

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

HOUSEHOLD GLASSWARE: FORMER WORKERS
OF THE MORGANTOWN GLASSWARE GUILD, INC.,
MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA

Report to the President on
Worker Investigation No. TEA-W-126
Under section 301(c)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962



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UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

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

REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

U.S. Tariff Commission,
January 24, 1972.

To the President:

In accordance with section 301(f)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 885), the U.S. Tariff Commission herein reports the results of an investigation made under section 301(c)(2) of that act in response to a workers' petition.

On November 24, 1971, Edward A. Lane, president of Local Union 538, American Flint Glassworkers Union of North America, filed a petition on behalf of the former workers of the Morgantown Glassware Guild, Inc., Morgantown, W. Va., a wholly owned subsidiary of Fostoria Glass Co., Moundsville, W. Va., for determination of their eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. The Commission instituted an investigation (TEA-W-126) on December 10, 1971, to determine whether, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, articles like or directly competitive with the glassware of the type produced by the aforementioned establishment are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, the unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of such establishment.

Public notice of the investigation was published in the Federal Register (36 F.R. 23841) on December 15, 1971. No public hearing was requested, and none was held.

The information in this report was obtained principally from officials of the Fostoria Glass Co., the petitioning union, glassware buyers, and the Commission's files.

Finding of the Commission

On the basis of its investigation, the Commission 1/ finds that articles like or directly competitive with glassware (of the type provided for in items 546.52-.59 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States) produced by the Morgantown Glassware Guild, Inc., Morgantown, W. Va., are not, as a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements, being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to cause, or threaten to cause, unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers of such firm.

1/ Commissioner Sutton did not participate in the decision.

Considerations Supporting the Commission's Finding

This investigation concerns a petition for adjustment assistance filed on behalf of former workers at the Morgantown Glassware Guild, Inc., a subsidiary of Fostoria Glass Co. The Morgantown workers had been engaged in the manufacture of handmade glassware (chiefly stemware and tumblers) until April 1971, when the plant closed.

The Tariff Commission has frequently stated that the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 establishes four criteria to be met in order for an affirmative determination to be made in a "worker" investigation. Those criteria are as follows:

- (1) Articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the workers' firm (or appropriate subdivision) must be imported in increased quantities;
- (2) The increased imports must be a result in major part of concessions granted under trade agreements;
- (3) The workers concerned must be unemployed or underemployed, or threatened with unemployment or underemployment; and
- (4) The increased imports resulting from trade-agreement concessions must be the major factor causing or threatening to cause the unemployment or underemployment.

If any one of the above criteria is not satisfied in a given case, the Commission must make a negative determination. In the Commission's judgment, the fourth criterion has not been met in the case at hand, and the Commission, therefore, has made a negative determination. Under the circumstances, the Commission has not been required to reach a conclusion respecting the first three criteria, and it has not done so.

Morgantown traditionally had been a supplier of handmade glassware to two markets--the institutional market and the retail market. Until recently, about * * * Morgantown's sales were made to the institutional market, i.e., to large volume users of glassware, principally hotels, bars, and restaurants. This portion of Morgantown's business, however, deteriorated; sales to institutional customers were * * * . Prospects for future sales in the institutional area, moreover, were gloomy. Hotels that had used handmade glassware have been switching to domestic machine-made ware as a means of reducing costs and making them more competitive with motels and motor inns. The closing of many well-known restaurants and night clubs and the termination of American steamship passenger service have also reduced the volume market for handmade glassware.

In the institutional market, however, Morgantown faced little or no competition from imports. The company's loss of sales in that area resulted from declining demand for handmade glassware and the encroachment of domestic machine-made ware (little or none of which is imported). Indeed, a survey by the Commission of several of the largest institutional glassware customers of the firm revealed that, with the closing of the Morgantown plant, these customers all switched to other domestic manufacturers of either machine-made or handmade glassware, rather than to importers, as a source for their requirements of glassware.

In order to compensate for its sales losses in the institutional field, Morgantown tried to increase its sales to the retail market by expanding its production of glass artware. This move proved unsuccessful,

and sales did not reach company expectations. The company experienced strong competition, principally from domestic glass artware and domestic artware made of wood, plastics, and other non-glass materials, and to a lesser extent from imported ware.

Morgantown sold * * * its output of glassware (stemware and tumblers) other than artware to the retail market * * * In the retail market for stemware and tumblers, competition came from three sources: (1) domestically produced machine-made glassware, (2) domestically produced handmade glassware (some less expensive than Morgantown's), and (3) imported handmade glassware. As in institutional markets, the competition from machine-made glassware in retail markets has been strong. Domestic shipments of machine-made ware (both stemware and tumblers) have grown materially, exports have been substantial, and imports have been nil or virtually so. Machine-made glassware has increasingly supplied the U.S. glassware market. Hence, although imported handmade glassware constituted one of the factors affecting Morgantown's sales to retail markets, the competition from such imports was minor relative to that from machine-made glassware.

In sum, it is the view of the Commission that increased imports resulting from trade-agreement concessions were not the major factor causing or threatening to cause the unemployment or underemployment at Morgantown. Since the criteria established by the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 have not all been fully satisfied, the Commission must make a negative determination.

INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

Description and Uses of Articles Under Investigation

The term "glassware" refers to glass articles designed for many uses, in many thousands of different kinds, shapes, styles, and patterns. The articles made by the Morgantown Glassware Guild, Inc., were hand-made, blown-in-the-mold lead glass items, mainly stemware and tumblers. Stemware includes such items as goblets, and sherbet, tulip wine, claret, and cordial glasses. Tumblers include such items as ice tea, high-ball, old fashioned, water, and juice glasses. Morgantown also produced brandy inhalers and artware (e.g., candleholders, baubles, free forms, bowls).

Household glassware similar to the types made by Morgantown are also produced by machine. In the machine method the molten glass is fed in a continuous stream into a forming machine containing the molds; thus machine-made glassware is produced on a volume basis. Machine-made glassware is generally made from soda-lime glass, while the handmade glassware produced by Morgantown was made with low-lead glass; ^{1/} most consumers, however, would probably observe little difference between the two types of glass.

^{1/} Glass is produced in molten form by melting several ingredients: sand, soda or potash, coloring and refining agents, and lime or lead monoxide. Morgantown used glass containing 10 to 12 percent lead monoxide. This should not be confused with what is known as lead crystal, which, in the FSUS, is considered glassware containing over 24 percent lead monoxide.

The type of glassware produced at Morgantown is made by gathering a small gob of molten glass on the end of a pipe or rod. A workman preshapes the slowly hardening gob by manipulation of the pipe and by blowing air through the pipe. The blower then inserts the preshaped gather (gob) into an iron mold and forces the hot glass to assume the shape of the inside of the mold by continuing to blow air through the pipe into the gather. Several operations may then follow, such as the molding of a stem and the shaping of a foot with forms and paddles. Following the forming of an article, it is annealed (reheated and then cooled gradually) in an oven or lehr to remove, as far as possible, the strains and stresses created in the glass during its manufacture. It is then subjected to the necessary finishing operations, such as removal of excess glass, grinding, and polishing.

U.S. Tariff Treatment

The glassware articles (both handmade and machine-made) covered by this investigation consist of articles other than the following: Those containing by weight over 24 percent lead monoxide (lead crystal); ware decorated with metal flecking, pictorial scenes, or thread- or ribbon-like effects; ware characterized by random distribution of numerous bubbles; ware specially tempered; smokers' articles; or perfume bottles fitted with ground glass stoppers.

The household glassware articles of concern here were provided for in paragraphs 218(f), 218(g), and 230(d) of the Tariff Act of 1930. Under that act, the original rates of duty were 60 percent ad valorem for blown or partly blown articles entered under paragraph 218(f) and 50 percent ad valorem for pressed articles entered under 218(g) or 230(d) ^{1/} (table 1).

The household glassware articles here considered are currently classified under items 546.52 to 546.59 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) at ad valorem rates (table 2), which vary according to the unit value of the imported articles. The rates of duty established by the TSUS became effective August 31, 1963.

The initial tariff concession on household glassware articles was made in the bilateral agreement with Sweden in 1935; this concession covered only cut or engraved ornamental articles valued at \$8 or more each. The volume of trade was small. The first significant concessions were

^{1/} Par. 230(d) provided for pressed, polished, but not decorated ware; since most household glassware has some type of decoration, the quantity of ware entered under this paragraph was insignificant.

granted in the United Kingdom agreement of 1939, when reductions in the rates on cut or engraved articles valued at \$1 or more each were negotiated. In 1948 the duties on cut or engraved articles valued under \$1 and other articles regardless of value were also reduced. Subsequent tariff concessions negotiated prior to the Kennedy Round were confined to relatively insignificant articles of trade.

Save for articles valued at not over 30 cents each, tariff concessions were granted during the Kennedy Round on all of the articles here under consideration. Relative to the pre-Kennedy Round rates, the concessions in that trade conference amounted to reductions of 50 percent for most articles valued over \$3 each; 14 percent for articles valued over \$1 but not over \$3 each; and 40 percent for articles valued over 30 cents but not over \$1 each.

The table on the following page shows the ad valorem rates of duty in effect in 1930, 1945, 1948, 1968, and 1972. It also shows the percentage reduction of the 1930 rate on each TSUS item and the share of total imports in terms of the quantity accounted for by each item in 1970.

Household glassware: U.S. rates of duty, specified years 1930 to 1972, reduction in 1930 rate, imports in 1970, and share of total quantity imported in that year, by TSUS items

(Rate of duty is percent ad valorem or cents each)

TSUS item	Description	Rate of duty in--					Reduction in 1930 rate	Imports in 1970 Quantity	Share of total
		1930	1945	1948	1968	1972			
546.52	Household glassware articles: "Other" glassware: Valued not over \$0.30 each.	60%	60%	50%	50%	50%	16.6	37.8	69.1
546.54	Valued over \$0.30 but not over \$1 each.	60%	60%	50%	50%	30%	50.0	12.8	23.4
546.56	Valued over \$1 but not over \$3 each.	60%	45%	50¢ each, min. 30%	35%	30%	50.0	3.5	6.4
546.58	Valued over \$3 each: Cut or engraved	60%	30%	30%	22.5%	15%	75.0	.2	.4
546.59	Other	60%	45%	30%	30%	15%	75.0	.4	.7

U.S. Consumption

Available data on U.S. shipments, imports, and exports of the glassware under investigation are not strictly comparable; however, the differences are considered small enough to allow meaningful comparisons.

U.S. apparent consumption of machine-made and handmade glassware (predominantly tumblers and stemware) increased from 895 million pieces, valued at \$107 million, in 1965 to 1,055 million pieces, valued at \$157 million, in 1970, or 18 percent in quantity and 47 percent in value (table 3). The increase can be attributed mainly to the growth in U.S. shipments. The portion of the value of consumption accounted for by imports ranged from 12.3 percent in 1965 to 13.2 percent in 1970, but because statistics on the value of imports are given in entered value, these percentages are less than would be obtained if import values were increased to equivalent wholesale values (which are approximately double the entered values). On the basis of estimated wholesale values, the share of consumption supplied by imports would have ranged from 21.8 percent in 1965 to 23.3 percent in 1970. The ratio of imports to consumption on the basis of quantity is lower--about 5 percent annually--chiefly because of the large U.S. shipments of low-priced, machine-made ware.

The share of the value of consumption of handmade glassware supplied by imports in the same period ranged from 45.0 percent in 1966 to 50.7 percent in 1970. Consumption of very low-priced (under \$1.00 each retail) and high-priced (over \$8.00 each retail) handmade glassware is supplied principally by imports.

Machine-made glassware accounted for the bulk of both quantity (92 percent) and value (71 to 74 percent) of annual domestic consumption during 1965-70, as indicated in the following table.

Certain household glassware: U.S. apparent consumption,
by methods of manufacture, 1965-70

Year	Quantity			Value		
	Machine- made	Hand- made	Total	Machine- made	Hand- made	Total
	Million pieces	Million pieces	Million pieces	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1965-----	820	75	895	79	28	107
1966-----	866	85	951	84	34	118
1967-----	860	78	938	88	33	121
1968-----	927	84	1,011	98	36	134
1969-----	953	86	1,039	106	40	146
1970-----	969	86	1,055	116	41	157

Consumption of machine-made ware increased 18 percent in quantity and 47 percent in value between 1965 and 1970, and handmade ware increased 15 percent in quantity and 46 percent in value in the same period.

U.S. Producers and Shipments

In 1970, machine-made glassware was produced in 21 U.S. establishments; all 21 produced machine-made tumblers and seven produced machine-made stemware. Handmade glassware was produced in 27 establishments; 20 of them produced handmade tumblers, and 25 produced handmade stemware.

The value of shipments of the handmade ware rose irregularly from \$15.3 million (30.5 million pieces) in 1965 to \$21.9 million (33.0 million pieces) in 1969, then declined to \$20.7 million (31.0 million pieces) in 1970 (table 4). During 1965-70, the largest quantity shipped was 37.7 million pieces in 1966.

U.S. shipments of both machine-made and handmade tumblers and stemware increased from 896 million pieces, valued at \$99 million, in 1965 to 1,049 million pieces, valued at \$143 million, in 1970, representing an increase of 17 percent in quantity and 45 percent in value. During 1965-70, annual shipments of machine-made ware ranged from 96 to 97 percent of the total quantity and from 82 to 86 percent of the total value.

The average unit value of shipments of machine-made tumblers rose from 8.5 cents per piece in 1965 to 10.7 cents in 1970, while the unit value of handmade tumblers rose from 36.7 to 48.5 cents over the same period. The average unit value of shipments of machine-made stemware rose from 20.3 cents in 1965 to 23.6 cents in 1970, and that of shipments of handmade stemware rose from 57.9 cents in 1965 to 77.9 cents in 1969, then declined to 77.6 cents in 1970.

The production of handmade glassware is much more labor intensive than that of machine-made ware. Labor accounts for 60 to 65 percent of the cost of production of the handmade ware. Depending on the type of article, usually a team of three to six persons is needed to form an item, after which other individuals perform any necessary finishing operations, inspection, and packing.

U.S. Imports

Statistics on U.S. imports of the household glassware covered by this investigation include both machine-made and handmade articles; however, imports of machine-made glassware account for only a small share of the total, since there are few foreign facilities producing machine-made ware. Tumblers and stemware constitute the major share of imports.

such as tableware, kitchenware, cooking ware, and artware account for the remainder.

Total imports of glassware rose from 45.0 million pieces, valued at \$18.1 million, in 1965 to 54.7 million pieces, valued at \$20.8 million, in 1970 (representing a 21-percent increase in quantity and a 39-percent increase in value), and amounted to 27.5 million pieces, valued at \$10.0 million, in January-June 1971 (table 5).

Imports of the miscellaneous glassware covered by this investigation are classed by the following value brackets: Not over \$0.30 each (TSUS item 546.52), over \$0.30 but not over \$1.00 each (item 546.54), over \$1.00 but not over \$3.00 each (item 546.56), and over \$3.00 each (items 546.58 and 546.59). In 1969 and 1970, the value of imports was greatest in the over-\$0.30-but-not-over-\$1.00 bracket.

* * * Statistics on imports of glassware are given in entered value, which is estimated to be approximately half the wholesale value. Therefore, imports that are comparable on the basis of price with Morgantown's output are classed in TSUS items 546.54 and 546.56. Imports entered under item 546.54 increased from 8.2 million pieces, valued at \$4.3 million, in 1968 to 12.8 million pieces, valued at \$6.7 million, in 1970, and were 6.7 million pieces, valued at \$3.5 million, in January-June 1971. Data on these imports were not published separately prior to 1968. Imports under item 546.56 increased from 2.2 million pieces, valued at \$3.4 million, in 1965 to 3.5 million pieces, valued at \$5.3 million, in 1970, and were 1.5 million pieces, valued at \$2.4 million, in

January-June 1971. During 1965-70, West Germany, Italy, Sweden, and Japan were the leading sources of imports entered under these two item numbers (tables 6 and 7), and in 1970 these countries accounted for 54 percent of the total quantity and 61 percent of the total value.

U.S. Exports

U.S. exports of machine-made tumblers and stemware increased from 46.1 million pieces, valued at \$4.5 million, in 1965 to 61.7 million pieces, valued at \$6.7 million, in 1969, then declined to 48.1 million pieces, valued at \$5.8 million, in 1970 (table 8), when they accounted for 5 percent of the value of U.S. shipments. In January-June 1971, these exports amounted to 26.4 million pieces, valued at \$3.1 million. Canada has been the preponderant market.

Statistics on exports of handmade tumblers and stemware are not published separately; however, it is estimated that the value of annual exports of tumblers and stemware totals less than \$500,000. In comparison, exports of all handmade glassware (including both pressed and blown ware) were valued at \$670,000 in 1970.

Morgantown Glassware Guild, Inc.

Operations

Morgantown Glassware Guild, Inc., was established as the Morgantown Glass Works almost 70 years ago. In 1930 the plant was shut down, but resumed operations as a cooperative in 1940. In 1950 the cooperative was dissolved but operated under its present name until the time of closing. Fostoria Glass Co. acquired the firm in 1965 and operated it as a separate entity until April 1971, when production was terminated.

Plants

The Fostoria Glass Co., situated in Moundsville, W. Va., operates a plant also producing glassware. Products made at Fostoria consist mainly of handmade formal table glassware.

* * * Three factory retail stores are operated by the parent company. They are located at Wheeling, Moundsville, and Morgantown, W. Va. All of the retail stores are presently open and sell products produced by Fostoria and the remaining inventory of those produced by Morgantown.

* * * * *

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table 1.--Glassware table and kitchen articles: U.S. rates of duty under the Tariff Act of 1930, as modified, prior to the TSUS

(Percent ad valorem, cents each article or utensil)			
Paragraph and description	Tariff Act of 1930		
	Statutory rate	Trade agreement modification prior to the TSUS	
		Rate change	Effective date and basis of change
Par. 218(f), Tariff Act of 1930:			
Table and kitchen articles and utensils, and all articles of every description n.s.p.f. (except Christmas tree ornaments and articles and utensils commercially known as bubble glass), composed wholly or in chief value of glass, blown or partly blown from molten glass gathered by hand***:			
Articles primarily designed for ornamental purposes, decorated chiefly by engraving and valued at not less than \$8 each-----	60%	30%	Aug. 5, 1935; Sweden.
		15%	Apr. 30, 1950; GATT.
Other articles and utensils:			
Cut or engraved and valued at--			
\$1 or more, but not over \$3, each-----	60%	45%	Jan. 1, 1939; United Kingdom.
		50¢ each,	
		min. 30%	Sept. 10, 1955; GATT.
\$3 or more, each-----	60%	45%	Jan. 1, 1939; United Kingdom.
		22.5%	July 8, 1951; GATT.
Other-----	60%	50¢ each,	
		min. 30%	
		max. 50%	Jan. 1, 1948; GATT.
Par. 218(g)			
Table and kitchen articles and utensils, wholly or in chief value of glass, pressed and unpolished, whether or not decorated or ornamented in any manner or ground (except such grinding as is necessary for fitting stoppers or for purposes other than ornamentation), whether filled or unfilled, and whether their contents be dutiable or free----	50%	25%	Jan. 1, 1948; GATT.
Par. 230(d)			
Glass and manufactures wholly or in chief value of glass, n.s.p.f. (except broken glass or glass waste fit only for remanufacture):			
Pressed wares-----	50%	25%	Jan. 1, 1948; GATT.
Other-----	50%	40%	Apr. 21, 1948; GATT.
		25%	June 6, 1951; GATT.
		23.5%	June 30, 1956; GATT.
		22.5%	June 30, 1957; GATT.
		21%	June 30, 1958; GATT.

Note.--The statutory rate shown in the first column is that originally provided for in the Tariff Act of 1930. This rate applies to products of Communist-dominated or Communist-controlled areas designated by the President pursuant to sec. 231 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. The trade-agreement rate in the second column is the rate in effect prior to the date on which the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) became effective. In the right-hand column is indicated the trade agreement in which the modified rate was negotiated. (GATT refers to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.)

Table 2.--Household glassware: U.S. rates of duty (column 1) provided in the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), as modified to Jan. 1, 1972

TSUS item	Article	Rate prior to 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference (Kennedy Round), final stage effective Jan. 1, 1972
	:Articles chiefly used in the household or elsewhere for preparing, serving, or storing food or beverages, or food or beverage ingredients; smokers' articles; household articles, and art and ornamental articles, all the foregoing except articles containing by weight over: 24 percent lead monoxide, ware decorated with metal flecking, pictorial scenes, or thread- or ribbon-like effects, ware characterized by random distribution of numerous bubbles, ware specially tempered, smokers' articles, and perfume bottles fitted with ground glass stoppers, not specially provided for:		
	: Other glassware: ^{2/}		
546.52:	Valued not over \$0.30 each-----	50% ad val.	^{3/}
546.54:	Valued over \$0.30 but not over \$1 each-----	50% ad val.	30% ad val.
546.56:	Valued over \$1 but not over \$3 each--	35% ad val.	30% ad val.
	Valued over \$3 each:		
546.58:	Cut or engraved-----	22.5% ad val.	15% ad val.
546.59:	Other-----	30% ad val.	15% ad val.

^{1/} The column 2 rates of duty which apply to certain Communist-controlled countries are equivalent to the 1930 statutory rates of duty.

^{2/} TSUS items 546.52, 546.54, 546.56, 546.58, and 546.59 are new tariff classifications effective Jan. 1, 1968. These items replaced TSUS items 546.51, 546.53, 546.55, and 546.57, which were used from Aug. 31, 1963, to Dec. 31, 1967. The new TSUS numbers and the corresponding old TSUS numbers are as follow:

<u>New</u>	<u>Old</u>
546.52-----	546.51 (pt.)
546.54-----	546.51 (pt.)
546.56-----	546.53 (pt.)
546.58-----	546.55 (pt.)
546.59-----	546.57 (pt.)

^{3/} Duty rate not affected by trade conference.

Table 3.--Certain household glassware: U.S. producers' shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, by methods of manufacture, 1965-70

(Quantity in thousands of pieces; value in thousands of dollars)					
Method of manufacture and year	Shipments <u>1/</u>	Im-ports <u>2/</u>	Ex-ports <u>3/</u>	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity					
Machine-made:					
1965	865,932	4/	46,108	819,824	-
1966	916,272	4/	50,486	865,786	-
1967	912,540	4/	52,317	860,223	-
1968	980,784	4/	54,160	926,624	-
1969	1,014,252	4/	61,679	952,573	-
1970	1,017,708	4/	48,130	969,578	-
Handmade:					
1965	30,542	45,040	5/	75,582	59.6
1966	37,651	47,743	5/	85,394	55.9
1967	34,288	43,955	5/	78,243	56.2
1968	33,587	50,722	5/	84,309	60.2
1969	32,981	53,155	5/	86,136	61.7
1970	30,972	54,660	5/	85,632	62.8
Total:					
1965	896,474	45,040	46,108	895,406	5.0
1966	953,923	47,743	50,486	951,180	5.0
1967	946,828	43,955	52,317	938,466	4.7
1968	1,014,371	50,722	54,160	1,010,933	5.0
1969	1,047,233	53,155	61,679	1,038,709	5.1
1970	1,048,680	54,660	48,130	1,055,210	5.2
Value					
Machine-made:					
1965	83,574	4/	4,490	79,084	-
1966	89,023	4/	4,610	84,413	-
1967	93,056	4/	5,376	87,680	-
1968	103,108	4/	5,646	97,462	-
1969	112,630	4/	6,681	105,949	-
1970	122,220	4/	5,823	116,397	-
Handmade:					
1965	15,252	13,084	6/ 630	27,706	47.2
1966	19,169	15,297	6/ 500	33,966	45.0
1967	18,946	15,272	6/ 570	33,648	45.4
1968	20,344	16,555	6/ 550	36,349	45.5
1969	21,943	19,094	6/ 570	40,467	47.2
1970	20,733	20,771	6/ 500	41,004	50.7
Total:					
1965	98,826	13,084	5,120	106,790	12.3
1966	108,192	15,297	5,110	118,379	12.9
1967	112,002	15,272	5,946	121,328	12.6
1968	123,452	16,555	6,196	133,811	12.4
1969	134,573	19,094	7,251	146,416	13.0
1970	142,953	20,771	6,323	157,401	13.2

1/ Includes tumblers and stemware.

2/ Includes glassware other than the following: Glassware containing by weight over 24 percent lead monoxide, glassware with decorative media introduced into the body, bubble glassware, toughened glassware, smokers' articles, or perfume bottles fitted with ground glass stoppers.

3/ Machine-made ware includes tumblers and stemware. Published data on handmade ware include all household glassware, therefore data shown were estimated.

4/ Included in handmade. Imports of machine-made glassware are believed to be very small.

5/ No data on quantity are published.

6/ Estimated.

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

Note.--The value of apparent consumption shown is understated because import statistics are given in entered value, which is not comparable with the wholesale value shown for U.S. shipments and exports. The equivalent wholesale value for imports is approximately double the entered value.

Table 4. Tumbler and stemware: U.S. shipments, by methods of manufacture, 1965-70

Year	Machine-made		Handmade		Machine-made and handmade							
	Tumblers	Stemware	Total	Tumblers	Stemware	Total						
Quantity (1,000 pieces)												
1965	781,668	84,264	865,932	11,474	19,068	30,542						
1966	831,048	85,224	916,272	15,991	21,660	37,651						
1967	815,040	97,500	912,540	13,408	20,880	34,288						
1968	873,708	107,076	980,784	12,779	20,808	33,587						
1969	900,936	113,316	1,014,252	12,161	20,820	32,981						
1970	914,244	103,464	1,017,708	11,304	19,668	30,972						
Value (1,000 dollars)												
1965	66,451	17,123	83,574	4,213	11,039	15,252						
1966	71,027	17,996	89,023	6,210	12,959	19,169						
1967	72,848	20,208	93,056	5,600	13,346	18,946						
1968	81,006	22,102	103,108	5,546	14,798	20,344						
1969	88,508	24,122	112,630	5,724	16,219	21,943						
1970	97,791	24,429	122,220	5,477	15,256	20,733						
Tumblers : Stemware : Total : Tumblers : Stemware : Total : Tumblers : Stemware : Total												
	793,142	103,332	896,474	847,039	106,884	953,923	828,448	118,380	946,828	886,487	127,884	1,014,371
	913,097	134,136	1,047,233	925,548	123,132	1,048,680						

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

Table 5. Certain household glassware: 1/ U.S. imports for consumption, by value brackets, 1965-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971

Period	Valued not over: \$0.30 each	Valued over: \$0.30 but not over \$1.00 each	Valued over: \$1.00 but not over \$3.00 each	Valued over \$3.00 each		Total
				Cut	Other than cut or engraved	
1965	4/ 42,516	5/ 42,516	2,162	178	184	45,040
1966	4/ 44,440	5/ 44,440	2,671	329	303	47,743
1967	4/ 40,774	5/ 40,774	2,668	327	186	43,955
1968	39,279	8,168	2,823	225	227	50,722
1969	38,683	10,902	3,126	224	320	53,155
1970	37,778	12,799	3,469	237	377	54,660
January-June		Quantity (1,000 pieces)				
1970	18,996	5,965	1,600	113	173	26,847
1971	19,086	6,666	1,549	103	132	27,536
		Value (1,000 dollars)				
1965	4/ 7,776	5/ 7,776	3,359	901	1,098	13,084
1966	4/ 8,641	5/ 8,641	4,072	1,365	1,219	15,297
1967	4/ 8,351	5/ 8,351	4,084	1,721	1,116	15,272
1968	5,252	4,335	4,331	1,274	1,363	16,555
1969	5,471	5,578	4,796	1,343	1,906	19,094
1970	5,209	6,689	5,328	1,405	2,140	20,771
January-June						
1970	2,581	3,139	2,425	666	970	9,781
1971	2,743	3,496	2,350	629	779	9,997

1/ Includes glassware other than the following: Glassware containing by weight over 24 percent lead monoxide, glassware with decorative media introduced into the body, bubble glassware, toughened glassware, smokers' articles, or perfume bottles fitted with ground glass stoppers.

2/ In 1968, TSUS item 546.51 was changed to TSUS items 546.52 and 546.54.

3/ This was TSUS item 546.53 prior to 1968. 4/ Included with "Valued over \$0.30 but not over \$1.00 each."

5/ Includes "Valued not over \$0.30 each."

Table 6.--Certain household glassware valued over \$0.30, but not over \$1.00 each: 1/ U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1968-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971

Source	1968	1969	1970	Jan.-June 1970	Jan.-June 1971
				Quantity (1,000 pieces)	
West Germany	1,675	1,888	1,688	827	664
Japan	961	1,719	1,960	812	1,594
Italy	1,237	1,263	1,490	681	699
Sweden	1,160	1,102	1,386	717	530
Mexico	634	1,108	1,685	654	1,080
France	305	522	990	649	188
Poland	209	317	324	174	225
Communist-controlled countries (imports enter at full rate)	672	944	1,076	511	511
All other	1,315	2,039	2,200	940	1,175
Total	8,168	10,902	12,799	5,965	6,666
				Value (1,000 dollars)	
West Germany	958	1,113	1,189	549	467
Japan	459	856	995	397	766
Italy	690	702	828	385	396
Sweden	673	629	793	399	341
Mexico	287	462	742	291	493
France	163	238	467	310	100
Poland	98	142	155	83	107
Communist-controlled countries (imports enter at full rate)	376	426	568	276	284
All other	631	1,010	952	449	542
Total	4,335	5,578	6,689	3,139	3,496

1/ Includes glassware other than the following: Glassware containing by weight over 24 percent lead monoxide, glassware with decorative media introduced into the body, bubble glassware, toughened glassware, smokers' articles, or perfume bottles fitted with ground glass stoppers.

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

Table 7. Certain household glassware valued over \$1.00 but not over \$3.00 each: 1/ U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1965-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971

Source	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	Jan.-June: 1970	Jan.-June: 1971
	Quantity (1,000 pieces)							
Italy	622	729	739	772	815	909	404	364
West Germany	519	710	737	577	612	670	312	322
Sweden	239	339	388	472	440	473	231	169
Japan	65	134	152	222	314	265	137	113
France	32	80	45	60	71	98	56	35
Poland	92	60	43	43	108	90	36	55
United Kingdom	39	32	32	53	38	48	24	35
Communist-controlled countries (imports enter at full rate)	308	337	315	312	373	453	217	273
All other	246	250	217	312	355	463	183	183
Total	2,162	2,671	2,668	2,823	3,126	3,469	1,600	1,549
	Value (1,000 dollars)							
Italy	830	1,073	1,069	1,114	1,227	1,333	591	539
West Germany	622	1,090	1,147	919	974	1,038	479	482
Sweden	369	534	589	747	707	776	369	275
Japan	98	192	232	331	442	380	189	165
France	55	110	68	90	109	148	80	51
Poland	161	101	68	63	150	124	48	76
United Kingdom	69	60	58	87	63	74	36	54
Communist-controlled countries (imports enter at full rate)	495	539	511	501	582	716	342	426
All other	660	373	342	479	542	739	291	282
Total	3,359	4,072	4,084	4,331	4,796	5,328	2,425	2,350

1/ Includes glassware other than the following: Glassware containing by weight over 24 percent lead monoxide, glassware with decorative media introduced into the body, bubble glassware, toughened glassware, smokers' articles, or perfume bottles fitted with ground glass stoppers.

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

Table 8.--Tumblers and stemware, machine-made: 1/ U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1965-70, January-June 1970, and January-June 1971

Market	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	Jan.-June 1970	Jan.-June 1971
	Quantity (1,000 pieces)							
Canada-----	24,766	26,576	33,424	35,568	41,640	31,560	14,346	18,862
Venezuela-----	4,193	2,642	2,010	1,091	1,275	1,327	768	503
Republic of South Africa-----	1,167	651	1,219	1,224	1,801	1,193	610	677
Australia-----	818	629	701	1,002	1,300	1,018	766	383
Bahamas-----	582	696	708	1,012	1,138	962	528	321
Dominican Republic-----	415	758	736	760	912	927	563	377
Panama-----	1,307	1,281	1,540	1,562	1,140	1,053	394	422
Jamaica-----	451	481	386	476	662	853	329	183
All other-----	12,409	16,772	11,593	11,465	11,811	9,237	5,292	4,721
Total-----	46,108	50,486	52,317	54,160	61,679	48,130	23,596	26,449
	Value (1,000 dollars)							
Canada-----	2,416	2,494	3,326	3,530	4,325	3,540	1,613	1,986
Venezuela-----	360	220	238	153	192	216	114	89
Republic of South Africa-----	103	72	108	146	190	151	76	77
Australia-----	110	75	76	118	151	150	108	66
Bahamas-----	85	98	126	172	184	143	70	72
Dominican Republic-----	58	90	100	98	128	135	87	49
Panama-----	95	112	130	145	135	130	51	51
Jamaica-----	58	64	50	71	86	117	47	28
All other-----	1,205	1,385	1,222	1,213	1,290	1,241	665	640
Total-----	4,490	4,610	5,376	5,646	6,681	5,823	2,831	3,058

1/ Statistics on U.S. exports of handmade tumblers and stemware are not published separately; however, annual exports of these articles are estimated to be valued at less than \$500,000.

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



