

A few, but far from most, examples of textile imports whose duties will remain excessively protectionist even after five years of tariff reductions follow.

Cotton corduroys (TSUS 346.05 but especially TSUS 346.10), despite tariff reductions of 23.3% and 24%, respectively, will continue to enjoy relatively prohibitive rates after five years of 23% and 38% ad valorem.

Certain men's and boys' cotton wearing apparel (TSUS 380.03) were given a 17.6% reduction, but even after five years the duty on these imports will be 35% ad valorem. Certain women's, girls', and infants' lace or net wearing apparel (TSUS 382.03) were similarly treated, with identical results.

Certain gloves and glove linings (TSUS 704.50) were given a 37.5% reduction, but even after the complete reduction is realized the duty remains at 25% ad valorem. As a matter of fact, many tariffs on gloves are such that after five years, in spite of reductions ranging from 0% to 44.4%, the duties will be 25% ad valorem.

Certain woven manmade woven fabrics (TSUS 338.30) were given a 17.4% reduction, but the final rate remains a high 13 cents a pound plus 22.5% ad valorem.

As a matter of fact, quite a number of manmade fiber textile items were not accorded any duty decreases at all in the Kennedy Round, thereby retaining their full compound specific and ad valorem rates where applicable. Some samples of this lack of action include ornamented body supporting garments (TSUS 376.24) with a 32% ad valorem rate; lace or net underwear (TSUS 378.05) with a 42.5% ad valorem duty; not ornamented knit underwear (TSUS 378.60) with a 25 cents a pound plus 35% ad valorem tariff; knit, not ornamented wearing apparel (TSUS 380.81) with a 25 cents per pound plus 32.5% ad valorem rate; nonknit wearing apparel (TSUS 380.84) with a 25 cents per pound plus 27.5% tariff, etc.

Wool textile tariffs also remain uniformly high, with many denied any cuts in the Kennedy Round. Many wool items, too, carry the compound specific and ad valorem rates.

Certain wool fabrics retain their 37.5 cents plus 60% rates (TSUS 336.50); others their \$1.35 per pound (TSUS 336.55); and still others 37.5 cents per pound plus 38% ad valorem.

In apparel wear, knit infants' wear keep their 37.5 cents per pound plus 32% rate (TSUS 372.25); embroidered hosiery 50% ad valorem (TSUS 374.20); certain men's or boys' wearing apparel 37.5 cents per pound plus 30% (TSUS 380.57); etc.

Even this short recapitulation suggests that there are many tariffs that are protectively high.

The President's authority to reduce these textile tariffs should be reactivated and used to encourage freer trade in textiles.

Worker adjustment assistance

The Trade Expansion Act of 1962 rightfully recognized for the first time the principle that the government had an obligation to workers who might lose their jobs because of import competition fostered by national policy by establishing so-called adjustment assistance that would be available to employees of individual companies or plants adversely affected by imports.

Under the Act, workers who qualify for this adjustment assistance are entitled to certain trade adjustment allowances for a certain period of unemployment, specialized training or retaining, and limited relocation allowances to secure reasonable employment in new communities.

Unfortunately, the criteria for eligibility has been such that no workers have yet been authorized this special help since 1962.

The Administration trade bill, however, does recognize the need to liberalize the eligibility standards, though we would be more generous in providing the various types of adjustment assistance.

This adjustment assistance program can be of special significance to textile workers who are notoriously underpaid in comparison with other nonsupervisory employees in the major industries.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics summary report "Employment and Earnings Statistics for the United States 1909-1967," issued in October 1967, except for a few years, in the decade 1957 to 1966, textile mill products workers and apparel and other textile products workers were the lowest paid of all those employed in manufacturing. The lone exception, and then only occasionally, was leather and leather products workers.