

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

CYLINDER, CROWN, AND SHEET GLASS

**Report to the President (No. TEA-IR-7-63)
Under Section 351(d)(1) of the
Trade Expansion Act of 1962**



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REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

U.S. Tariff Commission,
September 27, 1963.

To the President:

Introduction

Following an escape-clause investigation by the Tariff Commission and report to the President under section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, ^{1/} the President, by proclamation dated March 19, 1962, increased duties applicable to certain cylinder, crown, and sheet glass (hereinafter referred to as sheet glass) under paragraph 219 of the Tariff Act of 1930. The increased duties were to become effective after the close of business on April 18, 1962; ^{2/} by proclamation dated March 27, 1962, the President deferred the effective date of the increased duties to after the close of business on June 17, 1962. ^{3/}

Section 351(d)(1) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 900), provides that--

So long as any increase in, or imposition of, any duty or other import restriction pursuant to this section or pursuant to section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 remains in effect, the Tariff Commission shall keep under review developments with respect to the industry concerned, and shall make annual reports to the President concerning such developments.

This is the first report made on sheet glass under section 351(d)(1); it relates primarily to developments that have occurred since those described in the Commission's escape-clause report to the President in May 1961.

^{1/} U.S. Tariff Commission, Cylinder, Crown, and Sheet Glass: Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-101 . . ., T.C. Publication 17, 1961 (processed).

^{2/} Proclamation No. 3455; 3 CFR, 1962 Supp., p. 35.

^{3/} Proclamation No. 3458; 3 CFR, 1962 Supp., p. 40.

Additional information relating to sheet glass is contained in the Commission's supplemental report submitted to the President in January 1962. ^{1/}

The Commission obtained the information used in this report from its files, from correspondence, from field conferences with U.S. producers and representatives of the foreign producers, and from responses to questionnaires sent to U.S. producers.

U.S. Tariff Treatment

The duties on certain sheet glass under paragraph 219 of the Tariff Act of 1930 that were applicable immediately preceding Proclamation No. 3455, as well as those that were applicable under the proclamation until August 31, 1963, are shown below:

	<u>Duties immediately preceding Proclamation 3455</u>	<u>Increased duties resulting from Proclamation 3455</u>
Sheet glass weighing over 4 ounces (Cents per pound) per square foot and measuring in square inches--		(Cents per pound)
Not over 384-----	0.7	1.3
Over 384 and not over 864-----	.9	1.6
Over 864 and not over 2,400---	1.1	1.9
Over 2,400--		
Weighing not over 28 ounces per square foot-----	1.4	2.4
Weighing over 28 ounces per square foot-----	1.4	3.5

All of the tariff schedules of the Tariff Act of 1930 were replaced on August 31, 1963, by the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). The

^{1/} U.S. Tariff Commission, Cylinder, Crown, and Sheet Glass: Report in Response to the President's Request for Information Supplemental to the Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-101 . . . , TC Publication 48, 1962 (processed).

classification provisions for sheet glass have been restated in the TSUS in a different form and in greater detail than they were stated in the old schedules. ^{1/} The TSUS tariff classifications pertaining to the sheet glass subject to the escape-action and the pertinent rates of duty applicable after August 31, 1963, are shown in table 1 of this report.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the above-specified duties applied to imports entitled to most-favored-nation (MFN) tariff treatment and imported during the two periods January-December 1961 (the last full calendar year before the duties were increased) and July 1962-June 1963 (the first full 12-month period after the duties were increased) are shown in table 2. The ad valorem equivalents of the increased duties on almost all of the glass imported at MFN rates were about double those of the trade-agreement rates in effect in 1961. This increase in the equivalents can be ascribed predominantly to the increase in the duties. ^{2/}

Before the escape action by the President in 1962, all glass dutiable under paragraph 219 that was the product of Communist countries ^{3/} was dutiable at the full rates of duty made effective in 1932 pursuant to action under section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. After the

^{1/} Tariff treatment for sheet glass subject to the increased duties established by Presidential Proclamation No. 3455 was formerly provided in par. 219 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (with an additional duty if colored or processed imposed under par. 224); it is currently provided in items 542.11 to 542.98 and item 544.17 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). The rates of duty established by that proclamation are provided for in items 923.11 to 924.00 of the TSUS appendix.

^{2/} A very small part of the increase in the equivalents was the result of a decrease in some of the foreign unit values reported to the U.S. Government. That decrease in foreign unit values, however, was primarily the result of a change in the method of reporting the value of imports.

^{3/} The term "Communist countries" as used in this report refers only to those countries designated as Communist dominated or controlled pursuant to secs. 231 and 257(e) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

imposition of the escape-action duties, all such glass from Communist countries continued to be dutiable at the full rates, except glass measuring over 2,400 square inches and weighing over 28 ounces per square foot. The escape-action duty for the latter glass is higher than the corresponding full duty, and, therefore, applies to imports from Communist countries as well as to imports dutiable at MFN rates.

Description and Uses

Cylinder, crown, and sheet glass, either clear or colored, have smooth surfaces, a characteristic which distinguishes them from rough-rolled or figured glass. Their smooth surfaces are the result of fire-finishing, in contrast to the smooth surfaces of plate glass, which are the result of grinding and polishing. Float glass, a recently developed type, also has smooth fire-finished surfaces, which, however, result from an entirely different type of forming process. ^{1/} Unlike sheet glass, cylinder and crown glass are made by hand methods. Only colored glass is still made in the United States by the cylinder method. Crown glass is no longer produced in commercial quantities in the United States. ^{2/}

Sheet glass is used principally as a glazing medium in buildings and vehicles. Smaller quantities are used for shelving, transparent coverings

^{1/} Float glass was first sold in commercial quantities in the United Kingdom in 1959 and was first imported into the United States in 1960. It is made by floating a thin layer of molten glass across the top of a tank of molten metal before passing the glass on to a cooling Lehr. Glass made by this process has virtually none of the waves found in the surface of sheet glass.

^{2/} For a description of the methods of producing cylinder, crown, and sheet glass, a detailed description of the sizes in which they are sold in the United States, and their uses in this country, see the Tariff Commission's escape-clause report on sheet glass (cited in footnote 1, p. 1).

(as for pictures, pinball machines, and desk and table tops), and various kinds of special windows (as in vending machines). Sheet glass is also used in making mirrors, laminated glass, implosion plates for television tubes, microcover glass, photographic dry plates, sunglasses, and protective goggles.

U.S. Consumption

The data shown in this report for apparent U.S. consumption of sheet glass indicate the trend of the quantity consumed annually; however, they are not a precise measure of actual consumption because information on changes in sheet glass inventories held by distributors and industrial consumers was not available for inclusion in the computation of the data. ^{1/}

Apparent U.S. consumption of sheet glass in 1962--1.9 billion pounds--was greater than in any preceding year except 1959, when it amounted to 2.1 billion pounds (table 3). Apparent consumption was 858 million pounds in the first half of 1963, compared with 956 million pounds in the first half of 1962 (table 4). The decline between these periods is attributable principally to the liquidation of large inventories that distributors and industrial consumers had accumulated in 1962. Apparent consumption in the 12-month period following the increase in duties (July 1962--June 1963).

^{1/} The data on apparent consumption were computed by adding together the quantity of unprocessed sheet glass shipped by U.S. producers (including intraplant transfers) and U.S. imports of sheet glass for consumption (dutable under par. 219), and subtracting U.S. exports of unprocessed clear sheet glass.

amounted to 1.8 billion pounds, compared with 1.9 billion pounds in the preceding 12-month period (July 1961-June 1962).

The decline in the apparent U.S. consumption of sheet glass from 2.1 billion pounds in 1959 to 1.7 billion pounds in 1960 and 1.6 billion pounds in 1961 closely paralleled a decline in home construction (table 5). The greater consumption of sheet glass in 1962 also closely paralleled the increase in home construction and automobile production and the substantial improvement in the general level of business activity. Apparent consumption of sheet glass in the first half of 1963, however, failed to reflect the improvement in the level of those three economic indicators that continued into 1963, presumably owing to the previously discussed reduction in sheet glass inventories during the early part of the year.

Considerable discussion has taken place in the trade concerning the effect of the introduction of float glass on the consumption of sheet and plate glass. Small but increasing quantities of float glass were imported from the United Kingdom between January 1960 and June 1963, and two major U.S. manufacturers of sheet glass have been licensed to produce float glass in the United States. It is unlikely, however, that sales of float glass will have any material effect on U.S. consumption of sheet glass until such time as the price of float glass is reduced from slightly less than that of plate glass to a price close to that of sheet glass.

U.S. Producers

Sheet glass is produced in the United States by 10 firms in 17 establishments. Virtually all of the production is accounted for by 7 major firms at 14 establishments; ^{1/} the 3 remaining firms are multiproduct concerns that produce very small quantities of special types of sheet glass. Of the 7 major firms, 3 produce sheet glass only; the other 4 conduct multiproduct operations. In September 1963, 12 of the above-mentioned 14 establishments produced sheet glass only.

The productive capacity of the industry has increased significantly almost every year since 1955. The total theoretical annual capacity of the 14 domestic establishments to produce sheet glass is shown below for the years 1955-62 ^{2/} (in terms of millions of boxes each containing 50 square feet of single-strength glass weighing 58 pounds):

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total gross annual tank capacity</u>
1955-----	37.8
1956-----	39.5
1957-----	41.6
1958-----	41.5
1959-----	43.7
1960-----	44.3
1961-----	45.7
1962-----	46.4

^{1/} For information on the size and location of these establishments, see the Tariff Commission's escape-clause report on sheet glass (cited in footnote 1, p. 1).

^{2/} Computation of theoretical capacity is based on the output that would have been achieved if all installed tanks and drawing machines available for use each year had been in operation throughout that year. No deductions have been made for down time required for periodic maintenance and furnace reconstruction, or because of strikes. Data for the years 1955-60 have been revised slightly since publication of the Tariff Commission's escape-clause report on sheet glass (cited in footnote 1, p. 1); however, this revision made no significant change in the trend of the data.

Although annual production cannot equal theoretical capacity under actual operating conditions, the trend of theoretical capacity is an index of the U.S. industry's ability to supply sheet glass. The increase in annual capacity from 1960 through 1962 resulted from a large expansion of the sheet glass production facilities at the Ford Motor Co.'s Nashville establishment, as well as from modernization and expansion programs at several other establishments. The increase in sheet glass capacity of the Nashville establishment enabled the Ford Motor Co. to extend its production of such glass beyond that required for its captive use. During 1963 the Ford Motor Co. sold large quantities of heavy sheet glass to the auto-glass replacement market, as well as to other markets for heavy sheet glass.

U.S. Production

Data on the U.S. production of sheet glass in the years 1955-63, as reported to the Tariff Commission by the U.S. producers, are shown in the following tabulation:

<u>Period</u>	<u>Million pounds</u>	<u>Million boxes</u>
1955 1/-----	1,572	27.1
1956 1/-----	1,661	28.6
1957 1/-----	1,268	21.9
1958 1/-----	1,084	18.7
1959 1/-----	1,627	28.1
1960 1/-----	1,288	22.2
1961-----	1,233	21.3
1962-----	1,503	25.9
January-June 2/		
1961-----	539	9.3
1962-----	745	12.8
1963-----	688	11.9

1/ Data have been revised slightly since publication of the Tariff Commission's escape-clause report on sheet glass (cited in footnote 1, p. 1); however, this revision made no significant change in the trend of the data.

2/ Partly estimated.

Production in 1962--1.5 billion pounds--was substantially greater than that in either 1960 or 1961 but somewhat smaller than that in 1959. The U.S. output of sheet glass in the first half of 1963--688 million pounds--was 10 percent smaller than that in the first half of 1962 but substantially greater than that in the first half of 1961.

U.S. Producers' Shipments

Annual shipments of sheet glass by U.S. producers (including intra-company transfers) in 1962--1.4 billion pounds--were significantly greater than those in 1960 and 1961 but significantly smaller than those in 1959 (table 3). Shipments in the first half of 1963--692 million pounds--were slightly greater than those in the first half of 1962 and substantially greater than those in the first half of 1961 (table 4). Shipments amounted to 1,452 million pounds in the 12-month period July 1962-June 1963, compared with 1,410 million pounds in the immediately preceding 12-month period.

During the decade of the 1950's, U.S. producers' shipments ranged from lows of 1.2 billion and 1.1 billion pounds in 1952 and 1958, respectively, to highs of 1.6 billion pounds in 1955, 1956, and 1959. Shipments of sheet glass declined to about 1.3 billion pounds in both 1960 and 1961, and rose to 1.4 billion pounds in 1962.

Between 1949 and 1963 the trend of U.S. producers' annual shipments of sheet glass corresponded closely with the trend of home construction, but somewhat less closely with the trend of automobile production.

Shipments in the first half of 1963 compared with those in the first half of 1962, however, reflected only slightly the greater volume of home construction and automobile production in the first half of 1963. This difference in trend is attributable to the aforementioned liquidation of the large inventories in the hands of distributors and industrial users.

The share of apparent U.S. consumption of sheet glass supplied by U.S. producers in 1962 (75 percent) was slightly smaller than the share they supplied in 1961 (77 percent), but about the same as the share they supplied in 1959 and 1960. Furthermore, the share of apparent consumption supplied by U.S. producers in the 4-year period 1959-62 was materially smaller than the share they supplied in any of the years 1950-58. The share supplied by U.S. producers in the first half of 1963 (80 percent) was slightly larger than the share they supplied in the first half of either 1961 or 1962 (table 4). U.S. producers supplied 80 percent of apparent consumption in July 1962-June 1963, compared with 74 percent in the immediately preceding 12-month period.

Exports of domestically produced sheet glass have been negligible (table 3). Large distributors, rather than the U.S. producers, account for the bulk of the exports.

U.S. Producers' Inventories

Yearend inventories held by the U.S. producers of sheet glass were at a record high of 2.9 million boxes at the end of 1962 (table 6). These inventories were 53 percent larger than those at the end of 1961, and 15

percent larger than those at the end of 1960 (the previous record level of yearend inventories). ^{1/}

Employment in U.S. Establishments

Data on employment in 16 of the 17 establishments in which sheet glass is produced in the United States are shown for 1955-62 in table 7. ^{2/} All of the production and related workers employed in 13 of these establishments were engaged in the production of sheet glass during that period. In the other 3 establishments the number of workers making sheet glass was small compared with the total employed.

Employment in the production of all products in the 16 establishments-- in terms of both the average number of production and related workers and the man-hours they worked--was substantially greater in 1962 than in 1961 and almost as great in 1962 as in the peak year of 1959. In 1962, employment in the production of all products amounted to an average of 9,823 workers and a total of 19.9 million man-hours.

Employment in the production of sheet glass in the 16 establishments-- in terms of both the average number of workers employed and the man-hours they worked--was significantly greater in 1962 than in 1960 or 1961; nevertheless

^{1/} The data on inventories include only glass inspected for defects and cut to the size intended for sale. Glass that has not been inspected and is intended to be recut before shipment is not included in the inventory data because the cutting loss on such glass is unpredictable.

^{2/} Data for the one other U.S. producer were not included inasmuch as that concern produces only special types of sheet glass and employs very few workers in the production of such glass.

it was significantly smaller in 1962 than in 1959 or in the preceding peak year of 1956. Employment in the production of sheet glass in 1962 amounted to an average of 7,597 workers and a total of 15.1 million man-hours (13 percent and 17 percent more, respectively, than in 1961). The share of total man-hours worked on sheet glass declined from 95 percent in 1956 to 76 percent in 1962; the decline is attributable largely to increased employment on products other than sheet glass.

U.S. Producers' Prices

In April 1962--shortly after the President proclaimed the increase in the duties on sheet glass--U.S. producers increased the prices they charged for such glass by about 5 percent (table 8). They made no further change in prices until July 1963. During the period July-September 1963 the major U.S. producers increased their prices by an additional 5 to 9 percent, the amount of the increase depending on the type of pack in which the glass is sold. ^{1/}

Between May 1950 and November 1959 U.S. producers increased their prices for single- and double-strength glass by more than 22 percent and increased those for heavy sheet glass by more than 16 percent. ^{2/} During the period November 1959 through June 1963 prices were increased another 9 percent. The aggregate of the increases in prices made since

^{1/} During this 3-month period most of the major foreign producers increased some of their prices on sheet glass sold in the U.S. market.

^{2/} For an analysis of the trend of U.S. producers' prices prior to April 1960, see the Tariff Commission's escape-clause report on sheet glass (cited in footnote 1, p. 1).

November 1959, however, does not reflect the substantial reduction in the delivered cost of U.S.-produced sheet glass to direct-factory-buyers that occurred in April 1960. During that month the U.S. producers--without altering their prices--changed their terms of sale from a basing-point to a delivered-price basis. ^{1/} This change increased the freight absorbed by the U.S. producers and resulted in a decrease in the delivered cost of U.S.-produced sheet glass to virtually all direct-factory-buyers. The reduction in delivered cost to U.S. buyers ranged from 3 to 15 percent, depending on the distance of the buyer from his former basing point; it was generally largest for buyers located in seaboard areas. The U.S. producers' purpose in reducing that cost was to enable them to compete with foreign producers more effectively in the U.S. market.

For most sales by U.S. producers to buyers located in seaboard areas--where the competition between domestic and imported sheet glass is most intense--the total increase in producers' prices during the period April 1960 through June 1963 was less than the reduction in freight charges that resulted from the aforementioned change to a delivered-price basis. The increase in prices on sales to buyers located near their former basing-points, however, exceeded the amount of the reduction in freight charges.

^{1/} Under the basing-point system, producers paid freight in excess of that from the domestic supplier nearest the purchaser. Under the delivered-price basis all freight from the producer to the purchaser is absorbed by the producer, except on westbound shipments (on which freight absorption is limited to an amount equal to the freight on shipments from the producer's plant to Denver, Colo.).

U.S. Imports

Sheet glass dutiable at MFN rates constitutes the preponderant share of the sheet glass imported into the United States; imports from Communist countries, however, have increased significantly in the last several years. Most of the sheet glass dutiable at MFN rates is comparable in quality to U.S.-produced sheet glass. On the other hand, most imports from Communist countries are generally inferior in quality. The two groups of imports are discussed separately below.

Imports dutiable at most-favored-nation rates

Imports dutiable at MFN rates in 1962--435 million pounds--were greater than those in any other year except in 1959 (table 9). ^{1/} Imports in the first half of 1963--165 million pounds--were 36 percent smaller than those in the first half of 1962 and somewhat greater than those in the first half of 1961 (table 4). Imports in the 12-month period July 1962-June 1963--340 million pounds--were substantially less than the 460 million pounds imported in the immediately preceding 12-month period.

^{1/} The data on U.S. imports at MFN rates include glass weighing not over 4 ounces per square foot (although the escape-action duties do not apply to such glass) because separate data on glass in that weight category imported before 1963 are not available. Imports of such glass have accounted for an insignificant part of total imports.

Data on U.S. imports also include imports of float glass; such glass was first imported in 1960. Prior to Aug. 31, 1963, it was classified for duty purposes by the U.S. Treasury as sheet glass under par. 219 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (T.D. 55207(3), dated Aug. 19, 1960); it is currently dutiable under the TSUS at the same rates as plate glass. The quantity of float glass imported in 1962 was very small compared with that of total sheet glass imports. Data on float glass are not shown separately because publication would reveal the operations of an individual company.

The volume of imports dutiable at MFN rates rose irregularly during the 1950's, from 32 million pounds in 1950 to 491 million pounds in 1959 (a record year for apparent U.S. consumption as well as for imports). Imports declined to 391 million pounds in 1960 owing primarily to a decline in building construction; they declined further to 350 million pounds in 1961 and then rose in 1962.

The unusually large volume of imports in the second quarter of 1962 resulted principally from the efforts by importers to enter as much sheet glass as possible before the duties were increased. The substantial rise in imports immediately before the increase in duties was partly offset by a drop in imports immediately thereafter. Imports for the entire year 1962, however, were larger than those in 1961, reflecting in part the increase in home construction and in automobile production in 1962. The lower level of imports in the first half of 1963 is attributable not only to the increase in duties but also to the high level of inventories in the hands of importers, together with the dock strike on the U.S. Atlantic and Gulf coasts during January 1963.

The share of apparent U.S. consumption of sheet glass supplied by imports dutiable at MFN rates was about the same in 1962 (23 percent) as in each of the 3 preceding years of 1959-61 (21-24 percent) (table 3). The share of the U.S. market supplied by such imports increased from 2 percent in 1950 to 24 percent in 1959. The 19-percent share supplied in the first half of 1963 was substantially smaller than the 27 percent supplied in the first half of 1962. The share of apparent consumption supplied by imports in the 12-month period July 1962-June 1963 (19 percent)

was somewhat less than the 24 percent supplied in the immediately preceding 12-month period.

Annual imports of colored sheet glass and of specially processed sheet glass ^{1/} have remained relatively small during the last several years.

Imports have come principally from Belgium, which supplied nearly 40 percent of the total imports of sheet glass dutiable at MFN rates during the 1955-62 period (table 10). Other important sources have been Japan, the United Kingdom, West Germany, and France, each of which supplied quantities ranging from 5 to 15 percent of the total imported during that period.

Imports from Communist countries

The quantity of sheet glass imported from Communist countries in 1962--35.6 million pounds--was 40 percent greater than in 1961; this increase continued the upward trend of imports from those countries (table 3). However, imports in the first half of 1963--5.2 million pounds--were substantially smaller than those in the first half of 1961 or 1962 (table 4). Imports from these countries had increased from about 100,000 pounds in 1951 to 25.4 million pounds in 1961. The share of apparent U.S. consumption of sheet glass supplied by imports from Communist countries was 1.8 percent in 1962, but the share was only 0.6 percent in the first half of 1963.

^{1/} Glass that is bent, beveled, decorated, embossed, enameled, engraved, etched, flashed, frosted, ornamented, painted, sanded, or stained.

The principal Communist sources of sheet glass during the last several years have been the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia; other sources have been Rumania and East Germany. It is noteworthy that in the first half of 1963 there were no imports of sheet glass from the U.S.S.R. Sheet glass from Communist countries is usually imported by the foreign producers' sales agents or their subsidiaries. The glass has been imported principally at Providence, New York City, and Miami, with increasing quantities entering at San Francisco and Los Angeles since 1960.

Official U.S. import data indicate that the foreign unit value of the sheet glass imported from Communist countries is well below that of sheet glass imported at MFN rates. ^{1/} U.S. importers sell this sheet glass at prices well below the prices charged by U.S. importers for sheet glass imported at MFN rates.

Effect of FHA rulings on imports

The recent implementation of revised property standards by the U.S. Federal Housing Administration (FHA) ^{2/} will tend to reduce the share of U.S. consumption of sheet glass supplied by imports in 1963. Since April 1, 1963, glass installed in FHA-financed homes has had to meet designated minimum thickness tolerances for certain size lights of glass;

^{1/} During September 1963 the Bureau of Customs was withholding appraisement of all shipments of sheet glass, 16-ounce through 28-ounce thicknesses, from Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R. pending the outcome of an investigation by the Bureau under the Antidumping Act, 1921, as amended, to determine whether such glass was being sold at less than fair value.

^{2/} Federal Housing Administration, Interim Revision No. 13a (November 1962), Minimum Property Standards for Glass.

moreover, the glass in almost all sliding glass doors ^{1/} has had to be tempered or laminated, or contain wire reinforcing, and all installed mirrors have had to be made of plate glass.

The minimum-thickness standards virtually eliminate the use in FHA homes of 18- and 24-ounce sheet glass (which is available only from foreign producers). ^{2/} The foreign producers' ability to sell 19- and 26-ounce glass to offset any decrease in sales of 18- and 24-ounce glass will depend upon their ability to maintain prices sufficiently below those of U.S.-produced glass of the same thicknesses.

The effect of the revision of the FHA standards on the use of imported glass will reach far beyond FHA-financed homes. FHA standards probably form the basis for evaluation by mortgagees of most new residences constructed in the United States. These standards are used by the Veterans Administration Loan Guaranty Service and by most of the member concerns of the U.S. Savings & Loan League. Furthermore, municipalities and other building-code jurisdictions frequently incorporate FHA standards in their building codes.

^{1/} Unless the doors contain at least two lights of glass separated horizontally by a muntin or have horizontal interior and exterior protective bars.

^{2/} No data are available on the quantity of imported sheet glass installed in FHA-financed homes.

Appendix

Table 1.--Cylinder, crown, and sheet glass weighing over 4 ounces per square foot: U.S. rates of duty provided in the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) 1/

(In cents per pound and percent ad valorem)

Item	TSUS appendix 2/ Article	TSUS item	Statutory rate 3/	Trade- agreement rate 4/	Escape- action rate 5/
	Glass (including blown or drawn glass, but excluding cast or rolled glass and excluding pressed or molded glass) (whether or not containing wire netting), in rectangles, not ground, not polished and not otherwise processed, weighing over 4 oz. per sq. ft., provided for in TSUS items 542.11-.98, inclusive: Ordinary glass: Weighing over 4 oz. but not over 12 oz. per sq. ft.:				
923.11	Measuring not over 40 united inches -----	542.11	1.5¢	0.7¢	1.3¢
923.13	Measuring over 40 united inches ----- Weighing over 12 oz. but not over 16 oz. per sq. ft.:	542.13	1.9¢	0.9¢	1.6¢
923.21	Measuring not over 40 united inches -----	542.21	2.1¢	1.0¢	1.3¢
923.23	Measuring over 40 but not over 60 united inches -----	542.23	2.4¢	1.1¢	1.6¢
923.25	Measuring over 60 united inches ----- Weighing over 16 oz. but not over 28 oz. per sq. ft.:	542.25	2.5¢	1.2¢	1.9¢
923.31	Measuring not over 40 united inches -----	542.31	1.5¢	0.7¢	1.3¢
923.33	Measuring over 40 but not over 60 united inches -----	542.33	1.9¢	0.9¢	1.6¢
923.35	Measuring over 60 but not over 100 united inches -----	542.35	2.4¢	1.1¢	1.9¢
923.37	Measuring over 100 united inches ----- Weighing over 28 oz. per sq. ft.:	542.37	2.8¢	1.4¢	2.4¢
923.42	Not over 2-2/3 sq. ft. in area -----	542.42	1.5¢	0.7¢	1.3¢
923.44	Over 2-2/3 but not over 7 sq. ft. in area -----	542.44	1.9¢	0.9¢	1.6¢
923.46	Over 7 but not over 15 sq. ft. in area -----	542.46	2.4¢	1.1¢	1.9¢
923.48	Over 15 but not over 16-2/3 sq. ft. in area -----	542.48	2.8¢	1.4¢	2.4¢
923.49	Over 16-2/3 sq. ft. in area -----	do.	do.	do.	3.5¢
	Colored or special glass:				
923.57	Weighing over 4 oz. but not over 12 oz. per sq. ft. -----	542.47	4.0¢	1.7¢	2.2¢
923.67	Weighing over 12 oz. but not over 16 oz. per sq. ft. ----- Weighing over 16 oz. but not over 28 oz. per sq. ft.:	542.67	13.0¢	6.0¢	9.0¢
923.71	Measuring not over 40 united inches -----	542.71	1.5¢ + 5%	0.7¢ + 2.5%	1.3¢ + 2.5%
923.73	Measuring over 40 but not over 60 united inches -----	542.73	1.9¢ + 5%	0.9¢ + 2.5%	1.6¢ + 2.5%
923.75	Measuring over 60 but not over 90 united inches -----	542.75	2.4¢ + 5%	1.1¢ + 2.5%	1.9¢ + 2.5%
923.77	Measuring over 90 united inches ----- Weighing over 28 oz. per sq. ft.:	542.77	2.8¢ + 5%	1.4¢ + 2.5%	2.4¢ + 2.5%
923.92	Not over 2-2/3 sq. ft. in area -----	542.92	1.5¢ + 5%	0.7¢ + 2.5%	1.3¢ + 2.5%
923.94	Over 2-2/3 but not over 7 sq. ft. in area -----	542.94	1.9¢ + 5%	0.9¢ + 2.5%	1.6¢ + 2.5%
923.96	Over 7 but not over 15 sq. ft. in area -----	542.96	2.4¢ + 5%	1.1¢ + 2.5%	1.9¢ + 2.5%
923.98	Over 15 but not over 16-2/3 sq. ft. in area -----	542.98	2.8¢ + 5%	1.4¢ + 2.5%	2.4¢ + 2.5%
923.99	Over 16-2/3 sq. ft. in area -----	do.	do.	do.	3.5¢ + 2.5%
924.00	Glass, cut to other than rectangular shape, and glass, whether in rectangles or cut to other than rectangular shape, subjected to processing, all the foregoing glass provided for in TSUS item 544.17 if drawn or blown and not containing wire netting and not surface ground or polished -----	544.17	60%	15%	22.5%

1/ The rates of duty provided in the TSUS and the TSUS appendix were placed in effect Aug. 31, 1963, by Presidential Proclamation No. 3548.

2/ TSUS rates of duty and descriptions of articles that were the subject of Presidential proclamations under the escape-clause procedure are shown in the TSUS appendix.

3/ Rates of duty currently applied pursuant to secs. 231 and 257(e) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 to the products of countries or areas designated as Communist dominated or controlled, except the rates on TSUS appendix items 923.49 and 923.99. The applicable rates on these two items are the higher escape-action rates.

4/ The most recent rates of duty placed in effect as a result of a concession granted under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, as modified by proclamation of the TSUS. The rates provided in the concession were in effect until June 17, 1962.

5/ Temporary rates of duty placed in effect June 17, 1962, by Presidential Proclamation No. 3455 under the escape-clause procedure, as modified by proclamation of the TSUS.

Table 2.--Cylinder, crown, and sheet glass: Average ad valorem equivalents of U.S. specific duties imposed on sheet glass entitled to most-favored-nation tariff treatment and imported during 1961 ^{1/} and July 1962-June 1963 ^{2/}

Description	Average ad valorem equivalents	
	1961	July 1962-June 1963
Cylinder, crown, and sheet glass measuring in square inches--		
Not over 384, and weighing over 4 ounces per square foot-----	9.1	19.6
Over 384 but not over 864, and weighing over 4 ounces per square foot-----	13.3	27.5
Over 864 but not over 2,400-----	14.6	28.5
Over 2,400--		
Weighing not over 28 ounces per square foot-----	17.1	30.0
Weighing over 28 ounces per square foot-----	17.2	57.9

^{1/} Latest full calendar year during which the most recent trade-agreement rates of duty were in effect.

^{2/} The first full 12-month period during which the escape-action duties were in effect.

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

Table 3.--Cylinder, crown, and sheet glass: 1/ Shipments by U.S. producers; U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, U.S. imports for consumption, and apparent U.S. consumption, 1950-62

Item	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 2/	1962 2/
Quantity (million pounds)													
Shipments by U.S. producers-----	1,442.8	1,395.5	1,243.6	1,416.9	1,297.9	1,590.0	1,576.2	1,256.6	1,117.3	1,580.0	1,265.7	1,273.8	1,443.2
U.S. exports 2/-----	10.0	5.0	5.3	5.5	3.4	5.3	3.9	2.5	3.0	3.2	4.3	3.0	3.5
U.S. imports for consumption-----													
At most-favored-nation rates of duty 4/-----	32.2	91.4	36.9	117.9	109.8	238.5	312.1	210.8	292.4	491.4	391.3	350.0	435.0
At full rates of duty 5/- of duty)-----	-	.1	.3	.1	.1	6.8	17.9	3.2	11.0	15.6	19.2	25.4	35.6
Apparent U.S. consumption--	1,465.0	1,482.0	1,275.5	1,529.4	1,404.4	1,830.0	1,902.3	1,468.1	1,417.7	2,083.8	1,671.9	1,646.2	1,910.3
Percent of U.S. consumption													
Share supplied by--													
Shipments 6/ by U.S. producers-----	97.8	93.8	97.1	92.3	92.2	86.6	82.7	85.4	78.6	75.7	75.4	77.2	75.4
U.S. imports for consumption-----													
At most-favored-nation rates of duty-----	2.2	6.2	2.9	7.7	7.8	13.0	16.4	14.4	20.6	23.6	23.4	21.3	22.8
At full rates of duty-----	-	-	-	-	-	.4	.9	.2	.8	.7	1.2	1.5	1.8
Total (at all rates of duty)-----	2.2	6.2	2.9	7.7	7.8	13.4	17.3	14.6	21.4	24.3	24.6	22.8	24.6

1/ Prior to Aug. 31, 1963, dutiable under par. 219 or pars. 219 and 224 of the Tariff Act of 1930 if bent, beveled, colored (except glass not less than 1/4-inch thick which has been obscured by coloring prior to solidification), decorated, embossed, enameled, engraved, etched, flashed, frosted, ornamented, painted, sanded, or stained.

2/ All data except shipments by U.S. producers are preliminary.

3/ Official statistics are reported in square feet and have been converted to pounds at the ratio of 1 sq. ft.=1.16 pounds. Data do not include colored glass; it is believed, however, that exports of colored glass are considerably smaller than exports of glass not colored.

4/ Includes imported float glass, beginning in 1960; the quantity of float glass imported is very small compared with that of total imports of sheet glass. Data on float glass are not shown separately because publication would reveal the operations of an individual company.

5/ Imports of sheet glass from Communist-dominated countries became dutiable at full rates of duty in 1951-52; such imports were dutiable previously at most-favored-nation rates.

6/ Less exports.

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

Table 4.--Cylinder, crown, and sheet glass: 1/ Shipments by U.S. producers, U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, U.S. imports for consumption, and apparent U.S. consumption, July 1960-June 1963

(In millions of pounds)

Item	July 1960-June 1961		July 1961-June 1962 2/		July 1962-June 1963 2/	
	July-Dec.: 1960	Jan.-June: 1961	July-Dec.: 1961	Jan.-June: 1962	July-Dec.: 1962	Jan.-June: 1963
Shipments by U.S. producers 3/	681.6	548.2	728.9	681.2	1,410.1	760.9
U.S. exports 4/	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.0	2.0
U.S. imports for consumption						
At most-favored-nation rates						
of duty 6/	188.2	149.7	200.3	259.2	459.5	175.8
At full rates of duty 7/	10.1	12.1	13.3	16.6	29.9	18.9
Total (at all rates of duty)	198.3	161.8	213.6	275.8	489.4	194.7
Apparent U.S. consumption	878.0	708.5	941.0	955.5	1,896.5	953.6
						857.8
						1,811.4
						691.5
						1,452.4
						3.6
						5/ 5.6

1/ Prior to Aug. 31, 1963, dutiable under par. 219 or pars. 219 and 224 of the Tariff Act of 1930, if bent, beveled, colored (except glass not less than 1/4-inch thick which has been obscured by coloring prior to solidification), decorated, embossed, enameled, engraved, etched, flashed, frosted, ornamented, painted, sanded, or stained.

2/ All data are preliminary.

3/ Data for the total 12-month periods are as reported by U.S. producers; allocation of the 12-month data between the two 6-month periods was made on a partly estimated basis.

4/ Official statistics are reported in square feet and have been converted to pounds at the ratio of 1 sq. ft.=1.16 pounds. Data do not include colored glass; it is believed, however, that exports of colored glass are considerably smaller than exports of glass not colored.

5/ Partly estimated.

6/ Includes imported float glass, beginning in 1960; the quantity of float glass imported is very small compared with that of total imports of sheet glass. Data on float glass are not shown separately because publication would reveal the operations of an individual company.

7/ Imports of sheet glass from Communist-dominated countries became dutiable at full rates of duty in 1951-52; such imports were dutiable previously at most-favored-nation rates.

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

Table 5.--Indexes of apparent U.S. consumption of sheet glass, total U.S. industrial production, dwelling units put in place in the United States, and U.S. automobile production, 1950-62, January-June 1962, and January-June 1963

(1950=100)						
Period	: Apparent U.S. : : consumption : : of sheet : : glass <u>1/</u> :	: Total U.S. : : industrial : : production <u>2/</u> :	: Dwelling units : : put in place : : in the United : : States <u>3/</u> :	: U.S. : : automobile : : production <u>4/</u> :		
1950-----	100	100	100	100	100	
1951-----	101	108	81	83	83	
1952-----	87	112	80	68	68	
1953-----	104	121	83	97	97	
1954-----	96	114	92	88	88	
1955-----	125	128	110	135	135	
1956-----	130	132	94	100	100	
1957-----	100	133	86	109	109	
1958-----	97	124	97	77	77	
1959-----	142	140	132	104	104	
1960-----	114	144	111	127	127	
1961-----	<u>5/</u> 112	146	110	105	105	
1962 <u>5/</u> -----	130	157	121	132	132	
Jan.-June <u>6/</u> --						
1962 <u>5/</u> -----	<u>5/</u> 130	157	121	132	132	
1963 <u>5/</u> -----	<u>5/</u> 117	164	128	147	147	

1/ Based on the number of pounds of U.S. producers' shipments, less exports, plus imports for consumption.

2/ Based on the value of production, adjusted to constant dollars. Includes durable and nondurable goods, mining, and utilities.

3/ Based on the value of nonfarm public and private residential dwelling units put in place, adjusted to constant dollars.

4/ Based on the number produced during the calendar year.

5/ Preliminary.

6/ Indexes assigned to January-June 1962 are annual indexes for 1962; indexes for January-June 1963 were computed on the basis of those assigned to January-June 1962.

Source: Computed from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce and from data supplied the U.S. Tariff Commission by U.S. sheet glass producers.

Table 6.--U.S. producers' inventories of sheet glass, as of
Dec. 31, 1954-62 ^{1/}

(In thousands of boxes of 50 square feet single-strength equivalent)

Date	Colored	Clear	Total
Dec. 31--			
1954-----	67	1,501	1,568
1955-----	68	880	948
1956-----	58	2,261	2,319
1957-----	151	1,781	1,932
1958-----	108	1,310	1,418
1959-----	132	1,998	2,130
1960-----	70	2,433	2,503
1961-----	76	1,760	1,836
1962-----	119	2,752	2,871

^{1/} Includes only inventories of glass inspected for defects and cut to the size in which it is intended to be sold; does not include inventories of glass intended to be recut before shipment.

Source: Compiled from data submitted to the U.S. Tariff Commission by U.S. producers.

Note.--Data for the years 1954-60 have been revised since publication of the Commission's escape-clause report on sheet glass in 1961 (TC publication 17).

Table 7.--Employment in U.S. establishments in which sheet glass was produced, 1955-62

Item	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
All employees, average number-----	9,930	10,110	10,374	9,446	11,899	10,685	10,397	11,314
Production and related workers making--								
All products:								
Average number-----	8,824	9,012	8,958	8,028	10,366	9,123	8,903	9,823
Man-hours worked-----1,000 hours--	17,357	17,984	15,392	14,932	20,669	18,013	17,665	19,937
Sheet glass:								
Average number <u>1/</u> -----	8,301	8,540	7,189	6,664	8,394	7,086	6,701	7,597
Man-hours worked-----1,000 hours--	16,337	17,047	13,679	12,152	16,485	13,707	12,904	15,130

1/ Estimated.

Source: Compiled from data submitted to the U.S. Tariff Commission by U.S. producers.

Note.--Data in this table for the years 1955-60 have been revised since publication of the Commission's escape-clause report on sheet glass in 1961 (TC Publication 17).

Table 8.--Single-strength sheet glass: Indexes of prices of glass produced in the United States and delivered to U.S. direct-factory-buyers in certain U.S. cities on specified dates, Nov. 1, 1959 to Sept. 20, 1963 ^{1/}

(1957-59=100)

Date	Index of prices of sheet glass delivered to customers in--									
	Boston	New York	Miami	New Orleans	Chicago	Pittsburgh	St. Louis	Los Angeles		
1959: Nov. 1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
1960:										
May 1	86.6	90.2	84.5	92.6	94.3	96.7	94.3	86.2		
Nov. 1	90.7	94.3	88.5	96.7	98.3	100.2	98.3	90.2		
1961:										
May 1	90.7	94.3	88.5	96.7	98.3	100.2	98.3	90.2		
Nov. 1	90.7	94.3	88.5	96.7	98.3	100.2	98.3	90.2		
1962:										
May 1	95.9	99.5	93.8	101.9	103.6	105.5	103.6	95.5		
Nov. 1	95.9	99.5	93.8	101.9	103.6	105.5	103.6	95.5		
1963:										
May 1	95.9	99.5	93.8	101.9	103.6	105.5	103.6	95.5		
Sept. 20 ^{2/}	101.9	105.5	99.8	107.9	109.6	111.5	109.6	101.5		

^{1/} Based on prices paid for 19-ounce glass by direct-factory-buyers, less any freight allowance, plus the cost to the buyer for delivery to his warehouse. The prices for 1957-59 reflect the level of prices prevailing before the change to a delivered-price basis by the U.S. producers. These price indexes correspond closely to the price indexes for other important thicknesses.

^{2/} Preliminary.

Source: Compiled from data submitted to the U.S. Tariff Commission by U.S. producers.

Table 9.—Cylinder, crown, and sheet glass: ^{1/} U.S. imports for consumption entered at most-favored-nation rates of duty, by tariff provisions, 1955-62, January-June 1962, and January-June 1963

Item	1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1961 ^{2/}		1962 ^{2/}		Jan.- June 1962 ^{2/}		Jan.- June 1963 ^{2/}	
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)																			
Cylinder, crown, and sheet glass, by whatever process made and for whatever purpose used, measuring in square inches--																				
Not over 150 ^{3/} -----	36,414	40,459	29,342	33,837	42,220	38,375	24,734	35,251	19,292	12,280										
Over 150 but not over 384 ^{3/} -----	63,403	59,320	53,173	55,570	82,364	59,763	50,227	55,046	32,923	21,199										
Over 384 but not over 720-----	32,506	48,720	29,354	44,062	76,380	68,973	68,734	82,509	45,724	34,549										
Over 720 but not over 864-----	21,367	38,012	27,005	41,972	73,379	43,013	34,679	41,360	21,827	15,168										
Over 864 but not over 1,200-----	14,601	28,283	13,715	28,417	51,405	40,069	36,819	49,434	27,742	18,219										
Over 1,200 but not over 2,400-----	18,963	22,551	13,270	24,964	50,371	34,080	29,818	43,421	24,902	20,802										
Over 2,400: ^{4/}																				
Weighing not over 28 ounces per square foot-----	13,526	20,192	10,704	19,370	40,482	44,116	41,631	41,350	12,401	4,167										
Weighing over 28 ounces per square foot ^{5/} -----	25,357	37,471	12,335	36,092	60,531	46,555	42,554	96,269	60,724	36,840										
Any of the above dutiable at the minimum ad valorem rates provided for glass weighing under 16 ounces but not under 12 ounces per square foot-----	12,693	17,039	11,860	8,078	14,283	16,274	20,830	15,348	13,654	1,442										
Total at most-favored-nation rates of duty--	238,230	312,047	210,758	292,362	491,415	391,318	350,026	434,988	259,189	164,676										
Foreign value (1,000 dollars)																				
Cylinder, crown, and sheet glass, by whatever process made and for whatever purpose used, measuring in square inches--																				
Not over 150 ^{3/} -----	2,463	2,796	1,862	2,165	2,834	2,712	2,062	2,619	1,408	1,017										
Over 150 but not over 384 ^{3/} -----	4,753	3,693	3,391	3,754	5,489	4,377	3,866	3,578	2,138	1,401										
Over 384 but not over 720-----	2,565	3,029	1,846	2,750	4,902	4,431	4,612	4,862	2,781	1,944										
Over 720 but not over 864-----	1,436	2,399	1,710	2,738	4,869	2,941	2,431	2,646	1,434	952										
Over 864 but not over 1,200-----	998	1,863	879	1,859	3,367	2,684	2,636	3,181	1,817	1,118										
Over 1,200 but not over 2,400-----	1,367	1,602	949	1,741	3,632	2,499	2,402	3,237	1,906	1,476										
Over 2,400: ^{4/}																				
Weighing not over 28 ounces per square foot-----	1,065	1,503	818	1,417	3,193	3,382	3,418	1,309	972	321										
Weighing over 28 ounces per square foot ^{5/} -----	2,092	2,987	1,681	2,610	4,653	3,480	3,463	6,816	4,726	2,260										
Any of the above dutiable at the minimum ad valorem rates provided for glass weighing under 16 ounces but not under 12 ounces per square foot-----	784	1,030	711	499	892	980	1,247	1,002	843	122										
Total at most-favored-nation rates of duty--	17,523	20,902	13,947	19,533	33,831	27,486	26,137	29,280	18,025	10,611										

^{1/} Prior to Aug. 31, 1963, dutiable under par. 219 or pars. 219 and 224 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

^{2/} Preliminary.

^{3/} Includes insignificant quantities of glass weighing not more than 4 ounces per square foot.

^{4/} Effective Jan. 1, 1960, the official statistical classification was changed by increasing from 26 to 28 ounces the dividing point between the 2 classes for glass measuring over 2,400 square inches. Because of this change, the data for the years prior to 1960 on glass weighing over 26 but not over 28 ounces per square foot are included in the data on glass shown as weighing over 28 ounces per square foot. Imports of such glass weighing over 26 but not over 28 ounces are virtually nonexistent.

^{5/} Includes imports of float glass, which began in 1960; the quantity of float glass imported is very small compared with that of total imports of sheet glass. Data on float glass are not shown separately because publication would reveal the operations of an individual company.

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

Table 10.---Cylinder, crown, and sheet glass: ^{1/} U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1955-62

Country	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961 ^{2/}	1962 ^{2/}
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)							
Belgium	92,060	130,314	89,720	110,074	187,473	150,009	107,846	153,650
Japan	22,421	33,970	15,690	34,107	69,174	58,042	58,008	59,357
United Kingdom ^{3/}	21,274	29,856	21,208	30,313	66,538	43,213	44,636	51,511
West Germany	20,608	23,384	24,889	38,247	49,730	42,658	39,599	49,204
France	27,792	35,861	26,572	37,575	48,925	34,453	30,993	35,684
Italy	9,352	18,383	12,231	8,929	15,323	12,470	7,234	6,602
All other	45,023	40,279	20,448	33,117	54,252	50,473	61,710	78,980
Total	238,530	312,047	210,758	292,362	491,415	391,318	350,026	434,988
Communist-dominated countries at full rates of duty	6,733	17,905	3,252	11,008	15,568	19,186	25,404	35,566
Grand total	245,263	329,952	214,010	303,370	506,983	410,504	375,430	470,554
	Foreign value (1,000 dollars)							
Belgium	6,325	8,254	5,421	6,919	12,044	9,608	7,364	9,924
Japan	1,086	1,861	812	1,959	4,529	3,965	4,246	4,112
United Kingdom ^{3/}	1,388	1,940	1,407	2,010	4,662	3,108	3,444	3,360
West Germany	1,496	1,804	1,837	2,834	3,818	3,327	3,551	3,880
France	2,274	2,761	2,182	3,028	4,022	3,173	2,955	2,928
Italy	607	1,294	785	581	1,086	887	560	440
All other	4,347	2,988	1,503	2,202	3,670	3,418	4,017	4,636
Total	17,523	20,902	13,947	19,533	33,831	27,486	26,137	29,280
Communist-dominated countries at full rates of duty	536	1,096	153	408	579	697	905	1,208
Grand total	18,059	21,998	14,100	19,941	34,410	28,183	27,042	30,488

^{1/} Prior to Aug. 31, 1963, dutiable under par. 219 or pars. 219 and 224 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

^{2/} Preliminary.

^{3/} Includes imports of float glass, which began in 1960; the quantity of float glass imported is very small compared with that of total imports of sheet glass. Data on float glass are not shown separately because publication would reveal the operations of an individual company.

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

