rates of duty	
				1	2
		Part 10 headnotes: 1. Any product described in this part and also in part 1 of this schedule is classifiable in said part 1, except fuel oils, motor fuel, and lubricating oils and greases, containing by weight not over 25 percent of any product described in said part 1. This part does not cover— (i) paraffin and other petroleum waxes (see part 13B of this schedule), or (ii) petroleum asphalts (see part 1J of schedule 5). 2. For the purposes of this part— (a) "Reconstituted crude petroleum" (items 475.05 and 475.10) is a product which is essentially the equivalent of crude petroleum and which is made by adding fuel oil, naphtha, or other petroleum fractions to crude or topped crude petroleum; and (b) "Motor fuel" (item 475.25) is any product derived primarily from petroleum, shale, or natural gas, whether or not containing additives, which is chiefly used as a fuel in internal-combustion or other engines. 3. For the purposes of items 475.65 and 475.70 of this part— (a) a product is considered to be in liquid form if— (i) the penetration is more than 350 units (35 millimeters) when tested by the procedure and equipment specified in American Society of Testing Materials (ASTM) Designation: D–5 with the use of a 50-gram load for 1 second at 77°F., or when tested by a procedure which provides equivalent results, and (ii) such product is not in an essentially gaseous state at a temperature of 60° F. and at a pressure of 14.65 pounds per square inch (absolute), regardless of the condition of the product at the time of importation; and (b) in determining the relative weights of components of the mixtures provided for in items 475.65 and 475.70, naphtha and other petroleum derivatives which may be present in such mixtures as solvents shall be disregarded. *Part 10 statistical headnote:* *1. For the purposes of this part the term barrel (bbl.) means a barrel of 42 gallons.*			
		Crude petroleum (including reconstituted crude petroleum); topped crude petroleum; crude shale oil; and distillate and residual fuel oils (including blended fuel oils) derived from petroleum, shale, or both, with or without additives:			

See footnotes at end of part 10.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE U.S. ANNOTATED (1965)—Continued

Schedule 4.—Chemicals and related products—Continued

PART 10.—PETROLEUM, NATURAL GAS, AND PRODUCTS DERIVED THEREFROM [1]

Item	Statistical suffix	Articles	Units of quantity	Rates of duty	
				1	2
475. 05		Testing under 25 degrees A.P.I		0.125¢ per gal	0.5¢ per gal.
	10	*Crude petroleum (including reconstituted crude petroleum) and crude shale oil*	*Bbl*		
		Other:			
		Having a Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100° F. of less than 145 seconds:			
	20	*Certified by importer to be further refined*	*Bbl*		
	30	*Other*	*Bbl*		
		Having a Saybolt Universal viscosity a 100° F. of 145 seconds or more:			
	40	*Certified by importer to be further refined*	*Bbl*		
	50	*Other*	*Bbl*		
475. 10		Testing 25 degrees A.P.I. or more		0.25¢ per gal	0.5¢ per gal.
	10	*Crude petroleum (inciuding reconstituted crude petroleum) and crude shale oil*	*Bbl*		
		Other:			
		Having a Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100° F. of less than 145 seconds:			
	20	*Certified by importer to be further refined*	*Bbl*		
	30	*Other*	*Bbl*		
		Having a Saybolt Universal viscosity at 100° F. of 145 seconds or more:			
	40	*Certified by importer to be further refined*	*Bbl*		
	50	*Other*	*Bbl*		
475. 15		Natural gas, methane, ethane, propane, butane, and mixtures thereof		Free	Free.
		Liquified petroleum gases (propane, butane, and mixtures thereof):			
	10	*Propane*	*Bbl*		
	30	*Other*	*Bbl*		
	40	*Natural gas, ethane, methane, and mixtures thereof*	*MCF* [2]		
	60	*Other*	*X*		
475. 25		Motor fuel		1.25¢ per gal	2.5¢ per gal.
	20	*Gasoline*	*Bbl*		
	40	*Jet fuel*	*Bbl*		
	60	*Other*	*Bbl*		
475. 30	00	Kerosene derived from petroleum, shale oil, or both (except motor fuel)	Bbl	0.25¢ per gal	0.5¢ per gal.
475. 35		Naphthas derived from petroleum, shale oil, natural gas, or combinations thereof (except motor fuel).		0.25¢ per gal	0.5¢ per gal.
	20	*Certified by importer to be further refined*	*Bbl*		
	40	*Other*	*Bbl*		

475.40	00	Mineral oil of medicinal grade derived from petroleum, shale oil, or both	Gal	0.5¢ per gal	0.5¢ per gal.
		Lubricating oils and greases, derived from petroleum, shale oil, or both, with or without additives:			
475.45	00	Oils	Bbl	2¢ per gal.	4¢ per gal.
		Greases:			
475.55	00	Containing not over 10 percent by weight of salts of fatty acids of animal (including marine animal) or vegetable origin	Lb	10% ad val.	20% ad val.
475.60	00	Other	Lb	1¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
		Mixtures of hydrocarbons not specially provided for, derived wholly from petroleum, shale oil, natural gas, or combinations thereof, which contain by weight not over 50 percent of any single hydrocarbon compound:			
475.65		In liquid form		0.25¢ per gal.	0.5¢ per gal.
	20	*Certified by importer to be further refined*	*Bbl.*		
	40	*Other*	*Bbl.*		
475.70	00	In other than liquid form	Lb	Free	Free

[1] Crude petroleum and certain products thereof are subject to import quotas proclaimed pursuant to section 2 of Public Law 464, 83d Cong., as amended (19 U.S.C. 1352a). Proc. 3279, as amended by Procs. 3290, 3328, 3386, 3389, 3509, 3531, 3541, 3693, 3779, and 3794.

[2] Thousand cubic feet.

TABLE 1.—*Supply of Petroleum Districts I–IV and District V, 1950–66*

[Thousands of barrels daily]

	1950	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
DISTRICTS I—IV													
Production	4, 930	6, 523	6, 910	6, 968	6, 580	7, 006	7, 051	7, 258	7, 439	7, 714	7, 847	8, 051	8, 533
Crude oil	4, 509	5, 835	6, 193	6, 239	5, 850	6, 207	6, 199	6, 344	6, 491	6, 688	6, 763	6, 906	7, 313
Natural gas liquids	421	688	717	729	730	799	852	914	948	1, 026	1, 084	1, 145	1, 220
Receipts from:													
District V	74	47	15	9	28	49	41	32	37	40	37	24	26
Puerto Rico	-------	-------	3	5	28	38	36	44	40	44	47	47	52
Imports:													
Crude oil	487	689	755	763	768	730	739	740	773	790	811	834	859
Unfinished oils	21	15	5	3	89	53	30	53	66	67	62	65	74
Residual	329	417	443	471	488	598	607	609	675	715	769	905	1, 002
(Includes bonded and military offshore)	(1)	(75)	(86)	(125)	(119)	(115)	(170)	(152)	(154)	(156)	(145)	(151)	(135)
Other products	13	28	42	65	119	104	85	96	98	107	109	129	130
(Includes bonded bunkers)	(1)	(5)	(7)	(12)	(14)	(16)	(21)	(20)	(23)	(25)	(30)	(38)	(46)
Total imports	850	1, 149	1, 245	1, 302	1, 464	1, 485	1, 461	1, 498	1, 612	1, 679	1, 751	1, 933	2, 065
(Includes bonded bunker and military offshore)	(1)	(80)	(93)	(137)	(133)	(131)	(191)	(172)	(177)	(181)	(175)	(189)	(181)
Total supply	5, 854	7, 719	8, 173	8, 284	8, 100	8, 578	8, 589	8, 832	9, 128	9, 477	9, 682	10, 055	10, 676
DISTRICT V													
Production	976	1, 056	1, 042	1, 011	938	927	914	916	914	926	921	963	1, 049
Crude oil	898	972	958	931	860	847	836	839	841	854	851	898	984
Natural gas liquids	78	84	84	80	78	80	78	77	73	72	70	65	65
Receipts from I–IV:													
Crude oil	4	-------	-------	1	41	64	63	68	64	68	59	57	51
Refined	11	56	60	68	73	88	96	88	110	114	149	163	177

Receipts from Puerto Rico													
Imports:													
Crude oil		93	179	260	185	235	276	305	353	341	388	404	367
Unfinished					3	10	15	16	23	20	27	27	23
Residual		2	4	6	4		19	44	39	18	26	29	17
(Includes bonded and military offshore)					(2)		(19)	(40)	(36)	(16)	(23)	(25)	(15)
Other products		6	10	8	23	12	8	10	15	20	20	28	41
(Includes bonded)								(1)	(6)	(8)	(9)	(13)	(21)
Total imports		101	193	274	215	257	318	375	430	399	461	488	448
(Includes bonded bunker and military offshore)		(1)	(1)		(2)		(19)	(41)	(42)	(24)	(32)	(38)	(36)
Total supply	991	1, 213	1, 295	1, 354	1, 267	1, 336	1, 391	1, 447	1, 518	1, 507	1, 590	1, 671	1, 734

[1] Not available.

Source: Bureau of Mines, Division of Petroleum, Sept. 20, 1967.

Note.—Figures in parentheses are not included in the totals.

85-200 O—67——2

TABLE 2.—*United States crude oil imports by PAD districts—By countries of origin*

[*Thousands of barrels daily*]

District, country of origin	1947	1950	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
To the United States:														
Canada			46	117	151	83	92	113	183	233	248	278	295	347
Mexico	15	34	15	13	7	2		3	10	10	10	10	7	
Dutch West Indies	14	2	1											
Trinidad				2	3			1						4
Bolivia						1	2		5	3	6			
Brazil														
Colombia	30	45	22	25	23	26	34	40	27	24	23	26	42	40
Ecuador			1	1	3									
Peru			3	2		1								
Venezuela	207	293	386	456	531	433	455	472	427	463	478	476	432	404
Algeria								1		4	1	6	9	4
Egypt								3	5	4	5	3	2	2
Libya										19	19	39	41	69
Nigeria													15	11
Aba Dhaba												3	14	13
Iran			9	20	18	15	25	36	60	49	62	66	78	84
Iraq			19	26	12	24	21	17	20	2	1		16	26
Kuwait		73	134	139	141	186	162	130	121	112	81	63	55	26
Neutral Zone			18	8	6	33	41	45	53	43	44	48	27	19
Qatar			15	13	6	4	1	4	10	26	16	20	12	1
Saudi Arabia	1	40	80	76	57	74	68	77	62	67	79	97	132	125
Sumatra			33	36	65	58	55	73	62	67	58	63	61	50
Borneo						13	10							
Total, United States	267	487	782	934	1,023	953	966	1,015	1,045	1,126	1,131	1,198	1,238	1,225
To district I:														
Canada									7	12	17	22	27	40
Mexico	14	23	5	6	1	1		3	8	10	9	9	7	
Dutch West Indies	14	2												
Trinidad				1	1									
Brazil						1	2		5	3	6			
Colombia	30	45	22	24	23	25	32	37	27	23	22	25	39	40
Ecuador												3		
Venezuela	206	280	365	411	488	385	406	426	387	417	434	427	392	361
Algeria								1		4	1	6	9	4
Egypt								3	5	4	5		2	2

Libya										17	19	39	41	69
Nigeria													15	11
Iran			8	16	12	8	4	10	18	21	18	15	32	53
Iraq			19	26	12	24	21	17	20	2	1		7	21
Kuwait		73	132	104	90	117	114	97	96	74	65	43	20	14
Neutral Zone			1	1		32	22	27	37	36	31	36	24	19
Qatar			10	9	5					4				
Saudi Arabia	1	40	75	70	46	58	44	45	39	42	52	65	93	77
Sumatra			1			3		1						
Total, district I	265	463	638	668	678	654	645	667	649	669	680	690	708	711
To district II:														
Canada			15	50	56	59	56	64	85	95	95	103	113	132
Venezuela			6	5	5	11	2							
Total, district II			21	55	61	70	58	64	85	95	95	103	113	132
To district III:														
Kuwait				19	14	29	13							
Neutral Zone			14											
Libya										1				
Mexico	1	11	10	7	6	1			2		1	1		
Venezuela	1	13	6	6	4	14	15	8	4	6	4	4		1
Total, district III	2	24	30	32	24	44	28	8	6	7	5	5		1
To district IV: Canada										2	10	12	13	13
To District V:														
Canada			31	67	95	24	36	49	91	124	126	141	142	162
Dutch West Indies			1											
Trinidad				1	2			1						
Bolivia														4
Colombia				1		1	2	3		1	1	1	3	
Ecuador			1	1	3									
Peru			3	2		1								
Venezuela			9	34	34	23	32	38	36	40	40	45	40	42
Libya										1				
Aba Dhaba												3	14	13
Iran			1	4	6	7	21	26	42	28	44	51	46	31
Iraq													9	5
Kuwait			2	16	37	40	35	33	25	39	16	20	35	12
Neutral Zone			3	7	6	1	19	18	16	7	13	12	3	
Qatar			5	4	1	4	1	4	10	22	16	20	12	1
Saudi Arabia			5	6	11	16	24	32	23	24	27	32	39	48

TABLE 2.—*United States crude oil imports by PAD districts—By countries of origin*—Continued

[*Thousands of barrels daily*]

District, country of origin	1947	1950	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
To District V—Continued														
Sumatra			32	36	65	55	55	72	62	67	58	63	61	50
Borneo						13	10							
Total, district V			93	179	260	185	235	276	305	353	341	388	404	368

Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines, Division of Petroleum, September 19, 1967.

TABLE 3.—*U.S. imports of crude petroleum topped crude and unfinished oils*

[In millions of barrels and millions of dollars]

Year	Total imports		From Canada and Mexico	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1966	532. 4	1, 202. 8	137. 6	340. 2
1965	532. 0	1, 190. 7	120. 8	296. 0
1964	511. 7	1, 149. 3	113. 8	278. 3
1963	479. 5	1, 087. 5	103. 5	257. 0
1962	472. 4	1, 070. 4	95. 9	235. 2
1961	438. 5	1, 005. 9	74. 4	182. 6
1960	421. 1	951. 2	41. 7	98. 1
1959	404. 8	931. 5	34. 3	82. 5
1957	387. 8	986. 1	57. 0	153. 0
1954	250. 3	561. 3	12. 7	26. 4

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on imports for consumption.

TABLE 4.—*U.S. imports of residual oil*

[In millions of barrels and millions of dollars]

Year	Total imports		From Canada and Mexico	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1966	373. 2	738. 2	8. 0	17. 0
1965	342. 3	703. 1	7. 8	16. 9
1964	292. 1	595. 7	8. 5	18. 0
1963	262. 1	536. 6	7. 9	16. 6
1962	261. 5	546. 0	9. 3	19. 9
1961	240. 1	521. 7	6. 3	13. 9
1960	230. 4	482. 5	5. 4	11. 4
1959	223. 4	454. 4	13. 0	27. 7
1957	176. 0	465. 0	11. 7	34. 1
1954	132. 3	240. 2	9. 8	16. 4

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on imports for consumption.

TABLE 5.—*U.S. imports of finished liquid petroleum products*

[In millions of barrels and millions of dollars]

Year	Total imports		From Canada and Mexico	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1966	58. 4	159. 3	9. 1	15. 4
1965	54. 3	149. 0	5. 8	9. 4
1964	43. 3	118. 1	4. 6	9. 5
1963	49. 1	138. 0	2. 5	6. 8
1962	45. 2	137. 7	3. 6	10. 6
1961	31. 9	97. 8	2. 7	8. 6
1960	30. 3	98. 6	2. 7	9. 5
1959	38. 0	130. 2	1. 7	5. 8
1957	23. 1	87. 0	2. 5	10. 4
1954	5. 7	20. 2	. 1	. 6

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on imports for consumption.

TABLE 6.—*U.S. imports of finished nonliquid petroleum products (primarily waxes and greases)*

[In millions of pounds and millions of dollars]

Year	Total imports		From Canada and Mexico	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1966	17.5	3.5	2.2	0.3
1965	15.4	3.1	3.7	.3
1964	12.5	3.0	.6	.1
1963	10.7	2.3	.9	.1
1962	27.3	2.4	.4	(1)
1961	9.5	2.2	.7	.1
1960	22.0	1.7	1.7	.1
1959	15.3	2.1	5.4	.2
1957	3.9	1.0	.1	(1)
1954	4.4	1.0	1.0	.1

[1] Negligible
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on imports for consumption.

TABLE 7.—*U.S. imports of solid asphalt*

[In thousands of long tons and thousands of dollars]

Year	Total imports		From Canada and Mexico	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1966	1,028.1	13,870.1	33.5	673.7
1965	1,049.7	14,810.0	29.7	567.7
1964	995.0	14,100.8	24.3	465.3
1963	819.9	11,861.8	12.3	263.3
1962	719.1	10,112.0	1.7	46.7
1961	837.8	11,551.0	----	----
1960	774.7	10,492.2	.1	1.4
1959	1,028.8	12,772.4	(1)	.5
1957	704.6	9,896.7	(1)	.3
1954	553.3	6,353.0	(1)	1.0

[1] Negligible.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census reports on imports for consumption.

TABLE 8.—*U.S. shipments of petrochemical products, 1954, 1957, 1962–65* [1]

[In thousands of dollars]

SIC and product	1954	1957	1962	1963	1964	1965
28150 Intermediates, dyes, crudes	778,738	1,003,815	1,152,540	1,195,214	1,277,036	1,417,415
28180 Organic chemicals, not elsewhere classified	2,082,231	3,024,882	3,680,009	4,183,750	4,457,094	5,017,810
28210 Plastics materials	1,463,460	2,109,271	2,698,397	2,780,036	3,000,109	3,477,575
28220 Synthetic rubber	392,194	675,153	822,642	862,276	919,883	958,203
28240 Manmade fibers, noncellulosic	561,612	792,527	1,172,924	1,368,616	1,573,193	1,812,536
28950 Carbon black (channel and furnace)	91,375	127,979	146,766	149,392	158,904	163,754
29115 Liquefied petroleum gases [2]	394,826	588,238	751,159	957,020	1,011,604	1,158,006

[1] Petrochemical products as defined by Department of Commerce for purpose if its survey, press release July 14, 1967, G 67–153.

[2] Include ethane, propane, propene, butane, butene, propane-butane mixtures, pentane, butadiene, and other liquefied hydrocarbon gases. Items included in oil import control regulations are: ethane, propane, butanes, ethylene, propylene, and butylene. These fall in 29115, but 29115 includes items other than those under oil import controls.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 9.—*U.S. Foreign Trade in Petrochemical Products,*[1] *1954, 1957, 1962–66*

[In thousands of dollars]

SIC and product	1954		1957		1962	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
28150 Intermediates, dyes, crudes	37, 123	196, 196	64, 355	245, 440	72, 743	252, 492
28180 Organic chemicals, n.e.c					16, 727	26, 557
28410 Detergents, synthetic					9, 411	2, 801
28210 Plastics materials	537	74, 746	7, 339	159, 185	6, 098	239, 694
28220 Synthetic rubber	9, 791	25, 376	4, 064	122, 886	6, 688	169, 478
28240 Manmade fibers, noncellulosic	(2)	(3)	1, 721	28, 401	8, 866	21, 816
28950 Carbon black (channel and furnace)	1, 282	36, 163	1, 341	40, 467	[4] 49	41, 801
29115 Liquefied petroleum gases [6]	[5] 342	[5] 12, 040	[5] 932	[5] 13, 545	47, 017	67, 436

SIC and product	1963		1964	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
28150 Intermediates, dyes, crudes	94, 680	298, 762	126, 731	424, 615
28180 Organic chemicals, n.e.c	17, 839	29, 563	21, 921	33, 246
28410 Detergents, synthetic	7, 611	2, 601	10, 308	3, 168
28210 Plastics materials	15, 379	250, 104	11, 381	317, 592
28220 Synthetic rubber	9, 119	155, 518	14, 541	179, 212
28240 Manmade fibers, noncellulosic	5, 463	19, 689	13, 158	36, 779
28950 Carbon black (channel and furnace)	[4] 215	35, 447	235	31, 929
29115 Liquefied petroleum gases [6]	34, 831	65, 438	8, 727	79, 590

SIC and product	1965		1966	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
28150 Intermediates, dyes, crudes	161, 381	668, 954	220, 272	690, 535
28180 Organic chemicals, n.e.c	26, 838	31, 427	35, 401	34, 738
28410 Detergents, synthetic	11, 306	2, 412	11, 742	2, 821
28210 Plastics materials	18, 841	340, 133	24, 067	378, 824
28220 Synthetic rubber	19, 039	161, 186	23, 649	175, 095
28240 Manmade fibers, noncellulosic	31, 942	33, 346	37, 667	38, 916
28950 Carbon black (channel and furnace)	37	26, 658	61	28, 407
29115 Liquefied petroleum bases [6]	9, 275	24, 977	10, 988	26, 755

[1] Petrochemical products as defined by Department of Commerce for purpose of its survey, press release, July 14, 1967, G 67–153.
[2] Not available—included with cellulosics.
[3] Not separately shown.
[4] Includes gas black.
[5] Includes naphtha.
[6] Approximately comparable to the product class defined for 29115 of "Shipments" table.

Source: Compiled by BDSA, U.S. Department of Commerce, from Bureau of Census data and commodity trade statistics, United Nations, 1962–64.

ADJUSTING IMPORTS OF PETROLEUM AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS INTO THE UNITED STATES

Substantive Provisions of Proclamation 3279, as modified by Proclamations 3290, 3328, 3386, 3389, 3509, 3531, 3541, 3693, 3779, and 3794, and by Executive Order 11051.

SECTION. 1. (a) In Districts I–IV, in District V, and in Puerto Rico, no crude oil, unfinished oils, or finished products may be entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, and no foreign crude oil, unfinished oils, or finished products may be brought into a foreign trade zone in Districts I–IV or in District V for processing within the zone, except (1) by or for the account of a person to whom a license has been issued by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to an allocation made to such person by the Secretary in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary, and such entries, withdrawals, and shipments into foreign trade zones may be made only in accordance with the terms of such license, or (2) as authorized by the Secretary pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section, or (3) as to finished products, by or for the account of a department, establishment, or agency of the United States, which shall not be required to have such a license but which shall be subject to the provisions of paragraph (c) of this section, or (4) crude oil, unfinished oils, or finished products which are transported into the United States by pipeline, rail, or other means of overland transportation from the country where they were produced, which country, in the case of unfinished oils or finished products, is also the country of production of the crude oil from which they were processed or manufactured. (Procs. 3279, 3290, 3693.)

(b) The Secretary of the Interior may in his discretion, authorize entries without a license of small quantities of crude oil, unfinished oils, or finished products, including samples for testing or analysis, baggage entries, and informal entries. (Procs. 3279, 3290.)

(c) In Districts I–IV, District V, and in Puerto Rico, on and after April 1, 1959, no department, establishment, or agency of the United States shall import finished products in excess of the respective allocations made to them by the Secretary of the Interior. Such allocations shall be within the maximum levels of imports established in section 2 of this proclamation. (Proc. 3279.)

SEC. 2. (a)(1) In Districts I–IV, for a particular allocation period the maximum level of imports, subject to allocation, of crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished products (other than residual fuel oil to be used as fuel) shall be an amount equal to the difference between (i) 12.2 percent of the quantity of crude oil and natural gas liquids which the Secretary estimates will be produced in these districts during the particular allocation period and (ii) the quantity of imports of crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished products excepted by clause (4) of paragraph (a) of section 1 which the Secretary estimates will be imported into these districts during that allocation period plus the quantity estimated by the Secretary by which shipments of unfinished oils and finished products (other than residual fuel oil to be used as fuel) from Puerto Rico to Districts I–IV during that allocation period will exceed the quantity so shipped during a comparable base period in the year 1965. As used in this subparagraph (1), the term "natural gas liquids" means natural gas products and other hydrocarbons such as isopentane, propane, and butane, or mixtures thereof, recovered from natural gas by means other than refining. Within such maximum level, imports of unfinished oils shall not exceed such percentum of the permissible imports of crude oil and unfinished oils as the Secretary may determine and imports of finished products (other than residual fuel oil to be used as fuel) shall not exceed the level of imports of such products into these districts during the calendar year 1957. (Procs. 3279, 3386, 3509, 3541, 3693.)

(2) The maximum level of imports of residual fuel oil to be used as fuel into District I, Districts II–IV, and District V for a particular allocation period shall be the level of imports of that product into those districts during the calendar year 1957 as adjusted by the Secretary as he may determine to be consonant with the objectives of this proclamation. (Procs. 3279, 3389, 3794.)

(b) In District V the maximum level of imports of crude oil and finished products shall be an amount which, together with domestic production and supply and imports excepted by clause (4) of paragraph (a) of section 1 of this proclamation, will approximate total demand in that district as estimated

by the Bureau of Mines for periods fixed by the Secretary and, for the purposes of this limitation, imports of unfinished oils shall be considered to be the equivalent of imports of crude oil on the basis of such ratios as the Secretary may establish. Within this maximum level, imports of finished products shall not exceed the level of imports of such products into this district during the calendar year 1957. Imports of unfinished oils as such (without respect to the requirement of equivalence) shall not exceed such per centum of the permissible imports of crude oil as the Secretary may from time to time determine. (Procs. 3279, 3328)

(c) The Secretary, having taken into account the standards prescribed for allocation of imports of crude oil and unfinished oils into Puerto Rico, any actions taken pursuant to section 4, and shipments from Puerto Rico into Districts I–IV, shall establish for each allocation period a maximum level of imports into Puerto Rico of crude oil and unfinished oils which, in his judgment, is consonant with the objectives of this proclamation. The maximum level of imports of finished products into Puerto Rico for a particular allocation period shall be approximately the level of such imports during all or part of the calendar year 1958 as determined by the Secretary to be consonant with the purposes of this proclamation or such higher level as the Secretary may determine is required to meet a demand in Puerto Rico for finished products that would not otherwise be met. (Procs. 3279, 3509, 3693)

(d) The levels established, and the total demand referred to, in this section do not include free withdrawals by persons pursuant to section 309 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (19 U.S.C. 1309), or petroleum supplies for vessels or aircraft operated by the United States between points referred to in said section 309 (as to vessels or aircraft, respectively) or between any point in the United States or its possessions and any point in a foreign country. (Procs. 3279, 3509, 3794)

SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to issue regulations for the purpose of implementing this proclamation. Such regulations shall be consistent with the levels established in this proclamation for imports of crude oil, unfinished oils, and finished products into Districts I–IV, into District V, and into Puerto Rico, and shall provide for a system of allocation of the authorized imports of such crude oil, unfinished oils and finished products and for the issuance of licenses pursuant to such system, with such restrictions upon the transfer of allocations and licenses as may be deemed appropriate to further the purposes of this proclamation. (Proc. 3279)

(b)(1) With respect to the allocation of imports of crude oil and unfinished oils into District I–IV and into District V, such regulations shall provide, to the extent possible, for a fair and equitable distribution among persons having refinery capacity in these districts in relation to refinery inputs (excluding inputs of crude oil or unfinished oils imported pursuant to clause (4) of paragraph (a) of Section 1). The Secretary may by regulation also provide for the making of such allocations to persons having petrochemical plants in these districts in relations to inputs to such plants (excluding inputs of crude oil or unfinished oils imported pursuant to clause (4) of paragraph (a) of section 1). Provision may be made in the regulations for the making of such allocations on the basis of graduated scales of inputs. Provision shall be made in the regulations for the gradual reduction of allocations made on the basis of the last allocations of imports of crude oil under the Voluntary Oil Import Program, except that provision shall be made for a more rapid reduction of those allocations based on allocations under the Voluntary Oil Import Program which reflected imports of crude oil in the category now covered by clause (4) of paragraph (a) of section 1. (Procs. 3279, 3290, 3509, 3693.)

(2) Such regulations shall provide for the allocation of imports of crude oil and unfinished oils into Puerto Rico among persons having refinery capacity in Puerto Rico in the calendar year 1964 on the basis of estimated requirements, acceptable to the Secretary, of each such person for crude oil and unfinished oils. The regulations shall provide also that if, during a period comprising the same number of months as an allocation period and ending three months before the beginning of the allocation period, any such person ships to Districts I–IV unfinished oils or finished products (other than residual fuel oil to be used as fuel) or sells unfinished oils or finished products (other than residual fuel oil to be used as fuel) which are shipped to Districts I–IV in excess of the volume

of unfinished oils or finished products (other than residual fuel oil to be used as fuel) which he so shipped or which he sold and were so shipped during the corresponding base period in the years 1964 and 1965 or in the year 1965, as the case may be, the person's allocation for the next allocation period shall be reduced by the amount of the excess. In addition the Secretary may provide by regulation for the making, in instances in which the Secretary determines that such action would not impair the accomplishment of the objectives of this proclamation, of allocations of imports of crude oil and unfinished oils into Puerto Rico to persons as feedstocks for facilities which will be established or for the operations of facilities which are established and which in the judgment of the Secretary will promote substantial expansion of employment in Puerto Rico through industrial development, and such regulations shall provide for the imposition of such conditions and restrictions upon such allocations as the Secretary may deem neecssary to assure that any imports so allocated are used for the purposes for which an allocation is made and that the holder of such an allocation fulfills commitments made in connection with the making of the allocation. (Procs. 3279, 3290, 3509, 3693.)

(3) Except for crude oil or unfinished oils imported pursuant to special relief granted pursuant to section 4, such regulations shall require that imported crude oil and unfinished oils be processed in the licensee's refinery or petrochemical plant, except that exchanges for domestic crude or unfinished oils may be made if otherwise lawful, if effected on a current basis and reported in advance to the Secretary, and if the domestic crude or unfinished oils are processed in the licensee's refinery or petrochemical plant. (Procs. 3279, 3290, 3509, 3693.)

(4) With respect to the allocation of imports of finished products, other than residual fuel oil to be used as fuel, into Districts I–IV, District V, and Puerto Rico, such regulations shall, to the extent possible, provide (i) for a fair and equitable distribution of imports of such finished products among persons who have been importers of such finished products into the respective districts or Puerto Rico during the respective base periods specified in section 2 of this proclamation, and (ii) for the granting and adjustment of allocations of imports of such finished products in accordance with procedures established pursuant to section 4 of this proclamation. (Procs. 3279,3328,3389.)

(5) With respect to the allocation of imports of residual fuel oil to be used as fuel into Districts II–IV, District V, and Puerto Rico, such regulations shall, to the extent possible, provided for a fair and equitable distribution of imports of residual fuel oil to be used as fuel among persons who were importers of that product into the respective districts or Puerto Rico during the respective base periods specified in section 2 of this Proclamation. In addition, in District V, and Puerto Rico, the Secretary by regulation may, to the extend possible, provide for a fair and equitable distribution of imports of residual fuel oil to be used as fuel, the maximum sulfur content of which is acceptable to the Secretary (i) among persons who are in the business in the respective districts or Puerto Rico of selling residual fuel oil to be used as fuel and who have had inputs of that product to deep-water terminals located in the respective districts or Puerto Rico, and (ii) among persons who are in the business in the respective districts or Puerto Rico of selling residual fuel oil to be used as fuel and have throughput agreements (warehouse agreements) with deep-water terminal operators. With respect to the allocation of imports into District I of residual fuel oil to be used as fuel, such regulations shall, to the extent possible, provide for a fair and equitable distribution of imports of residual fuel oil to be used as fuel (i) among persons who are importers of that product into such district during the calendar year 1957, (ii) among persons who are in the business in District I of selling residual fuel oil to be used as fuel and who have had inputs of that product to deep-water terminals located in District I, and (iii) among persons who are in the business in District I of selling residual fuel oil to be used as fuel and have throughput agreements (warehouse agreements) with deep-water terminal operators. With respect to the allocation of imports of residual fuel oil to be used as fuel into District I, Districts II–IV, District V, and Puerto Rico, such regulations shall also provide, to the extent possible, for the granting and adjustment of allocations of imports of residual fuel oil to be used as fuel in accordance with procedures established pursuant to section 4 of this proclamation. (Procs. 3389,3509,3794.)

(c) Such regulations may provide for the revocation or suspension by the Secretary of any allocation or license on grounds relating to the national security, or the violation of the terms of this proclamation, or of any regulation or license issued pursuant to this proclamation. (Proc. 3279.)

(d) The Secretary of the Interior shall keep under review the supply-demand situation with respect to asphalt in District I, Districts II–IV, District V, and Puerto Rico, and, as he determines to be consonant with the objectives of this proclamation, he may in his discretion (1) establish, without respect to the levels of imports prescribed in section 2, a maximum level of imports of asphalt for District I, or Districts II–IV, or District V, of Puerto Rico and, notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph (4) of paragraph (b) of this section 3, establish a special system of allocation of such imports, or (2) permit the entry for consumption or the withdrawal from warehouse for consumption of asphalt in District I, or Districts II–IV, or District V, or Puerto Rico, without allocations or licenses, notwithstanding the provisions of section 1. (Proc. 3779.)

(e) Notwithstanding the levels established in section 2 of this proclamation and the provisions of paragraph (b) of this section, the Secretary may provide by regulation for additional allocations of imports of crude oil and unfinished oils to persons in Districts I–IV and District V who manufacture in the United States residual fuel oil to be used as fuel, the maximum sulphur content of which is acceptable to the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. These allocations to each of such persons shall not exceed the amount of such residual fuel oil produced by that person. (Proc. 3794.)

SEC. 4. (a) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to provide for the establishment and operation of an Appeals Board to consider petitions by persons affected by the regulations issued pursuant to Section 3 of this proclamation. The Appeals Board shall be comprised of a representative each from the Departments of the Interior, Defense, and Commerce to be designated respectively by the heads of such Departments. (Procs. 3279, 3531.)

(b) The Appeals Board may be empowered, within the limits of the maximum levels of imports established in section 2 of this proclamation (1) to modify, on the grounds of exceptional hardship or error, any allocation made to any person under such regulations; (2) to grant allocations of crude oil and unfinished oils in special circumstances to persons with importing histories who do not qualify for allocations under such regulations; (3) to grant allocations of finished products on the ground of exceptional hardship to persons who do not qualify for allocations under such regulations; and (4) to review the revocation or suspension of any allocation or license. The Secretary may provide that the Board may take such action on petitions as it deems appropriate and that the decisions by the Appeals Board shall be final. (Procs. 3279, 3328.)

SEC. 5. Persons who apply for allocations of crude oil, unfinished oils, or finished products and persons to whom such allocations have been made shall furnish to the Secretary of the Interior such information and shall make such reports as he may require, by regulation or otherwise, in the discharge of his responsibilities under this proclamation. (Proc. 3279.)

SEC. 6. (a) The Director of the Office of Emergency Planning shall maintain a constant surveillance of imports of petroleum and its primary derivatives in respect of the national security and, after consultation with the Secretaries of State, Defense, Treasury, the Interior, Commerce, and Labor, he shall inform the President of any circumstances which, in the Director's opinion might indicate the need for further Presidential action under section 2 of the act of July 1, 1954, as amended. In the event prices of crude oil or its products or derivatives should be increased after the effective date of this proclamation, such surveillance shall include a determination as to whether such increase or increases are necessary to accomplish the national security objectives of the act of July 1, 1954, as amended, and of this proclamation. (Proc. 3279; E.O. 11051.)

(b) The Special Committee to Investigate Crude Oil Imports is hereby discharged of its responsibilities. (Proc. 3279.)

SEC. 7. The Secretary of the Interior may delegate, and provide for successive redelegation of, the authority conferred upon him by this proclamation. All departments and agencies of the Executive branch of the Government

shall cooperate with an assist the Secretary of the Interior in carrying out the purposes of this proclamation. (Proc. 3279.)

SEC. 8. Executive Order 10761 of March 27, 1958, entitled "Government Purchases of Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products" (23 F.R. 2067) is hereby revoked as of April 1, 1959. (Proc. 3279.)

SEC. 9. As used in this proclamation:

(a) "Person" includes an individual, a corporation, firm, or other business organization or legal entity, and an agency of a state, territorial, or local government, but does not include a department, establishment, or agency of the United States; (Proc. 3279.)

(b) "District I" means the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and the District of Columbia. (Proc. 3389.)

(c) "District II–IV" means all of the States of the United States except those States within District I and District V. (Proc. 3389.)

(d) "Districts I–IV" means the District of Columbia and all of the States of the United States except those States within District V (Procs. 3279, 3389);

(e) "District V" means the States of Arizona, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, and Hawaii (Procs. 3279, 3328, 3389.);

(f) "Crude oil" means crude petroleum as it is produced at the wellhead and liquids (under atmospheric conditions) that have been recovered from mixtures of hydrocarbons which existed in a vaporous phase in a reservoir and that are not natural gas products (Procs. 3279, 3389, 3509.);

(g) "Finished Products" means any one or more of the following petroleum oils, or a mixture or combination of such oils, which are to be used without further processing except blending by mechanical means (Procs. 3279, 3389.):

(1) Liquefied gases—hydrocarbon gases such as ethane, propane, propylene, butylene, and butanes (but not methane) which are recovered from natural gas or produced in the refining of petroleum and which, to be maintained in a liquid state at ambient temperatures, must be kept under greater than atmospheric pressures (Procs. 3279, 3693.);

(2) gasoline—a refined petroleum distillate which, by its composition, is suitable for use as a carburant in internal combustion engines (Proc. 3279.);

(3) jet fuel—a refined petroleum distillate used to fuel jet propulsion engines (Proc. 3279.);

(4) naphtha—a refined petroleum distillate falling within a distillation range overlapping the higher gasoline and the lower kerosenes (Proc. 3279.);

(5) fuel oil—a liquid or liquefiable petroleum product burned for lighting or for the generation of heat or power and derived directly or indirectly from crude oil, such as kerosene, range oil, distillate fuel oils, gas oil, diesel fuel, topped crude oil, residues (Proc. 3279.);

(6) lubricating oil—a refined petroleum distillate or specially treated petroleum residue used to lessen friction between surfaces (Proc. 3279.);

(7) Residual fuel oil—topped crude oil or viscous residuum which has a viscosity of not less than 45 seconds Saybolt universal at 100° F. and crude oil which has a viscosity of not less than 45 seconds Saybolt universal at 100° F. minimum viscosity and which is to be used as fuel without further processing other than by blending by mechanical means (Procs. 3279, 3794);

(8) asphalt—a solid or semi-solid cementitious material which gradually liquefies when heated, in which the predominating constituents are bitumins, and which is obtained in refining crude oil (Proc. 3279);

(9) 'natural gas products' means liquids (under atmospheric conditions), including natural gasoline, which are recovered by a process of absorption, adsorption, compression, refrigeration, cycling, or a combination of such processes, from mixtures of hydrocarbons that existed in a vaporous phase in a reservoir and which, when recovered and without processing in a refinery, otherwise fall within any of the definitions of products contained in clauses (2) through (5), inclusive, of this paragraph (g) (Proc. 3509).

(h) "Unfinished Oils" means one or more of the petroleum oils listed in paragraph (e) of this section, or a mixture or combination of such oils which are to be further processed other than by blending by mechanical means. (Procs. 3279, 3389).

Safeguarding National Security—Section 232, Trade Expansion Act of 1962, and Its Legislative History

National security provisions in section 232 of the 1962 Trade Expansion Act read as follows:

Sec. 232. Safeguarding National Security.

(a) No action shall be taken pursuant to section 201(a) or pursuant to secti n 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930 to decrease or eliminate the duty or other import restriction on any article if the President determines that such reduction or elimination would threaten to impair the national security.

(b) Upon request of the head of any department or agency, upon application of an interested party, or upon his own motion, the Director of the Office of Emergency Plann ng (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Director") shall immediately make an appropriate investigation, in the course of which he shall seek information and advice from other appropriate departments and agencies, to determine the effects on the national security of imports of the article which is the subject of such request, application, or motion. If, as a result of such investigation, the Director is of the opinion that the said article is being imported into the United States in such quantities or under such circumstances as to threaten to impair the national security, he shall promptly so advise the President, and, unless the President determines that the article is not being imported into the United States in such quantities or under such circumstances as to threaten to impair the national security as set forth in this section, he shall take such action, and for such time, as he deems necessary to adjust the imports of such article and its derivatives so that such imports will not so threaten to impair the national security.

(c) For the purposes o this section, the Director and the President shall, in the light of the requirements of national security and without excluding other relevant factors, give consideration to domestic production needed for projected national defense requirements, the capacity of domestic industries to meet such requirements, existing and anticipated availabilities of the human resources, products, raw materials, and other supplies and services essential to the national defense, the requirements of growth of such industries and such supplies and services including the investment, exploration, and development necessary to assure such growth, and the importation of goods in terms of their quantities, availabilities, character, and use as those affect such industries and the capacity of the United States to meet national security requirements. In the administration of this section, the Director and the President shall further recognize the close relation of the economic welfare of the Nation to our national security, and shall take into consideration the impact of foreign competition on the economic welfare of individual domestic industries; and any substantial unemployment, decrease in revenues of government, loss of skills or investment, or other serious effects resulting from the displacement of any domestic products by excessive imports shall be considered, without excluding other factors, in determining whether such weakening of our internal economy may impair the national security.

(d) A report shall be made and published upon the disposition of each request, application, or motion under subsection (b). The D rector shall publish procedural regulations to give effect to the authority conferred on him by subsection (b).

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Amongst the numerous laws designed to preserve national security through the control of imports and exports is the national security amendment. This became a part of the statutory framework of the trade agreements legislation in 1954.

1954 legislation

Section 2 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1954 provided that no action was to be taken "to decrease the duty on any article" if the President found that such reduction "would threaten domestic production needed for

projected national defense requirements".[1] This amendment was added on the Senate floor after the one-page one-section 1954 Trade Extension Act[2] had passed the House and been approved by the Senate Finance Committee without amendment.

The section 2 amendment was proposed by Senator Symington and passed the Senate the following day. In the Congressional Record, the Senator briefly expressed his reasons for offering the amendment:[3]

> I plan to offer an amendment, which in effect would require testing tariff decreases against defense requirements.
>
> I believe it should be mandatory for the administration to make certain that no tariff should be reduced, whenever such reduction would threaten continued domestic production necessary to meet our projected defense requirements.
>
> I refer to articles identifiable as necessary for national defense.

In commenting on the favorable amendment, Senator George noted that there would be no objection to the amendment because the President already had the broad power the amendment provided, but such a statement of it would pinpoint it.[4]

The House subsequently modified the Senate security amendment to clarify and improve it.[5] In doing so it insured that an article which is not important for defense, but is a prime part of a defense-essential industry, would be included in the provision. The rewording also insured that the President could exercise discretion in applying the provision.

In the Senate debate, prior to their acceptance of the House modification of the national security amendment, certain ramifications of the new provision were brought out.[6] The wide discretionary power of the President and the fact that an authority other than price could now be the determinator of imports was noted, as was the absence of any definite standards.

During the initial consideration by the House of the 1954 Trade Extension Act, various trade bills were proposed which included national security provisions. One such bill, H.R. 9178, introduced by Representative Van Zandt of Pennsylvania, connected the expansive oil and other products' imports to a need for a national security provision in the legislation.[7]

1955 legislation

In 1955 the law was amended by adding a new subsection providing procedure for investigation and action by the President in furthering the policy and purpose of the original section. Upon the advice of the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization that any article was being imported in quantities so as to threaten to impair the national security, the President could investigate and subsequently take action deemed necessary to adjust the imports to a level that would not threaten national security.[8]

This amendment to section 2 of the 1954 Trade Extension Act was made in the Senate Finance Committee. No alterations of the 1954 security amendment

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[1] Act of July 1, 1954, ch. 445, sec. 2, 68 Stat. 360:

"SEC. 2. No action shall be taken pursuant to such section 350 to decrease the duty on any article if the President finds that such reduction would threaten domestic production needed for projected national defense requirements."

[2] H.R. 9474; H. Rept. No. 1777, 83d Cong., 2d sess. (1954); S. Rept. No. 1605, 83d Cong., 2d sess. (1954).

[3] 100 Congressional Record 8599 (1954).

[4] 100 Congressional Record 8873 (1954).

[5] 100 Congressional Record 9114–9115 (1954).

[6] 100 Congressional Record 9141 (1954).

[7] 100 Congressional Record A3678 (daily ed. May 19, 1954, appendix, remarks by Representative Van Zandt).

[8] Act of June 21, 1955, ch. 169, sec. 7, 69 Stat. 166. The additional subsection is as follows:

"(b) In order to further the policy and purpose of this section, whenever the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization has reason to believe that any article is being imported into the United States in such quantities as to threaten to impair the national security, he shall so advise the President, and if the President agrees that there is reason for such belief, the President shall cause an immediate investigation to be made to determine the facts. If, on the basis of such investigation, and the report to him of the findings and recommendations made in connection therewith, the President finds that the article is being imported into the United States in such quantities as to threaten to impair the national security, he shall take such action as he deems necessary to adjust the imports of such article to a level that will not threaten to impair the national security."

were made in the House bill. However, the Report of the Minority of the House Ways and Means Committee on H.R. 1 presents similar views on national security to those expressed by the Senate Finance Committee.[9] These views reflected a fear that American manufacturers and producers of raw materials whose products competed with imports would be discouraged by such imports from maintaining or increasing their output. Particular concern was expressed for the effect on certain products:

> Preservation and expansion of domestic sources of essential raw materials are also vital to our Nation's security. Yet, our capacity to produce coal, oil, lead, zinc, tungsten, manganese, and a variety of other raw materials, has been damaged by imports.[10]

Other areas of needed protection that were commented on were: the chemical industry, electrical apparatus, and the machine tool industry. The minority report also noted the lack of standards or procedures to guide the President in implementing section 2 of the 1954 Act, and asserted that inadequate consideration was given to proposed national security amendments.[11]

The Senate Finance Committee report [12] stated that in lieu of specific action on the several proposals dealing with specific commodities the section 7 amendment was proposed for adoption. In doing so it asserted:

> The committee believes that this amendment will provide a means for assistance to the various national defense industries which would have been affected by the individual amendments presented.

Of major consideration in adopting this legislation was a report before Congress by the President's Advisory Committee on Energy, Supplies, and Resources Policy, which pointed out the importance of a strong domestic petroleum industry.[13] The serious situation in the lead, zinc, and fluorspar industries was also mentioned and it was noted that Congress could adopt legislation to aid these "essential industries" if protective action was not forthcoming.[14]

In the conference committee report accompanying H.R. 1 the conferees emphasized that the amendment was not intended to diminish or impair the Presidential authority under other laws.[15] It was also noted that the authority granted in this provision was independent of any contained in any other law. Thus, the broad grant of authority conferred upon the President to control imports in the national security interest was duly emphasized.

1957 subcommittee consideration of the legislation

Subsequent to the enactment of this 1955 amendment, a voluntary restraint was undertaken by the oil importers in June 1956 on the import of their products. This restraint was ineffective and thus the national security provision was invoked to curtail oil imports.[16] A discussion of the usage of this legislation was presented before the Subcommittee on Customs, Tariffs, and Reciprocal Trade Agreements in 1957.[17] There it was stated by the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization that no procedural rules for investigations and no criteria for governing recommendations had been formulated or were contemplated. He also asserted that formal notice of investigations undertaken was not always given and that no investigation was instituted unless the domestic industry filed a complaint.[18] These acknowledged deficiencies in due process and constitutional delegation of legislative authority became the subject of the 1958 Trade Extension Act national security amendments.

The subcommittee report also noted the possibil ty that the national security amendment could become a substitute for the escape clause and thus provide an easier vehicle for domestic industries to obtain protection, as well

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[9] H.R. Rept. No. 50, 84th Cong., 1st sess. 30–31 (1955).
[10] Ibid.
[11] Ibid at 31.
[12] S. Rept. No. 232, 84th Cong., 1st sess. 4 (1955).
[13] Ibid.
[14] Ibid. at 5.
[15] Conf. Rept. No. 745, 84th Cong., 1st sess., 6–7 (1955).
[16] Presidential Proclamation No. 3279, 24 Fed. Reg. 1781 (Mar. 10, 1959), which has been modified but is still in effect. This is the only case in which affirmative action was taken under the national security provision.
[17] Subcommittee Report on Customs, Tariffs, and Reciprocal Trade Agreements to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House, 100–101 (1957).
[18] Ibid. at 101.

as quota limits on competitive imports.[19] In investigations the Director of ODM was not obliged to consider injury from imports, as required under the escape clause.

1958 legislation

In considering the 1958 Trade Extension Act,[2] considerable attention was given to the national security provisions in the hearings before the House Ways and Means Committee.[21] Witnesses encouraged amendments to provide for speedier investigations as well as clarified and specific standards. This committee's report stated that the amendments proposed would resolve any inadequacies under the previous legislation. The report clarified one of the problems brought up in the 1957 subcommittee report [22] by asserting that the national security amendment was not an alternative to the escape clause. Rather, its purpose was stated to be different since it provided those best able to judge defense needs with a way to take needed action to avoid a threat to national security through imports. It further noted that whereas serious injury is a primary consideration in escape-clause actions, it may also be a factor in particular national security cases, although a remedy for domestic industry injury is not the object per se in such national security amendment actions.

Other differences between the escape clause and national security procedures were brought out by this report of the Committee on Ways and Means on H.R. 12591.[23] The national security provisions apply to all imports whether or not they are the subject of trade agreement concessions. In the choice of remedies for national security cases, the President was not limited to actions allowed under the authority delegated to him in the trade agreements legislation. However, the report noted he was limited to actions which would adjust imports. In considering any Presidential action in national security cases the committee emphasized:

> * * * [T]hat any action, large or small, for a short or long time, can be taken only if warranted by national security considerations. The interest to be safeguarded is the security of the Nation, not the output or profitability of any plant or industry except as these may be essential to national security.

The results of the 1958 House Committee on Ways and Means investigative work into the national security amendment was a complete revocation of the then existing statutory language.[24] The new wording,[25] however, was only intended to provide greater clarity, and the necessary procedural requisites.[26] These amendments, thus, were to:

(1) Enumerate and expand the list of ways by which a national security investigation can be started.

(2) Require only an investigation by the Director of ODM and not an additional one by the President upon receiving the Director's report.

(3) Consider not only the quantities of imports as to their impairment of national security but also circumstances under which goods are entering, including their character and use.

(4) Specify that the President could take action for as little or as long a period of time as needed.

(5) Enumerate some factors to consider in arriving at a determination in an investigation.

(6) Require the Director of ODM to publish procedural regulations and provide for public hearings, when appropriate.

(7) Require a report to be made and published upon disposition of each case.

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[19] Ibid. at 102.

[20] Act of Aug. 20, 1958, Public Law 85–686, sec. 8, 72 Stat. 676.

[21] H. Rept. 1761, 85th Cong., 2d sess., 13 (1958).

[22] Subcommittee Report on Customs, Tariffs, and Reciprocal Trade Agreements, supra, note 17 at 100–101 (1957).

[23] H. Rept. 1761, 85th Cong., 2d sess., 14 (1958).

[24] Ibid at 41, 42.

[25] The 1958 statutory provision is nearly identical to the 1962 statute, sec. 232, quoted on the first page of the appendix. The only additional section contained in the 1958 act is one requiring a report to Congress in 1959 on the administration of the national security amendment.

[26] H. Rept. 1761, supra, note 23 at 14, 15.

(8) Provide for consultation and coordination with other Government agencies when considering cases and in preparing a report to Congress by February 1959 on the administration of the national secur ty amendment.

In the individual and minority views contained in the committee report on H.R. 12591, there is comment that the specific permissible tariff or quota action should be stated in the statute.[27] Representative Frank Ikard's supplemental views emphasize a need for affirmative action for oil imports and the inadequacy of the national security amendment in meeting this. His statement contains a reprint of the affirmative report of the President's Special Committee To Investigate Crude Oil Imports.[28]

The Finance Committee accepted the House provisions for the national security amendment, but amended it for the "express purpose of strengthening and increasing its affectiveness."[29] The Senate's amendments:

(1) Reversed the language so that unless the President concluded that products were *not* being imported so as to threaten national security he must take action to adjust imports.

(2) Directed the President to administer the provisions so as to consider the effect on the national security of a weakening of the general economy by excessive imports of compet tive products.

(3) Provided that adjustments be made in the derivatives of the raw materials or products concerned, as well as the products themselves, when national security is threatened.

In conference the House conferees accepted these Senate amendments to H.R. 12591 with one alteration, which the Senate agreed to. This alteration was the insertion of "substantial" before the enumerated requisites (i.e., unemployment, loss of revenue, etc.) indicative of a "weakened general economy".[30]

1962 legislation

The next consideration of the national security amendment took place in the 1962 Trade Expansion Act.[31] There the administration bill, H.R. 9900, retained the national security clause, but by generalized language left out several of the procedures, which were subsequently written into the clean bill, H.R. 11970.[32] In the report of the Ways and Means Committee on H.R. 11970 it stated that section 232 (national security amendment) "is identical to, and continues in effect, the provisions of section 2 of the Trade Agreements Act approved July 1, 1954, as amended by section 8 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958".[33]

The Senate agreement with this view is brought out in the Finance Committee report [34] where it states:

> The bill retains the national security provisions of the present act governing the author ty of the President to take action to adjust the level of imports when he finds they threaten to impair the nat ona security.

Thus the present national security amendment is essentially the language contained in the 1958 Trade Extension Act provisions. The 1958 statutory revisions were primarily a clarification and an inclusion of the procedural directives and requisites needed to abate any constitutional deficiencies of the previous legislation. While the 1955 statute contained the national security amendment commenced in the 1954 act, the 1955 legislation was the first expansive expression of the intent of the act and of a means for implementing it.

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[27] Ibid. at 85, 86.
[28] Ibid. at 43-54.
[29] S. Rept. 1838, 85th Cong., second sess., 2, 5, 12 (1958).
[30] Conf. Rept. No. 2502, 85th Cong., 2d sess., 3, 7, 8 (1958).
[31] 19 U.S.C. sec. 1801 etc. (1964). The pertinent provision, sec. 1862, was enacted as quoted on the first page of this appendix.
[32] An example is the language providing that hearings and investigative advice be provided by "appropriate agencies" rather than the previous statutory language specifying the "Office of Emergency Planning" for this assistance. (H.R. 9900, sec. 232 [1962]; Summary of Comm. Decisions on H.R. 9900, as of May 23, 1962).
[33] H.R. Rept. No. 1818, 87th Cong., 2d sess., 41 (1962).
[34] S. Rept. No. 2059, 87th Cong., 2d sess., 9, (1962).

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TEXTILE QUOTA[1]

Calendar No. 489

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2155

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 15, 1967

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HOLLINGS to H.R. 2155, an Act to amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States with respect to the classification of Chinese gooseberries, viz:

On page , line , insert the following:

The total quantity of textile articles (whether made of natural or manmade fibers, or any combination or blends thereof), including manmade staple fiber, filaments, and filament yarn, wool tops, and spun yarn, fabric, apparel, household furnishings, and other finished textile articles of natural or manmade fibers or combinations or blends thereof, which may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during any calendar year shall not exceed the average annual quantity of such articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the six

[1] The amendments intended to be proposed by Senator Hollings to H.R. 2155 and H.R. 4765 are identical. They are a modified version of Senator Hollings' bill, S. 1796.

calendar years 1961–1966: *Provided*, That, commencing with the calendar year beginning January 1, 1968, the total quantity of textile articles which may be entered or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption for each ensuing calendar year shall be increased or decreased by an amount proportionate to the increase or decrease (if more than 5 per centum) in the total United States consumption of such textile articles during the preceding calendar year in comparison with the average annual consumption for the six-year period 1961–1966 as determined by the Secretary of Commerce: *Provided further*, That the portion of any increase in the quantity of any such textile article which may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during any quarter of the calendar year shall not exceed the proportionate per centum share which the total quantity of imports of textile articles accounted for during the like period of the calendar year ended December 31, 1966. The quantities of any textile article which may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the balance of the calendar year in which this Act becomes effective shall be equal to that proportionate per centum share of the average annual imports of such article for the years 1961–1966 which the number of days remaining in the calendar year bears to the full year. The Secretary of Commerce shall determine and allocate the allowable

quantities of textile articles which may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption among supplying countries by category of product on the basis of the shares such countries supplied by category of product to the United States market during a representative period, except that due account may be given to special factors which have affected or may affect the trade in any category of such articles. The Secretary of Commerce shall certify such allocations to the Secretary of the Treasury. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in the case of textile articles originating in any country which has entered, or hereafter enters, into an agreement with the United States governing the amount of textile articles which may be imported into the United States from such country, the President by proclamation may increase, decrease, or otherwise limit the quantity of textile articles from such country which may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption in conformance with such agreement. All determinations by the President and the Secretary of Commerce under this section shall be final. This section shall become effective 180 days after enactment of this Act.

Textile Quotas

(H.R. 2155, H.R. 4765—SENATE AMENDMENTS; S. 1796) [1]

Purpose of the amendment(s)

The amendment intended to be proposed in the Senate to H.R. 2155 and H.R. 4765 (derived from S. 1796) apparently contemplates that each textile "article" or "category," with certain exceptions, would be subject to an import quota.[2] The measure would limit the total quantity of imported textile articles which could be entered in 1968 or any subsequent calendar year to not more than the average annual quantity of such articles entered during the 6 calendar years 1961–66.

For each calendar year beginning with 1969, provision is made for the import quotas on textile articles to be increased or decreased by an amount proportionate to the increase or decrease (if more than 5 percent) in the total U.S. consumption of such textile articles during the preceding calendar year as compared with the average annual consumption for the 6-year period 1961–66. Any increased quota for an article or category would have to be allocated on a quarterly basis during the calendar year in accordance with a ratio based upon the quarterly and the total imports of textile articles in the calendar year 1966.

The Secretary of Commerce would be authorized to determine each of the import quotas and to allocate it among supplying countries on the basis of the shares such countries supplied to the U.S. market during a representative period, taking into account any special factors affecting trade.

The exception from the proposed quotas of textile articles the imports of which into the United States are limited in conformance with an agreement between the United States and the supplying foreign country recognizes the outstanding Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles (LTA) and is apparently designed to encourage additional similar arrangements for other textile products. An explanation of the LTA is appended at the end of this part.

Tariff treatment of textile products

The textile products involved in the proposed amendment are numerous and for the most part are described and subject to the rates of duty set forth in schedule 3 and in certain provisions of part 1 of schedule 7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States. Virtually all of these products are dutiable at reduced rates of duty reflecting concessions granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and additional rate concessions were granted on many of them in the recently concluded Kennedy Round of trade-agreement negotiations. The duty reductions resulting from these latter concessions will be staged over a 4-year period; the first stage will probably become effective January 1, 1968.

Additional information

The tables that follow deal with various phases of textile operations, including imports, exports, domestic production, and, where possible, the ratios of imports to domestic consumption.

Table 1 shows the dollar value of imports for consumption of textile fibers and manufactures between 1962 and 1966. During that period the value of all textile imports listed increased from $1.4 to $1.9 billion. There were some products, however, which registered sharper import growth than others, and some products in which imports have declined. The largest growth items are manmade fibers, textile yarn, and thread; and woven textile fabrics.

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[1] On October 4, 1967, the President requested that the Tariff Commission make an investigation, pursuant to section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930, of the economic condition of the U.S. textile and apparel industries. The Tariff Commission was requested to complete its report by January 15, 1968.

[2] The import quotas would not apply to:

(a) Unprocessed natural textile fibers such as raw cotton, jute, wool, or silk;
(b) Any textile article entitled to entry free of duty; and
(c) Textile articles the imports of which into the United States are limited in conformance with an agreement between the United States and the supplying foreign country.

While the growth of imports of manmade fiber textiles has been sharp, they still are a rather small percentage of domestic consumption; 3 percent in 1966 (see table 2).

Cotton and wool yarn imports (tables 3 and 4) have also increased rapidly (especially cotton yarn in 1966), and reached 7.9 and 6.6 percent, respectively, of domestic consumption in 1966.

Imports of woven fabrics of manmade fibers and wool (tables 5 and 6) show a sharp increase between 1961 and 1966, reaching 4.4 and 11.8 percent of domestic consumption, respectively, in 1966.

Tables 7 and 8 show a rapid increase in imports of knit outerwear of manmade fibers. Other tables are included to round out the import picture.

TABLE 1.—*Textile fibers and manufactures of textile fibers: U.S. imports for consumption, 1962–66*

Description	Value (in thousands of dollars)				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Grand total, textile fibers, yarns, fabrics, made-up articles and related products, clothing (except fur clothing), and knit articles	1, 427, 175	1, 512, 938	1, 537, 135	1, 765, 028	1, 936, 286
Subtotal, textile fibers (not manufactured into yarn, thread or fabrics) and their waste	410, 750	440, 249	403, 844	432, 649	435, 868
Silk	27, 174	27, 764	23, 189	21, 229	23, 475
Wool and other animal hair	252, 126	275, 802	252, 553	278, 481	276, 942
Cotton	36, 959	34, 140	31, 307	26, 734	28, 287
Jute, raw, waste, and processed	13, 676	13, 129	10, 319	7, 709	10, 461
Fibers, vegetable, not elsewhere specified	42, 520	42, 956	39, 102	27, 332	22, 149
Manmade fibers and their waste, except glass	23, 364	31, 879	39, 765	52, 119	63, 085
Waste materials from textile fabrics, including rags	14, 931	14, 579	14, 609	19, 045	11, 469
Subtotal, textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products	653, 835	679, 466	683, 156	795, 232	901, 269
Textile yarn and thread	56, 373	57, 187	53, 277	65, 480	103, 174
Cotton fabrics, woven, not including narrow or special fabrics	111, 227	111, 007	104, 998	133, 667	156, 713
Textile fabrics, woven, not including narrow or special fabrics, other than cotton	314, 318	346, 267	348, 511	420, 738	446, 120
Tulle, lace, embroidery, ribbons, trimmings, and other small wares	15, 917	16, 520	14, 464	16, 597	19, 008
Special textile fabrics and related products	55, 916	66, 595	75, 211	69, 001	68, 009
Made-up articles wholly or chiefly textile materials, not elsewhere specified	42, 944	37, 149	32, 323	35, 314	46, 843
Floor coverings,[1] tapestries and articles of vegetable plaiting materials	57, 140	44, 741	54, 372	54, 435	61, 402
Subtotal, clothing (except fur); elastic or rubberized knit fabric; knit house furnishings and articles	362, 590	393, 223	450, 135	537, 147	599, 149

[1] Includes hard-surface floor coverings.

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

TABLE 2.—*Man-made fiber textiles: Ratio of imports to apparent domestic consumption,*[1] *1961–66*

[Millions of pounds of fiber]

Item	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Mill consumption	2,060.7	2,418.5	2,787.8	3,174.3	3,624.4	3,997.7
Less exports	86.4	90.5	97.1	108.5	136.0	146.9
Consumption of domestic production	1,974.3	2,328.0	2,690.7	3,065.8	3,488.4	3,850.8
Plus imports	23.5	30.6	36.2	50.0	79.0	117.6
Apparent domestic consumption	1,997.8	2,358.6	2,726.9	3,115.8	3,567.4	3,968.4
Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.2	3.0

[1] Based on fiber equivalents.
Source: Textile Organon.

TABLE 3.—*Cotton yarn, for sale: Ratio of imports to apparent domestic consumption, 1961–66*

[1,000 pounds]

Item	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Production [1]	804,553	845,570	832,825	902,845	977,299	1,049,269
Less exports	7,326	6,672	5,492	6,694	6,251	5,736
Consumption of domestic production	797,227	838,898	827,333	896,151	971,048	1,043,533
Plus imports	13,905	28,453	23,164	16,246	21,434	89,369
Apparent domestic consumption	811,132	867,351	850,497	912,397	992,482	1,132,902
Ratio of imports to domestic consumption (percent)	1.7	3.3	2.7	1.8	2.2	7.9

[1] Including yarn produced on commission.
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 4.—*Wool yarn, for sale: Ratio of imports to apparent domestic comsumption, 1961–66*

[1,000 pounds]

Item	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Production [1]	162,473	167,583	167,388	159,558	189,160	177,891
Less exports	232	221	229	228	185	273
Consumption of domestic production	162,241	167,362	167,159	159,330	188,975	177,618
Plus imports [2]	5,429	8,892	9,802	7,809	10,890	12,481
Apparent domestic consumption	167,670	176,254	176,961	167,139	199,865	190,099
Ratio of imports to domestic consumption (percent)	3.2	5.0	5.5	4.7	5.4	6.6

[1] Including yarn produced on commission.
[2] Including angora rabbit hair yarn.

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

TABLE 5.—*Woven fabrics of manmade fibers: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961–66*

[Millions of square yards]

Item	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Domestic production [1]	3, 239	3, 719	4, 146	4, 798	5, 323	5, 708
Less exports	137	137	153	181	147	154
Consumption of domestic production	3, 102	3, 582	3, 993	4, 617	5, 176	5, 554
Plus imports	40	64	76	87	161	255
Apparent domestic consumption	3, 142	3, 646	4, 069	4, 704	5, 337	5, 809
Ratio of imports to apparent consumption (percent)	1. 3	1. 3	1. 9	1. 8	3. 0	4. 4

[1] Converted from linear yards to square yards by using a factor of 1.38 square yards per linear yard.

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

TABLE 6.—*Woven fabrics of wool: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961–66*

Year	Production [1]	Imports [2]	Exports [3]	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	1,000 sq. yds.	*1,000 sq. yds.*	*1,000 sq. yds.*	*1,000 sq. yds.*	*Percent*
1961	467, 835	42, 662	661	509, 836	8. 4
1962	503, 067	50, 210	790	552, 487	9. 1
1963	457, 478	47, 815	882	504, 411	9. 5
1964	413, 028	47, 423	970	459, 481	10. 3
1965	430, 748	62, 309	1, 061	491, 996	12. 7
1966	418, 464	55, 704	916	473, 252	11. 8

[1] Apparel fabrics principally wool, reused wool, or processed wool by weight. Converted from linear yards, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, to square yards assuming a 60-inch width per linear yard (1.67 times linear yards equals square yards).

[2] Fabrics wholly or in chief value of wool. It is estimated that 95 percent or more of these fabrics are apparel fabrics and are principally wool by weight.

[3] Fabrics in chief weight wool and/or fine animal hair.

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

TABLE 7.—*Knit outerwear* [1] *of manmade fibers: Ratio of imports to apparent domestic consumption, 1961–66*

[In thousands of pounds]

Item	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Domestic production [2]	84, 000	87, 000	82, 000	92, 000	105, 000	([3])
Less exports	1, 515	708	631	558	1, 202	1, 216
Consumption of domestic production	82, 485	86, 292	81, 369	91, 442	103, 798	([3])
Plus imports	668	1, 440	2, 192	4, 381	10, 303	[4]15,893
Apparent domestic consumption	83, 153	87, 732	83, 561	95, 823	114, 101	([3])
Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)	. 8	1. 6	2. 6	4. 6	9. 0	([3])

[1] Excludes hosiery, neckties, scarves, mufflers, shawls, headwear and footwear except infants', and gloves.

[2] Partially estimated, based on mill consumption of fibers.

[3] Not available.

[4] Japan accounted for 55 percent; Hong Kong, 14 percent; and Taiwan, 9 percent.

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

TABLE 8.—*Selected wearing apparel of manmade fibers: U.S. imports for consumption, 1961–66*

Item	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (thousands of pounds)					
Knit outerwear [1]	668	1, 440	2, 192	4, 381	10, 303	[2] 15, 893
	Quantity (thousands of dozens)					
Men's and boys' shirts, not knit	([3])	119	110	200	452	[4] 1, 497
Blouses, not knit	([3])	51	58	262	535	[5] 708
Dresses, not knit	([3])	([3])	([3])	57	75	[6] 163
	Value (thousands of dollars)					
Knit outerwear [1]	2, 353	6, 966	10, 162	16, 170	34, 719	53, 858
Men's and boys' shirts, not knit	([3])	1, 108	1, 117	2, 339	4, 051	16, 014
Blouses, not knit	([3])	393	574	1, 931	3, 101	4, 474
Dresses, not knit	([3])	([3])	([3])	2, 314	2, 564	3, 787

[1] Excludes hosiery, neckties, scarves, mufflers, shawls, headwear and footwear except infants', and gloves.
[2] About 55 percent from Japan, 14 percent from Hong Kong, and 9 percent from Taiwan.
[3] Not available.
[4] About 44 percent from Hong Kong and 37 percent from Japan.
[5] About 61 percent from Japan and 23 percent from Hong Kong.
[6] About 58 percent from Japan and 12 percent from Hong Kong.

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

TABLE 9.—*Yarns of continuous manmade fibers and yarns of glass (filament yarns): U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961–66*

[In millions of pounds]

Item	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Domestic production [1]	1, 224. 5	1, 455. 2	1, 523. 7	1, 734. 5	1, 945. 5	[2] 2, 111. 5
Less exports	83. 0	109. 2	97. 2	115. 1	96. 9	95. 3
Consumption of domestic production	1, 141. 5	1, 346. 0	1, 426. 5	1, 619. 4	1, 848. 6	2, 016. 2
Plus imports	5. 2	7. 4	6. 5	8. 2	13. 8	15. 0
Apparent domestic consumption	1, 146. 7	1, 353. 4	1, 433. 0	1, 627. 6	1, 862. 4	2, 031. 2
Ratio of imports to domestic consumption (percent)	. 5	. 5	. 5	. 5	. 7	. 7

[1] Partly estimated, based on "Textile Organon" data.
[2] Preliminary.

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

TABLE 10.—*Yarns of noncontinuous manmade fibers (spun yarns): U.S. production for sale, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise and apparent consumption, 1961–66*

[In millions of pounds]

Item	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Domestic production [1]	230.5	306.5	360.0	418.3	464.1	[2] 509.2
Less exports	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.7	2.4	1.4
Consumption of domestic production	228.3	304.2	358.1	415.6	461.7	507.8
Plus imports	.5	.4	.9	.6	.3	2.1
Apparent domestic consumption	228.8	304.6	359.0	416.2	462.0	509.9
Ratio of imports to domestic consumption (percent)	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]

[1] Includes yarns produced on commission.
[2] Preliminary.
[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

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

TABLE 11.—*Furnishings of manmade fibers (excluding floor coverings and bedding): U.S. imports for consumption, 1964–66*

Year	Quantity	Value
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 dollars*
1964	548	1,161
1965	680	1,666
1966	[1] 1,063	[1] 2,303

[1] Three-fourths of 1966 imports were from Japan.

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

TABLE 12.—*Hosiery of manmade fibers: Ratio of imports to apparent domestic consumption, 1961–66*

[1,000 dozen pairs]

Item	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Production [1]	94,500	97,500	102,200	113,200	127,900	147,500
Less exports	10,038	981	1,120	922	687	777
Consumption of domestic production	93,462	96,519	101,080	112,278	127,213	146,723
Plus imports	38	144	164	558	558	[2] 652
Apparent domestic consumption	93,500	96,663	101,244	112,836	127,771	147,375
Ratio of imports to domestic consumption (percent)	[3]	.1	.2	.5	.4	.4

[1] Partly estimated from statistics compiled by the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers.
[2] Two-thirds of 1966 imports were from Yugoslavia.
[3] Less than one-tenth of 1 percent.

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

TABLE 13.—*Underwear: U.S. imports for consumption, by type, 1964–66*

Type	Quantity			Value		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
	Thousand pounds	*Thousand pounds*	*Thousand pounds*	*Thousand dollars*	*Thousand dollars*	*Thousand dollars*
Of lace or net and/or ornamented	77	182	192	436	815	563
Not of lace or net and not ornamented, total	457	621	851	867	1,078	1,204
Knit, of vegetable fibers:						
Valued not over $4 per pound	116	188	165	164	217	214
Valued over $4 per pound	20	20	13	100	121	88
Not knit, of cotton:						
Valued not over 75 cents per separate piece	213	301	580	191	309	586
Valued over 75 cents per separate piece	5	4	2	22	18	11
Not knit, of vegetable fibers except cotton	2	(1)	----------	1	1	----------
Knit, of wool	47	45	39	175	170	146
Not knit, of wool:						
Valued not over $4 per pound	(1)	(1)	----------	(2)	(2)	----------
Valued over $4 per pound	(1)	(1)	----------	1	1	----------
Knit, of silk	(1)	(1)	1	8	11	13
Not knit, of silk	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	2	1
Knit, of manmade fibers	52	59	45	188	214	122
Not knit, of manmade fibers	2	2	6	16	12	23
Of textile materials, not elsewhere enumerated	----------	(1)	----------	----------	(2)	----------
Total	534	803	1,043	1,303	1,893	1,767

[1] Less than 500 lb.
[2] Less than $500.

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

TABLE 14.—*Underwear: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1962–66*

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

[1] Excludes imports of underwear, not knit, of vegetable fibers except cotton, of wool, and of silk.
[2] Less than 500 pounds.
[3] Less than $500.

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

Table 15.—Index of industrial production, 1961–66

(1957–59=100)

Industrial group	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 [1]
Total industrial production	109.7	118.3	124.3	132.3	143.4	156.3
All manufacturers	109.6	118.7	124.9	133.1	145.0	158.7
Textile mill products	107.1	115.3	116.9	122.9	134.9	142.3
Apparel products	112.1	118.9	125.6	134.1	145.1	150.3

[1] Preliminary.

Source: U.S. Federal Reserve System.

Appendix

Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Cotton Textiles

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

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

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

Article 4 of the LTA permits mutually acceptable bilateral trade agreements which regulate cotton textile trade on terms not inconsistent with the basic objectives of the LTA. During the existence of the LTA, there has been a shift in emphasis away from the use of article 3 restraint actions on the part of the United States and toward an increased use of bilateral trade agreements. For example, in the first 12 months of the LTA (Oct. 1, 1962, through Sept. 30, 1963) the United States invoked the article 3 unilateral restraint provisions 115 times, while only four bilateral agreements involving the United States were in effect. During the second year of the LTA (Oct. 1, 1963, through Sept. 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. (See table 1.) Imports of cotton textiles from all

of these countries accounted for about 90 percent of total imports of such products during 1966.

In the administration of the LTA, imported cotton textiles have been classified under 64 separate categories. Table 2 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. Table 3 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 tendency of harmful concentration of shipments of similar type articles.

85–200 O—67——4

TABLE 1.—*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 [1] (see table for description)	Current limitations on import trade		Limitation controlled by [2]—
		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 [3]	[4] 55.2	United States.
	9	Oct. 28, 1966	.6	
	19	July 27, 1966	4.9	
	22, 26	June 9, 1967	6.9	
Malaysia	45	Aug. 30, 1966	1.7	Do.
	19, [5] 26, [6] 31, 34, 60	Dec. 27, 1966	7.7	
	46	Feb. 23, 1967	.4	
	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: [7]				
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. [10]	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] 12.0	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	Uuited Arab Republic.
Yugoslavia	All	Jan. 1, 1967	16. 6	Yugoslavia and United States.

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

[2] U.S. Bureau of Customs controls imports in some cases, while foreign governments control exports in others.

[3] Period ends December 15, 1967.

[4] Including an additional 6,000,000 pounds of yarn allowed for this 12-month period only.

[5] Duck only.

[6] Shop towels only.

[7] 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.

[8] In addition, Colombia was permitted to export the equivalent of 11,600,000 square yards of specified types of fabric and yarn.

[9] In addition, Israel was permitted to export the equivalent of 5,500,000 square yards of yarn during the 7-month period beginning June 1, 1966.

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

[11] An amendment to the agreement provided that 1,900,000 square yards of specified items shipped between Jan. 1, 1966, and Apr. 1, 1967, were not to be included in the limitations.

[12] Including an additional 1,000,000 square yards allowed for this 12-month period only.

TABLE 2.—*Cotton textile categories used in the long-term arrangements regarding international trade in cotton textiles: Indexes of U.S. imports, July 1, 1960, through Sept. 30, 1966*

[July 1, 1960, to June 30, 1961 equal 100]

Category No.	Description	July 1, 1960, through June 30, 1961	Oct. 1, 1961, through Sept. 30, 1962	Oct. 1, 1962, through Sept. 30, 1963	Oct. 1, 1963, through Sept. 30, 1964	Oct. 1, 1964, through Sept. 30, 1965	Oct. 1, 1965, through Sept. 30, 1966
1	Cotton yarn, carded, singles, not ornamented, etc	100	235. 7	208. 1	191. 8	151. 8	600. 4
2	Cotton yarn, plied, carded, not ornamented, etc	100	150. 9	206. 5	98. 5	68. 9	731. 1
3	Cotton yarn, singles, combed, not ornamented, etc	100	221. 3	109. 9	65. 0	34. 2	806. 7
4	Cotton yarn, plied, combed, not ornamented, etc	100	409. 2	202. 9	198. 6	151. 4	1, 998. 8
5	Ginghams, carded yarn	100	184. 3	123. 0	103. 0	203. 1	168. 2
6	Ginghams, combed yarn	100	120. 7	100. 9	73. 1	79. 5	97. 1
7	Velveteens	100	100. 5	88. 1	107. 4	92. 9	98. 1
8	Corduroy	100	147. 3	375. 7	472. 3	646. 7	937. 4
9	Sheeting, carded yarn	100	146. 3	168. 9	131. 7	142. 0	158. 8
10	Sheeting, combed yarn	100	35. 4	5. 7	----------	10. 4	180. 8
11	Lawns, carded yarn	100	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
12	Lawns, combed yarn	100	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
13	Voiles, carded yarn	100	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
14	Voiles, combed yarn	100	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
15	Poplin and broadcloth, carded yarn	100	159. 9	88. 9	73. 3	107. 3	246. 1
16	Poplin and broadcloth, combed yarn	100	391. 6	200. 9	226. 1	305. 5	337. 8
17	Typewriter ribbon cloth	100	147. 5	121. 6	48. 6	53. 8	56. 0
18	Print cloth type shirting, 80 by 80 type, carded yarn	100	189. 4	630. 7	2, 664. 8	4, 543. 2	3, 891. 4
19	Print cloth type shirting, other than 80 by 80 type, carded yarn	100	2, 117. 7	6, 194. 9	6, 502. 3	18, 047. 1	20, 857. 5
20	Shirting, carded yarn	100	781. 9	609. 0	178. 1	189. 5	315. 6
21	Shirting, combed yarn	100	222. 7	178. 8	115. 9	30. 7	31. 3
22	Twill and sateen, carded yarn	100	142. 0	222. 9	195. 3	299. 3	331. 7
23	Twill and sateen, combed yarn	100	160. 7	134. 1	199. 1	222. 4	692. 7
24	Yarn-dyed fabrics, except ginghams, carded yarn	100	81. 2	197. 3	136. 6	284. 1	117. 2
25	Yarn-dyed fabrics, except ginghams, combed yarn	100	119. 1	124. 8	99. 1	81. 2	118. 8
26	Fabrics, n.e.s., carded yarn	100	99. 3	124. 9	101. 1	138. 9	191. 0
27	Fabrics, n.e.s., combed yarn	100	84. 5	54. 4	74. 4	76. 9	217. 7
28	Pillowcases, plain, carded yarn	100	260. 9	150. 6	150. 6	254. 4	353. 5
29	Pillowcases, plain, combed yarn	100	24. 3	6. 2	29. 4	95. 2	121. 7
30	Dish towels	100	140. 8	80. 6	90. 8	127. 3	127. 1
31	Towels, other than dish towels	100	201. 3	148. 6	191. 8	228. 4	271. 9
32	Handkerchiefs	100	105. 5	100. 5	101. 0	87. 4	100. 9
33	Table damasks and manufactures of	100	92. 2	78. 2	71. 8	83. 9	83. 7

34	Sheets, carded yarn	100	691.7	471.9	590.6	705.2	1,280.7
35	Sheets, combed yarn	100	28.0	22.8	40.1	53.7	75.4
36	Bedspreads	100	107.3	84.1	85.1	73.7	94.5
37	Braided and woven elastics	100	141.3	186.4	167.2	193.0	369.0
38	Fishing nets	100	53.9	60.5	32.1	29.2	20.8
39	Gloves and mittens	100	87.8	60.5	67.2	48.7	54.2
40	Hose and half hose	100	80.1	80.6	37.7	34.4	25.9
41	Men's and boys' all white T shirts, knit or crocheted	100	100.6	90.3	126.0	153.7	146.4
42	Other T shirts	100	65.7	121.2	118.5	124.0	139.1
43	Knitshirts, other than T shirts and sweatshirts (including infants)	100	115.4	132.8	106.5	145.2	217.2
44	Sweaters and cardigan	100	85.3	88.2	146.0	243.0	234.5
45	Men's and boys' shirts, dress, not knit or crocheted	100	147.5	183.6	221.1	246.9	257.9
46	Men's and boys' shirts, sport, not knit or crocheted	100	112.2	138.3	138.1	136.8	170.7
47	Men's and boys' shirts, work, not knit or crocheted	100	271.3	545.7	584.9	321.8	227.5
48	Raincoats, three-quarter length or over	100	188.4	114.7	91.7	126.2	136.7
49	All other coats	100	102.2	168.4	183.2	193.0	385.6
50	Men's and boys' trousers, slacks and shorts (outer), not knit or crocheted	100	165.9	155.6	140.9	149.3	157.9
51	Women's, misses' and children's trousers, slacks, shorts (outer), not knit or crocheted	100	175.0	199.4	184.0	174.2	186.5
52	Blouses, and blouses combined with skirts, trousers, or shorts	100	132.1	124.5	136.4	151.1	146.4
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	204.6
54	Playsuits, sunsuits, washsuits, creepers, rompers, etc. (except blouse and shorts; blouse and trousers; or blouse, shorts, and skirt sets)	100	88.7	54.4	30.0	33.3	360.6
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	160.6
56	Men's and boys' undershirts, (not T shirts)	100	132.7	98.6	49.5	105.0	156.3
57	Men's and boys' briefs and undershorts	100	185.1	116.4	270.6	438.2	576.9
58	Drawers, shorts and briefs (except men's and boys' briefs), knit or crocheted	100	1,169.8	9.8	8.2	6.6	35.9
59	All other underwear, not knit or crocheted	100	40.4	192.1	150.3	118.3	104.5
60	Nightwear and pajamas	100	113.2	130.2	148.8	160.5	210.9
61	Brassieres and other body supporting garments	100	114.6	103.8	108.0	93.5	94.7
62	Other knitted or crocheted clothing	100	228.0	202.9	151.2	171.6	435.2
63	Other clothing, not knit or crocheted	100	77.9	62.9	118.0	215.6	242.2
64	All other cotton textile items	100	119.4	113.8	99.8	124.9	155.4

[1] Statistics included under categories 26 and 27.

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

Table 3.—Textiles, wholly or in chief value of cotton: U.S. general imports,[1] by country of origin, 1958 through 1966

[In millions of equivalent square yards]

Country of origin	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
North America:									
Canada	0.9	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
South America:									
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
Western Europe:									
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
Asia and Oceania:									
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
Africa:									
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
Other areas	.1	.1	.5	.1	3.1	1.0	2.3	1.2	3.4
Grand total	491.5	734.6	1,053.6	720.2	1,164.7	1,101.2	1,057.5	1,312.8	1,822.8

[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.

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2537

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 16, 1967

Mr. HARTKE (for himself, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. ALLOTT, Mr. BAYH, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. BOGGS, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. CARLSON, Mr. CLARK, Mr. COTTON, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. DOMINICK, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. FANNIN, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HILL, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. HRUSKA, Mr. JORDAN OF Idaho, Mr. LAUSCHE, Mr. MILLER, Mr. MONTOYA, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PROUTY, Mr. RANDOLPH, Mr. RIBICOFF, Mr. SCOTT, Mrs. SMITH, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. TOWER, Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, and Mr. YOUNG of Ohio) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

A BILL

To provide for orderly trade in iron and steel mill products.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Iron and Steel Orderly Trade Act of 1967".

SEC. 2. The Congress finds that increased imports of pig iron and steel mill products have adversely affected the United States balance of payments, contributed substantially to reduced employment opportunities for United States work-

ers in the domestic iron and steel industry, and captured such an increasing share of the market for pig iron and steel mill products in the United States as to threaten the soundness of the domestic iron and steel industry and therefore the national security.

It is, therefore, declared to be the policy of the Congress that access to the United States market for foreign-produced pig iron and steel mill products should be on an equitable basis to insure orderly trade in pig iron and steel mill products, alleviate United States balance-of-payments problems, provide an opportunity for a strong and expanding United States iron and steel industry, and prevent further disruption of United States markets and unemployment of United States iron and steel workers.

SEC. 3. As used in this Act—

(1) The term "category" means a seven-digit item number which appears in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1965) published by the United States Tariff Commission as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act and which is—

(A) within the range beginning with item 608.-1500 and ending with item 610.5260 (except that an item within such range which is specified in section 7 shall be included in the term "category" only as provided in such section 7) ; or

(B) one of the following item numbers:

607.1500
607.1800
642.0200
642.3500
642.9000
642.9100
642.9600
642.9700
646.2500
646.2620
646.2640
690.2500
690.3000

(2) The term "imports" refers to United States imports in any category or categories within the meaning of paragraph (1).

(3) The term "consumption" means, with respect to any category or with respect to all categories, the sum of United States mill shipments plus imports minus United States exports.

(4) The term "year" means calendar year.

SEC. 4. The President may, after consultation with all nations having an interest in supplying pig iron and steel mill products to the United States, negotiate multilateral or bilateral agreements establishing, for periods beginning on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, annual quantitative limitations on United States imports of such products subject to the following provisions:

(1) Total imports for each year shall not exceed an amount determined by applying to the average annual

consumption during the three years immediately preceding the year in which the limitation is to be effective a percentage equal to the percentage of average annual consumption represented by imports during the years 1964 through 1966, inclusive.

(2) The percentage of total imports in any year represented by imports in a particular category shall not exceed the percentage of total imports during the years 1964 through 1965, inclusive, represented by imports in that category.

(3) The percentage of total imports in any year represented by imports from a particular nation shall not exceed the percentage of total imports during the years 1964 through 1966, inclusive, represented by imports from that nation.

SEC. 5. For periods after the one hundred and eightieth day after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall, within the overall limits set forth in paragraph (2) of section 4, by proclamation restrict annual imports from each nation which is at any time on or after such one hundred and eightieth day not a party to an agreement then limiting current imports negotiated pursuant to section 4 to an amount determined by applying the percentage of consumption represented by imports from that nation during the years 1959 through 1966, inclusive, to the average an-

nual consumption during the three years immediately preceding the year in which the restriction is to apply.

SEC. 6. Within the overall limitations imposed under section 4, the President may adjust the share of United States imports in any category which may be supplied by any nation. In making this adjustment the President shall be guided principally by historical import patterns, but may modify such patterns to accommodate interests of developing nations or other changing conditions of international trade.

SEC. 7. If imports in any year in any of the following item numbers appearing in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1965) published by the United States Tariff Commission as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act reach 120 percent of imports in that items number during the year immediately prior to the year in which this Act is enacted, then such item number shall be considered a category under paragraph (1) of section 3, and this Act shall take effect with respect to such category on the 1st day of January following the year in which the 120 percent level was reached:

608.1000	610.8020	642.9300	652.9400
608.2500	610.8040	646.2000	652.9500
608.2700	642.0800	646.2700	652.9600
609.1200	642.1020	646.2800	653.0200
609.1300	642.1040	646.3000	653.0300
609.1500	642.1200	646.4000	680.4000
609.8400	642.1400	646.5400	688.3000
609.8600	642.1620	646.5600	688.3500
609.8800	642.1800	652.9000	688.4000
609.9000	642.8000	652.9200	

SEC. 8. (1) The amount of imports in any category in either half of any year shall not exceed 60 percent of the total permissible amount of import in that category for that year.

(2) Should any limitation imposed under this Act take effect on any day other than January 1 of a year, such limitation shall apply pro rata during the remaining portion of such year.

SEC. 9. (1) Import limitations established under this Act shall be administered by the Secretary of Commerce. The Secretary may issue such regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) Whenever the Secretary of Commerce determines it to be necessary to avoid disruption of regional markets, he shall provide by regulation that the proportionate share of total imports and imports in any category from any nation entering through any port of entry in or near such regional markets shall not exceed the proportionate share of such imports entering through such port during the applicable base period. The Secretary shall conduct the review required to make such a determination at least annually.

(3) Upon the expiration of five years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce shall submit a report to the Congress as to the effects of the import limitations established under this Act on (1) the economic soundness of the iron and steel industry and employment

opportunities in such industry, (2) the general economy, (3) the United States balance of payments, and (4) the national security, together with his recommendations as to whether such import limitations should be continued, modified, or revoked. Before making such report, the Secretary shall conduct a hearing at which all interested parties shall have an opportunity to be heard.

Steel Quotas

(S. 2537)

Purpose of the bill

S. 2537 would provide for the imposition of quotas on imports of pig iron and so-called steel mill products, and also for separate quotas on imports of certain more advanced steel products. In each case, the import quotas would be (a) imposed by "categories" of products, as defined in terms of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA), (b) established on a calendar year basis, and (c) allocated among supplying foreign countries. The import quotas would presumably be computed on a weight basis. The program would be administered by the Secretary of Commerce.

Under the bill, not more than 60 percent of the annual quota for any category of products could be admitted in either half of the quota year. In addition the Secretary would be empowered to allocate the import quotas by U.S. ports of entry if he determined such action to be necessary to avoid disruption of regional markets.

The provisions of the bill would become permanent legislation but provision would be made for the Secretary of Commerce to submit to the Congress 5 years after enactment a report, based upon public hearings, as to the effect of the import quotas, and recommendations as to whether they should be continued, modified. or revoked.

Proposed import quotas for pig iron and steel mill products.— Under the bill, the amounts of the import quotas for pig iron and steel mill products [1] would depend upon the existence or nonexistence of agreements between the United States and the supplying foreign countries. If, during the first 180 days after enactment, agreements are entered into with supplying foreign countries, the total annual aggregate imports of such products from such countries would be limited to not more than 9.6 percent [2] of average annual U.S. consumption for the 3-year period preceding each quota year. Country quotas would be established for each TSUSA product category on the basis of each country's participation in the U.S. market during calendar years 1964–66. On the other hand, the import quotas for the products of any country not a party to such an agreement at any time on and after 180 days following enactment would virtually always be a smaller percentage [3] of average annual U.S. consumption for the 3-year period preceding each quota year.

The President would be authorized to adjust the share of imports for any country to accommodate developing nations or other changing conditions of international trade.

Proposed import quotas on advanced steel products.—In connection with imports of certain TSUSA categories of more advanced steel products,[4] the bill

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[1] For the purposes of the bill, the steel mill products are those within the TSUSA descriptions for ingots, blooms, billets, slabs, and sheet bars; bars; wire rods; plates, sheets, and strip (except those in nonrectangular shape); wire; angles, shapes, and sections (except those drilled, or otherwise advanced and those cold formed and weighing not more than 0.29 pounds per foot); sheet piling; rails, joint bars, and tie plates; railway wheels and axles; pipes and tubes (except cast iron); barbed wire; certain galvanized woven wire fencing; bale ties made from wire; covered wire (except electrical); and certain nails made from round wire.

[2] The ratio of average annual imports of pig iron and steel mill products during 1964–66 to average annual U.S. consumption during the same period. The ratio, of course, is an average ratio; hence the actual percentage for any product category for any country might be higher or lower than 9.6 percent. U.S. consumption, for the purposes of the bill, would be computed on the basis of domestic mill shipments, plus imports, less exports.

[3] Smaller than would apply under an agreement. The percentage would be the ratio of the average annual imports of such products from such country during the calendar years 1959–66 to average annual U.S. consumption during the same period. Average annual imports during the base period 1959–66 is, almost without exception, considerably less for each category than average annual imports during the base period 1964–66.

[4] The more advanced steel products are those within certain TSUSA descriptions for grit and shot; rough forgings; plates, sheets, and strip in nonrectangular shape; angles, shapes, and sections drilled or otherwise advanced and those cold formed and weighing not more than 0.29 pounds per foot; pipe and tube fittings (except cast iron); wire rope and strand; wire reinforcing fabric; bale ties made from strip; staples in strip form; cut nails; bolts, nuts, and rivets; fabricated structures and parts thereof; fence and sign posts; forged steel grinding balls; electrical conduit and fittings; and certain nonenumerated electrical articles.

would provide for calendar year quotas to be established if and when during any calendar year imports in any product category reach 120 percent of the imports thereof during the calendar year immediately preceding the year of enactment. In such event, the import quota thereafter imposed for each such product category involved would be determined in the same manner as would be the quotas on imports of pig iron and steel mill products.

Tariff treatment

Pig iron and steel mill products, on which quotas would be imposed immediately are covered in the Tariff Schedules of the United States by the item numbers listed below together with the current rates of duty applicable to most favored nations (col. 1), rate of duty applicable to products of countries designated by the President to be under Communist domination (col. 2), and the full concession rate of duty negotiated in the recent Kennedy round of tariff negotiations if applicable:

85-200 O—67——5

Rates of duty

	Column 1	Column 2	Kennedy Round
Pig iron:			
607.15	20¢ per ton	$1.125 per ton	Free.
607.18	56.25¢ per ton [1]	$1.125 per ton [1]	28¢ per ton.[1]
Ingots, blooms, billets, slabs, and sheet bars of iron or steel:			
608.15	8.5% ad val	20% ad val	6% ad val.
608.16	10.5% ad val	20% ad val	6% ad val.
608.18	14.5% ad val.[1]	28% ad val.[1]	8% ad val.[1]
Wrought iron bars:			
608.30	0.5¢ per lb	1.5¢ per lb	
608.32	0.5¢ per lb	1.5¢ per lb	0.5¢ per lb.
	+4% ad val.[1]	+8% ad val.[1]	+2% ad val.[1]
Deformed reinforcing bars of steel:			
608.40	8.5% ad val	20% ad val	7.5% ad val.
608.41	12.5% ad val	20% ad val	7.5% ad val.
608.42	16.5% ad val.[1]	28% ad val.[1]	9.5% ad val.[1]
Steel bars (except deformed reinforcing bars):			
608.45	7% ad val	20% ad val	
608.46	10.5% ad val	20% ad val	7% ad val.
608.48	0.1¢ per lb.+10.5% ad val	0.2¢ per lb.+20% ad val	8% ad val.
608.50	0.0625¢ per lb.+10.5% ad val	0.125¢ per lb.+20% ad val	8.5% ad val.
608.52	14.5% ad val.[1]	28% ad val.[1]	10.5% ad val.[1]
Hollow drill steel:			
608.60	0.375¢ per lb. +10% ad val	0.75¢ per lb. +20% ad val	0.18¢ per lb. +5% ad val.
608.61	10.7% ad val	22% ad val	7.5% ad val.
608. 62	14.7% ad val.[1]	30% ad val.[1]	9.5% ad val.[1]
Wire rods:			
608.70	0.1¢ per lb	0.3¢ per lb	
608.71	0.25¢ per lb	0.6¢ per lb	
608.73	0.2¢ per lb	0.6¢ per lb	
608.75	0.375¢ per lb	0.85¢ per lb	
608.76	0.25¢ per lb. +4% ad val.[1]	0.6¢ per lb. +8% ad val.[1]	(2).
608.78	0.375¢ per lb. +4% ad val.[1]	0.85¢ per lb. +8% ad val.[1]	(2).

See footnote at end of table.

Rates of duty—Continued

	Column 1	Column 2	Kennedy Round
Plates and sheets:			
608.81	10% ad val	20% ad val	9% ad val.
608.82	8% ad val	20% ad val	
608.84	8% ad val	20% ad val	7.5% ad val.
608.85	12% ad val.[1]	28% ad val.[1]	9.5% ad val.[1]
608.87	0.1¢ per lb. +8% ad val	0.2¢ per lb. +20% ad val	8% ad val.
608.88	0.1¢ per lb. +12% ad val.[1]	0.2¢ per lb. +28% ad val.[1]	10% ad val.[1]
608.90	24% ad val	30% ad val	12% ad val.
608.92	0.8¢ per lb	1¢ per lb	8% ad val.
608.93	1¢ per lb	1¢ per lb	0.9¢ per lb.
608.95	0.1¢ per lb. +8% ad val	0.2¢ per lb. +20% ad val	9% ad val.
608.96	0.1¢ per lb. +12% ad val.[1]	0.2¢ per lb. +28% ad val.[1]	11% ad val.[1]
Strip:			
609.02	6% ad val	25% ad val	
609.03	8.5% ad val	25% ad val	
609.04	9.5% ad val	25% ad val	
609.06	10% ad val. [1]	33% ad val.[1]	8% ad val.[1]
609.07	12.5% ad val.[1]	33% ad val.[1]	10.5% ad val.[1]
609.08	13.5% ad val.[1]	33% ad val.[1]	11.5% ad val.[1]
Plates, sheets, & strip, electroplated:			
609.17	19% ad val	45% ad val	9.5% ad val.
Wire, flat:			
609.20	6% ad val	25% ad val	
609.21	8.5% ad val	25% ad val	8% ad val.
609.22	10% ad val	25% ad val	8% ad val.
609.25	0.1¢ per lb. +	0.2¢ per lb. +	0.05¢ per lb. +
	6% ad val	25% ad val	6% ad val.
609.26	0.1¢ per lb. +	0.2¢ per lb. +	0.05¢ per lb. +
	8.5% ad val	25% ad val	8% ad val.
609.27	0.1¢ per lb. +	0.2¢ per lb. +	0.05¢ per lb. +
	10% ad val	25% ad val	8% ad val.
609.30	10% ad val.[1]	33% ad val.[1]	8% ad val.[1]
609.31	12.5% ad val.[1]	33% ad val.[1]	10% ad val.[1]
609.32	14% ad val.[1]	33% ad val.[1]	10% ad val.[1]
609.35	0.1¢ per lb. +	0.2¢ per lb. +	0.05¢ per lb. +
	10% ad val.[1]	33% ad val.[1]	8% ad val.[1]
609.36	0.1¢ per lb. +	0.2¢ per lb. +	0.05¢ per lb. +
	12.5% ad val.[1]	33% ad val.[1]	10% ad val.[1]

609.37	0.1¢ per lb. + 14% ad val.[1]	0.2¢ per lb. + 33% ad val.[1]	0.05¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.[1]
Wire, round:			
609.40	8.5% ad val	25% ad val	
609.41	0.3¢ per lb	1.25¢ per lb	
609.43	8.5% ad val	25% ad val	
609.45	12.5% ad val.[1]	33% ad val.[1]	10.5% ad val.[1]
Wire, except round and flat:			
609.70	12.5% ad val	25% ad val	9% ad val.
609.72	0.1¢ per lb. +12.5% ad val	0.2¢ per lb. +25% ad val	0.05¢ per lb. +9% ad val.
609.75	16.5% ad val.[1]	33% ad val.[1]	11% ad val.[1]
609.76	0.1¢ per lb. +16.5% ad val.[1]	0.2¢ per lb. +33% ad val.[1]	0.05¢ per lb. +11% ad val.[1]
Angles, shapes and sections:			
609.80	0.1¢ per lb	0.2¢ per lb	
609.82	0.1¢ per lb. +4% ad val.[1]	0.2¢ per lb. +8% ad val.[1]	0.1¢ per lb. +2% ad val.[1]
Sheet piling:			
609.96	0.1¢ per lb	0.2¢ per lb	
609.98	0.1¢ per lb. +4% ad val.[1]	0.2¢ per lb. +8% ad val.[1]	0.1¢ per lb. +2% ad val.[1]
Rails, joints bars, and tie plates:			
610.20	0.05¢ per lb	0.1¢ per lb	
610.21	0.05¢ per lb. +4% ad val.[1]	0.1¢ per lb. +8% ad val.[1]	[2].
610.25	0.125¢ per lb	0.25¢ per lb	
610.26	0.125¢ per lb. +4% ad val.[1]	0.25¢ per lb. +8% ad val.[1]	[2].
Pipes and tubes (except cast iron):			
610.30	0.875 per lb	1.75¢ per lb	
610.31	0.625¢ per lb	1.25¢ per lb	
610.32	0.3¢ per lb	0.75¢ per lb	
610.35	0.875¢ per lb. +4% ad val.[1]	1.75¢ per lb. +8% ad val.[1]	[2].
610.36	0.625¢ per lb. +4% ad val.[1]	1.25¢ per lb. +8% ad val.[1]	[2].
610.37	0.3¢ per lb. +4% ad val.[1]	0.75¢ per lb. +8% ad val.[1]	[2].
610.39	0.1¢ per lb	0.2¢ per lb	
610.40	0.1¢ per lb. +4% ad val.[1]	0.2¢ per lb. +8% ad val.[1]	[2].
610.42	7.5% ad val	20% ad val	
610.43	11.5% ad val.[1]	28% ad val.[1]	11% ad val.[1]
610.45	12% ad val	25% ad val	11% ad val.
610.46	16% ad val.[1]	33% ad val.[1]	13% ad val.[1]
610.48	11% ad val.	22% ad val	
610.49	10.5% ad val	25% ad val.	
610.51	15.5% ad val.[1]	30% ad val.[1]	13% ad val.[1]
610.52	14.5% ad val.[1]	35% ad val.[1]	13% ad val.[1]
Barbed wire:			
642.02	Free	Free	
Galvanized wire fencing:			
642.35	0.25¢ per lb	0.5¢ per lb	0.1¢ per lb.

See footnote at end of table.

Rates of duty—Continued

	Column 1	Column 2	Kennedy Round
Bale ties made from wire:			
642.90	Free	Free	
642.91	19% ad val	45% ad val	9.5% ad val.
Milliners' wire:			
642.96	0.25¢ per lb	0.5¢ per lb	
642.97	15% ad val	35% ad val	8.5% ad val.
Brads, nails, spikes, etc.:			
646.25	0.5¢ per lb	0.75¢ per lb	
646.26	0.2¢ per lb	0.4¢ per lb	0.1¢ per lb.
Railroad axles and parts:			
690.25	0.3¢ per lb	0.6¢ per lb	0.1¢ per lb.
Railroad wheels and parts:			
690.30	0.4¢ per lb	1¢ per lb	Free.

[1] Plus additional specific duties applicable to the content of certain alloying metals provided in items 607.01 through 607.04.
[2] Concession only with respect to additional specific duties (see footnote 1).

For most TSUS items covered by the provisions of S. 2537, the recently concluded Kennedy Round tariff negotiations resulted in rate reductions substantially less than those authorized by the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. The duty applicable to the common grades of pig iron (607.15) was eliminated. Of the 94 rates applicable to so-called steel mill products only eight were reduced by the full authority and 30 remained unchanged. Imports of pig iron and steel mill products in 1966 on which any concession was made in the Kennedy Round amounted to about $782 million.

The following TSUS item numbers cover the more advanced products of steel which would be subject to quota limitations under the proposed provisions if annual imports were to reach 120 percent of those during the year in which S. 2537 was enacted:

Rates of duty

	Column 1	Column 2	Kennedy Round
Grit and shot:			
608.10	0.3¢ per lb	0.75¢ per lb	
Forgings:			
608.25	10.5% ad val	25% ad val	6% ad val.
608.27	14.5% ad val.[1]	33% ad val.[1]	8% ad val.[1]
Plates, sheets, strip, nonrectangular:			
609.12	8% ad val	20% ad val	
609.13	9.5% ad val	20% ad val	8% ad val.
609.15	13% ad val.[1]	28% ad val.[1]	10% ad val.[1]
Angles, shapes, and sections:			
609.84	7.5% ad val	20% ad val	6.5% ad val.
609.86	11.5% ad val.[1]	28% ad val.[1]	8.5% ad val.[1]
609.88	8.5% ad val	20% ad val	7.5% ad val.
609.90	12.5% ad val.[1]	28% ad val.[1]	9.5% ad val.[1]
Fittings other than cast iron:			
610.80	19% ad val	45% ad val	11% ad val.
Strand, ropes, cables and cordage:			
642.08	20% ad val	45% ad val	10% ad val.
642.10	15% ad val	35% ad val	7.5% ad val.
642.12	1.1¢ per lb	4.5¢ per lb	0.5¢ per lb.
642.14	13.5% ad val	45% ad val	6.5% ad val.
642.16	8.5% ad val	35% ad val	4% ad val.
642.18	15% ad val	35% ad val	7.5% ad val.
Cloth, gauze, fabric, etc., not cut, etc., not woven (reinforcing fabric):			
642.80	19 percent ad valorem	45 percent ad valorem	9.5 percent ad valorem.
Bale ties made from strip:			
642.93	0.05 cents per pound	0.25 cent per pound	0.02 cent per pound.
Staples in strip form:			
646.20	1 cent per pound	2 cents per pound.	0.5 cent per pound.
Nails, etc.:			
646.27	8 percent ad valorem	15 percent ad valorem	4 percent ad valorem.
646.28	0.2 cent per pound	0.4 cent per pound	0.1 cent per pound.
646.30	1.2 cents per pound	1.5 cents per pound	
Rivets, not brightened, not lathed, and not machined:			
646.40	0.5 cent per pound	1 cent per pound	0.2 cent per pound.
Bolts and bolts and their nuts: 646.54	0.5¢ per lb	1¢ per lb	0.2¢ per lb.
Nuts: 646.56	0.3¢ per lb	0.6¢ per lb	0.1¢ per lb.

Stainless steel door and window frames: 652.90	15% ad val	35% ad val	8.5% ad val.
Door and window frames of iron or steel except stainless: 652.92	10% ad val	25% ad val	6% ad val.
Columns, pillars, etc., not cast iron: 652.94	7.5% ad val	20% ad val	3.5% ad val.
Columns, pillars, etc. of stainless steel: 652.95	12.5% ad val	30% ad val	6% ad val.
Columns, pillars, etc. of alloy steel except stainless: 652.96.	11.5% ad val	28% ad val	5.5% ad val.
Fence posts:			
653.02	7.5% ad val	20% ad val	3.5% ad val.
653.03	11.5% ad val	28% ad val	5.5% ad val.
Forged steel grinding balls: 680.40	12% ad val	27.5% ad val	6% ad val.
Conduit pipes and tubes: 688.30	10% ad val	30% ad val	
Conduit fittings: 688.35	19% ad val	45% ad val	10% ad val.
Electrical articles and parts, n.s.p.f.: 688.40.	11.5% ad val	35% ad val	5.5% ad val.

[1] Plus additional specific duties applicable to the content of certain alloying metals provided in items 607.01 through 607.04.
[2] Concession only with respect to additional specific duties (see footnote 1).

Of the 37 rates of duty applicable to the items shown above 21 were reduced in the Kennedy round by the full authority and four remained unchanged. Imports in 1966 of these more advanced products of steel on which concessions were made were valued at $128 million.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The following tables provide information on U.S. iron and steel mill products.

Table 1 shows the quantity and value of U.S. exports and imports of steel mill products, and certain other products, since 1958, while tables 2, 3, and 4 show a commodity breakdown of U.S. trade in steel mill products between 1957 and 1966. Imports as a percent of domestic consumption is shown, by commodity, in tables 5 and 6. Table 7 provides data on the country origin of U.S. imports of steel mill products since 1962. Finally, tables 8, 9, and 10 provide data on U.S. trade in pig iron.

TABLE 1.—*U.S. total exports and imports of steel products* [1]

	Quantity (thousands of net tons)		Value (millions of dollars)	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
1958	3, 212	1, 837	753	230
1959	1, 983	4, 627	498	578
1960	3, 224	3, 570	727	506
1961	2, 295	3, 309	547	[2] 421
1962	2, 428	4, 312	565	[2] 534
1963	2, 556	5, 665	627	684
1964	3, 735	6, 711	780	815
1965	2, 837	10, 749	721	1, 268
1966	2, 027	11, 166	635	1, 313

[1] Steel mill products plus other steel products as defined by American Iron and Steel Institute.

[2] Revised.

Source: American Iron and Steel Institute.

TABLE 2.—*U.S. imports of steel mill products, 1957–66*

[Thousand net tons]

Product category	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1966 as multiple of 1957 [1]
Wire rods	54	181	448	408	451	645	801	953	1, 284	1, 150	21
Other semifinished	8	18	92	68	180	174	265	345	283	224	28
Structural shapes and piling	268	151	507	317	293	374	558	638	929	947	3½
Plates	22	20	291	212	37	150	275	462	774	951	43
Reinforcing bars	160	473	852	516	583	607	545	411	568	673	4
Other bars and tool steel	103	176	487	325	324	388	535	762	1, 074	1, 045	10
Pipe and tubing	191	200	553	480	521	655	778	790	930	1, 058	5½
Drawn wire	85	153	276	235	203	275	317	397	437	458	5½
Wire nails and staples	135	197	305	232	245	271	298	297	314	275	2
Barbed wire	63	59	78	53	82	67	90	72	75	77	1
Woven wire fence	18	23	45	28	31	42	51	43	41	53	3
Sheet and strip	41	50	386	436	171	383	827	1, 167	3, 507	3, 682	90
Rails and accessories (including wheels and axles)	5	5	10	10	23	12	12	14	24	26	5
Tin mill products	[2]	[2]	67	39	19	56	94	88	145	134	1, 268
All steel mill products [3]	1, 155	1, 707	4, 396	3, 359	3, 164	4, 100	5, 446	6, 440	10, 383	10, 753	9½

[1] Rounded to nearest ½.
[2] 106 tons in 1957 and 183 tons in 1958.
[3] Detail may not add exactly to totals because of rounding.

TABLE 3.—*U.S. exports of steel mill products by product groups, 1957–66*

[In thousands of net tons]

Steel mill products	1967		1958		1959		1960		1961	
	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total
Semifinished products	721	13. 5	124	4. 4	35	2. 1	129	4. 3	185	9. 3
Shapes and plates	1, 075	20. 1	554	19. 6	306	18. 2	386	13. 0	320	16. 1
Rails and accessories	235	4. 4	165	5. 8	82	4. 9	134	4. 5	109	5. 5
Bars and tool steel	215	4. 0	123	4. 4	68	4. 0	85	2. 8	91	4. 6
Pipe and tubing	1, 185	22. 2	623	22. 1	266	15. 9	195	6. 6	211	10. 6
Wire and wire products	39	0. 7	35	1. 2	26	1. 5	29	1. 0	26	1. 3
Tin mill products	802	15. 0	495	17. 5	460	27. 4	686	23. 0	481	24. 2
Sheet and strip	1, 075	20. 1	703	24. 9	435	26. 0	1, 333	44. 8	566	28. 5
Total	5, 347	100. 0	2, 822	100. 0	1, 678	100. 0	2, 977	100. 0	1, 989	100. 0

	1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
Semifinished products	281	14. 0	331	15. 2	920	28. 0	696	27. 9	352	20. 4
Shapes and plates	279	13. 8	301	13. 8	426	13. 0	361	14. 5	198	11. 5
Rails and accessories	117	5. 8	81	3. 7	58	1. 8	53	2. 1	46	2. 7
Bars and tool steel	103	5. 1	118	5. 4	175	5. 3	170	6. 8	106	6. 1
Pipe and tubing	192	9. 5	252	11. 6	286	8. 7	240	9. 6	266	15. 4
Wire and wire products	47	2. 3	76	3. 5	54	1. 6	45	1. 8	39	2. 3
Tin mill products	394	19. 6	413	19. 0	411	12. 5	306	12. 3	325	18. 9
Sheet and strip	600	29. 8	608	27. 9	950	29. 0	625	25. 0	392	22. 7
Total	2, 013	100. 0	2, 180	100. 0	3, 280	100. 0	2, 496	100. 0	1, 724	100. 0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 4.—*U.S. imports of steel mill products by product groups, 1957–66*

[In thousands of net tons]

Steel mill products	1957		1958		1959		1960		1961	
	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total	Net tons	Percent of total
Semifinished products	62	5.4	199	11.7	540	12.4	477	14.2	631	19.9
Shapes and plates	291	25.2	171	10.0	798	18.3	529	15.8	330	10.4
Rails and accessories	5	.5	5	.2	10	.2	10	.3	23	.7
Bars and tool steel	263	22.7	649	38.0	1,339	30.6	840	25.0	906	28.7
Pipe and tubing	191	16.5	200	11.7	533	12.2	480	14.3	521	16.5
Wire and wire products	301	26.1	432	25.3	703	16.1	547	16.3	562	17.8
Tin mill products	----------	0	----------	0	67	1.5	39	1.2	19	.6
Sheet and strip	41	3.6	50	2.9	386	8.8	436	13.0	171	5.4
Total	1,154	100.0	1,707	100.0	4,396	100.0	3,358	100.0	3,163	100.0

	1962		1963		1964		1965		1966	
Semifinished products	819	20.0	1,066	19.6	1,298	20.2	1,566	15.1	1,374	12.8
Shapes and plates	525	12.8	833	15.3	1,110	17.2	1,703	16.4	1,898	17.7
Rails and accessories	12	.3	12	.2	14	.2	24	.2	26	.2
Bars and tool steel	995	24.3	1,081	19.8	1,174	18.2	1,641	15.8	1,718	16.0
Pipe and tubing	665	16.0	778	14.3	790	12.3	930	9.0	1,058	9.8
Wire and wire products	665	16.0	755	13.9	809	12.6	866	8.3	862	8.0
Tin mill products	56	1.4	94	1.7	88	1.4	145	1.4	134	1.2
Sheet and strip	383	9.4	827	15.2	1,167	18.1	3,507	33.8	3,683	34.3
Total	4,100	100.0	5,446	100.0	6,450	100.0	10,382	100.0	10,753	100.0

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 5.—*Imports of steel mill products as percent of domestic consumption, 1957–66*

[In percent [1]]

Steel mill product	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Semifinished products	1.9	7.9	16.0	15.1	21.1	24.8	27.4	28.2	29.0	28.5
Shapes and plates	1.8	1.8	7.4	4.6	3.1	4.7	6.4	7.2	9.5	10.8
Rails and accessories	.2	.6	.9	.9	3.1	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.5
Bars and tool steel	2.3	7.0	11.3	7.4	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.3	10.3	10.6
Pipe and tubing	1.9	3.2	6.4	6.5	7.1	8.7	10.3	9.1	9.9	10.6
Wire and wire products	8.3	12.5	17.4	15.7	15.7	17.6	19.9	21.0	20.1	20.0
Tin mill products	----------	----------	1.2	.7	.3	1.0	1.7	1.5	2.2	2.4
Sheets and strip	.2	.2	1.4	1.6	.7	1.4	2.6	3.4	8.9	9.5
Total	1.5	2.9	6.1	4.7	4.7	5.6	6.9	7.3	10.3	10.9

[1] Based on data in tons.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 6.—*Market penetration of imported steel mill products, 1957–66*

Product category	Imports as percent of apparent domestic consumption [1]									
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Wire rods	5.4	17.1	31.5	31.0	32.7	39.2	42.7	45.1	49.3	45.9
Other semifinished	.4	1.3	4.7	3.7	11.1	10.5	13.2	13.8	10.1	9.6
Structural shapes and piling	3.7	3.6	10.8	6.0	6.1	7.6	9.8	9.9	12.4	12.5
Plates	.3	.4	4.8	3.4	.6	2.4	3.7	5.3	7.4	9.5
Reinforcing bars	6.8	19.0	28.3	19.0	19.4	20.4	17.1	11.5	15.4	17.2
Other bars and tool steel	1.1	2.6	5.5	3.8	4.1	4.4	5.7	7.2	8.7	8.6
Pipe and tubing	1.9	3.2	6.4	6.5	7.1	8.7	10.3	9.1	9.9	10.6
Drawn wire	3.2	6.0	9.1	8.6	7.5	9.7	11.1	13.5	13.0	13.9
Wire nails and staples	23.4	32.3	44.0	42.3	42.8	46.1	48.9	48.8	50.0	45.8
Barbed wire	52.2	51.9	61.9	52.8	53.0	47.7	50.7	47.9	41.6	31.4
Woven wire fence	8.2	12.8	24.2	21.4	20.5	26.9	30.1	27.9	27.4	29.8
Sheets and strip	.2	.2	1.4	1.5	.7	1.4	2.7	3.4	8.9	9.5
Rails and accessories (including wheels and axes)	.3	.6	.9	.9	3.0	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.5
Tin mill products	(2)	(2)	1.2	.7	.3	1.0	1.7	1.5	2.2	2.4
All steel mill products	1.5	2.9	6.1	4.7	4.7	5.6	6.9	7.3	10.3	10.9

[1] Apparent domestic consumption = Shipments by U.S. mills + Imports-exports.
[2] Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

TABLE 7.—*U.S. imports—Steel mill products by countries of origin*

	1966		1965		1964		1963		1962	
	Net tons	Percent	Net tons	Percent	Net tons	Percent	Net tons	Percent	Net tons	Percent
European Coal and Steel Community	3, 840, 958	35. 7	4, 191, 327	40. 4	2, 584, 543	40. 1	2, 245, 278	41. 2	2, 086, 513	50. 9
Belgium-Luxembourg	1, 612, 256	15. 0	1, 751, 068	16. 9	1, 384, 014	21. 5	1, 279, 326	23. 5	1, 246, 367	30. 4
France	764, 417	7. 1	858, 238	8. 3	440, 305	6. 8	358, 805	6. 6	299, 247	7. 3
West Germany	1, 220, 180	11. 3	1, 178, 293	11. 3	676, 352	10. 5	539, 438	9. 9	460, 343	11. 2
Netherlands	73, 988	. 7	132, 712	1. 3	48, 735	. 8	47, 417	. 8	51, 296	1. 3
Italy	170, 117	1. 6	271, 016	2. 6	35, 137	. 5	20, 292	. 4	29, 260	. 7
United Kingdom	748, 410	7. 0	720, 148	6. 9	285, 393	4. 4	349, 431	6. 4	249, 954	6. 1
Norway	14, 755	. 1	27, 520	. 3	23, 140	. 4	15, 311	. 3	13, 303	. 3
Sweden	75, 282	. 7	65, 118	. 6	66, 018	1. 0	56, 969	1. 0	54, 783	1. 3
Yugoslavia	10, 421	. 1	16, 230	. 2	16, 339	. 3	23, 684	. 4	24, 113	. 6
Poland	86, 538	. 8	83, 719	. 8	63, 434	1. 0	11, 648	. 2	5, 461	. 1
Canada	691, 671	6. 4	644, 393	6. 2	692, 076	10. 7	582, 932	10. 7	367, 168	9. 0
Mexico	118, 124	1. 1	123, 599	1. 2	97, 403	1. 5	128, 530	2. 4	27, 565	. 7
Argentina	27, 252	. 3	18, 142	. 2	60, 782	1. 0	44, 879	. 8	104	----------
Republic of South Africa	36, 509	. 3	28	----------	26, 431	. 4	112, 885	2. 1	46, 151	1. 1
Japan	4, 850, 997	45. 1	4, 417, 641	42. 5	2, 446, 373	38. 0	1, 802, 552	33. 1	1, 070, 744	26. 1
Australia	147, 002	1. 4	28, 578	. 3	34, 425	. 5	38, 142	. 7	113, 574	2. 8
Other	105, 103	1. 0	46, 578	. 4	43, 278	. 7	34, 085	. 7	40, 606	1. 0
Total	10,753,022	100. 0	10,383,021	100. 0	6, 439, 635	100. 0	5, 446, 326	100. 0	4, 100, 039	100. 0

Source: Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

TABLE 8.—*U.S. imports: Pig iron by countries of origin, 1957–66*

[In net tons]

Country	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
European Coal and Steel Community	34	15, 059	78, 304	6, 369	719	56, 340	87, 435	51, 412	66, 285	86, 049
Belgium-Luxembourg				4, 408					2, 065	1, 793
France										
West Germany	34	13, 933	43, 226	386	719	56, 340	87, 435	51, 412	64, 220	79, 750
Netherlands		1, 126	35, 078	1, 575						4, 506
Italy										
United Kingdom			52			94	8		6, 595	58
Norway		334	168			3, 584	3, 319	101	666	
Sweden	3, 135	1, 615	1, 071	1, 445	1, 201	1, 416	10, 146	9, 969	11, 203	
Yugoslavia										
Poland										
Canada	221, 166	182, 128	437, 096	281, 593	349, 403	386, 232	387, 449	395, 202	485, 089	393, 593
Mexico										
Argentina										
Republic of South Africa			70, 519	7, 543	4, 096	5, 031	77, 100	68, 620	12, 868	133, 824
Japan			10, 674							
Australia	1, 052	2, 740	4, 168	3, 913	2, 252	4, 216	22, 997	352	801	13, 241
Other		7, 868	99, 723	29, 984	19, 509	43, 096	56, 880	210, 816	298, 588	[1] 559, 975
Total	225, 387	209, 744	701, 775	330, 847	377, 180	500, 009	645, 334	736, 472	882, 095	1, 186, 740

[1] Of this, 390,900 tons came from East Germany, the U.S.S.R., Rumania, and Czechoslovakia.

Source: U.S. Tariff Commission.

TABLE 9.—*Market penetration of imported pig iron, 1957–66*

Product category	Imports as percent of apparent domestic consumption [1]									
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Pig iron	3.8	5	11.5	7.8	9.8	14.1	17.2	17.3	18.6	24.2

[1] Apparent domestic consumption equals shipments from U.S. furnaces plus imports, minus exports.

Source: U.S. Tariff Commission.

TABLE 10.—*U.S. exports of pig iron, 1957–66*

[In thousands of net tons]

Year	*Quantity*
1957	880
1958	103
1959	10
1960	112
1961	416
1962	155
1963	71
1964	176
1965	28
1966	12

Source: U.S. Tariff Commission.

85–200 O—67——6

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1588

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 20, 1967

Mr. HRUSKA (for himself, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. ALLOTT, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. CARLSON, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. DOMINICK, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. FANNIN, Mr. HANSEN, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. JORDAN of Idaho, Mr. LAUSCHE, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. MCGEE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MILLER, Mr. MONRONEY, Mr. MONTOYA, Mr. MOSS, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. PEARSON, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. TOWER, Mr. YARBOROUGH, and Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

---

A BILL

To revise the quota-control system on the importation of certain meat and meat products.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) it is the policy of the Congress that the aggregate quantity of the articles specified in items 106.10 (relating to fresh, chilled, or frozen meat) and 106.20 (relating to fresh, chilled, or frozen meat of goats and sheep (except lambs)) of the Tariff Schedules of the United States which may be

imported into the United States in any calendar year beginning after December 31, 1967, should not exceed 585,500,000 pounds; except that this quantity shall be increased or decreased for any calendar year by the same percentage that estimated average annual domestic commercial production of these articles in that calendar year and the two preceding calendar years increases or decreases in comparison with the average annual domestic commercial production of these articles during the years 1958 through 1962, inclusive.

(b) Before the beginning of each calendar year after 1967, the Secretary of Agriculture shall estimate and publish the aggregate quantity prescribed for such calendar year by subsection (a).

(c) (1) The President shall by proclamation limit the total quantity of the articles described in subsection (a) which may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during each quarter of any calendar year to one-fourth the aggregate quantity estimated for such calendar year by the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to subsection (b).

(2) The Secretary of Agriculture shall allocate the total quantity proclaimed under paragraph (1), and any increase in such quantity pursuant to subsection (d), among supplying countries on the basis of the shares such countries supplied to the United States market during a rep-

resentative period of the articles described in subsection (a), except that due account may be given to special factors which have affected or may affect the trade in such articles. The Secretary of Agriculture shall certify such allocations to the Secretary of the Treasury.

(d) The President may suspend any proclamation made under subsection (c), or increase the total quantity proclaimed under such subsection, if he determines and proclaims that—

(1) such action is required by overriding economic or national security interests of the United States, giving special weight to the importance to the Nation of the economic well-being of the domestic livestock industry;

(2) the supply of articles of the kind described in subsection (a) will be inadequate to meet domestic demand at reasonable prices; or

(3) trade agreements entered into after the date of the enactment of this Act ensure that the policy set forth in subsection (a) will be carried out.

Any such suspension shall be for such period, and any such increase shall be in such amount, as the President determines and proclaims to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this subsection.

(e) The Secretary of Agriculture shall issue such regu-

lations as he determines to be necessary to prevent circumvention of the purposes of this section.

SEC. 2. (a) Whenever the President determines that the imposition of quotas on the quantity of any article enumerated in subpart B of part 2 of schedule 1 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (relating to meats other than bird meat), other than the articles enumerated in items 106.10 and 106.20, is neccessary in order to prevent unwarranted increases in the quantity of such article imported into the United States, he is authorized—

(1) to determine the total quantity of such article which may be imported into the United States during such period or periods as he may specify, and

(2) to limit, by proclamation, the total quantity of such article which may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during such period or periods to the total quantity so determined.

(b) The President may suspend any proclamation made under subsection (a) and may increase or decrease the total quantity proclaimed with respect to any article under such subsection.

SEC. 3. Prior to the beginning of each calendar quarter the Secretary of Defense shall certify to the Secretary of Agriculture an estimate of the quantity in pounds of meat to be accepted for delivery during such quarter, procured from

appropriated funds by the Defense Department from foreign sources, of any of the articles with respect to which quantitative limitations have been imposed on imports under the provisions hereof. The quotas established pursuant to section 1 or section 2 hereof shall be diminished by the amount of such meat to be accepted for delivery as estimated by the Secretary of Defense.

SEC. 4. All determinations by the President, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of Agriculture under this Act shall be final.

SEC. 5. Effective January 1, 1968, section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the free importation of certain wild animals, and to provide for the imposition of quotas on certain meat and meat products," approved August 22, 1964 (Public Law 88–482), is repealed.

MEAT QUOTA

(S. 1588) [1]

Purpose of the bill

S. 1588 would provide new more restrictive quota controls for imported meats to replace the existing quota provisions in effect since January 1, 1965, under section 2 of Public Law 88–482. The bill would become effective January 1, 1968.

Under Public Law 88–482, imports of fresh, chilled, or frozen beef, veal, mutton, and goat meat provided for in items 106.10 and 106.20 in subpart B of part 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) are not to exceed 725.4 million pounds or such quantity adjusted up or down in a manner directly proportional to changes in U.S. commercial production measured against the average annual production during 1959–63. S. 1588 would reduce the import base from 725.4 million pounds to 585.5 million pounds, and would change the base period of average annual production from 1959–63 to 1958–62.[2] Further, the annual import quota would be reduced by the quantity of meat expected to be received during the quota period by the Department of Defense from foreign sources. The net effect of these changes can be seen in the following tabulation (in pounds, product weight):

Year	Basic quantity adjusted for changes in commercial production under Public Law 88–482	Basic quantity under S. 1588 (estimated) adjusted for changes in commercial production	Adjusted basic quantity minus Department of Defense receipts
1965	848, 700, 000	712, 800, 000	(1)
1966	890, 100, 000	756, 800, 000	(1)
1967	904, 600, 000	757, 300, 000	(1)

[1] Published data relating to Department of Defense receipts are not available. It is believed that the adjusted basic quantity would not be changed substantially for the years shown if such receipts were subtracted.

[1] On Apr. 19, 1967 the Senate passed an amendment to H.R. 6950. The amendment, introduced by Senator McGovern was different from S. 1588 (introduced the next day and cosponsored by Senator McGovern) in three respects: (1) Domestic consumption rather than domestic commercial production would be used as the basis of the import quotas, (2) lamb meat, fresh, chilled, or frozen would be subject to mandatory controls rather than optional control, and (3) the quota applicable to a given type of meat would be diminished by the quantity purchased by the Department of Defense rather than by the estimated quantity to be procured from foreign sources. The amendment was subsequently deleted from H.R. 6950.

[2] Under the amendment proposed by Senator McGovern, domestic consumption is used as the basis of the import quota (rather than domestic commercial production as is provided for in Public Law 88–482 and S. 1588). As shown in the following tabulation, domestic consumption has been somewhat larger than domestic commercial production in recent years (in millions of pounds, carcass equivalent):

Year	Beef		Veal		Lamb and mutton	
	Domestic consumption	Domestic commercial production	Domestic consumption	Domestic commercial production	Domestic consumption	Domestic commercial production
1964	18, 879	18, 037	990	928	715	703
1965	19, 032	18, 325	992	936	651	639
1966 [1]	20, 108	[2] 19, 493	881	[2] 862	650	[2] 639

[1] Preliminary.

[2] Data for 1966 not comparable with previous years due to changes in definition between commercial and farm slaughter.

Under Public Law 88–482, the President shall, by proclamation, establish a quota when he has been informed by the Secretary of Agriculture that imports are expected to equal or exceed 110 percent of the adjusted basic quantity. Under S. 1588, the amount permitted to enter the United States would be only 100 percent of that quantity. Furthermore, under S. 1588, the President would be required to proclaim quotas for each calendar year, whether or not imports were expected to exceed such quota. The effect of these changes, together with the aforementioned reduction in the basic quota, can be seen in the following tabulation (in pounds, product weight):

Year	Imports permitted prior to "triggering" Public Law 88–482	Adjusted basic quantity under S. 1588 (estimated)	Difference
1965	933, 569, 999	712, 800, 000	220, 769, 999
1966	979, 109, 999	756, 800, 000	222, 309, 999
1967	995, 059, 999	757, 300, 000	237, 759, 999

Public Law 88–482 does not require the allocation of an annual quota to specified importers nor does it impose limitations on the share of the quota that may enter during a given part of the year. S. 1588, however, specifies that the President shall limit the quantity during each quarter of any calendar year to one-fourth the aggregate quantity for such year. Had the quotas pursuant to S. 1588 been in effect since January 1, 1965, they would have compared to actual imports as follows (in pounds, product weight):

Time period	Quota under S. 1588	U.S. imports for consumption	Imports in excess of quota
1965:			
January to March	178, 200, 000	131, 333, 775	----------
April to June	178, 200, 000	126, 795, 007	----------
July to September	178, 200, 000	180, 636, 831	2, 436, 831
October to December	178, 200, 000	175, 439, 124	----------
12-month total	712, 800, 000	614, 204, 737	(1)
1966:			
January to March	189, 200, 000	161, 157, 097	----------
April to June	189, 200, 000	215, 509, 855	26, 309, 855
July to September	189, 200, 000	239, 907, 945	50, 707, 945
October to December	189, 200, 000	206, 860, 627	17, 660, 627
12-month total	756, 800, 000	823, 435, 524	(1)
1967:			
January to March	189, 325, 000	197, 755, 313	8, 430, 313
April to June	189, 325, 000	179, 850, 367	----------
July to September	189, 325, 000	[2] 275, 000, 000	85, 675, 000

[1] Inasmuch as the quota would be administered on a quarterly basis, the total of any imports, in excess of quotas, is not necessarily the same as the 12-month difference between the quota and actual imports.

[2] Estimated.

In general, imports have been heaviest in the third quarter of the calendar year. Both the existing and proposed legislation require the quotas to be allocated among supplying countries on the basis of the shares such countries supplied to the U.S. market during a representative period.

Public Law 88–482 does not specifically limit imports of meats other than those classifiable under items 106.10 and 106.20 of the TSUS. S. 1588, however, permits the President to establish quotas on any other meats enumerated in subpart B of part 2 of schedule 1 of the TSUS. Trade in most of the other meats in this subpart was relatively small and has not increased materially in recent years.

Tariff treatment

Meat (other than bird meat) whether fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared, or preserved is provided for in subpart 2B of schedule 1 of the TSUS (a copy of which is appended). Rates of duty in column 1 apply to all countries except those designated as being under Communist control. (Imports from these Communist countries are dutiable at the rates given in col. 2.) Most of the column 1 rates have been reduced (from the level established in 1930) pursuant to concessions granted by the United States in bilateral trade agreements and in the GATT. At the present time the rates of duty on only three items, 106.65, 107.10, and 107.35 have not been reduced or bound by concessions.

In the sixth round of trade negotiations (the Kennedy Round) recently concluded, the United States gave no concession on the two TSUS items presently under control—106.10 and 106.20; a reduction on lamb (106.30) was agreed to. It did agree to a binding of the existing rate on 107.35 and a reduction of the rate on 107.10. In addition it gave concessions on items 106.30, 106.40, 106.50, 106.60, 106.80, 106.85, 107.20, 107.25, 107.50, 107.65, 107.70, 107.75, and 107.80. These concessions are mainly for a 50-percent reduction of the column 1 rates of duty to be reduced in five stages. The first stage is expected to become effective January 1, 1968.

Additonal information

Data relating to domestic production, imports, and prices of the principal types of meats follow. Also appended are data relating to production and exports of beef and veal from Australia, the principal source of U.S. imports. Tables 3 and 4 include data on imports under Public Law 88–482 since its enactment. Table 5 shows U.S. imports of the items, other than 106.10 and 106.20, in subpart 2B of schedule 1 of the TSUS.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1965)
Schedule 1.—Animal and vegetable products—Continued
PART 2.—MEATS

Item	Statistical suffix	Articles	Units of quantity	Rates of duty 1	Rates of duty 2
		SUBPART B.—MEATS OTHER THAN BIRD MEAT			
		Subpart B headnote: 1. For the purposes of this subpart— (a) The term "fresh, chilled, or frozen" covers meats even though completely detendonized and deboned, but does not cover meats which have been prepared or preserved; and (b) the term "prepared or preserved" covers meats even if in a fresh, chilled, or frozen state if such meats have been ground or comminuted, diced or cut into sizes for stew meat or similar uses, rolled and skewered, or specially processed into fancy cuts, special shapes, or otherwise made ready for particular uses by the retail consumer; and also covers meats which have been subjected to processes such as drying, curing, smoking, cooking, seasoning, flavoring, or to any combination of such processes.			
		Meats (except meat offal), fresh, chilled, or frozen, of all animals (except birds):			
106. 10	(1)	Cattle		3¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb.
		Beef, with bone:			
	20	*Fresh or chilled*	*Lb.*		
	40	*Frozen*	*Lb.*		
	60	*Beef, without bone*	*Lb.*		
	80	*Other (veal)*	*Lb.*		
106. 20	(1)	Goats and sheep (except lambs)		2.5¢ per lb.	5¢ per lb.
	20	*Mutton*	*Lb.*		
	40	*Goat meat*	*Lb.*		
106. 30	00	Lambs	Lb	3.5¢ per lb.	7¢ per lb.
106. 40		Swine		1.25¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.
	20	*Fresh or chilled*	*Lb.*		
	40	*Frozen*	*Lb.*		
		Game animals:			
106. 50	00	Deer (except reindeer)	Lb	1.5¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb.
106. 55	00	Other	Lb	2.5¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb.
106. 60	00	Frogs	Lb	5% ad val.	10% ad val.
106. 65	00	Horses (except meat packed in immediate containers weighing with their contents less than 10 pounds each)	Lb	Free	Free
		Other:			
106. 70	00	Valued not over 30 cents per pound	Lb	3¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb.
106. 75	00	Valued over 30 cents per pound	Lb	10% ad val.	20% ad val.
		Edible meat offal, fresh, chilled, or frozen, of all animals (except birds):			
106. 80	00	Valued not over 20 cents per pound	Lb	1¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb.
106. 85	00	Valued over 20 cents per pound	Lb	5% ad val.	30% ad va .

		Sausages, whether or not in airtight containers:			
		Pork:			
107.10	00	Fresh	Lb	3.25¢ per lb.	3.25¢ per lb.
107.11		If product of Cuba		2.6¢ per lb.(s)	
107.15	00	Other	Lb	1.625¢ per lb.	3.25¢ per lb.
107.20	00	Beef, in airtight containers	Lb	15% ad val.	30% ad val.
107.25		Other		10% ad val.	20% ad val.
	20	*Beef*	*Lb.*		
	40	*Other*	*Lb.*		
		Pork, prepared or preserved (except sausages):			
107.30		Not boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers		2¢ per lb.	3.25¢ per lb.
	20	*Hams and shoulders*	*Lb.*		
	40	*Bacon*	*Lb.*		
	60	*Other*	*Lb.*		
107.35		Boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers		3¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
	20	*Hams and shoulders*	*Lb.*		
	40	*Bacon*	*Lb.*		
	60	*Other*	*Lb.*		
107.36		If products of Cuba and other than bacon, hams, or shoulders		2.6¢ per lb. (s)	
		Beef and veal, prepared or preserved (except sausages):			
		Beef or veal, cured or pickled:			
107.40	00	Valued not over 30 cents per pound	Lb	3¢ per lb.	4.5¢ per lb.
107.45	00	Valued over 30 cents per pound	Lb	10% ad val.	30% ad val.
107.50		Beef in airtight containers		15% ad val.	30% ad val.
		Corned beef:			
	20	*In containers holding not more than 2 pounds*	*Lb.*		
	40	*In containers holding more than 2 pounds*	*Lb.*		
		Other:			
	60	*In containers holding not more than 2 pounds*	*Lb.*		
	80	*In containers holding more than 2 pounds*	*Lb.*		
		Other:			
107.55	00	Valued not over 30 cents per pound	Lb	3¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb.
107.60		Valued over 30 cents per pound		10% ad val.	20% ad val.
	20	*Prepared, whether fresh, chilled or frozen, but not otherwise preserved*	*Lb.*		
	40	*Other*	*Lb.*		
		Other meats and edible meat offal, prepared or preserved:			
107.65	00	Frog meat	Lb	12% ad val.	20% ad val.
107.66		If product of Cuba		8% ad val. (s)	
		Other:			
107.70	00	Valued not over 30 cents per pound	Lb	3¢ per pound	6¢ per lb.
107.75	00	Valued over 30 cents per pound	Lb	10% ad val.	20% ad val.
107.80	00	Extract of meat, including fluid	Lb	3.75¢ per lb.	15¢ per lb.

(s) = Suspended. See general headnote 3(b).

[1] 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 demestic 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 1.—*Beef, veal, mutton, goat meat, and lamb: U.S. commercial production, imports for consumption, and selected prices, 1964–67*

[Production in million pounds carcass weight; imports in million pounds product weight; prices in dollars per 100 pounds liveweight]

Item	1964	1965	1966[1]	1967[1]
Beef:				
U.S. production:				
January to March	4,227	4,472	4,724	4,961
April to June	4,615	4,384	4,784	5,106
July to September	4,558	4,711	5,002	--------
October to December	4,637	4,758	4,949	--------
12-month total[2]	18,037	18,325	19,459	--------
U.S. imports:				
January to March	181	123	143	181
April to June	194	116	186	161
July to September	166	166	222	--------
October to December	146	160	189	--------
12-month total[2]	688	565	741	--------
Prices (choice steers, Chicago, 1,100 to 1,300 pounds.):				
January to March	$21.83	$24.43	$28.01	(3)
April to June	21.30	26.98	27.03	(3)
July to September	25.00	27.21	25.77	--------
October to December	24.51	26.76	24.78	--------
12-month average[2]	23.16	26.34	26.40	--------
Prices (canner cows, Chicago):				
January to March	11.79	11.68	15.72	(3)
April to June	12.67	12.82	17.63	(3)
July to September	11.98	12.64	16.62	--------
October to December	10.31	11.73	14.71	--------
12-month average[2]	11.69	12.22	16.17	--------
Veal:				
U.S. production:				
January to March	210	228	224	192
April to June	206	213	205	176
July to September	256	252	223	--------
October to December	256	243	211	--------
12-month total[2]	928	936	863	--------
U.S. imports:				
January to March	4	4	4	4
April to June	5	5	6	5
July to September	3	3	4	--------
October to December	5	7	7	--------
12-month total[2]	17	19	22	--------
Prices (choice calves, St. Louis National Stockyards):				
January to March	$32.29	$29.19	$34.59	(3)
April to June	26.00	27.39	32.52	(3)
July to September	23.47	24.98	28.66	--------
October to December	24.04	27.13	32.17	--------
12-month average[2]	26.45	27.17	31.98	--------

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—*Beef, veal, mutton, goat meat, and lamb: U.S. commercial production, imports for consumption, and selected prices, 1964–67*—Continued

[Production in million pounds carcass weight; imports in million pounds product weight; prices in dollars per 100 pounds liveweight]

Item	1964	1965	1966 [1]	1967 [1]
Mutton and goat meat:				
U.S. production (estimated at 8 percent of lamb and mutton):				
January to March	15	13	12	14
April to June	14	12	13	12
July to September	14	13	13	--------
October to December	14	13	13	--------
12 month total [2]	57	52	51	--------
U.S. imports:				
January to March	15	4	14	13
April to June	12	6	23	14
July to September	3	11	14	--------
October to December	4	9	10	--------
12-month total [2]	34	30	61	--------
Prices (slaughter sheep, Chicago):				
January to March	$6. 92	$6. 50	$7. 50	[3]
April to June	6. 17	5. 83	7. 67	[3]
July to September	5. 54	6. 75	6. 17	--------
October to December	5. 92	6. 58	6. 50	--------
12-month average [2]	6. 14	6. 42	6. 96	--------
Lamb:				
U.S. production (estimated at 92 percent of lamb and mutton):				
January to March	170	149	143	163
April to June	156	143	152	136
July to September	156	149	149	--------
October to December	164	147	144	--------
12-month total [2]	647	588	588	--------
U.S. imports:				
January to March	4	2	5	2
April to June	3	3	6	2
July to September	3	3	3	--------
October to December	2	4	2	--------
12-month total [2]	10	13	15	--------
Prices (slaughter lamb, Chicago):				
January to March	$20. 96	$23. 71	$27. 63	[3]
April to June	23. 33	25. 25	25. 71	[3]
July to September	23. 13	23. 83	24. 17	--------
October to December	20. 29	24. 38	22. 50	--------
12-month average [2]	21. 93	24. 29	25. 00	--------

[1] Preliminary.
[2] From unrounded data.
[3] Not available.

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

TABLE 2.—*Beef and veal: Australian production, exports, and exports to the United States as percent of exports*

Year (July–June)	Production	Exports		Exports to United States as percent of:	
		Total	To United States	Total exports	Production
	Thousand tons	*Thousand tons*	*Thousand tons*		
1961–62	791. 1	201. 2	146. 8	73	19
1962–63	913. 9	260. 8	211. 5	81	23
1963–64	985. 5	281. 3	218. 4	78	22
1964–65	1, 010. 1	316. 0	141. 7	45	14
1965–66	931. 4	278. 5	164. 0	59	18
1966–67	867. 5	245. 6	178. 1	73	21

Source: Intelligence Bulletin, the Commonwealth Economic Committee, U.S. Department of Agriculture-FAS; and Meat Producer and Exporter.

TABLE 3.—*Meats subject to Public Law 88–482: Quotas, forecast of imports, U.S. imports for consumption, and imports as a percent of quota, 1960–67*

Year	Quota determination	Imports forecast		Actual imports	Actual imports as a percent of quota
		Initial	Final		
	Million pounds product weight	*Million pounds product weight*	*Million pounds product weight*	*Million pounds product weight*	
1960				451	
1961				614	
1962				925	
1963				1, 049	
1964				739	
1965	848. 7	732	630	614	72
1966	890. 1	700	800	824	93
1967	904. 6	960	860		

Source: Quotas and import forecasts from the Federal Register; import data compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 4.—*Percentage distribution of annual imports of quota-type meats, by quarters, 1960–66*

Year	Calendar quarter			
	1st	2d	3d	4th
1960	22	27	34	17
1961	17	25	30	28
1962	24	18	30	28
1963	23	21	31	25
1964	27	29	23	21
1965	21	21	29	29
1966	20	26	29	25

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

TABLE 5.—*Meats, other than bird meat (except beef, veal, mutton, and goat meat, fresh, chilled, or frozen): U.S. imports for consumption, annual 1964–66 and January–August 1967*

[In millions of pounds product weight]

TSUS item	Description	1964	1965	1966[1]	January–August 1967[1]
	Meat, fresh, chilled, or frozen:				
106.30	Lamb	10	13	15	6
106.40	Pork	39	48	42	32
106.50	Deer	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
106.55	Other game animals	1	1	1	(2)
106.60	Frogs	2	3	3	2
106.65	Horsemeat	14	11	14	11
106.70	Other, valued not over 30 cents per pound	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
106.75	Other, valued over 30 cents per pound	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	Edible offal, fresh, chilled, or frozen:				
106.80	Valued not over 20 cents per pound	1	1	1	1
106.85	Valued over 20 cents per pound	1	2	2	1
	Sausages:				
107.10	Fresh pork	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
107.15	Other pork	2	2	2	2
107.20	Beef, in airtight containers	5	2	3	(2)
107.25	Other	5	5	6	4
	Pork, prepared or preserved:				
107.30	Not boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers	6	7	5	4
107.35	Boned and cooked and packed in airtight containers	163	205	248	170
	Beef and veal, prepared or preserved:				
	Pickled or cured:				
107.40	Valued not over 30 cents per pound				(2)
107.45	Valued over 30 cents per pound	(2)	(2)	(2)	
107.50	Beef in airtight containers	79	91	90	59
107.55	Other, valued not over 30 cents per pound	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
107.60	Other, valued over 30 cents per pound	11	24	36	22
	Other meats and edible offal, prepared or preserved:				
107.65	Frog meat	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
107.70	Other, valued not over 30 cents per pound	5	7	3	1
107.75	Valued over 30 cents per pound	2	5	15	9
107.80	Meat extract	1	1	1	1

[1] Preliminary.
[2] Less than 500,000 pounds.

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

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 289

[Report No. 218]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 12, 1967

Mr. ANDERSON (for himself, Mr. ALLOTT, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. CANNON, Mr. CARLSON, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. CLARK, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. DOMINICK, Mr. FANNIN, Mr. GRUENING, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. JORDAN of Idaho, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. METCALF, Mr. MONRONEY, Mr. MONTOYA, Mr. MOSS, Mr. NELSON, Mr. PEARSON, Mr. PROXMIRE, Mr. SCOTT, and Mr. SYMINGTON) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

MAY 4, 1967

Reported by Mr. BYRD of West Virginia (for Mr. ANDERSON), with amendments

MAY 4, 1967

Referred to the Committee on Finance

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To protect the domestic economy, to promote the general welfare, and to assist in the national defense by providing for an adequate supply of lead and zinc for consumption in the United States from domestic and foreign sources, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That this Act may be cited as the "Lead and Zinc Act of 1967".

TITLE I—LEAD

SEC. 101. As used in this title—

(a) The term "lead" means lead metal, as defined in subsection (b), plus lead ore, as defined in subsection (c).

(b) The term "lead metal" means the dutiable lead content of all unwrought lead and lead waste and scrap which, if imported into the United States, are subject to duty under part 2G of schedule 6, Tariff Schedules of the United States.

(c) The term "lead ore" means the dutiable lead content of lead-bearing ores and other materials which, if imported into the United States, are subject to duty under part 1 of schedule 6, Tariff Schedules of the United States.

(d) The term "imported into the United States" means entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption within the meaning of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962, as amended.

(e) The term "Tariff Schedules of the United States" means the Tariff Schedules of the United States established pursuant to section 201, Tariff Classification Act of 1962.

(f) The term "ton" means two thousand pounds.

(g) The term "quarter" means a calendar quarter.

(h) The term "quarterly quota for lead" means 80 per

centum of the quarterly average of the total general imports as reported by the Bureau of the Census of lead imported as lead metal and lead ore during a quota base period consisting of the ten consecutive quarters prior to the quarter preceding the effective date of such quota as provided in section 103.

SEC. 102. No lead shall be imported into the United States in any quarter after the amount of lead imported into the United States during such quarter equals the import quota for lead for such quarter established under section 103.

SEC. 103. For purposes of section 102—

(a) If for ~~any~~ *a* period of three consecutive calendar months, the stocks of refined soft lead and lead content of antimonial lead owned by the United States primary producers, at their own plants and elsewhere, at the close of each month exceed 250 per centum of the average monthly domestic shipments of refined lead by such producers during the same three-month period, a quarterly quota for lead metal and lead ore shall be applied effective the first day of the quarter following this determination, as provided in section 101 (h).

(b) The import quota for lead ore shall in no event be less than thirty thousand tons.

(c) Except as provided in section 103 (b), 50 per centum of the total quarterly quota for lead established under the provisions of this section shall be allocated to lead ore.

(d) The quarterly quotas for lead ore and for lead metal established under the provisions of this section shall be allocated by the Secretary of the Interior to principal supplying countries in proportion to imports from such countries during the quota base period described in section 101 (h). Specific quotas shall be established for lead ore or lead metal as the case may be, for each country supplying more than 10 per centum of the total such lead ore or lead metal imported during such period and the unallocated balance of the lead ore quota and the lead metal quota shall be assigned to all other countries.

(e) If, while the import quota established under section 103 (a) is in effect, stocks of refined soft lead and lead content of antimonial lead owned by the United States primary producers, at their own plants and elsewhere, at the close of any three consecutive months are less than 100 per centum of average monthly domestic shipments of refined lead by such producers during those same three months, the quarterly quotas established under provisions of this section shall be terminated, effective on the date of such determination by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided, however,* That, in making a determination of the relationship of primary producers' metal stocks to domestic shipments, the Secretary of the Interior shall consider the effects of any temporary and significant loss of lead production.

TITLE II—ZINC

SEC. 201. As used in this title—

(a) The term "zinc" means zinc metal, as defined in subsection (b), plus zinc ore, as defined in subsection (c).

(b) The term "zinc metal" means the dutiable zinc content of all unwrought zinc (except alloys of zinc and zinc dust) and zinc waste and scrap which, if imported into the United States, are subject to duty under part 2H of schedule 6, Tariff Schedules of the United States.

(c) The term "zinc ore" means the dutiable zinc content of all zinc-bearing ores and other materials which, if imported into the United States, are subject to duty, under part 1 of schedule 6, Tariff Schedules of the United States.

(d) The term "imported into the United States" means entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption within the meaning of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962, as amended.

(e) The term "Tariff Schedules of the United States" means the Tariff Schedules of the United States established pursuant to section 201, Tariff Classification Act of 1962.

(f) The term "ton" means two thousand pounds.

(g) The term "quarter" means a calendar quarter.

(h) The term "quarterly quota for zinc" means 80

per centum of the quarterly average of the total general imports as reported by the Bureau of the Census of zinc imported as zinc metal and zinc ore during a quota base period consisting of the ten consecutive quarters prior to the quarter preceding the effective date of such quota as provided in section 203.

SEC. 202. No zinc shall be imported into the United States in any quarter after the amount of zinc imported into the United States during such quarter equals the import quota for zinc for such quarter established under section 203.

SEC. 203. For purposes of section 202—

(a) If, for ~~any~~ *a* period of three consecutive calendar months, the stocks of slab zinc owned by the United States primary producers, at their own plants and elsewhere, at the close of each month exceed 175 per centum of the average monthly domestic shipments of slab zinc by such producers during the same three-month period, a quarterly quota for zinc metal and zinc ore shall be applied, effective the first day of the quarter following this determination, as provided in section 201 (h).

(b) The import quota for zinc shall in no event be less than one hundred and thirty thousand tons.

(c) Eighty per centum of the total quarterly zinc import quota established under the provisions of this section shall be allocated to zinc ore.

(d) The quarterly quotas for zinc ore and for zinc metal established under the provisions of this section shall be allocated by the Secretary of the Interior to principal supplying countries in proportion to imports from such countries during the quota base period described in section 201 (h). Specific quotas shall be established for zinc ore or zinc metal, as the case may be, for each country supplying more than 10 per centum of the total such zinc ore or zinc metal imported during such period and the unallocated balance of the zinc ore quota and the zinc metal quota shall be assigned to all other countries.

(e) If while the import quota established under section 203 (a) is in effect, stocks of slab zinc owned by the United States primary producers, at their own plants and elsewhere, at the close of any three consecutive months are less than 75 per centum of average monthly domestic shipments of slab zinc by such producers during those same three months, the quarterly quotas established under the provisions of this section shall be terminated, effective on the date of such determination by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided, however*, That, in making a determination of the relationship of primary producers' slab zinc stocks to domestic shipments, the Secretary of the Interior shall consider the effects of any temporary and significant loss of zinc production.

TITLE III—MANUFACTURED LEAD AND MANUFACTURED ZINC

~~SEC. 301. (a) The Secretary of the Interior shall establish quarterly import quotas for any "manufactured lead article" or "manufactured zinc article" not to exceed 100 per centum of average imports for such articles during the quota base period as provided in sections 101 and 201, where (1) more than 50 per centum of the gross weight of the article is attributable to its lead or zinc content, respectively, and (2) the manufactured lead article or manufactured zinc article is imported in any calendar quarter subsequent to the date that a lead or zinc quota, respectively, becomes effective under provisions of section 103 or 203, in quantities equal to 100 per centum or more of the average quarterly imports during the quota base period as provided in section 101 or 201.~~

~~(b) No manufactured lead article or manufactured zinc article shall be imported into the United States in any quarter after the amount of such manufactured lead article or manufactured zinc article imported into the United States during such quarter equals the quarterly import quotas established under this section.~~

~~(c) Import quotas for a manufactured lead article or manufactured zinc article established under provisions of this~~

~~section shall terminate effective the date of termination of quotas for lead metal and lead ore or zinc metal and zinc ore as provided in section 103(e), 203(e), or 405 of this Act.~~

~~(d) Any quota established in accordance with this section shall become effective the first day of the quarter following the quarter in which the Secretary determines that the conditions set forth in this section are met.~~

SEC. 301. As used in this title—

(a) The term "specified manufactured lead article" means the following items which, if imported into the United States, are subject to duty under the Tariff Schedules of the United States, as indicated:

Litharge (schedule 4, part 9B, item 473.52);

White lead (schedule 4, part 9B, items 473.60 and 473.62);

Plates, sheets, pipe, and tube of lead (schedule 6, part 2G, items 624.10 and 624.50).

(b) The term "specified manufactured zinc article" means the following items which, imported into the United States, are subject to duty under the Tariff Schedules of the United States, as indicated:

Leaded zinc oxide (schedule 4, part 9B, items 473.46 and 473.48);

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Zinc oxide (schedule 4, part 9B, items 473.76 and 473.78);

Alloys of zinc (schedule 6, part 2H, item 626.04);

Plates, sheets, and strips of zinc (schedule 6, part 2H, items 626.15 through 626.24);

Zinc wire (schedule 6, part 2H, items 626.30 and 626.31);

Zinc powders and flakes (schedule 6, part 2H, items 626.40 and 626.42).

(c) The term "imported into the United States" means entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption within the meaning of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962.

SEC. 302. (a) The Secretary of the Interior shall establish quarterly import quotas for any "specified manufactured lead article" or "specified manufactured zinc article" equal to 100 per centum of average imports of such article during the quota base period as provided in sections 101 and 201, where the manufactured lead article or manufactured zinc article is imported in any calendar quarter commencing with the calendar quarter that a lead or zinc quota, respectively, becomes effective under provisions of section 103 or 203, in quantities equal to 110 per centum or more of the average quarterly imports of such article during the quota base period as provided in section 101 or 201.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior may establish quar-

terly import quotas for any other manufactured lead article or manufactured zinc article equal to 100 per centum of average imports for such article during the quota base period as provided in sections 101 and 201, where (1) more than 50 per centum of the gross weight of the article is attributable to its lead or zinc content, respectively, and (2) the manufactured lead article or manufactured zinc article is imported in any calendar quarter subsequent to the date that a lead or zinc quota, respectively, becomes effective under provisions of section 103 or 203, in quantities equal to 110 per centum or more of the average quarterly imports of such article during the quota base period as provided in section 101 or 201.

SEC. 303. (a) No manufactured lead article or manufactured zinc article shall be imported into the United States in any quarter after the amount of such manufactured lead article or manufactured zinc article imported into the United States during such quarter equals the quarterly import quota established for such article under this title.

(b) Import quotas for manufactured lead articles or manufactured zinc articles established under provisions of this title shall terminate effective on the date of termination of quotas for lead metal and lead ore or zinc metal and zinc ore as provided in section 103(e) or 203(e) or 405 of this Act.

(c) Any quota established in accordance with this title

shall become effective, on a prorata basis, the first day of the month following the month in which the Secretary determines that the conditions set forth in this title are met.

TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. The import quotas provided for in titles I, II, and III of this Act shall be determined and published by the Secretary of the Interior. The determination of quarterly import quotas provided for in sections 103 and 203 of this Act shall be made as promptly as possible after the close of the period of three consecutive months as provided in sections 103 (a) and 203 (a) that precede the quarter for which such quotas are determined.

SEC. 402. Whenever merchandise containing lead or zinc is exported and duties are refunded as drawback with respect to such lead and zinc under the provisions of section 1313 of title 19, United States Code, the exporter of the merchandise containing the material on which duty had been paid shall be permitted to enter or withdraw from warehouse for consumption within a period of one year from the date of such exportation, a quantity of lead or zinc equivalent to the quantity as to which duties are refunded and such quantity shall not be subject to the quotas established under titles I and II of this Act.

SEC. 403. The quotas provided in this Act, as deter-

mined by the Secretary of the Interior, shall be administered by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 404. The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Treasury are authorized to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 405. ~~Quotas for lead metal and lead ore, or zinc metal and zinc ore, that may be established as provided by the provisions of sections 103 and 203 of this Act shall be in effect for a term of three years unless sooner terminated by the provisions of sections 103(c) and 203(c). Such quotas can only be established during the five-year period which begins on the date of enactment of this Act.~~ *A quota for lead metal and lead ore, or zinc metal and zinc ore, established under section 103 or 203 of this Act shall be in effect for a term of three years unless sooner terminated by the provisions of section 103(e) or 203(e). Such quotas can be established once only during the five-year period which begins on the date of enactment of this Act.*

Lead and zinc Quotas

(S. 289)

Purpose of the bill

S. 289 would authorize and direct the Secretary of the Interior to impose quarterly import quotas under certain conditions on unmanufactured lead,[1] unmanufactured zinc,[1] and certain specified manufactured articles of lead or zinc. The bill also directs the termination of such import quotas under certain changed conditions.

Lead.—Specifically, the bill provides that if during any three consecutive calendar months, the stocks of refined soft lead and lead content of antimonial lead owned by domestic primary producers at the close of each month are in excess of 250 percent of their average monthly domestic shipments of refined lead during those 3 months, a calendar quarterly import quota shall be imposed on all imports of lead metal (unwrought lead and lead waste and scrap) and lead ore by the Secretary of the Interior. The quota shall equal 80 percent of the quarterly average general imports of such lead during the last 10 calendar quarters as reported by the Bureau of the Census. Fifty percent of the import quota or 30,000 tons, whichever is the higher, is to be allocated to lead ore. The quota is to be allocated by the Secretary of the Interior proportionately to the countries supplying such lead ore or metal during the base period, except that countries supplying 10 percent or less of the imports shall have their allotments placed within an "all other" allocation. Once imposed, the quota on unmanufactured lead would remain in effect until the stocks of refined lead owned by domestic producers at the end of each of 3 consecutive months fall below 100 percent of the average monthly domestic shipments of refined lead during those same 3 months, except that the quota could not remain in effect for more than 3 years. Such a quota could be established once only during the 5-year period which would begin on the date of enactment of the bill.

Zinc.—Similarly, quarterly quotas are to be imposed on imports of zinc metal (unwrought zinc, except alloys of zinc and zinc dust) and zinc waste and scrap and zinc ore. The only variances in the system for zinc are: (1) the quota is to be imposed when domestic producers' stocks of slab zinc at the end of 3 consecutive months exceed 175 percent of the average monthly shipments of slab zinc by producers during those months, (2) the quota is to be terminated when stocks fall below 75 percent of the average monthly shipments and (3) the quota shall be not less than 130,000 tons, 80 percent of which, shall be allocated to zinc ore.

Whenever duty-paid lead or zinc contained in manufactured articles is exported with the benefit of drawback of the duties paid thereon, the exporter of such articles is permitted within 1 year of such exportation to import, without regard to any quota, a quantity of lead or zinc equal to the quantity of lead or zinc with respect to which the refund was made.

The Secretary of the Interior is directed to establish quarterly import quotas on specified manufactured articles containing lead or zinc when (1) there is a quota on unmanufactured lead or zinc, as the case may be, and (2) the article is imported in any calendar quarter, subsequent to the imposition of the quota on such metal, in quantities equal to 110 percent or more of average quarterly imports during the 10-quarter base period used in establishing the quota on unmanufactured lead or zinc. The quota on any such manufactured article shall be equal to 100 percent of the average quarterly imports of such articles during the 10-quarter base period. The quota on such articles would terminate at the same time the quota on unmanufactured lead or zinc terminates. Also, provision is made for the imposition under similar conditions

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[1] The term "unmanufactured lead" as used herein refers to lead ore and lead metal, and the term "unmanufactured zinc" refers to zinc ore and zinc metal, as these terms are defined in the bill.

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of quotas on any other manufactured lead or zinc article where more than 50 percent of the gross weight of the article is attributable to its lead or zinc content.

Additional information

Quantitative quarterly quotas on unmanufactured lead and zinc were in effect in the United States during 1958–65. Those quotas were imposed by Presidential Proclamation 3257, dated September 22, 1958, following the Tariff Commission's report in April 1958 on its "escape clause" investigation; they became effective October 1, 1958. Subsequent to the Commission's investigation and report to the President, in June 1965, the quotas were terminated by Presidential Proclamation 3863, dated October 22, 1965; the effective date of termination was October 22, 1965 for the quotas on lead and zinc ores and November 21, 1965 for those on lead and zinc metals.

The quarterly quotas proposed under S. 289 are similar in many respects to the quotas on lead and zinc terminated late in 1965. Perhaps the most important differences are that under the bill: (1) the establishment or the termination of the quotas would be triggered by the relationship of domestic producers' stocks of lead or zinc metal to their shipments thereof, (2) the size of the quotas for lead or zinc ores in relation to the quotas for lead or zinc metals would be larger, (3) the number of separate country quotas would be smaller, and (4) quotas under the bill could be imposed also on certain specified manufactured articles of lead and zinc.

Attached are pertinent statistical tables on recent trade developments in lead and zinc for consideration with the proposed bill, S. 289.

TABLE 1.—*Lead metal: U.S. primary producers' metal stocks and shipments, and ratio of stocks to average monthly shipments, by months, January 1965–June 1967*

[Quantities in short tons]

Year and month	Producers' stocks [1] at end of month	Producers' shipments [2]		Ratio (percent) of producers' stocks at month's end to 3-month average shipments
		During month designated	Average for 3 months ending with designated month	
1965:				
January	46, 920	41, 158	40, 914	114. 7
February	45, 388	36, 577	39, 273	115. 6
March	38, 796	42, 800	40, 178	96. 6
April	35, 125	41, 942	40, 440	86. 9
May	35, 371	39, 601	41, 448	85. 3
June	38, 581	38, 925	40, 156	96. 1
July	39, 669	30, 740	36, 422	108. 9
August	35, 147	36, 659	35, 441	99. 2
September	33, 639	36, 345	34, 581	97. 3
October	34, 396	40, 491	37, 832	90. 9
November	34, 979	41, 304	39, 380	88. 8
December	34, 029	40, 018	40, 604	83. 8
1966:				
January	34, 945	39, 076	40, 133	87. 1
February	35, 862	37, 461	38, 687	92. 7
March	36, 524	43, 476	40, 011	91. 3
April	35, 236	42, 225	41, 054	85. 8
May	37, 092	35, 983	40, 561	91. 4
June	38, 542	39, 194	39, 134	98. 5
July	38, 194	34, 173	36, 450	104. 8
August	37, 262	39, 293	37, 553	99. 2
September	34, 106	36, 104	36, 523	93. 4
October	34, 679	43, 589	39, 662	87. 4
November	37, 473	42, 249	40, 647	92. 2
December	34, 980	36, 140	40, 659	86. 0
1967:				
January	37, 688	34, 959	37, 783	99. 7
February	43, 644	36, 643	35, 914	121. 5
March	44, 387	42, 367	37, 990	116. 8
April	47, 190	37, 638	38, 883	121. 4
May	51, 544	42, 670	40, 892	126. 0
June	52, 965	43, 783	41, 364	128. 0

[1] Stocks of soft lead and antimonial lead metal owned by U.S. primary producers at their own plants and elsewhere.

[2] Shipments of soft lead and antimonial lead metal by U.S. primary producers.

NOTE.—It has been assumed that both stocks and shipments refer to refined soft lead and the lead content of antimonial lead. In computing the ratios of stocks to shipments, temporary losses in production have not been taken into account.

Source: Basic data from the American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

TABLE 2.—*Zinc metal: U.S. primary producers' metal stocks and shipments, and ratio of stocks to average monthly shipments, by months, January 1965–September 1967*

[Quantities in short tons]

Year and month	Producers' stocks [1] at end of month	Producers' domestic shipments [2]		Ratio (percent) of producers' stocks at month's end to 3-month average shipments
		During month designated	Average for 3 months ending with designated month	
1965:				
January	45, 682	82, 786	85, 076	53. 7
February	37, 245	87, 980	86, 763	42. 9
March	30, 785	94, 883	88, 550	34. 8
April	26, 463	91, 972	91, 612	28. 9
May	32, 183	87, 652	91, 502	35. 2
June	29, 752	91, 035	90, 220	33. 0
July	33, 290	86, 368	88, 352	37. 7
August	36, 652	88, 559	88, 654	41. 3
September	36, 058	90, 959	88, 629	40. 7
October	37, 558	90, 363	89, 960	41. 7
November	33, 809	93, 315	91, 546	36. 9
December	39, 416	91, 398	91, 692	43. 0
1966:				
January	39, 792	93, 793	92, 835	42. 9
February	38, 384	88, 183	91, 125	42. 1
March	37, 686	92, 430	91, 469	41. 2
April	43, 329	88, 268	89, 627	48. 3
May	49, 649	88, 175	89, 624	55. 4
June	52, 159	90, 181	88, 875	58. 7
July	60, 600	82, 472	86, 943	69. 7
August	60, 528	90, 119	87, 591	69. 1
September	56, 640	92, 274	88, 288	64. 2
October	59, 326	90, 454	90, 949	65. 2
November	65, 323	92, 473	91, 734	71. 2
December	76, 179	87, 833	90, 253	84. 4
1967:				
January	92, 873	86, 697	89, 001	104. 4
February	101, 274	83, 772	86, 101	117. 6
March	108, 159	90, 494	86, 989	124. 3
April	125, 191	75, 851	83, 372	150. 2
May	137, 982	83, 327	83, 224	165. 6
June	132, 357	95, 637	84, 938	155. 8
July	145, 291	66, 340	81, 768	177. 7
August	143, 985	76, 341	79, 439	181. 3
September	133, 213	81, 600	74, 760	178. 2

[1] Stocks of slab zinc owned by primary and secondary U.S. producers at their own plants and elsewhere.

[2] Shipments of slab zinc by primary and secondary U.S. producers.

NOTE.—Slab zinc stocks and shipments of secondary producers are probably less than 5 percent of the totals for both primary and secondary producers. In computing the ratios of stocks to shipments, temporary losses in production have not been taken into account.

Source: Basic data from the American Zinc Institute.

TABLE 3.—*Unmanufactured lead and zinc: U.S. general imports,*[1] *by quarters, July 1964–December 1966*

[In short tons [2]]

Year and month	Lead			Zinc		
	Lead ore	Lead metal	Total	Zinc ore	Zinc metal	Total
1964						
July–September	24,248	52,598	76,846	89,272	27,108	116,380
October–December	26,914	48,717	75,631	101,295	31,534	132,829
1965						
January–March	39,960	49,559	89,519	111,934	34,646	146,580
April–June	17,990	48,772	66,762	97,371	31,856	129,227
July–September	35,357	59,050	94,407	118,050	34,840	152,890
October–December	30,378	67,555	97,933	124,729	53,125	177,854
1966						
January–March	44,924	58,447	103,371	114,572	62,895	177,467
April–June	25,714	70,372	96,086	116,230	68,943	185,173
July–September	33,923	83,778	117,701	167,729	71,504	239,233
October–December	43,695	78,129	121,824	149,939	76,079	226,018
Quarterly average of above 10 quarters	32,310	61,698	94,008	119,112	49,253	168,365
80 percent of above average	--------	--------	[3] 75,206	--------	--------	[3] 134,692

[1] A combination of imports for immediate consumption and entries into bonded warehouses; includes lead-bearing or zinc-bearing ores or other materials entered duty-free under bond into smelting and refining warehouses with the bond cancellable upon exportation of an equivalent amount of lead or zinc metal producible from such materials.

[2] Dutiable lead content of the lead articles; dutiable zinc content of the zinc ore, but gross weight of the zinc metal.

[3] This would be the total quarterly import quota if the quota system proposed in the bill were to go into effect in April 1967 (and therefore be equal to 80 percent of average general imports in the 10 consecutive quarters through December 1966).

Source: Official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 4.—*Unmanufactured lead and zinc: U.S. imports for consumption and general imports in 1966, by quarters*

[Quantity in short tons]

Quarter	Ore			Metal			Total ore and metal
	Dutiable	Duty freee	Total	Dutiable	Duty free	Total	
	Imports for consumption [1]						
Lead:							
January–March	1, 172	248	1, 420	58, 701	----------	58, 701	60, 121
April–June	7, 131	1, 379	8, 510	69, 856	61	69, 917	78, 427
July–September	29, 905	157	30, 062	83, 822	364	84, 186	114, 248
October–December	23, 357	1, 499	24, 856	76, 823	1, 530	78, 353	103, 209
Average	15, 391	821	16, 212	72, 300	489	72, 789	89, 001
Zinc:							
January–March	89, 195	239	89, 434	63, 180	1, 079	64, 259	153, 693
April–June	104, 098	760	104, 858	68, 542	----------	68, 542	173, 400
July–September	126, 498	2, 395	128, 893	72, 257	63	72, 320	201, 213
October–December	101, 103	488	101, 591	76, 452	----------	76, 452	178, 043
Average	105, 224	970	106, 194	70, 108	285	70, 393	176, 587

	General imports [2]						
Lead:							
January–March	([3])	([3])	44, 924	([3])	([3])	58, 447	103, 371
April–June	([3])	([3])	25, 714	([3])	([3])	70, 372	96, 086
July–September	([3])	([3])	33, 923	([3])	([3])	83, 778	117, 701
October–December	([3])	([3])	43, 695	([3])	([3])	78, 129	121, 824
Average	([3])	([3])	37, 064	([3])	([3])	72, 682	109, 746
Zinc:							
January–March	([3])	([3])	114, 572	([3])	([3])	62, 895	177, 467
April–June	([3])	([3])	116, 230	([3])	([3])	68, 943	185, 173
July–September	([3])	([3])	167, 729	([3])	([3])	71, 504	239, 233
October–December	([3])	([3])	149, 939	([3])	([3])	76, 079	226, 018
Average	([3])	([3])	137, 118	([3])	([3])	69, 855	206, 973

[1] A combination of imports for immediate consumption and withdrawals for consumption from bonded warehouses.

[2] A combination of imports for immediate consumption and entries into bonded warehouses; includes lead-bearing or zinc-bearing ores or other materials entered duty-free under bond into smelting and refining warehouses with the bond canceled upon exportation of resulting or equivalent lead or zinc metal.

[3] Not available.

Source: Official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

NOTE.—The quarterly quotas on dutiable imports for consumption of unmanufactured lead and zinc that were terminated by Presidential Proclamation No. 3863, dated Oct. 22, 1965, were as follows (in short tons of dutiable lead or zinc content):

Lead ore	33, 650
Lead metal	55, 030
Total	88, 680
Zinc ore	94, 960
Zinc metal	35, 280
Total	130, 240

TABLE 5.—*Unmanufactured lead: U.S. general imports, by calendar quarter and by country, July 1964 to December 1966*

[Quantity in short tons of lead content]

Period	Total	Principal supplying countries						
		Canada	Peru	Australia	Republic of South Africa	Mexico	Yugoslavia	All others
	Lead Ore [1]							
1964:								
July–September	24, 248	6, 080	5, 593	3, 911	5, 822	49	------	2, 793
October–December	26, 914	6, 562	6, 166	3, 426	8, 176	72	------	2, 512
1965:								
January–March	13, 960	13, 078	7, 452	12, 899	4, 036	113	------	2, 382
April–June	17, 990	10, 487	1, 744	1, 871	------	181	------	3, 707
July–September	35, 357	12, 213	6, 253	10, 026	3, 016	166	------	3, 683
October–December	30, 378	7, 905	10, 970	2, 817	3, 518	302	------	4, 866
Total	123, 685	43, 683	26, 419	27, 613	10, 570	762	------	14, 638
1966:								
January–March	44, 924	16, 076	9, 420	12, 043	1, 101	144	------	6, 140
April–June	25, 714	8, 023	7, 126	5, 340	89	156	------	4, 980
July–September	33, 923	8, 874	12, 975	3, 534	59	223	------	8, 258
October–December	43, 695	20, 048	12, 240	5, 497	145	101	------	5, 664
Total	148, 256	53, 021	41, 761	26, 414	1, 394	624	------	25, 042
Total, July 1964–December 1966	323, 103	109, 346	79, 939	61, 364	25, 962	1, 507	------	44, 985
Percent of total	100. 0	33. 8	24. 7	19. 0	8. 0	0. 5	------	14. 0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 5.—*Unmanufactured lead: U.S. general imports, by calendar quarter and by country, July 1964 to December 1966*—Continued

[Quantity in short tons of lead content]

Period	Total	Principal supplying countries						
		Canada	Peru	Australia	Republic of South Africa	Mexico	Yugoslavia	All others
	Lead metal [2]							
1964:								
July–September	52, 598	9, 090	7, 414	11, 162	------	16, 106	7, 900	926
October–December	48, 717	7, 964	5, 039	10, 839	------	18, 204	6, 345	326
1965:								
January–March	49, 559	8, 001	6, 522	10, 764	------	16, 961	7, 237	74
April–June	48, 772	8, 076	6, 673	6, 734	------	18, 137	8, 563	589
July–September	59, 050	8, 042	6, 071	19, 001	------	18, 680	4, 682	2, 574
October–December	67, 555	10, 504	6, 867	15, 575	1, 000	20, 083	8, 157	5, 369
Total	224, 936	34, 623	26, 133	52, 074	1, 000	73, 861	28, 639	8, 606
1966:								
January–March	58, 447	7, 869	8, 361	5, 549	4, 061	21, 621	10, 147	839
April–June	70, 372	10, 229	10, 897	6, 832	4, 125	21, 944	7, 284	9, 061
July–September	83, 778	8, 674	17, 390	22, 560	2, 599	16, 315	6, 430	9, 810
October–December	78, 129	10, 116	15, 002	10, 572	1, 200	16, 177	7, 459	17, 603
Total	290, 726	36, 888	51, 650	45, 513	11, 985	76, 057	31, 320	37, 313
Total, July 1964–December 1966	616, 977	88, 565	90, 236	119, 588	12, 985	184, 228	74, 204	47, 171
Percent of total	100. 0	14. 4	14. 6	19. 4	2. 1	30. 0	12. 0	7. 5

[1] Includes TSUSA items 602.10, 603.25, 603.5010, and 603.5510.
[2] Includes TSUSA items 624.0220, 624.0320, 624.0330, 624.0340, 624.0350, 624.0360, 624.0380 and 624.04.

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

TABLE 6.—*Unmanufactured zinc: U.S. general imports, by calendar quarter and by country, July 1964–December 1966*

[Quantity in short tons of zinc content of ores and gross weight of zinc metal]

Period	Total	Principal supplying countries							
		Canada	Mexico	Peru	Belgium	Republic of Congo	Australia	Japan	All others
	Zinc ores [1]								
1964—July–September	89, 272	38, 892	30, 962	13, 006	----------	----------	653	----------	5, 759
October–December	101, 295	45, 716	30, 877	18, 172	----------	----------	799	----------	5, 731
1965—January–March	111, 934	53, 184	36, 743	17, 140	----------	----------	1, 102	----------	3, 765
April–June	97, 371	43, 603	32, 763	14, 049	----------	----------	484	----------	6, 472
July–September	118, 050	51, 469	33, 074	19, 629	----------	----------	480	----------	13, 398
October–December	124, 729	58, 240	33, 654	22, 904	----------	----------	601	----------	9, 330
Total	452, 084	206, 496	136, 234	73, 722	----------	----------	2, 667	----------	32, 965
1966—January–March	114, 572	47, 215	32, 761	21, 762	----------	----------	949	----------	11, 885
April–June	116, 230	59, 093	29, 775	20, 184	----------	----------	1, 196	----------	5, 982
July–September	167, 729	88, 971	35, 355	22, 111	----------	----------	1, 134	----------	20, 158
October–December	149, 939	82, 910	37, 867	14, 240	----------	----------	1, 517	----------	13, 405
Total	548, 470	278, 189	135, 758	78, 297	----------	----------	4, 796	----------	51, 430
Total, July 1964–December 1966	1, 191, 121	569, 293	333, 831	183, 197	----------	----------	8, 915	----------	95, 885
Percent of total	100. 0	47. 8	28. 0	15. 4	----------	----------	0. 7	----------	8. 1

	Zinc metal [2]								
1964:									
July–September	27, 108	19, 090	3, 159	1, 880	----------	2, 719	----------	----------	260
October–December	31, 534	19, 043	3, 161	1, 880	1, 851	2, 719	----------	----------	2, 880
1965:									
January–March	34, 646	19, 072	3, 159	1, 743	472	2, 719	----------	4, 103	3, 378
April–June	31, 856	18, 930	3, 160	1, 947	1, 907	2, 719	1, 120	956	1, 117
July–September	34, 840	19, 085	3, 309	2, 716	4, 320	2, 720	----------	1, 725	965
October–December	53, 125	32, 943	3, 159	3, 918	2, 189	4, 456	----------	6, 212	248
Total	154, 467	90, 030	12, 787	10, 324	8, 888	12, 614	1, 120	12, 996	5, 708
1966:									
January–March	62, 895	32, 481	3, 632	8, 344	3, 596	5, 677	2, 140	6, 430	595
April–June	68, 943	30, 118	5, 507	6, 135	5, 106	4, 217	10, 374	3, 512	3, 974
July-September	71, 504	31, 693	5, 590	6, 334	8, 963	1, 074	9, 843	2, 675	5, 332
October–December	76, 079	23, 986	7, 974	9, 991	9, 804	1, 846	4, 650	7, 156	10, 762
Total	279, 421	118, 278	22, 703	30, 804	27, 469	12, 814	27, 007	19, 773	20, 573
Total, July 1964–December 1966	492, 530	246, 441	41, 810	44, 888	38, 208	30, 866	28, 127	32, 769	29, 421
Percent of total	100. 0	50. 0	8. 5	9. 1	7. 8	6. 3	5. 7	6. 7	5. 9

[1] Includes TSUSA items 602.20, 603.30, 603.5020, 603.5030, and 603.5520.
[2] Includes TSUSA items 626.02 and 626.10.

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

TABLE 7.—*Unmanufactured lead: U.S. supply and disposition, 1963–66*

[In thousands of short tons of lead content]

Item	1963	1964	1965	1966[1]
New U.S. supply:				
Mine output	253. 3	286. 0	301. 1	327. 4
Secondary output	493. 5	541. 5	575. 8	565. 4
General imports	390. 5	341. 3	348. 6	439. 0
Sales from Government stockpile[2]	4. 7	50. 1	36. 2	72. 2
Total	1, 142. 0	1, 218. 9	1, 261. 7	1, 404. 0
U.S. disposition:				
Industrial consumption	1, 163. 4	1, 202. 2	1, 241. 5	1, 323. 9
Exports	3. 5	23. 4	10. 0	4. 0
Government stockpile purchases	--------	--------	--------	--------
Total	1, 166. 9	1, 225. 6	1, 251. 5	1, 327. 9
New supply minus disposition[3]	−24. 9	−6. 7	10. 2	86. 0
Net change in commercial stocks—				
Owned by primary producers:				
Lead in ores, mattes, base bullion	19. 2	−11. 7	8. 3	35. 4
Refined pig lead and antimonial lead[4]	−82. 5	−22. 5	−15. 8	. 9
Owned by consumers and secondary producers:				
Refined metal	26. 4	−6. 8	−5. 6	−16. 6
Total	−36. 9	−41. 0	−13. 1	+19. 7
Not accounted for[5]	12. 0	34. 3	23. 3	66. 3

[1] Preliminary; data on secondary output and industrial consumption are partly estimated.

[2] For U.S. consumption by industry and Government.

[3] The figures shown should be equal to the changes in stocks as shown in the table. Any differences between the figures and changes in stocks are explained in footnote 5 below.

[4] At producers' plants and elsewhere.

[5] These data indicate for each year the spread between the figure for "new supply minus disposition" (apparent net change in commercial stocks) and the tabulated "net change in commercial stocks". The not-accounted-for spread reflects errors or omissions in the data for any of the components of "new U.S. supply" or "U.S. disposition," as well as in the data on commercial stocks.

Source: Data on production, consumption, and net changes in stocks owned by consumers from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Mines; data on imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce; sales and purchases from the U.S. Government stockpile from the General Services Administration; and net changes in stocks owned by producers compiled from data of the American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

TABLE 8.—*Unmanufactured zinc: U.S. supply and disposition, 1963–66*

[In thousands of short tons of zinc content]

Item	1963	1964	1965	1966 [1]
New U.S. supply:				
Mine output	529. 3	574. 9	611. 2	572. 6
Secondary output	268. 3	298. 4	353. 4	365. 3
General imports	516. 7	506. 0	606. 6	827. 9
Sales from Government stockpile [2]	--------	75. 0	212. 6	42. 8
Total	1, 314. 3	1, 454. 3	1, 783. 8	1, 807. 6
U.S. disposition:				
Industrial consumption	1, 414. 2	1, 535. 8	1, 742. 1	1, 806. 5
Exports	35. 7	33. 0	11. 6	5. 9
Government-stockpile purchases	. 8	--------	--------	--------
Total	1, 450. 7	1, 568. 8	1, 753. 7	1, 812. 4
New supply minus disposition [3]	−136. 4	−114. 5	30. 1	−5. 2
Net change in commercial stocks—				
Owned by primary producers:				
Zinc in ores and in other zinciferous materials	−50. 6	−30. 3	+15. 6	+6. 3
Slab zinc [4]	−107. 0	−24. 2	−10. 8	+36. 8
Owned by consumers: Slab zinc	+17. 5	+10. 9	+43. 5	−28. 7
Total	−140. 1	−43. 6	+48. 3	+14. 4
Not accounted for [5]	3. 7	70. 9	18. 2	19. 6

[1] Preliminary; data on secondary output and industrial consumption are partly estimated.

[2] For U.S. consumption by industry and Government.

[3] The figures shown should be equal to the changes in stocks as shown in the table. Any differences between the figures and changes in stocks are explained in footnote 5 below.

[4] At producers plants and elsewhere.

[5] These data indicate for each year the spread between the figure for "new supply minus disposition" (apparent net change in commercial stocks) and the tabulated "net change in commercial stocks". The not-accounted-for spread reflects errors or omissions in the data for any of the components of "new U.S. supply" or "U.S. disposition", as well as in the data on commercial stocks.

Source: Data on production, consumption, and net changes in stocks owned by consumers from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Mines; data on imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce; sales and purchases from the U.S. Government stockpile from the General Services Administration; and net changes in stocks owned by producers compiled from data of the American Zinc Institute.

TABLE 9.—*Lead metal: Monthly average prices at New York City and at London by months, January 1964–September 1967*

[In cents per pound]

Year and month	New York price of common lead [1]	London Metal Exchange price [2]	Difference, New York price minus London price
1964—January	12.982	9.868	3.114
February	13.000	10.106	2.894
March	13.000	10.140	2.860
April	13.000	10.285	2.715
May	13.000	11.054	1.946
June	13.000	11.148	1.852
July	13.000	12.247	.753
August	13.011	13.583	−.572
September	14.000	13.866	.134
October	14.500	15.013	−.513
November	15.000	16.474	−1.474
December	15.657	17.342	−1.685
1965—January	16.000	15.734	.266
February	16.000	17.640	−1.640
March	16.000	17.881	−1.881
April	16.000	15.991	.009
May	16.000	13.718	2.282
June	16.000	12.609	3.391
July	16.000	12.281	3.719
August	16.000	12.295	3.705
September	16.000	13.107	2.893
October	16.000	13.934	2.066
November	16.000	13.586	2.414
December	16.000	13.665	2.335
1966—January	16.000	13.678	2.322
February	16.000	13.234	2.766
March	16.000	13.258	2.742
April	16.000	12.688	3.312
May	15.143	11.843	3.300
June	15.000	11.708	3.292
July	15.000	11.900	3.100
August	15.000	11.927	3.073
September	15.000	11.409	3.591
October	14.238	10.570	3.668
November	14.000	10.071	3.929
December	14.000	10.139	3.861
1967—January	14.000	9.956	4.044
February	14.000	10.036	3.964
March	14.000	10.342	3.658
April	14.000	10.278	3.722
May	14.000	10.345	3.655
June	14.000	10.314	3.686
July	14.000	10.443	3.567
August	14.000	10.511	3.489
September	14.000	10.232	3.768

[1] Changes in the average daily prices, in cents per pound, at New York City since Jan. 1, 1964, were as follows: In 1964, 13 cents on Jan. 3, 14 cents on Sept. 1, 15 cents on Oct. 16, and 16 cents on Dec. 11; no price changes in 1965; in 1966, 15 cents on May 5, and 14 cents on Oct. 10.

[2] Average of daily mean of bid and ask quotations for prompt lead at the morning session of the London Metal Exchange. Quotations in sterling per long ton were converted to U.S. cents per pound at the average exchange rate prevailing in each month.

NOTE.—The daily quotations are based on sales on a flat-price basis of domestically refined lead sold to domestic consumers. The daily averages are weighted by the quantity of such sales. The price quotations reflect sales of all grades of lead sold converted to the basis of Common lead at New York.

Source: "E & MJ Metal and Mineral Markets."

TABLE 10.—*Prime Western zinc: Monthly average market prices in the United States and at London, by months, January 1964–September 1967*

[In cents per pound]

Year and month	F.o.b., East St. Louis [1 2]	Delivered, New York City	London Metal Exchange price [3 4]	Difference, New York price minus London price
1964—January	13.002	13.502	11.969	1.533
February	13.000	13.500	12.258	1.242
March	13.000	13.500	12.563	.937
April	13.324	13.824	13.542	.282
May	13.500	14.000	15.558	−1.558
June	13.500	14.000	16.168	−2.168
July	13.500	14.000	17.410	−3.410
August	13.500	14.000	15.585	−1.585
September	13.500	14.000	15.110	−1.110
October	13.991	14.491	15.136	−.645
November	14.500	15.000	15.548	−.548
December	14.500	15.000	15.510	−.510
1965—January	14.500	15.000	14.572	.428
February	14.500	15.000	14.507	.493
March	14.500	15.000	14.290	.710
April	14.500	15.000	14.313	.687
May	14.500	15.000	14.675	.325
June	14.500	15.000	14.225	.775
July	14.500	15.000	14.031	.969
August	14.500	15.000	13.730	1.270
September	14.500	15.000	13.578	1.422
October	14.500	15.000	13.922	1.078
November	14.500	15.000	13.520	1.480
December	14.500	15.000	13.701	1.299
1966—January	14.500	15.000	13.746	1.254
February	14.500	15.000	13.611	1.389
March	14.500	15.000	13.620	1.380
April	14.500	15.000	12.608	2.392
May	14.500	15.000	12.213	2.787
June	14.500	15.000	12.272	2.728
July	14.500	15.000	11.954	3.046
August	14.500	15.000	11.974	3.026
September	14.500	15.000	12.224	2.776
October	14.500	15.000	12.610	2.390
November	14.500	15.000	13.028	1.972
December	14.500	15.000	12.906	2.094
1967—January	14.500	15.000	12.640	2.360
February	14.500	15.000	12.776	2.224
March	14.500	15.000	12.654	2.346
April	14.500	15.000	12.334	2.666
May	13.563	14.063	12.469	1.574
June	13.551	14.051	12.406	1.645
July	13.500	14.000	12.070	1.930
August	13.500	14.000	12.123	1.877
September	13.500	14.000	11.932	2.000

[1] Changes in the average daily prices, in cents per pound, f.o.b. East St. Louis, since Jan. 1, 1964, were as follows: 13.5 cents on Apr. 14, 1964, 14.5 cents on Oct. 21, 1964, 13.75–14.50 cents on May 1, 1967, and 13.50–13.75 cents on May 2, 1967.

[2] Prime Western zinc is also sold on a delivered basis (as well as f.o.b. East St. Louis); the delivered price ranges from ¼ to ½ cent per pound above the East St. Louis price. The delivered price is ½ cent above the East St. Louis price where freight from East St. Louis exceeds ½ cent per pound (freight from East St. Louis to New York City exceeds ½ cent per pound).

[3] Average of daily mean of bid and ask quotations for Good Ordinary brands (equivalent to U.S. Prime Western grade) per pound for prompt delivery at morning session of London Metal Exchange. Quotations in pounds sterling per long ton were converted to U.S. cents per pound at the average rate prevailing in each month.

[4] In July 1964, the majority of non-U.S. producers of zinc abandoned the London Metal Exchange and adopted a producers-established, flat selling price of £125 per long ton (equivalent to 15.625 cents per pound). This price was reduced to £110 per long ton (13.75 cents per pound) in September 1965. It ranged between £102 and £110 per long ton during Mar. 21, 1965 and Apr. 7, 1965. Since Apr. 7, 1965, the price has remained stable at £102 per long ton (12.75 cents per pound).

NOTE.—The daily quotations are prices at which slab zinc was sold on a flat-price basis by primary producers in the United States, weighted by quantities sold. The price quotations reflect sales of all grades of zinc sold, converted to the basis of Prime Western zinc f.o.b. East St. Louis. Effective May 1, 1967, other grades of zinc command the following premiums over the Prime Western grade (in cents per pound): High grade (sold on contract delivered to consumers' plants), 1.00–1.25 cent and Special High grade (sold on contract delivered to consumers' plants), 0.85–1.1 cent. During various periods covered by this table, however, premiums have been nominal.

Source: "E&MJ Metal and Mineral Markets."

TABLE 11.—*Unmanufactured lead and zinc articles: Rates of duty under the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), effective Aug. 31, 1963* [1]

TSUS item number and article description	Trade-agreement rate [2 3]	Statutory rate [3 4]
602.10—All lead-bearing ores	0.75 cent per lb. on lead content.	1.5 cent per lb. on lead content.
602.20—All zinc-bearing ores	0.67 cent per lb. on zinc content.	1.67 cents per lb. on zinc content.
603.25—Lead dross	1.0625 cents per lb. on lead content.	2.125 cents per lb. on lead content.
603.30—Zinc dross and skimmings	0.75 cent per lb	1.5 cent per lb.
603.50—Containing, by weight, over 10 percent of any one of the metals copper, lead, or zinc, and to be initially treated at a copper, lead, or zinc plant.	1.7 cents per lb. on copper content +0.75 cent per lb. on lead content + 0.67 cent per lb. on zinc content.	4 cent per lb. on copper content +1.5 cent per lb. on lead content + 1.67 cents per lb. on zinc content.
603.55—Containing, by weight, over 5 troy ounces of gold per short ton, or over 100 troy ounces of precious metals per short ton.	do	Do.
624.02—Lead bullion	1.0625 cents per lb. on 99.6 percent of the lead content.	2.125 cents per lb. on 99.6 percent of the lead content.
624.03—Unwrought lead, other than lead bullion.	1.0625 cents per lb. on lead content.	2.125 cents per lb. on lead content.
624.04—Lead waste and scrap	1.0625 cents per lb. on 99.6 percent of the lead content.	2.125 cents per lb. on 99.6 percent of the lead content.
626.02—Unwrought zinc, other than alloys of zinc.	0.7 cent per lb	1.75 cents per lb.
626.10—Zinc waste and scrap	0.75 cent per lb	1.5 cents per lb.

[1] All of the articles listed were subject to absolute import quotas pursuant to escape-clause proclamation No. 3257 except for zinc fume (classifiable under item 603.50), and babbitt metal, solder, and type metal (classifiable under item 624.03).

[2] These rates, reduced by trade agreements, apply to articles of all countries except Cuba and those under Communist domination or control as designated by the President, and except Philippine articles, which receive preferential treatment.

[3] The specific rates of duty on lead and zinc in the ores (items 602.10 and 602.20) and on copper, lead, and zinc in certain other materials (items 603.50 and 603.55), and the duty on lead in lead dross (item 603.25) are applicable to the respective quantities of each of such metal contents as are determined by chemical analysis after certain deductions for losses as provided for in headnote 4 of pt. 1 of schedule 6.

[4] These rates apply to products of Cuba (designated by the Congress as Communist dominated or controlled) and to products of countries or areas which have been designated by the President as being under Communist domination or control. See sec. 401 of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962 and secs. 231 and 257(e) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

TABLE 12.—*Specified manufactured lead articles: Imports for consumption, 1965 and 1966*

TSUS item	Article	1965		1966	
		Quantity	Foreign value	Quantity	Foreign value
	PIGMENTS				
	Pigments (except pigments, in dry form, described in the foregoing provisions of this subpart:	*Short tons*	*Dollars*	*Short tons*	*Dollars*
	Containing lead:				
473.44	Blue lead (sublimed blue lead)				
	Leaded zinc oxides:				
	Containing not over 25 percent of lead by weight:				
473.46	Dry	100	$26,739	78	$19,125
473.48	Other	20	5,395		
473.50	Containing over 25 percent of lead by weight	22,208	5,375,109	25,628	5,682,002
473.52	Litharge	524	145,030	2,130	591,363
473.54	Orange mineral			10	2,908
473.56	Red lead	1,631	581,309	1,915	668,111
473.58	Suboxide of lead (leady litharge)				
	White lead:				
473.60	Basic carbonate	5	15,409	18	12,736
473.62	Basic sulfate (sublimed white lead)				
	Other pigments:				
	Not specially provided for:				
473.90	Containing lead	24,488	6,148,991	29,779	6,976,245
	Total pigments				

TABLE 12—*Specified manufactured lead articles: Imports for consumption, 1965 and 1966*—Continued

TSUS item	Article	1965		1966	
		Quantity	Foreign value	Quantity	Foreign value
		Short tons	*Dollars*	*Short tons*	*Dollars*
	WROUGHT LEAD ARTICLES				
	Plates, sheets, and strips, all the foregoing which are wrought, of lead, whether or not cut, pressed, or stamped to nonrectangular shapes:				
	Not cut, not pressed, and not stamped to nonrectangular shapes:				
	Plates and sheets:				
	Not clad:				
624.10	Other than alloys of lead	608	192,276	899	276,370
	Of alloys of lead:				
624.12	Valued not over 13⅓ cents per pound	18	8,188	24	8,657
624.14	Valued over 13⅓ cents per pound	1	1,753	1	2,477
624.16	Clad				
	Strips:				
624.18	Valued not over 13⅓ cents per pound	1	810	8	3,626
624.20	Valued over 13⅓ cents per pound				
	Cut, pressed, or stamped to nonrectangular shapes:				
624.22	Valued not over 13⅓ cents per pound	3	6,098		
624.24	Valued over 13⅓ cents per pound				
	Bars, rods, angles, shapes, and sections, all the foregoing which are wrought, of lead; lead wire:				
624.30	Glazier's lead and lead wire	2	890		
	Other:				
624.32	Valued not over 13⅓ cents per pound	149	58,957	39	17,531
624.34	Valued over 13⅓ cents per pound				
	Lead powder and flakes:				
624.40	Valued not over 13⅓ cents per pound	898	213,592	975	220,013
624.42	Valued over 13⅓ cents per pound	100	29,042	40	24,234
	Pipes and tubes and blanks therefor, pipe and tube fittings, all the foregoing of lead:				
624.50	Of lead other than alloys of lead	269	77,740	20	6,132
	Of alloys of lead:				
624.52	Valued not over 13⅓ cents per pound				
624.54	Valued over 13⅓ cents per pound				
	Total wrought lead	2,049	589,346	2,006	559,040

	LEAD FOIL				
	Base metal foil (whether or not embossed, cut to shape, perforated, etched, coated, printed, colored, decorated, or backed with paper or equivalent backing) not over 0.006 inch in thickness (excluding any coating or backing):				
	Not backed and not cut to shape:				
	Lead foil:				
644.17	Valued not over 13⅓ cents per pound				
644.18	Valued over 13⅓ cents per pound	36	20,871	107	56,948
	Cut to shape but not backed:				
644.28	Lead foil	1	677	(1)	3,898
	Total foil	37	21,548	107	60,846
	MISCELLANEOUS LEAD ARTICLES				
	Articles of lead, not coated or plated with precious metal:				
657.70	Valued not over 13⅓ cents per pound	2	2,170		
657.75	Valued over 13⅓ cents per pound	202	202,015,	252	262,855
	Total	204	204,185	252	262,855
	Grand total, all lead articles	26,778	6,964,070	32,144	7,858,986

[1] Less than 500 pounds.

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

TABLE 13.—*Specified manufactured zinc articles: Imports for consumption, 1965 and 1966*

TSUS item	Articles	1965		1966	
		Quantity	Foreign value	Quantity	Foreign value
	PIGMENTS	*Short tons*	*Dollars*	*Short tons*	*Dollars*
	Pigments (except pigments, in dry form, described in the foregoing provisions of this subpart):				
	Containing zinc:				
	Lithopone:				
473.72	Containing under 30 percent zinc sulfide by weight	85	8,069	94	9,840
473.74	Containing 30 percent or more zinc sulfide by weight	105	26,180	88	23,471
	Zinc oxide:				
473.76	Dry	11,496	2,292,752	14,482	2,784,149
473.78	Other			10	2,563
473.80	Zinc sulfide	392	120,377	363	119,260
	Total pigments	12,078	2,447,378	15,037	2,939,283
	UNWROUGHT ZINC				
626.04	Alloys of zinc	1,532	489,465	767	188,750
	WROUGHT ZINC				
	Plates, sheets, and strip, all the foregoing which are wrought, of zinc, whether or not cut, pressed, or stamped to nonrectangular shapes:				
	Not clad:				
	Other than alloys of zinc:				
	Not cut, not pressed, and not stamped to nonrectangular shapes:				
626.15	Rolled in one direction only	7	4,335	353	198,160
	Rolled and cross rolled:				
626.17	Not coated or plated with metal	1,381	448,033	1,261	443,701
626.18	Coated or plated with metal	(1)	583		
626.20	Cut, stamped, or pressed to nonrectangular shapes			88	25,482
626.22	Alloys of zinc	(1)	317	6	2,537
626.24	Clad				

	Zinc wire:				
626.30	Not coated or plated with metal	187	61, 895	103	41, 342
626.31	Coated or plated with metal	65	37, 570	239	86, 846
626.35	Bars, rods, angles, shapes, and sections, all the foregoing which are wrought, of zinc	244	56, 681	1, 286	397, 690
	Zinc powders and flakes:				
626.40	Dust			37	12, 314
626.42	Other	1	882	6	4, 901
626.45	Pipes and tubes and blanks therefor, pipe and tube fittings, all the foregoing of zinc	1, 885	610, 296	3, 379	1, 212, 973
	Total, wrought zinc				
	ZINC FOIL				
	Base metal foil (whether or not embossed, cut to shape, perforated, etched, coated, printed, colored, decorated, or backed with paper, or equivalent backing) not over 0.006 inch in thickness (excluding any coating or backing):				
	Not backed and not cut to shape:				
644.20	Zinc foil	15	8, 527	1	722
	Cut to shape, but not backed:				
644.30	Zinc foil	7	1, 120		
	Total zinc foil	22	9, 647	1	722
	MISCELLANEOUS ZINC ARTICLES				
65.25	Zinc anodes for cathodic protection or for electroplating	4	2, 694	16	7, 736
657.80	Articles of zinc, not coated or plated with precious metal	148	368, 743	162	391, 142
	Total	152	371, 437	178	398, 878
	Grand total, all zinc articles	15, 669	3, 928, 223	19, 362	4, 740, 606

[1] Less than 500 pounds.

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

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 612

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 24, 1967

Mr. PROXMIRE (for himself, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. ALLOTT, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. BURDICK Mr. CARLSON, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. COOPER, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. DOMINICK, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. ERVIN, Mr. FANNIN, Mr. GRUENING, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. HART, Mr. HARTKE, Mr. HRUSKA, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. JORDAN of Idaho, Mr. KUCHEL, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. MILLER, Mr. MONDALE, Mr. MONRONEY, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. NELSON, Mr. PROUTY, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. SYMINGTON, Mr. THURMOND, Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota, and Mr. YOUNG of Ohio) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

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A BILL

To regulate imports of milk and dairy products, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Dairy Import Act of 1967".

SEC. 2. No imports of dairy products shall be admitted into the United States for consumption except pursuant to

authorizations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 3. No authorizations for imports of dairy products shall be issued by the Secretary which would result in total imports for consumption in any calendar year of butterfat or nonfat milk solids, in any form, in excess of the respective average annual quantities thereof which were admitted for consumption during the five calendar years 1961 through 1965.

SEC. 4. In the event that total annual domestic consumption of milk and milk products in any calendar year shall be greater or less than the average annual domestic consumption of milk and milk products during the five calendar years 1961 through 1965, the total volume of imports for such calendar year authorized under section 3 shall be increased or decreased by a corresponding percentage. For the purposes of this Act, the Secretary may estimate such total annual domestic consumption on a quarterly basis and reflect adjustments of such estimates in the level of imports authorized in subsequent quarters or in the subsequent year. In computing or estimating such annual domestic consumption under this Act, milk and milk products used in Federal distribution programs shall be excluded.

SEC. 5. The President may permit, if he finds such action is required by overriding economic or national security

interests of the United States, additional quantities of imports of any dairy product. Additional imports permitted under this section shall be admitted for consumption under special authorizations issued by the Secretary. No additional imports shall be admitted for consumption under this section at a time when prices received by dairy farmers for milk on national average as determined by the Secretary are at a level less than parity, unless the Secretary shall, at the time such imports are authorized, remove from the domestic market, in addition to and separate from other price support purchases and operations, a corresponding quantity of dairy products. The cost of removing such dairy products from the domestic market shall be separately reported and shall not be charged to any agricultural program.

SEC. 6. "Dairy products" for the purpose of this Act includes all forms of milk and dairy products, butterfat, nonfat milk solids, and any combination or mixture thereof, and includes also any article, compound, or mixture containing 5 per centum or more of butterfat, or nonfat milk solids, or any combination of the two.

SEC. 7. The Secretary may prescribe such rules and regulations as he deems necessary for the effective administration of this Act.

SEC. 8. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to repeal section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment

Act or any import limitation established thereunder; but the total annual quantitative limitations on imports of butterfat and nonfat milk solids prescribed by this Act shall prevail, and all imports authorized under said section 22 or any other law shall be included in computing such total.

Dairy Products

(S. 612)

Purpose of the bill

S. 612 is designed to protect the American dairy farmer by strengthening existing controls on imports of dairy products.

The bill would limit the admittance into the United States for consumption of all dairy products to the average aggregate annual quantity of such products admitted for consumption during the 5 calendar years 1961 through 1965. No dairy product would be admissible without authorization of the Secretary of Agriculture who would be responsible for determining the admissible quantities of all such products. Should the total annual domestic consumption level of dairy products rise or fall from its average annual level during the basic 5-year period, the Secretary of Agriculture would have authority to increase or decrease the admissible quantity by a percentage which corresponds to the percentage of change in consumption. The bill would authorize the Secretary to estimate the annual domestic consumption on a quarterly basis and reflect adjustments of such estimates in the level of imports authorized in subsequent quarters or in the subsequent year. In determining such annual domestic consumption, the bill provides that dairy products used in Federal distribution programs would be excluded.

Section 5 of the bill would provide that the President may permit, if he finds such action is required by overriding economic or national security interests of the United States, additional quantities of imports of any dairy product; but subject to the proviso that prices received by dairy farmers for milk on a national average, as determined by the Secretary, shall be at or above parity, unless the Secretary shall, at the time such additional imports are authorized, remove from the domestic market, in addition to and separate from other price-support purchases and operations, a corresponding quantity of dairy products. The cost of removing such dairy products from the domestic market would be separately reported and would not be charged to any agricultural program. The Secretary would issue authorizations for the additional importations.

The bill would provide for import restrictions on "dairy products," which, as defined in section 6 of the bill, include—

> * * * all forms of milk and dairy products, butterfat, nonfat milk solids, and any combination or mixture thereof, and also * * * any article, compound, or mixture containing 5 percent or more of butterfat, or nonfat milk solids, or any combination of the two.

This definition is very broad in scope. It unquestionably embraces the products already subject to quota limitations proclaimed by the President under authority of section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended (7 U.S.C. 624). The bill could not have the effect of enlarging or removing such quotas. In addition, it is believed that the definition probably would bring into the scope of the proposed import restrictions numerous chemical and mineral substances such as casein, lactose, proteins, et cetera, which are found in nonfat milk solids. Also, there are many foods such as canned soups, baked goods, cake and muffin mixes, confections, et cetera, which contain 5 percent or more of milk solids.

Current quotas on imports of dairy products

At the present time, many of the dairy products imported in tothe United States are subject to quotas imposed by proclamations of the President issued pursuant to section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended. These quotas are set forth in part 3 of the appendix to the tariff schedules of the United States (TSUS), a copy of which is attached. These quota provisions were recently modified by Proclamation 3790 of June 30, 1967, which, among other things, provided quotas on Colby cheese (item 950.08B), Junex-type mixes containing over 5.5 percent by weight of butterfat (item 950.13), and frozen cream (item 950.00), the products which accounted for the principal increase in imports of dairy products occurring in 1966 and the first 6 months of 1967.

Tariff treatment

The rates of duty on most dairy products are provided for in part 4 of schedule 1 of the TSUS, a copy of which is attached. The rates of duty in column No. 1 apply to products of all foreign countries except certain countries designated by the President as being under Communist domination or control. The products of such Communist countries are dutiable at the rates in column No. 2. Most of the rates in column 1 reflect concessions granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). So-called butter oil (which is subject to quota under item 950.06 of part 3 of the appendix to the TSUS) is dutiable at the rate of 10 percent ad valorem (20 percent for col. 2) under item 177.70 of the TSUS; and Junex-type products are dutiable at the rate of 20 percent ad valorem (both in cols. 1 and 2) under item 182.91 of the TSUS.

The Kennedy Round trade agreement concluded under the GATT, June 30, 1967, did not include rate concessions with respect to any of the dairy products presently subject to quotas imposed by the President under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended.

Additional information

Data relating to the U.S. imports of dairy products (in terms of milk equivalent) are shown in tables 1 and 2. Table 1 shows the U.S. imports of dairy products, apparent consumption, and the ratio of imports to consumption in recent years. Table 2 shows the imports of Colby cheese, Junex, and frozen cream. Tables 3 and 4 of the enclosures show the annual U.S. imports of dairy products on a product-weight basis by quota status for 1961–66; the products made subject to quotas effective July 1, 1967, are so designated.

Part 3.—Additional Import Restrictions Proclaimed Pursuant to Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as Amended

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of quantity	Quota quantity
		PART 3.—ADDITIONAL IMPORT RESTRICTIONS PROCLAIMED PURSUANT TO SECTION 22 OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT, AS AMENDED		
		Part 3 headnotes:		
		1. This part covers the provisions proclaimed by the President pursuant to section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended (7 USC 624), imposing import fees, herein referred to as duties, and quantitative limitations on articles imported into the United States. The duties provided for in this part are cumulative duties which apply in addition to the duties, if any, otherwise imposed on the articles involved. Unless otherwise stated, the duties and quantitative limitations provided for in this part apply until suspended or terminated.		
		2. *Exclusions.*—The import restrictions provided for in this part do not apply with respect to—		
		(a) articles imported by or for the account of any agency of the United States;		
		(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;		
		(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;		
		(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—		
		(i) the individual shipment amounts to 100 bushels (of 60 pounds each for wheat) or less, or		
		(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;		

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1965)—Continued

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of quantity	Quota quantity
		(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 (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 reentry, an equal or greater number of pounds of cotton produced in the United States, of any grade or staple. 3. (a) *Dairy products*— (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 (item 950.07 through .10) in the column entitled "Quota Quantity." (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. (b) *Cotton waste.* 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	(1)	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	(1)	The quantity entered on or before June 30, 1967, plus 750,000 gallons.
		Other	(1)	None.
		For each subsequent year:		
		New Zealand	(1)	1,500,000 gallons.
		Other	(1)	None.
		Dried milk, dried cream, and dried whey provided for in part 4 of schedule 1:		
950.01	(1)	Described in items 115.45 and 118.05	(1)	496,000 pounds.
950.02	(1)	Described in item 115.50	(1)	1,807,000 pounds.
950.03	(1)	Described in item 115.55	(1)	7,000 pounds.
950.04	(1)	Described in item 115.60	(1)	500 pounds.
950.05	(1)	Butter, and fresh or sour cream containing over 45 percent of butterfat, provided for in part 4B of schedule 1.	(1)	707,000 pounds.
950.06	(1)	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)	1,200,000 pounds.
		Cheeses and substitutes for cheese provided for in part 4C, schedule 1:		
950.07	(1)	Blue-mold (except Stilton) and cheese and substitutes for cheese containing, or processed from, blue-mold cheese.	(1)	5,016,999 pounds.
950.08A	(1)	Cheddar cheese, and cheese and substitutes for cheese containing, or processed from, Cheddar cheese:		
		For the 12-month period ending December 31, 1967	(1)	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	(1)	10,037,500 pounds. (See headnote 3(a)(ii) of this part.)
950.08B	(1)	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	(1)	The quantity entered on or before June 30, 1967, plus 3,048,300 pounds.
		For each subsequent 12-month period	(1)	6,096,600 pounds.

See footnote at end of table.

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of quantity	Quota quantity
950.09	(1)	Edam and Gouda cheeses	(1)	9,200,400 pounds.
950.10	(1)	Italian-type cheeses, made from cows' milk, in original loaves (Romano made from cows' milk, Reggiano, Parmesano, Provoloni, Provolette, and Sbrinz).	(1)	11,500,100 pounds.
950.11	(1)	Malted milk, and articles of milk or cream, provided for in item 118.30, part 4D, schedule 1	(1)	6,000 pounds.
		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):		
950.12	1	Over 45 percent by weight of butterfat	(1)	None.
950.13	1	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	(1)	The quantity entered on or before June 30, 1967, plus 1,120,000 pounds.
		Belgium and Denmark (aggregate)	(1)	The quantity entered on or before June 30, 1967, plus 170,000 pounds.
		Other	(1)	None.
		For each subsequent 12-month period:		
		Australia	(1)	2,240,000 pounds.
		Belgium and Denmark (aggregate)	(1)	340,000 pounds.
		Other	(1)	None.

[1] See appendix statistical headnote.

Part 4.—Dairy products; birds' eggs

Item	Stat. suffix	Articles	Units of quantity	Rates of duty 1	Rates of duty 2
		PART 4.—DAIRY PRODUCTS;[1] BIRDS' EGGS			
		Part 4 headnote: 1. The percentages of butterfat specified in this part shall be the percentages of butterfat by weight.			
		SUBPART A.—MILK AND CREAM			
		Subpart A headnote: 1. The term "*milk and cream*", as used in this subpart, includes whole milk, skimmed milk, buttermilk, and cream, except cream described in subpart B of this part.			
115.00	00	Fluid milk and cream, fresh or sour:			
		Buttermilk	Gal.	1.5¢ per gal.	2.05¢ per gal.
		Other:			
115.05	00	Containing not over 1 percent of butterfat	Gal.	1.5¢ per gal.	2.05¢ per gal.
		Containing over 1 percent but not over 5.5 percent of butterfat:			
115.10	00	For not over 3,000,000 gallons entered in any calendar year	Gal.	2¢ per gal.	6.5¢ per gal.
115.15	00	Other	Gal.	6.5¢ per gal.	6.5¢ per gal.
		Containing over 5.5 percent but not over 45 percent of butterfat:			
115.20	00	For not over 1,500,000 gallons entered in any calendar year	Gal.	15¢ per gal.	56.6¢ per gal.
115.25	00	Other	Gal.	56.6¢ per gal.	56.6¢ per gal.
		Milk and cream, condensed or evaporated:			
		In airtight containers:			
115.30	00	Not sweetened	Lb.	1¢ per lb.	1.8¢ per lb.
115.35	00	Sweetened	Lb.	1.75¢ per lb.	2.75¢ per lb.
115.40	00	Other	Lb.	1.5¢ per lb.	2.53¢ per lb.
		Dried milk and cream:			
115.45	00	Buttermilk containing not over 6 percent of butterfat	Lb.	1.5¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
		Other:			
115.50	00	Containing not over 3 percent of butterfat	Lb.	1.5¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
115.55	00	Containing over 3 percent but not over 35 percent of butterfat	Lb.	3.1¢ per lb.	6.2¢ per lb.
115.60	00	Containing over 35 percent of butterfat	Lb.	6.2¢ per lb.	12.4¢ per lb.

See footnotes at end of table.

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Item	Statistical suffix	Articles	Units of quantity	Rates of duty 1	Rates of duty 2
		SUBPART B.—BUTTER, OLEOMARGARINE, AND BUTTER SUBSTITUTES			
		Butter, and fresh or sour cream containing over 45 percent of butterfat:			
		When entered during the period from November 1, in any year, to the following March 31, inclusive:			
116.00	00	For not over 50,000,000 pounds	Lb	7¢ per lb	14¢ per lb.
116.05	00	Other	Lb	14¢ per lb	14¢ per lb.
116.06		If product of Cuba		11.2¢ per lb.(s)	
		When entered during the period from April 1 to July 15, inclusive, in any year:			
116.10	00	For not over 5,000,000 pounds	Lb	7¢ per lb	14¢ per lb.
116.15	00	Other	Lb	14¢ per lb	14¢ per lb.
116.16		If product of Cuba		11.2¢ per lb.(s)	
		When entered during the period from July 16 to October 31, inclusive, in any year:			
116.20	00	For not over 5,000,000 pounds	Lb	7¢ per lb	14¢ per lb.
116.25	00	Other	Lb	14¢ per lb	14¢ per lb.
116.26	00	If product of Cuba		11.2¢ per lb.(s)	
116.30	00	Oleomargarine and butter substitutes	Lb	7¢ per lb	14¢ per lb.
		SUBPART C.—CHEESES			
		Subpart C headnote: 1. No allowance in weight shall be made for inedible, not readily removable, protective coverings of cheese.			
		Blue-mold cheese:			
117.00	00	In original loaves	Lb	15% ad val	35% ad val.
117.05	00	Other	Lb	20% ad val	35% ad val.
117.10	00	Bryndza cheese	Lb	17.5% ad val	35% ad val.
		Cheddar cheese:			
117.15	00	Not processed otherwise than by division into pieces	Lb	15% ad val	35% ad val.
117.20	00	Other	Lb	20% ad val	35% ad val.
117.25	00	Edam and Gouda cheeses	Lb	15% ad val	35% ad val.
		Gjetost cheeses:			
117.30	00	Made from goat's milk whey or from whey obtained from a mixture of goat's milk and not more than 20 percent of cow's milk.	Lb	13.5% ad val	35% ad val.
117.35	00	Other	Lb	20% ad val	35% ad val.

117.40		Goya and Sbrinz cheeses		25% ad val.	35% ad val.
	20	*Sbrinz in original loaves*	*Lb*		
	40	*Other*	*Lb*		
		Roquefort cheese:			
117.45	00	In original loaves	Lb	12% ad val.	35% ad val.
117.50	00	Other	Lb	20% ad val.	35% ad val.
177.55		Romano made from cow's milk, Reggiano, Parmesano, Provoloni, and Provolette cheeses		20% ad val.	35% ad val.
		In original loaves:			
	20	*Romano made from cow's milk*	*Lb*		
	40	*Parmesano and Reggiano*	*Lb*		
	60	*Provoloni and Provolette*	*Lb*		
	80	*Other*	*Lb*		
117.60		Swiss or Emmenthaler cheese with eye formation, Gruyere-process cheese, Gammelost, and Nokkelost		16% ad val.	35% ad val.
	20	*Swiss or Emmanthaler with eye formation*	*Lb*		
	40	*Gruyere-process*	*Lb*		
	60	*Gammelost and Nokkelost*	*Lb*		
		Other cheeses, and substitutes for cheese:			
		Cheeses made from sheep's milk:			
117.65	00	In original loaves and suitable for grating	Lb	12% ad val.	35% ad val.
117.67	00	Pecorino, in original loaves, not suitable for grating	Lb	16% ad val.	35% ad val.
117.70	00	Other	Lb	20% ad val.	35% ad val.
		Other:			
117.75		Valued not over 25 cents per pound		5¢ per lb.	8.75¢ per lb.
	20	*Colby*	*Lb*		
	40	*Other*	*Lb*		
117.80		Valued over 25 cents per pound		20% ad val.	35% ad val.
	20	*Colby*	*Lb*		
	40	*Other*	*Lb*		
		SUBPART D.—OTHER MILK PRODUCTS			
		Whey:			
118.00	00	Fluid	Gal	1.5¢ per gal.	2.05¢ per gal.
118.05	00	Dried	Lb	1.5¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
118.10	00	Yoghurt and other fermented milk	Lb	20% ad val.	20% ad val.
118.15	00	Chocolate milk drink	Gal	20% ad val.	20% ad val.
118.25	00	Ice cream	Gal	20% ad val.	20% ad val.
118.30	00	Malted milk; and articles not specially provided for, of milk or cream	Lb	17.5% ad val.	35% ad val.

See footnotes at end of table.

Item	Statistical suffix	Articles	Units of quantity	Rates of duty	
				1	2
		SUBPART E.—POULTRY AND OTHER BIRDS' EGGS			
		Subpart E headnote: 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:			
119.50	00	Poultry (except chicken)	Doz	5¢ per doz	10¢ per doz.
119.55	00	Chicken	Doz	3.5¢ per doz	10¢ per doz.
119.60	00	Other	Doz	Free	Free.
		Whole eggs not in the shell, egg yolks, and egg albumen:			
119.65	00	Dried	Lb	27¢ per lb	27¢ per lb.
119.70	00	Other	Lb	11¢ per lb	11¢ per lb.

(s)=Suspended. (See general headnote 3(b).)
[1] Imports of certain diary products are subject to additional import restrictions. See Appendix to Tariff Schedules.

TABLE 1.—*Milk equivalent: U.S. imports for consumption and apparent U.S. consumption of certain dairy products, averages 1961–65 and 1962–66, annual 1961–66 and January–July 1967*

Period	Imports [1]	Apparent consumption [2]	Ratio of imports to consumption
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Percent*
Average:			
1961–65	844	113, 071	0. 7
1962–66	1, 242	113, 616	1. 1
Annual:			
1961	760	112, 252	. 7
1962	795	112, 517	. 7
1963	915	112, 467	. 8
1964	830	113, 870	. 7
1965	918	114, 251	. 8
1966	2, 752	114, 973	2. 4
January–July:			
1967	2, 420	[3] 68, 300	3. 5

[1] Pounds of milk based on estimated butterfat content of imports of milk and cream, butter, cheeses, butter oil, and certain butterfat, sugar, and nonfat milk solid mixtures; does not include many food, plastic, and other products containing 5 percent or milk solids.

[2] Excludes CCC supplies and school lunch and special milk programs.

[3] Partly estimated; includes farm use.

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

TABLE 2.—*Milk equivalent: U.S. imports for consumption, Colby cheese, Junex, and frozen cream, 1961–66, and January–July 1967*

[In millions of pounds]

Year	Colby cheese	Junex	Frozen cream	Total
1961	188	29	----------	217
1962	133	48	15	196
1963	179	39	84	302
1964	123	[1]	100	223
1965	175	41	117	333
1966	552	1, 253	155	1, 960
January–July 1967	614	1, 174	1, 031	1, 891

[1] Less, than 500,000 pounds.

Source: Compiled from unpublished statistics of the dairy section, ERS, ESA, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

TABLE 3.—*Dairy products: U.S. imports for consumption, by kinds, 1961–66*

Item	1961		1962		1963	
	Quantity (pounds)	Value	Quantity (pounds)	Value	Quantity (pounds)	Value
Fluid milk and cream:						
Buttermilk			1, 906	$153		
Other:						
Containing not over 1 percent of butterfat			1, 906	153		
Containing over 1 percent but not over 5.5 percent of butterfat (within tariff quota)						
Over tariff quota						
Containing over 5.5 percent but not over 45 percent of butterfat (within tariff quota)[1]	[2] 1, 898	$462	[2] 109, 318	23, 116	[2] 7, 402, 072	$1, 565, 618
Over tariff quota [1]						
Milk and cream, condensed or evaporated:						
In airtight containers:						
Not sweetened	1, 350	180	3, 675	506	1, 875	263
Sweetened	1, 162, 392	63, 003	69, 239	9, 441	594, 621	87, 118
Other			2, 200	500	16, 988	2, 388
Dried milk and cream:						
Buttermilk containing not over 6 percent butterfat [3]	484, 332	40, 151	403, 970	31, 149	634, 428	58, 659
Other:						
Containing not over 3 percent of butterfat [3]	2, 159, 082	172, 300	1, 359, 904	99, 598	1, 949, 754	158, 200
Containing over 3 percent but not over 35 percent butterfat [3]	3, 350	762	8, 200	1, 866	5, 800	1, 352
Containing over 35 percent butterfat			1, 241	688		
Butter and cream containing over 45 percent butterfat [3]	860, 937	391, 056	789, 105	367, 918	745, 979	361, 293
Oleomargarine and other butter substitutes [4]	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Cheeses, total [6]	75, 803, 486	35, 590, 237	78, 177, 293	36, 304, 373	78, 913, 097	36, 446, 478
Other milk products:						
Whey:						
Fluid						
Dried [3]						
Yoghurt and other fermented milk						
Chocolate milk drink						
Ice cream						
Malted milk articles, not specially provided for of milk or cream [3]	20, 976	5, 869	5, 919	1, 812	13, 875	4, 770
Edible animal oils (butter oil) [3 7]	1, 205, 451	756, 880	1, 359, 087	728, 282	1, 201, 958	604, 188
Edible preparations, not specially provided for, containing over 5.5 percent butterfat (Junex, etc.) [1 4]	[8] 2, 511, 000	(9)	[8] 4, 085, 000	(9)	[8] 3, 300, 000	(9)

Item	1964		1965		1966	
	Quantity (pounds)	Value	Quantity (pounds)	Value	Quantity (pounds)	Value
Fluid milk and cream:						
Buttermilk						
Other:						
Containing not over 1 percent of butterfat						
Containing over 1 percent but not over 5.5 percent of butterfat (within tariff quota)						
Over tariff quota						
Containing over 5.5 percent but not over 45 percent of butterfat (within tariff quota) [1]	[2] 9, 975, 916	$2, 013, 886	[2] 12, 657, 322	$2, 486, 521	[2] 15, 029, 045	$3, 195, 200
Over tariff quota [1]						
Milk and cream, condensed or evaporated:						
In airtight containers:						
Not sweetened	2, 835	397	31, 271	4, 491	610, 864	65, 560
Sweetened	875, 901	146, 505	1, 326, 569	208, 741	2, 102, 221	362, 542
Other	112, 096	17, 048	441, 346	102, 863	576, 113	41, 066
Dried milk and cream:						
Buttermilk containing not over 6 percent butterfat	203, 532	19, 294	114, 494	13, 115	400, 556	56, 592
Other:						
Containing not over 3 percent of butterfat	1, 561, 476	129, 520	1, 341, 576	169, 272	2, 835, 330	370, 162
Containing over 3 percent but not over 35 percent butterfat	5, 800	1, 396			6, 950	1, 677
Containing over 35 percent butterfat						
Butter and cream containing over 45 percent butterfat [3]	665, 384	361, 800	784, 285	384, 567	666, 594	365, 150
Oleomargarine and other butter substitutes [4]					12, 496	2, 877
Cheeses, total [6]	77, 877, 892	39, 491, 984	79, 310, 688	43, 023, 073	135, 473, 233	60, 109, 871
Other milk products:						
Whey:						
Fluid						
Dried						
Yoghurt and other fermented milk						
Chocolate milk drink						
Ice cream						
Malted milk articles, not specially provided for of milk or cream	12, 039	4, 020	9, 390	4, 983	720	489
Edible animal oils (butter oil) [3] [7]	1, 203, 168	479, 535	1, 016, 805	561, 032	1, 177, 014	459, 177
Edible preparations, not specially provided for, containing over 5.5 percent butterfat (Junex, etc.) [1] [4]	32, 211	6, 883	683, 700	167, 706	107, 620, 758	24, 607, 797

[1] Indicates articles subject to sec. 22 quotas effective July 1, 1967.
[2] Converted to pounds, assuming 1 gallon equals 8.4 pounds.
[3] Indicates articles subject to sec. 22 quotas prior to July 1, 1967.
[4] Certain articles containing over 45 percent of butterfat are not permitted entry into the United States (see TSUS item 950.12).
[5] Virtually all imports for 1961–63 are believed to have been butter oil, reported under item 177.70.
[6] Imports of cheese, by kind, are presented in table 7.
[7] For 1961–63 the statistics reported herein include imports of oleomargarine and other products, the volume of which is known to be negligible.
[8] Estimated.
[9] Not available.

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

TABLE 4.—*Cheese: U.S. imports for consumption, by types, 1961–66*

Item	1961		1962		1963	
	Quantity (pounds)	Value	Quantity (pounds)	Value	Quantity (pounds)	Value
*Blue-mold cheese	3, 821, 254	$1, 815, 264	4, 362, 516	$2, 156, 687	3, 909, 727	$1, 941, 121
Bryndza cheese	32, 350	7, 751	82, 673	17, 299	68, 344	14, 340
*Cheddar cheese	1, 677, 002	538, 206	2, 544, 193	774, 911	3, 156, 907	969, 461
**Colby cheese [2]	14, 605, 000	3, 483, 000	10, 338, 000	2, 423, 000	10, 446, 113	2, 428, 004
*Edam & Gouda cheeses	7, 314, 783	3, 087, 496	6, 687, 082	2, 920, 769	7, 489, 089	3, 278, 629
Gjetost cheese	81, 672	42, 158	69, 900	38, 933	88, 725	49, 761
Other Gjetost cheese [2]	109, 745	45, 513	113, 470	43, 412	136, 032	58, 805
Goya and *Sbrinz cheese	3, 238	1, 043				
Roquefort cheese	2, 271, 417	1, 881, 582	2, 392, 265	2, 006, 017	2, 040, 279	1, 715, 534
*Romano made from cow's milk, in original loaves	1, 989, 179	613, 989	2, 607, 347	784, 903	3, 163, 400	881, 660
*Parmesano and Reggiano in original loaves	1, 747, 068	895, 375	1, 905, 645	650, 598	2, 628, 729	1, 165, 123
*Provoloni and Provolette in original loaves	4, 030, 868	2, 282, 876	4, 558, 225	2, 601, 241	4, 304, 383	2, 622, 100
Romano made from cow's milk, Parmesano and Reggiano, Provoloni and Provolette, not in original loaves	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	4, 112, 887	[4] 57, 026
Swiss or Emmenthaler cheese with eye formation	11, 202, 971	6, 079, 254	12, 517, 934	6, 668, 228	11, 691, 883	6, 062, 913
Gruyere-process cheese	4, 626, 994	2, 630, 092	5, 467, 148	2, 973, 399	4, 830, 450	2, 710, 610
Gammelost and Nokkelost cheese	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	150, 971	58, 738
Cheeses made from sheep's milk:						
In original loaves and suitable for grating [2]	12, 250, 000	7, 784, 000	14, 473, 000	7, 981, 000	13, 232, 000	7, 464, 000
Pecorino, in original loaves not suitable for grating [2]	2, 724, 000	1, 058, 000	3, 510, 000	1, 287, 000	4, 343, 000	1, 590, 000
Other sheep's milk cheeses [2]	158, 288	68, 502	51, 629	23, 199	50, 142	28, 886
"Other" cheese, and substitutes for cheese [2 5]	7, 157, 657	3, 276, 136	6, 496, 266	2, 875, 154	7, 070, 036	3, 349, 767
Total	75, 803, 486	35, 590, 237	78, 177, 293	36, 225, 750	78, 913, 097	36, 446, 478

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4.—*Cheese: U.S. imports for consumption, by types 1961–66*—Continued

Item	1964		1965		1966 [1]	
	Quantity (pounds)	Value	Quantity (pounds)	Value	Quantity (pounds)	Value
*Blue-mold cheese	4, 248, 811	$2, 136, 449	4, 400, 046	$2, 208, 701	5, 172, 908	$2, 620, 439
Bryndza cheese	62, 832	12, 833	88, 715	23, 999	84, 879	19, 371
*Cheddar cheese	2, 479, 227	805, 232	1, 857, 469	640, 959	4, 181, 238	1, 530, 423
**Colby cheese [2]	11, 427, 857	2, 724, 686	14, 149, 377	3, 498, 693	45, 993, 909	12, 570, 038
*Edam & Gouda cheeses	6, 770, 415	3, 117, 134	7, 566, 424	3, 536, 921	10, 897, 165	4, 990 450
Gjetost cheese	58, 727	37, 388	45, 964	31, 010	44, 224	30, 824
Other Gjetost cheeses [2]	119, 867	56, 762	206, 942	99, 301	212, 987	105, 265
Goya and *Sbrinz cheese	859	265				
Roquefort cheese	2, 003, 974	1, 959, 129	2, 191, 315	2, 397, 794	1, 860, 917	2, 102, 159
*Romano made from cow's milk, in original loaves	2, 480, 379	756, 454	2, 305, 400	931, 575	3, 129, 264	1, 187, 241
*Parmesano and Reggiano in original loaves	2, 284, 541	1, 313, 356	1, 901, 583	1, 341, 888	1, 827, 496	1, 330, 641
*Provoloni and Provolette in original loaves	3, 807, 655	2, 742, 201	3, 484, 133	2, 769, 000	2, 820, 647	2, 453, 531
Romano made from cow's milk, Parmesano and Reggiano, Provoloni and Provolette, not in original loaves	322, 335	180, 262	96, 863	63, 430	450, 576	223, 150
Swiss or Emmenthaler cheese with eye formation	11, 506, 363	6, 426, 727	10, 419, 330	6, 001, 486	14, 751, 105	7, 988, 107
Gruyere-process cheese	5, 173, 261	2, 779, 309	5, 313, 127	2, 885, 710	9, 122, 703	4, 108, 394
Gamelost and Nokkelost cheese	137, 065	55, 935	178, 403	72, 502	1, 098, 919	349, 190
Cheeses made from sheep's milk: In original loaves and suitable for grating [2]	12, 253, 390	8, 653, 590	10, 998, 446	9, 901, 113	10, 922, 731	9, 260, 466
Recorino, in original loaves not suitable for grating [2]	4, 385, 340	1, 766, 128	4, 851, 848	2, 210, 674	4, 722, 155	2, 210, 683
Other sheep's milk cheeses [2]	67, 164	43, 625	50, 552	48, 638	113, 711	85, 139
"Other" cheese, and substitutes for cheese [2 5]	8, 287, 830	3, 924, 519	9, 204, 751	4, 359, 679	18, 065, 699	6, 944, 360
Total	77, 877, 893	39, 491, 984	79, 310, 688	43, 023, 073	135, 473, 233	60, 109, 871

[1] Preliminary.
[2] Data partly estimated prior to 1964.
[3] Not separately classified; included in "other" cheese.
[4] September–December, when data were first separately classified; data for January–August included in other cheese.
[5] Small quantities of "American-type" cheese other than Colby could be included herein and subject to sec. 22 quotas.
*Indicates cheeses subject to sec. 22 quotas prior to July 1, 1967.
**Indicates cheeses subject to quotas effective July 1, 1967.
Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

MINK FUR SKIN QUOTA

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1856

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 24, 1967

Mr. NELSON introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

A BILL

To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States with respect to the rate of duty on whole skins of mink, whether or not dressed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That (a) schedule 1, part 5, subpart B of the Tariff Sched-

ules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) is amended by inserting after item 123.50 the following new items:

"		Whole skins of mink, whether or not dressed:			
	123.60	In each calendar year before the entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption of the number of such skins which equals 40% of the domestic consumption of such skins during that year, as estimated by the Secretary of Agriculture under headnote 5 to this subpart	Free	Free	
	123.62	In each calendar year after the entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption of the number of such skins which equals 40% of the domestic consumption of such skins during that year, as estimated by the Secretary of Agriculture under headnote 5 to this subpart	50% ad val.	50% ad val.	
	123.65	Plates made of two or more whole skins of mink, whether or not dressed	50% ad val.	50% ad val.	"

(b) The headnotes for schedule 1, part 5, subpart B of such Schedules are amended by adding at the end thereof the following headnote:

"5. The Secretary of Agriculture, for each calendar year after 1967, shall, before the beginning of such year, estimate, publish, and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the number of whole skins of mink, whether or not dressed, that will be domestically consumed during such year. Estimations made by the Secretary of Agriculture under this headnote shall be final."

SEC. 2. The amendments made by the first section of this Act shall apply with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after January 1, 1968.

Mink Fur Skin Quota

(S. 1896, S. 1857) [1]

Purpose of the bills

S. 1856 and S. 1897 are identical bills which would provide that imports of "whole skins of mink, whether or not dressed" would be free of duty if coming within a proposed quota; all other imports of "whole skins" and of "plates made of two or more whole skins" of mink would be dutiable at 50 percent ad valorem. The proposed free quota for "whole" mink fur skins would be equal to 40 percent of the domestic consumption of "whole skins" of mink as estimated by the Secretary of Agriculture prior to each calendar year. Under existing tariff provisions, raw or not dressed mink fur skins are free of duty without restrictions as to quantity; dressed mink fur skins are presently duitable at rates varying from 5.5 percent ad valorem to 20 percent ad valorem.

Tariff treatment

The rate provisions of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) currently applicable to imports of mink fur skins are shown below. The column 1 rates apply to imports from countries other than those designated as being under Communist domination or control.

TSUS item		Column 1	Column 2
	Other furskins, raw or not dressed, or dressed:		
124.10	Raw or not dressed	Free	Free.
	Dressed:		
	Not dyed:		
124.20	Plates, mats, linings, strips, crosses, or similar forms.	17.5% ad val	35% ad val.
	Other:		
124.25	Beaver, caracul and Persian lamb, chinchilla, ermine, fisher, fitch, fox, kolinsky, leopard, lynx, marten, mink, nutria, ocelot, otter, pony, raccoon, sable, and wolf.	5.5% ad val	25% ad val.
	Dyed:		
124.60	Plates, mats, linings, strips. crosses, or similar forms.	20% ad val	40% ad val.
	Other:		
124.65	Beaver, caracul and Persian lamb, chinchilla, ermine, fisher, fitch, fox, kolinsky, leopard, lynx, marten, mink, nutria, ocelot, otter, pony, raccoon, sable, and wolf.	8% ad val	30% ad val.

The column 1 rates reflect concessions previously granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The duty-free treatment of articles in item 124.10 has been bound against increase since 1948. The rates for items 124.20 and 124.60 have been in effect since 1948, and those for items 124.25 and 124.65 have been in effect since 1963.

Under the recently concluded Kennedy Round of Trade Agreement Negotiations, free item 124.10 was bound against an increase in rate of duty. The column 1 rates of duty for each of the TSUS items noted above would be reduced 50 percent (slightly more where fractional portions were rounded off under the

[1] On August 28, 1967, the President requested that the Tariff Commission make an investigation, pursuant to section 332(g) of the Tariff Act of 1930, of the conditions of competition in the United States between mink fur skins produced in the United States and in foreign countries. A public hearing in connection with the investigation will be held on December 5, 1967. The report to the President at the conclusion of the investigation will be factual in nature.

authority of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962); the reductions would become effective in five annual stages over a period of 4 years, the first stage reduction probably becoming effective on January 1, 1968.

The entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption of undressed and dressed mink fur skins which are the product of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or Communist China are prohibited under headnote 4 of part 5B of schedule 1 of TSUS. This embargo has been in effect since August 31, 1951, as to those parts of China under Communist domination or control, and since January 5, 1952, as to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Proposed legislation, H.R. 10244, has been introduced in this Congress which would repeal the legislation authorizing such prohibition.

U.S. consumption, production, and producers

Annual U.S. consumption of whole mink fur skins increased steadily from 9.9 million fur skins in 1962 to 13.1 million fur skins in 1966 (table 1). Annual U.S. production rose from 7 million fur skins in 1962 to 8.5 million fur skins in 1966; nearly 9 million domestic mink fur skins were produced in 1967. By far the largest share of domestic production is produced on mink ranches. The domestic output of ranch-mink fur skins rose from 6.7 million fur skins in 1962 to 8.2 million fur skins in 1966; output in 1967 was nearly 9 million fur skins. The domestic production of wild mink fur skins produced by trappers is estimated to have been about 300,000 fur skins annually in 1965 and 1966.

The raising of mink for quality pelts is a specialized operation and most commercial mink ranches produce only this one crop. In 1966, the principal ranch mink producing States were Wisconsin (with 30 percent of the domestic output), Minnesota (with 13 percent), and Utah (with 7 percent). The exact number of mink ranches in the United States is not known; the number of commercial ranches is estimated to be about 2,500.

U.S. imports and exports

Annual U.S. imports of mink fur skins, dressed and undressed, rose from 3.8 million fur skins, valued at $52 million in 1962 to 5.7 million fur skins, valued at $73 million in 1966 (tables 2, 4, and 5). In January–August 1967, U.S. imports of undressed whole mink fur skins amounted to 3,798,000 fur skins as compared with imports of 4,215,000 fur skins in the same months of 1966 (table 3). Based on quantity, these imports accounted for 43 percent of domestic consumption in 1966 and averaged 42 percent of consumption in 1962–66. In 1952–56 average annual imports were equivalent to 33 percent of domestic consumption.

Annual U.S. exports of mink fur skins, dressed and undressed, showed no marked upward or downward trend in 1962–66, averaging 1.1 million fur skins, valued at $20.4 million (tables 6 and 7).

Prices

During the period 1962–66, the annual average price received by ranchers for mink fur skins ranged from $16.66 per fur skin in 1963 to $19.48 per fur skin in 1966, according to statistics of the National Board of Fur Farm Organizations, Inc. For 1967 the average price is estimated to be about $14 per fur skin. The annual average unit value of imported mink fur skins probably reached a peak in 1964. In that year the average unit value of imported mink fur skins, which is based on foreign value, was $14.08 per fur skin (tables 2 and 3). In 1965 and 1966, the average unit value of imported fur skins declined sharply and continued to decline in 1967, reaching a low in June of $8.44 per fur skin.

TABLE 1.—*Whole skins of mink, whether or not dressed: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1962–66*

Year	Production [1]	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	Thousand skins	*Thousand skins*	*Thousand skins*	*Thousand skins*	*Percent*
1962	7,027	3,825	977	9,875	39
1963	7,317	4,459	1,088	10,688	42
1964	7,394	4,437	902	10,929	41
1965	7,778	4,882	1,200	11,460	43
1966	8,525	5,677	1,124	13,078	43

[1] For a particular year, the data reported here represent sales by ranchers and trappers of mink furskins that were obtained almost entirely from peltings during the preceding November and December.

Source: Production of ranch mink furskins compiled from statistics of the National Board of Fur Farm Organizations; production of wild mink furskins compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Interior; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 2.—*Whole skins of mink, not dressed: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1962–66*

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965 [1]	1966 [1]
	Quantity (thousand furskins)				
Denmark	809	879	1,037	1,175	1,508
Norway	530	676	734	853	1,182
Sweden	876	1,000	935	923	1,001
Canada	723	940	675	847	800
Finland	400	426	438	600	696
All other	487	538	537	458	464
Total	3,825	4,459	4,356	4,856	5,651
	Value (thousand dollars)				
Denmark	10,248	11,803	14,424	14,016	18,567
Norway	7,254	9,374	10,894	11,418	15,700
Sweden	11,847	13,433	13,297	12,096	12,479
Canada	11,479	15,611	10,264	13,235	12,026
Finland	5,420	5,467	5,827	8,250	8,771
All other	5,449	6,149	6,613	4,916	5,226
Total	51,697	61,837	61,319	63,931	72,769
	Unit value (per furskin)				
Denmark	$12.67	$13.43	$13.91	$11.93	$12.31
Norway	13.69	13.87	14.84	13.39	13.28
Sweden	13.52	13.43	14.22	13.10	12.47
Canada	15.88	16.61	15.21	15.63	15.03
Finland	13.55	12.83	13.30	13.75	12.60
All other	11.19	11.43	12.31	10.73	11.26
Average	13.52	13.87	14.08	13.17	12.88

[1] Preliminary.

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

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TABLE 3.—*Whole skins of mink, not dressed: U.S. imports for consumption, by years 1964–66, by months 1966, and January–August 1967*

Year and month	Quantity (thousand skins)	Value (thousand dollars)	Average unit value (per skin)
1964	4, 356	61, 319	$14. 08
1965 [1]	4, 856	63, 931	13. 17
1966 [1]	5, 651	72, 769	12. 88
1966 [1]—January	770	10, 717	13. 92
February	651	9, 231	14. 18
March	923	12, 282	13. 31
April	470	6, 161	13. 11
May	540	6, 146	11. 38
June	386	4, 558	11. 81
July	214	2, 538	11. 86
August	261	3, 286	12. 59
Total, January–August	4, 215	54, 919	13. 03
September	185	2, 282	12. 34
October	109	1, 512	13. 87
November	120	1, 504	12. 53
December	1, 022	12, 553	12. 28
1967 [1]—January	1, 069	12, 635	11. 82
February	592	6, 504	10. 99
March	420	4, 008	9. 54
April	672	6, 485	9. 65
May	335	2, 934	8. 76
June	463	3, 913	8. 44
July	114	1, 030	9. 03
August	133	1, 255	9. 46
Total, January–August	3, 798	38, 764	10. 21

[1] Preliminary.

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

TABLE 4.—*Whole skins of mink, dressed, not dyed:* [1] *U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964–66*

Country	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 skins)		
West Germany	45	19	8
United Kingdom	1	3	6
Canada	4	1	4
Belgium	11	0	1
All other	18	2	----------
Total	79	25	19
Value in thousands of dollars:			
West Germany	544	228	84
United Kingdom	9	27	53
Canada	26	22	35
Belgium	129	3	19
All other	208	17	13
Total	916	297	204
Unit value (per skin):			
West Germany	$12. 09	$12. 00	$10. 50
United Kingdom	9. 00	9. 00	8. 83
Canada	6. 50	22. 00	8. 75
Belgium	11. 73	0	19. 00
All other	11. 56	8. 50	0
Average	11. 59	11. 88	10. 74

[1] Not separately reported prior to Aug. 31, 1963.

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

TABLE 5.—*Whole skins of mink, dressed and dyed: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964–66*

Country	1964	1965	1966 [1]
	Quantity (In thousands of skins)		
West Germany	----------	----------	3. 7
France	0. 6	----------	. 9
United Kingdom	. 8	1. 0	. 7
All other	. 5	. 3	1. 6
Total	1. 9	1. 3	6. 9
	Value (In thousands of dollars)		
West Germany	----------	----------	54. 0
France	8. 7	----------	12. 0
United Kingdom	9. 6	10. 5	10. 4
All other	4. 1	4. 5	3. 3
Total	22. 4	15. 0	79. 7

[1] Preliminary.

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

TABLE 6.—*Whole skins of mink, not dressed: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1962–66*

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (thousand skins)				
West Germany	68	91	106	243	204
Italy	77	99	51	82	130
United Kingdom	156	149	139	150	186
France	107	126	94	89	86
Canada	196	200	149	169	95
Switzerland	79	88	64	65	76
Belgium	21	26	16	29	19
All others	46	38	35	79	74
Total	750	817	654	906	870
	Value (thousand dollars)				
West Germany	990	1, 275	1, 601	3, 659	3, 436
Italy	2, 003	2, 799	1, 518	2, 136	3, 170
United Kingdom	2, 607	2, 545	2, 532	2, 556	2, 369
France	1, 800	2, 347	1, 567	1, 575	1, 546
Canada	2, 217	2, 228	2, 020	2, 053	1, 510
Switzerland	1, 894	2, 175	1, 606	1, 543	1, 340
Belgium	377	494	302	419	370
All others	549	513	495	919	848
Total	12, 437	14, 376	11, 641	14, 860	14, 589

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

TABLE 7.—*Whole skins of mink, dressed or dyed: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1962–66*

Country	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (thousand skins)				
Switzerland	76	84	62	73	58
Italy	28	42	18	30	44
France	29	26	24	32	27
Canada	18	18	23	27	22
Hong Kong	7	15	11	10	17
West Germany	15	15	20	40	20
Spain	6	15	12	12	10
Uruguay	0	0	0	2	10
Belgium	9	9	10	10	9
All others	39	47	68	58	37
Total	227	271	248	294	254
	Value (thousand dollars)				
Switzerland	2, 305	2, 172	1, 618	2, 025	1, 945
Italy	865	1, 119	519	755	1, 476
France	808	732	723	858	780
Canada	332	408	481	574	563
Hong Kong	167	372	326	280	540
West Germany	347	325	462	830	514
Spain	126	362	275	298	275
Uruguay	0	0	0	67	254
Belgium	213	192	267	236	227
All others	941	1, 045	1, 546	1, 298	967
Total	6, 104	6, 727	6, 217	7, 221	7, 541

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

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1613

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 24, 1967

Mr. MORSE (for himself, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. SMATHERS) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

---

A BILL

To impose import limitations on prepared or preserved strawberries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the aggregate quantity of prepared or preserved strawberries specified in item 146.72 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) and of paste and pulp of strawberries specified in item 152.70 of such Schedules which may be imported into the United States in calendar year 1968 or in any subsequent calendar year shall not exceed 20 per centum of the average annual consump-

tion in the United States of such prepared or preserved strawberries and paste and pulp of strawberries during the five calendar years immediately preceding such calendar year.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture, for each calendar year after 1967, shall, before the beginning of such year, determine, publish, and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the aggregate quantity prescribed for such calendar year by subsection (a). In making such determination for any calendar year, the Secretary of Agriculture shall use estimates for any portion of the immediately preceding calendar year for which final statistics are not available.

(c) The Secretary of Agriculture shall allocate the aggregate quantity of such prepared or preserved strawberries and paste and pulp of strawberries which may be imported in any calendar year after 1967 among supplying countries on the basis of the shares such countries supplied to the United States market during the five calendar years immediately preceding such calendar year, except that due account may be given to special factors which have affected or may affect the trade in such articles.

(d) The Secretary of Agriculture shall issue such regulations as he determines to be necessary to prevent circumvention of the purposes of this Act. All determinations by the Secretary of Agriculture under this Act shall be final.

Prepared or Preserved Strawberry Quota

(S. 1613)

Purpose of the bill

S. 1613 would establish an annual quota for 1968 and each subsequent calendar year with respect to prepared or preserved strawberries and strawberry paste and pulp, provided for in items 146.72 and 152.70, respectively, of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS).

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

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

If the proposed quota were now in effect, the absolute quota for the 1967 calendar year would probably have been established at between 58 million and 60 million pounds. Such a quota would be slightly less than the quantity of frozen strawberries imported during 1965 and more than one-third less than entered during 1966. Imports during the first 7 months of 1967 totaled nearly 63 million pounds.

U.S. tariff treatment

The rates of duty shown below are applicable to imports from all countries other than certain designated countries under Communist control:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate of duty
	Strawberries:	
146.72 (pt.)	Prepared or preserved (except paste and pulp).	14 percent ad valorem.
152.70 (pt.)	Paste and pulp	15 percent ad valorem.

The 14 percent ad valorem rate of duty applicable to prepared or preserved strawberries, which reflects a concession initially negotiated with Canada in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), has been in effect since January 1, 1948. The 15 percent ad valorem rate of duty applicable to strawberry paste and pulp reflects a GATT concession initially negotiated with the Benelux countries and Denmark; it became effective in three annual stages, the last on June 30, 1958. Previously (January 1, 1948), this rate had been reduced from its original Tariff Act of 1930 level of 35 percent ad valorem to 17.5 percent ad valorem. Imports of strawberry paste and pulp and other prepared or preserved strawberries from certain designated countries under Communist control are dutiable at 35 percent ad valorem—the rate originally provided for these products, regardless of country of origin, in the Tariff Act of 1930. There have been no imports of these strawberry products from such countries in recent years.

Strawberry products that are in chief value of manufactured sugar are subject to an additional duty of 0.53 cent per pound on the total sugar content under TSUS item 901.00 (pt.). It is believed that few, if any, imports of frozen strawberries are subject to this additional duty.

Additional information

The following tables present recent data on frozen and canned strawberries. Table 1 shows that the share of frozen strawberry consumption supplied by

imports has increased substantially in recent years. Table 2 present consumption data on frozen and canned strawberries. Canada has been the main market for U.S. frozen strawberry exports; however, table 3 shows that in the last several years Mexico has supplied most of the frozen strawberries imported into Canada. Table 4 shows that Mexico has been by far the most important supplier of frozen strawberries in recent years.

TABLE 1.—*Frozen strawberries: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports, and apparent consumption, 1962–66*

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

Year	Production	Carry-in [1]	Imports		Exports [4]	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
			Paste and pulp [2]	Other [3]			
	Quantity						
1962	234, 620	151, 907	4, 500	32, 281	2, 545	261, 712	14. 0
1963	234, 440	159, 051	5, 000	35, 146	2, 414	299, 202	13. 4
1964	252, 646	132, 021	6, 200	40, 797	877	273, 420	17. 2
1965	191, 613	157, 367	6, 500	53, 866	2, 588	283, 552	21. 3
1966	236, 492	123, 206	6, 100	85, 707	969	[5] 295, 515	31. 1
	Value						
1962	([6])	([6])	440	4, 121	558	([6])	([6])
1963	([6])	([6])	485	4, 464	501	([6])	([6])
1964	([6])	([6])	725	5, 859	224	([6])	([6])
1965	([6])	([6])	830	8, 193	695	([6])	([6])
1966	([6])	([6])	940	15, 784	313	([6])	([6])

[1] Ending stocks of preceding year.

[2] Strawberry paste and pulp imports, all of which are believed to have been frozen, were not separately reported prior to 1967. The data shown for 1962 and 1963 are estimates based on information obtained from trade sources; the data shown for 1964–66 are based on analysis of import documents.

[3] "Other" frozen strawberry imports were not separately reported prior to Aug. 31, 1963. Data shown for years prior to 1964 are for imports of frozen berries from Mexico; such berries are believed to have consisted almost entirely of strawberries. Mexico is believed to have been the supplier of virtually all frozen strawberry imports in those years.

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

[5] Carry-in for 1967 amounted to 155,021 thousand pounds.

[6] Not available.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers; carry-in compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted; and exports compiled from official import statistics of Canada.

TABLE 2.—*Frozen and canned strawberries: U.S. consumption, 1962–66*

[In millions of pounds]

Year	Frozen [1]	Canned [2]	Total
1962	262	2	264
1963	299	2	301
1964	273	3	276
1965	284	3	287
1966	296	4	300
Average	283	3	286

[1] In recent years about half of the frozen strawberries have been consumed in the preparation of other strawberry products.

[2] Canned production data which is considered to approximate canned consumption.

Source: Frozen strawberry consumption compiled from table 1; canned strawberry production compiled from official statistics of the National Canners Association.

TABLE 3.—*Strawberries, frozen: Canadian imports, by principal sources, 1955–66*

[In thousands of pounds]

Year	United States	Mexico	All other	Total
1955	1, 939	----------	1, 650	3, 589
1956	7, 078	665	302	8, 045
1957	3, 936	660	428	5, 024
1958	6, 798	1, 103	502	8, 403
1959	5, 288	1, 945	1, 657	8, 890
1960	3, 007	3, 255	1, 452	7, 714
1961	2, 978	3, 934	1, 245	8, 157
1962	2, 545	4, 614	1, 283	8, 442
1963	2, 414	4, 291	1, 522	8, 227
1964	877	6, 213	2, 388	9, 478
1965	2, 588	10, 956	4, 521	18, 065
1966	969	9, 189	1, 633	11, 791

Source: Compiled from official import statistics of Canada.

TABLE 4.—*Strawberries, frozen (except paste and pulp): U.S. imports, by principal sources, 1964–66*

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967 (January–July)
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Mexico	39, 720	51, 796	82, 826	56, 129
Poland	823	1, 313	2, 523	1, 340
All other	254	757	358	8
Total	40, 797	53, 866	85, 707	57, 477
	Foreign value (1,000 dollars)			
Mexico	5, 679	7, 805	15, 265	7, 681
Poland	137	242	449	219
All other	43	146	70	3
Total	5, 859	8, 193	15, 784	7, 903
	Unit value (cents per pound)			
Mexico	14. 3	15. 1	18. 4	13. 7
Poland	16. 6	18. 4	17. 8	16. 3
All other	16. 9	19. 3	19. 6	37. 5
Average	14. 4	15. 2	18. 4	13. 7

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

GROUNDFISH QUOTA

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2411

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 14, 1967

Mr. MORSE (for himself, Mr. HATFIELD, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. BROOKE, Mr. GRUENING, and Mr. MUSKIE) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

---

A BILL

To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to provide that the amount of groundfish imported into the United States shall not exceed the average annual amount thereof imported during 1963 and 1964.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the headnotes to part 3 of schedule 1 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) are amended by adding at the end thereof the following new headnote:

"(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of the schedules, the aggregate number of pounds of fish which may be entered under item 110.20, 110.47, 110.50, 110.55, or

110.60 in the calendar year 1968 or in any subsequent calendar year shall not exceed the average annual number of pounds of fish described in such item entered during the calendar years 1963 and 1964 (as determined and published by the Secretary of the Interior). Of the aggregate number of pounds of fish permitted by the preceding sentence to be imported into the United States during any calendar year under any item, not over $\frac{1}{4}$ shall be entered during the first three months, not over $\frac{1}{2}$ during the first six months, and not over $\frac{3}{4}$ during the first nine months of that year. For the purposes of applying this headnote, item 110.20 shall be treated as not including salmon."

Groundfish Quota

(S. 2411)

Purpose of the bill

S. 2411 would establish annual quotas for 1968 and each subsequent calendar year with respect to imports of certain fresh, chilled, or frozen fish provided for in items 110.20, 110.47, 110.50, 110.55, and 110.60, in subpart A, part 3, of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS).

The import quotas would apply to—

Halibut, whole or eviscerated (item 110.20);

Frozen blocks of fish (except sea herring, smelts, and tuna) each weighing over 10 pounds (item 110.47);

Fillets or steaks of groundfish (cod, cusk, haddock, hake, pollock, and Atlantic ocean perch) (items 110.50 and 110.55);

Fillets or steaks of other fish (except sea herring, smelts, tuna, groundfish, and wolf fish) (item 110.60).

A separate quota would apply to the fish in each of the aforementioned TSUS items, and would amount for each calendar year to the average annual quantity of such fish entered during the calendar years 1963 and 1964, as determined and published by the Secretary of the Interior. In each calendar year, not more than one-fourth of the quota could be entered during the first 3 months, not more than one-half during the first 6 months, and not more than three-quarters during the first 9 months.

The average annual quantity of such fish entered during the calendar years 1963 and 1964, as compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, was as follows:

Item	*Number of pounds*
Halibut (item 110.20)	22, 644, 442
Frozen fish blocks (item 110.47)	159, 718, 300
Groundfish steaks or fillets (items 110.50 and 110.55)	79, 451, 089
Other fish steaks or fillets (item 110.60)	63, 392, 310

U.S. tariff treatment

The rate provisions of the TSUS currently applicable to imports of these fish products are shown below. The column 1 rates apply to imports from countries other than those designated as being under Communist domination or control.

Data with respect to S. 2411 and similar bills

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		Col. 1	Col. 2
	Fish, fresh, chilled, or frozen, whether or not whole, but not otherwise prepared or preserved:		
	Other:		
	Whole; or processed by removal of heads, viscera, fins, or any combination thereof, but not otherwise processed:		
110.20 (pt.)	Halibut	0.5¢ per lb	2¢ per lb.
110.47	Skinned and boned, whether or not divided into pieces, and frozen into blocks each weighing over 10 pounds, imported to be minced, ground, or cut into pieces of uniform weights and dimensions	1¢ per lb	1.25¢ per lb.
	Otherwise processed (whether or not heads, viscera, fins, scales, or any combination thereof have been removed):		
	Cod, cusk, haddock, hake, pollock, and Atlantic ocean perch (rosefish):		
110. 50	For an aggregate quantity entered in any calendar year of 15,000,000 pounds, or not more than a quantity equal to 15% of the average aggregate apparent annual consumption of such fish during the 3 calendar years immediately preceding the year in which the imported fish are entered, whichever quantity is greater, of which total quantity not over ¼ shall be entered during the first 3 months, not over ½ during the first 6 months, and not over ¾ during the first 9 months of that year.	1.875¢ per lb	2.5¢ per lb.
110. 55	Other	2.5¢ per lb	2.5¢ per lb.
110. 60	Other	1.5¢ per lb	2.5¢ per lb.

All of these column 1 rates reflect concessions granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) that became effective in January 1948. The tariff treatment of swordfish fillets or steaks (item 110.60 (pt.)) was bound against rate increase or other import restriction in September 1955 and again in June 1956 in concessions granted by the United States in the GATT.

Under the Kennedy Round of Trade Agreement Negotiations, the column 1 rate was made free of duty on halibut (item 110.20 (pt.)), fish blocks (item 110.47), and other fish fillets or steaks (item 110.60) (except yellow perch). These reductions were made under the authority of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962; reductions would become effective in five annual stages over a period of 4 years, the first stage reduction probably becoming effective on January 1, 1968.

Additional information

Attached are five tables showing U.S. production, imports, and consumption of the subject items for the years 1962–66.

TABLE 1.—*Halibut, fresh, chilled, or frozen: U.S. production (catch), imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1962–66*

[Weights shown are live weight equivalents]

Year	Production (catch) [1]	Imports [2]	Exports [2]	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	Thousand pounds	*Thousand pounds*	*Thousand pounds*	*Thousand pounds*	*Percent*
1962	54, 011	33, 124	674	86, 461	38
1963	45, 841	30, 220	2, 160	73, 901	41
1964	35, 354	30, 014	4, 152	61, 216	49
1965	40, 825	28, 896	3, 141	66, 580	43
1966	40, 135	25, 930	3, 153	62, 912	41

[1] Includes landings by U.S. fishing vessels in the United States and shipments landed by such vessels at foreign ports and entered as products of American fisheries.

[2] Converted to live weight equivalent at rate of 1.33 pounds for each pound reported.

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries; exports compiled from official import statistics of the Canadian Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Trade of Canada); imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

TABLE 2.—*Fish blocks: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1962–66*

Year	Production [1]	Imports	Apparent consumption [2]	Ratio of imports to consumption
	Thousands of pounds	*Thousands of pounds*	*Thousands of pounds*	*Percent*
1962	1, 661	143, 541	145, 202	99
1963	1, 274	153, 271	154, 545	99
1964	1, 392	166, 166	167, 558	99
1965	3, 315	214, 807	218, 122	98
1966	8, 401	206, 574	214, 975	96

[1] Includes substantial though indeterminable amounts of blocks made of fillets with skin remaining.

[2] Exports are not separately recorded, but they are known to be negligible.

Source: Production compiled from unpublished statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries; imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

TABLE 3.—*Fillets or steaks of groundfish (cod, cusk, haddock, hake, pollock, and Atlantic Ocean perch): U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1962–66*

Year	Production [1]	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	Thousand pounds	*Thousand pounds*	*Thousand pounds*	*Percent*
1962	91, 964	77, 878	169, 842	46
1963	82, 145	78, 498	160, 643	49
1964	73, 774	80, 404	154, 178	52
1965	74, 126	80, 147	154, 273	52
1966	68, 154	108, 524	176, 678	61

[1] Does not include statistics on the U.S. production of blocks of these fish.

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

NOTE.—Exports have been negligible or nil.

TABLE 4.—*Other fish [1] fillets or steaks: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and domestic consumption, 1962–66*

Year	In thousands of pounds			Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)
	Production	Imports	Consumption [2]	
1962	77, 589	68, 169	145, 758	47
1963	82, 329	62, 139	144, 468	43
1964	85, 853	64, 646	150, 499	43
1965	91, 297	69, 052	160, 349	43
1966	90, 163	86, 248	176, 411	49

[1] Fish other than sea herring, smelts, tuna, wolf fish, cod, cusk, haddock, hake, pollock and Atlantic ocean perch.

[2] Exports are not separately reported, but are believed to be small.

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

TABLE 5.—*Halibut, fish blocks, groundfish fillets or steaks, and other fish fillets or steaks: U.S. imports for consumption, 1962–1966*

Type (TSUS item)	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (thousand pounds)				
Halibut (110.20 (pt.))	24, 905	22, 722	22, 567	21, 726	19, 496
Fish blocks (110.47)	143, 541	153, 271	166, 166	214, 807	206, 574
Groundfish [1] fillets or steaks (110.50 and 110.55)	77, 878	78, 498	80, 404	80, 147	108, 524
Other fish [2] fillets or steaks (110.60)	68, 169	62, 139	64, 646	69, 052	86, 248
	Value (thousand dollars)				
Halibut (110.20 (pt.))	8, 245	6, 358	6, 211	7, 508	7, 531
Fish blocks (110.47)	28, 436	31, 388	37, 100	52, 506	51, 586
Groundfish [1] fillets or steaks (110.50 and 110.55)	18, 501	18, 942	20, 448	21, 428	31, 008
Other fish [2] fillets or steaks (110.60)	24, 070	22, 047	23, 828	28, 539	34, 767

[1] Cod, cusk, haddock, hake, pollock, and Atlantic ocean perch.

[2] Except sea herring, smelts, tuna, wolf fish, cod, cusk, haddock, hake, pollock, and Atlantic ocean perch.

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

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2217

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 2, 1967

Mr. MCCARTHY (for himself, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. HART, and Mr. NELSON) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

---

A BILL

To amend the Tariff Schedules of the United States to increase the rate of duty on honey, and to impose quotas on the quantity of honey which may be imported into the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) item 155.70 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (19 U.S.C. 1202) is amended by striking out "1¢ per lb." and inserting in lieu thereof "3¢ per lb.".

(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

85-200 O—67——12

SEC. 2. (a) The total quantity of honey which may be imported into the United States in the calendar year 1968 or in any subsequent calendar year shall not exceed a quantity equal to the average annual quantity of honey imported into the United States during the years 1961 through 1964, increased or decreased by the same percentage that the estimated domestic consumption of honey during such calendar year is greater than or less than the average annual domestic consumption of honey during the calendar years 1961 through 1964. In determining the quantity of honey imported into the United States, and in determining the domestic consumption of honey, there shall be included the honey content of any article containing honey.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture shall, before the beginning of the calendar year 1968 and each subsequent calendar year, determine, publish, and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the total quantity prescribed by subsection (a) for such calendar year.

(c) The Secretary of Agriculture shall allocate the total quantity of honey which may be imported in any calendar year among supplying countries on the basis of the shares such countries supplied to the United States market during the five calendar years immediately preceding such calendar year, except that due account may be given to special factors which have affected or may affect the trade in such articles.

(d) The Secretary of Agriculture shall issue such regulations as he determines to be necessary to prevent circumvention of the purposes of this section. All determinations by the Secretary of Agriculture under this section shall be final.

Honey Quota

(S. 2217)

Purpose of the bill

S. 2217 would establish an annual quota for imported honey for 1968 and for each subsequent calendar year. The import quota would be based upon average annual imports during the years 1961 through 1964, i.e., approximately 5.9 million pounds. This quantity would be increased or decreased for each calendar year by the same percentage that the estimated domestic consumption of honey during such calendar year is greater than or less than the average annual domestic consumption during the years 1961 through 1964, i.e., approximately 248 million pounds. U.S. consumption ordinarily does not vary from year to year by more than 2 or 3 percent.

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

S. 2217 would also amend item 155.70 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States to raise the duty on honey from 1 cent to 3 cents per pound, effective on enactment. The rate of 1 cent per pound, which reflects a concession granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), has been in effect since January 1, 1948. The proposed increase would return the duty to the statutory rate now applicable to negligible quantities of honey imported from certain designated Communist countries.

Price-supports for honey

The Agricultural Act of 1949 designated honey as a nonbasic agricultural commodity subject to mandatory price support through loans, purchase, or other operations at a level not in excess of 90 percent nor less than 60 percent of parity. From 1950 to 1966, support was extended by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) through purchase agreements and nonrecourse loans at levels of from 60 to 75 percent of parity. Support prices in the Eastern United States ranged from about 10 to 13 cents per pound for bulk white table honey and from 6 to 9 cents per pound for bulk dark and nontable honey. Western support prices were about 1 cent per pound lower than eastern support prices for the same grade of honey. The support price differential will be reduced to about four-tenths of a cent per pound for the 1967 crop. Operation of the program, of course, is a factor affecting our ability to compete in export markets and determining the attractiveness of the U.S. market to foreign honey producers.

Additional Information

Data on production, imports and exports, together with apparent consumption, are shown in attached table 1. There has been a slight upward trend in production since the mid-1950's. During the same period imports and exports have been characterized by substantial year-to-year fluctuations with no change in the average level of trade.

Table 2 shows honey shipments to the various countries comprising the export market in 1961–66. Table 3 shows imports of honey from Mexico, Argentina, Canada, and all other countries. The bulk of both imports and exports consists of darker types of honey used primarily by commercial bakers in the United States but used extensively for household consumption in Europe. However, most U.S. imports of Argentine honey are light in color and suitable for table use.

TABLE 1.—*Honey: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1961–66*

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

Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
	Quantity				
1961	255, 868	9, 042	7, 151	257, 759	3. 5
1962	249, 608	7, 111	13, 646	243, 073	2. 9
1963	266, 778	2, 601	25, 035	244, 344	1. 1
1964	251, 188	4, 917	8, 949	247, 156	2. 0
1965	244, 549	13, 344	13, 806	244, 087	5. 5
1966	246, 972	9, 538	14, 433	242, 077	3. 9
	Value				
1961	46, 072	1, 056	1, 097	(1)	(1)
1962	43, 494	782	1, 939	(1)	(1)
1963	48, 096	394	4, 145	(1)	(1)
1964	46, 638	677	1, 734	(1)	(1)
1965	43, 475	1, 331	2, 266	(1)	(1)
1966	42, 927	1, 067	2, 366	(1)	(1)
	Unit value (cents per pound)				
1961	18. 0	11. 7	15. 3	(1)	(1)
1962	17. 4	11. 0	14. 2	(1)	(1)
1963	18. 0	15. 1	16. 6	(1)	(1)
1964	18. 6	13. 8	19. 6	(1)	(1)
1965	17. 8	10. 0	16. 4	(1)	(1)
1966	17. 4	11. 2	16. 4	(1)	(1)

[1] Not available.

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

TABLE 2.—*Honey: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by destination, 1961–66*

[In thousands of pounds]

Destination	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
West Germany	3, 563	6, 593	12, 119	2, 340	5, 464	4, 673
Canada	927	658	1, 802	1, 648	3, 246	2, 800
United Kingdom	359	514	833	532	1, 086	1, 081
Netherlands	341	749	1, 506	632	779	656
Malaysia	31	49	55	124	181	153
Belgium	679	489	981	584	440	639
France	129	3, 276	4, 080	702	1, 340	2, 377
Japan	14	25	919	1, 176	251	653
Switzerland	287	245	498	319	89	-------
All other	821	1, 048	2, 242	892	930	1, 401
Total	7, 151	13, 646	25, 035	8, 949	13, 806	14, 433

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

TABLE 3.—*Honey: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1961–66*

Country	Mexico	Argentina	Canada	All other	Total import
	Quantity (thousand pounds)				
1961	5, 336	2, 766	143	797	9, 042
1962	4, 020	2, 382	103	606	7, 111
1963	1, 608	388	142	463	2, 601
1964	3, 905	647	46	319	4, 917
1965	6, 724	5, 872	76	672	13, 344
1966	6, 822	2, 066	58	592	9, 538
	Value (thousand dollars)				
1961	610	281	18	147	1, 056
1962	406	248	12	116	782
1963	208	51	19	116	394
1964	502	75	7	93	677
1965	601	573	10	147	1, 331
1966	716	202	13	136	1, 067
	Unit value (cents per pound)				
1961	11. 4	10. 2	12. 6	18. 4	11. 7
1962	10. 1	10. 4	12. 0	19. 1	11. 0
1963	12. 9	13. 2	13. 6	25. 0	15. 2
1964	12. 9	11. 6	15. 9	27. 7	13. 8
1965	8. 9	9. 8	13. 2	21. 9	10. 0
1966	10. 5	9. 8	22. 4	23. 0	11. 2

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

ORDERLY MARKETING ACT OF 1967

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1446

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 5, 1967

Mr. MUSKIE (for himself, Mr. BARTLETT, Mr. BAYH, Mr. COTTON, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. ERVIN, Mr. DODD, Mr. GRUENING, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. MCGEE, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MOSS, Mr. NELSON, Mr. PELL, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. TALMADGE, Mr. THURMOND, and Mr. TOWER) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

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A BILL

To provide for the orderly marketing of articles imported into the United States, to establish a flexible basis for the adjustment by the United States economy to expanded trade, and to afford foreign supplying nations a fair share of the growth or change in the United States market.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Orderly Marketing Act of 1967".

SEC. 2. PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are to provide for the orderly marketing of articles imported into

the United States, to establish a flexible basis for the adjustment by the United States economy to expanded trade, and to afford foreign supplying nations a fair share of the growth or change in the United States market.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.—As used in this Act—

(a) "Domestic industry" shall include all establishments located in the United States in which any article or articles like or directly competitive with the imported article or articles specified in a petition or request under subsection (a) or subsection (b) of section 4 are produced. If an enterprise has several establishments in some of which such articles are not produced, the industry would include only establishments in which the article is produced for purposes of analyzing impairment for purposes of subsection (c) of section 4;

(b) "Like or directly competitive articles" shall mean those articles or closely related groups of articles on which the article or articles specified in a petition or request under subsection (a) or subsection (b) of section 4 have a combined competitive impact;

(c) An imported article is "directly competitive with" a domestic article at an earlier or later stage of processing, and a domestic article is "directly competitive with" an imported article at an earlier or later stage of processing, if the importation of the imported article has an economic

effect on producers of the domestic article comparable to the effect of importation of articles in the same stage of processing as the domestic article. For purposes of this paragraph, the unprocessed article is at an earlier stage of processing;

(d) "Secretary" refers to the Secretary of Commerce.

SEC. 4. (a) A petition for orderly marketing may be filed with the Secretary by a trade association, firm, certified or recognized union, or other representative of an industry.

(b) Upon the request of the President, upon resolution of either the Committee on Finance of the Senate or the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, or upon the filing of a petition under subsection (a), the Secretary shall promptly make an investigation to determine whether articles or groups of articles specified in the petition or request are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a factor contributing to a condition of economic impairment of the domestic industry producing such article and like or directly competitive articles.

(c) In making a determination whether there is a condition of economic impairment in the industry, the Secretary shall take into account all economic factors which he considers relevant, including idling of productive facilities, inability to operate at a reasonable profit or declining profit-

ability, and unemployment, underemployment, or a decline in employment relative to production.

(d) In any event, the Secretary shall make an affirmative determination under subsection (c) and shall find that the articles or groups of articles are being imported in such increased quantities as to be a factor contributing to a condition of economic impairment to the industry, if during the five calendar years immediately preceding the year in which the petition or request is filed the ratio of imports of the article or group of articles to the domestic production of such articles or like or directly competitive articles has increased by 50 per centum or more in the aggregate and during the calendar year immediately preceding the year in which the petition or request is filed the ratio of such imports to such domestic production was at least 15 per centum.

(e) If the Secretary finds that such articles or groups of articles are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a factor contributing to economic impairment of a domestic industry he shall forthwith inform the President of his finding and his determination under subsection (c).

(f) If the Secretary would have made the finding specified in subsection (e) but for the fact that the ratio of such imports to such domestic production was more than 10 per centum but less than 15 per centum in the year in which the

petition or request is filed he shall also forthwith inform the President of his finding.

SEC. 5. Upon being informed by the Secretary of a finding pursuant to section 4(e), the President shall by proclamation limit the importation of such articles or groups of articles to which such finding applies for each calendar year succeeding such proclamation to the larger of—

(i) That quantity which equals 15 per centum of domestic production of such articles and like or directly competitive articles for each preceding calendar year, or

(ii) That quantity which equals average annual imports of such articles or groups of articles for the five calendar years immediately preceding the calendar year in which such proclamation is made: *Provided, however,* That, with respect to a limitation imposed under paragraph (ii), such quantity shall be increased or decreased for each succeeding calendar year by the same percentage that such domestic production in the preceding calendar year increased or decreased in comparison with such average annual domestic production in the second and third immediately preceding calendar year: *And provided further,* That, with respect to a limitation imposed under either paragraph (i) or (ii), in the event of such an increase in domestic production there shall be permitted to enter an increase in quantity equal to

1 1 per centum of such domestic production for such immedi-
2 ately preceding calendar year.
3 SEC. 6. (a) After being informed by the Secretary of
4 his findings under section 4(e), the President may, in lieu
5 of exercising the authority contained in section 5, negotiate
6 international agreements with foreign countries limiting the
7 export from such countries and the import into the United
8 States of the articles or groups of articles involved whenever
9 he determines that such action would be more appropriate
10 to prevent or remedy economic impairment than action under
11 section 5.
12 (b) In order to carry out an agreement concluded
13 under subsection (a), the President is authorized to issue
14 regulations governing the entry or withdrawal from ware-
15 house of the articles or groups of articles covered by such
16 agreement. In addition, in order to carry out a multilateral
17 agreement concluded under subsection (a) among countries
18 accounting for a significant part of world trade in the article
19 covered by such agreement, the President is also authorized
20 to issue regulations governing the entry or withdrawal from
21 warehouse of the like article which is the product of countries
22 not parties to such agreement.
23 SEC. 7. The Secretary shall allocate the total quantity
24 proclaimed under section 5, and any increase in such quan-
25 tity pursuant thereto, among supplying countries on the basis

of the shares such countries supplied to the United States market during a representative period of the articles or groups of articles to which such proclamation applies, except that due account may be given to special factors which have affected or may affect the trade in such articles. The Secretary shall certify such allocations to the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 8. In addition to proclaiming import limitations as to the articles or group of articles like or directly competitive with those of domestic industry under this Act, the President may provide with respect to the firms of such industry that they may request the Secretary for certifications of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance and may provide with respect to the workers of such industry that they may request the Secretary of Labor for certifications of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance under title III of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, Public Law Numbered 794, Eighty-seventh Congress. Further proceedings and relief and the criteria pertaining thereto shall be the same as under title III of the Trade Expansion Act.

SEC. 9. If the Secretary informs the President of findings under section 4 (f) the President may, in his discretion, take any action or any combination of actions specified in section 5, section 6, and section 8 with respect to the articles or groups of articles to which such findings apply.

SEC. 10. (a) Any proclamation made and any adjustment assistance granted pursuant to this Act shall be reviewable by the President after the third calendar year of their effect and prior to the commencement of each calendar year thereafter during which such proclamation or adjustment assistance remains in effect. In his discretion the President may upon such review terminate such proclamation or adjustment assistance if he finds it no longer necessary, appropriate or effective to accomplish the purposes of this Act. No proclamation or adjustment assistance shall remain in effect for a period longer than ten calendar years.

SEC. 11. Nothing contained in this Act shall affect in any way any quantitative import limitation heretofore or hereafter proclaimed or imposed pursuant to any Act of Congress authorizing such proclamation or imposition including but not limited to—

(a) section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act,

(b) section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1956,

(c) section 232, 351, or 352 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962,

(d) section 2 (b) of the Act entitled "An Act to extend the authority of the President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended", approved July 1, 1954 (19 U.S.C., sec. 1352a),

(e) section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951,

(f) Public Law Numbered 481 of the Eighty-eighth Congress (78 Stat. 593),

(g) The Sugar Act of 1948, as amended.

85-200 O—67——13

Orderly Marketing Act of 1967

(S. 1446)

Purpose of the bill

S. 1446 would establish, in addition to all other statutory procedures for controlling imports, a new procedure for imposing quotas on articles or closely related groups of articles which are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a factor contributing to a condition of economic impairment of the domestic industry producing such articles. The quota protection would be afforded to an industry irrespective of the cause of the increased imports.

The protection afforded U.S. industry would be either in the form of an absolute quota to be proclaimed by the President on our domestic imports of such articles or absolute export quotas imposed by foreign countries pursuant to agreements negotiated between such countries and the United States. The President would have discretionary authority to choose which quota system would be more appropriate to prevent or remedy the economic impairment situation.

In addition to proclaiming import limitations on the subject articles, the President may authorize firms within the industry to request the Secretary of Commerce for certifications of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance and may authorize the workers of such industry to request the Secretary of Labor for certifications of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance under the provisions of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962; that is, eligible firms would be afforded technical, financial, and tax assistance and eligible workers would be afforded assistance in the form of retraining, relocation allowances, and unemployment benefits.

Beginning 3 years after an import quota is imposed or adjustment assistance is granted, the President must annually review the need for continuing such quota or adjustment assistance and may terminate either action if he finds it is no longer necessary to carry out the purpose of the act. In any event, the effectiveness of such actions is limited to a period of 10 calendar years.

The Secretary of Commerce would be responsible for determining whether there are such increased imports as to be a factor contributing to a condition of economic impairment of an industry within the terms of the act. While he would have some discretion in making this determination, he must make an affirmative finding if during the 5 calendar years immediately preceding the start of his investigation the ratio of imports of the article or group of articles to the domestic production of such article or articles has increased by 50 per centum or more in the aggregate and during the calendar year immediately preceding the year in which the investigation is started the ratio of such imports to such domestic production was at least 15 per centum. If the latter ratio is more than 10 but less than 15 per centum, such information must be furnished to the President.

The Secretary of Commerce must make the aforementioned determination and, if in the affirmative, report it to the President upon petition of an interested representative of the industry concerned, upon request of the President, or upon a resolution of the Committee on Finance in the Senate or the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives. The President upon receipt of an affirmative determination would be required to proclaim an annual import quota on such articles in an amount essentially equal to 15 percent of the domestic production of such article during the immediately preceding calendar year, or an amount equal to the average annual domestic production of such articles during the immediately preceding 5 calendar years, whichever is the larger. The latter basic amount would be subject to equitable adjustments to take account of increases or decreases in domestic production.

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2539

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 16, 1967

Mr. BROOKE (for himself, Mr. BAYH, Mr. CARLSON, Mr. CLARK, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. HRUSKA, Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. THURMOND, and Mr. TOWER) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

A BILL

To provide for an equitable sharing of the United States market by electronic articles of domestic and of foreign origin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the total quantity and value of consumer electronic products and accessories of foreign manufacture, including, but not limited to, television receiving sets, radio receiving sets, phonographs, record players, tape recorders, and chassis and accessories for such products, remote control devices, antennae and antennae rotators, and any combination of the foregoing, and citizens band transceivers, which may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during any calendar year shall not exceed the quantity

and value of such articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the calendar year 1966: *Provided,* That commencing with the calendar year beginning January 1, 1968, the total quantity and value of such articles which may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption for each ensuing calendar year shall be increased or decreased by an amount proportionate to the increase or decrease (if more than 5 per centum) in the total United States consumption of such articles during the preceding calendar year in comparison with consumption for the year 1966 as determined by the Secretary of Commerce.

SEC. 2. The total quantity and value of electronic components of foreign manufacture of the classes or kinds used in the manufacture of consumer electronic products, including, but not limited to, capacitors, resistors, inductors, transformers, coils, yokes and chokes, tuners, connectors, loudspeakers, television picture tubes, electron receiving tubes, transistors and other semiconductors, record changers, turntables and tone arms, magnetic tape, and fractional horsepower motors, which may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during any calendar year shall not exceed the average annual quantity and value of such articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the three calendar years 1964–1966: *Provided,* That, commencing with the calendar year beginning

January 1, 1968, the total quantity and value of such articles which may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption for each ensuing calendar year shall be increased or decreased by an amount proportionate to the increase or decrease (if more than 5 per centum) in the total United States consumption of such articles during the preceding calendar year in comparison with the average annual consumption for the three-year period 1964–1966 as determined by the Secretary of Commerce.

SEC. 3. (a) The quantities and values of any consumer electronic product of foreign manufacture which may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the balance of the calendar year in which this Act becomes effective shall be equal to that proportionate per centum share of the imports of such article for the year 1966 which the number of days remaining in the calendar year bears to the full year.

(b) The quantities and values of any electronic component of foreign manufacture which may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the balance of the calendar year in which this Act becomes effective shall be equal to that proportionate per centum share of the average annual imports of such article for the years 1964–1966 which the number of days remaining in the calendar year bears to the full year.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of Commerce shall determine and allocate the allowable quantities and values of consumer electronic products of foreign manufacture and electronic components of foreign manufacture which may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption among supplying countries by category of product on the basis of the shares such countries supplied by category of product to the United States market during a representative period, except that due account may be given to special factors which have affected or may affect the trade in any category of such articles. In making such allocations among supplying countries, the Secretary shall give special weight to and favor the position of supplying countries which allow without restriction United States private investment in the manufacture of electronic products in their countries and which impose on imports of consumer electronic products and electronic components originating in the United States for entry into their countries conditions no more restrictive than those, including the provisions of this Act, imposed by the United States on such products of the manufacture of those countries when imported into the United States. The Secretary of Commerce shall certify such allocations to the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 5. The Secretary of Commerce shall, upon the application of any interested party, determine whether there is sufficient production in the United States of any consumer

electronic product or electronic component in conjunction with the imports of such article specified in this Act to meet estimated annual consumption of such article, and if a deficiency is found to exist, determine the increase in imports of such article required to meet such deficiency in the ensuing calendar year. The Secretary of Commerce shall certify such determination to the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 6. The President is authorized to enter into negotiations with other governments for the purpose of consummating agreements to provide for orderly trade in consumer electronic products and electronic components in a manner consistent with the policy of this Act of providing equitable access to the future growth of the American market for both imported articles and articles of domestic origin. The President by proclamation may increase, decrease, or otherwise limit the quantity and value of such electronic articles from such country which may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption in conformance with such agreements.

SEC. 7. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the quantity and value of any such electronic article which may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during any quarter of the calendar year shall not exceed the proportionate per centum share which the total quantity and value of imports of such electronic article accounted for during

the like period of the calendar year ended December 31, 1966.

SEC. 8. All determinations by the President and the Secretary of Commerce under this Act shall be final.

SEC. 9. This Act shall become effective upon enactment.

90TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2540

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 16, 1967

Mr. MUSKIE (for himself, Mr. BROOKE, Mr. COTTON, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. ERVIN, Mr. INOUYE, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mrs. SMITH, and Mr. THURMOND) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

A BILL

To provide for orderly trade in footwear.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the Orderly Footwear Marketing Act of 1967.

SEC. 2. PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are to promote equitable competition between United States and foreign producers of footwear, to provide for orderly trade in footwear and to afford foreign nations supplying footwear a fair share of the growth or change in the United States market.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS. As used in this Act—

(a) "footwear" shall include all those articles specified in schedule 7, part 1, subpart A, of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1965), as amended.

(b) "category" shall include all those articles of footwear designated under any single item number of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1965), as amended.

(c) "United States consumption" of footwear for a given calendar year shall equal the sum of the United States shipments and imports of footwear during such year, less the quantity of United States exports of footwear for such year.

SEC. 4. The President is authorized and directed to undertake negotiations with other governments for the purpose of consummating agreements to provide orderly trade in footwear, including the quantitative limitation of imports of all such articles into the United States. Such agreements shall limit the annual importation of footwear in each category to the average share of the United States consumption in each category supplied by imported footwear during a representative historical period of not less than three calendar years prior to the year 1967, as determined by the President. Such representative historical period shall be the same for all countries and all categories of footwear. The

President shall have full authority to determine the share of total imports in any category of footwear which may be supplied by any country to the United States on the basis of historical patterns of such imports, the interests of developing countries, and such other factors affecting trade in such categories as he deems appropriate.

SEC. 5. After one hundred and eighty days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the total quantity of imports in each category of footwear not subject to an agreement or agreements negotiated pursuant to section 4 or to proclamations issued under section 5 shall be limited by category as follows:

(a) During the balance of the year in which this section becomes effective, the total quantity of any such footwear which may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption shall be equal to that proportionate share of the average annual imports of footwear for the years 1962–1966 which the number of days remaining in the calendar year bears to three hundred and sixty-five.

(b) Beginning with the calendar year following the year in which this Act becomes effective, the total quantity of any such footwear which may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, in that year and each succeeding calendar year, shall be equal to the average annual quantity of such articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consump-

tion during the given calendar years 1962–1966, *Provided, however,* That the total quantity of such footwear in any category shall be increased or decreased in each succeeding calendar year by a percentage corresponding to the percentage increase or decrease (if more than 5 per centum) in the United States consumption in such category in such calendar year compared with the year previous thereto, except that the amount of such increase in any category which may be entered or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption during any calendar year shall not exceed 10 per centum of the amount of such increase in United States consumption of such category.

(c) The President shall have full authority to determine the share of imports in any category which may be supplied by any country to the United States on the basis of historical patterns of such imports, the interests of developing countries, and such other factors affecting trade as he deems appropriate.

SEC. 6. The President may issue such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.