

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

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SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

**Prepared in Terms of the Tariff Schedules
of the United States (TSUS)**

Schedule 7

**Specified Products; Miscellaneous
and Nonenumerated Products
(In 8 volumes)**

Volume 4

**Arms and Ammunition; Fishing Tackle;
Wheel Goods; Sporting Goods;
Games and Toys**



**TC Publication 231
Washington, D. C.
1968**

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The Summaries series will consist of 62 volumes, of which this volume is the sixth to be released. The titles of the volumes previously released are listed inside the back cover of this volume.

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PUBLIC

INFORMATION



U.S. TARIFF COMMISSION

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**TARIFF COMMISSION RELEASES VOLUME OF TARIFF SUMMARIES ON
ARMS, AMMUNITION, FISHING TACKLE, WHEEL GOODS,
SPORTING GOODS, TOYS, AND GAMES**

Up-to-date information on imports, exports, and production became available today on arms, ammunition, fishing tackle, wheel goods, sporting goods, toys, and games as the Tariff Commission released another volume in its new series of Summaries of Trade and Tariff Information. This volume is the first of eight to be published on the miscellaneous products covered by Schedule 7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

The Summaries of Trade and Tariff Information are designed to meet the needs of wide and varied interests that include the Congress, the courts, Government agencies, importers, domestic producers, research organizations, and many others. The summaries contain accurate descriptions, in terms of the tariff schedules, of the thousands of products imported into the United States, methods of production, world supplies, and importance in trade and in the U.S. economy. The summaries also include substantive analytical material with regard to the basic factors affecting trends in consumption, production, and trade, and those bearing on the competitive position and economic health of domestic industries.

The Tariff Commission's current edition of volumes issued in the new series of tariff summaries is too limited for general distribution. As a service to the public, however, the 42 field offices of the Department of Commerce, and selected public and university libraries in the larger cities will be supplied with copies for commercial and professional consultation.

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SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION BY SCHEDULES

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(In 5 volumes)
- Schedule 3 - Textile Fibers and Textile Products
(In 6 volumes)
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- Schedule 5 - Nonmetallic Minerals and Products
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- Schedule 6 - Metals and Metal Products
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- Schedule 7 - Specified Products; Miscellaneous
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Schedule 7 Volumes

- 1 - Footwear, Headwear, Gloves, Luggage, Handbags, Flat Goods, and Miscellaneous Articles of Fur and Leather
- 2 - Optical Goods, Scientific and Professional Instruments, and Watches and Other Timing Devices
- 3 - Photographic Equipment and Supplies, Recordings, and Musical Instruments
- 4 - Arms and Ammunition, Fishing Tackle, Wheel Goods, Sporting Goods, Games, and Toys
- 5 - Furniture, Nontextile Floor Coverings, Brooms, Brushes, Umbrellas, Canes, Candles, and Clothespins
- 6 - Jewelry, Buttons, and Related Articles, Decorative Materials, Pens, Pencils, Works of Art, and Antiques
- 7 - Combs, Hair Ornaments, Smokers' Articles, and Rubber and Plastic Products
- 8 - Pyrotechnics and Products Not Elsewhere Enumerated

F O R E W O R D

In an address delivered before a Boston audience on May 18, 1917, Frank W. Taussig, the distinguished first chairman of the Tariff Commission, delineated the responsibility of the recently established Commission to operate as a source of objective factual information on all aspects of domestic production and trade. As an initial step in meeting this obligation, the chairman stated, the Commission was preparing--

a handy source of reference . . . designed to have on hand, in compact and simple form, all available data on the growth, development, and location of industries affected by the tariff, on the extent of domestic production, on the extent of imports, on the conditions of competition between domestic and foreign products.

The first such report was issued in 1920, and subsequent general issues of tariff summaries were published in 1921, 1929, and 1948-50.

In the 50 years since its establishment the Commission has been assigned many duties by the Congress, but the primary obligation for factfinding and production of information has remained a continuous major responsibility. Through its professional staff of commodity specialists, economists, lawyers, statisticians, and accountants, the Commission maintains constant surveillance of trade in the thousands of articles provided for in the Tariff Schedules of the United States. In its files and in the accumulated knowledge of its staff, the Commission has, therefore, built up a large reservoir of data and understanding not only with respect to imports but also with regard to significant developments affecting individual products and their uses and to processing and manufacturing techniques, business practices, and world trade. The publication of the present Summaries of Trade and Tariff Information will make available a current broad cross section of this information and understanding.

Every effort has been made to include all pertinent information in the summaries so that they will meet the needs of wide and varied interests that include the Congress, the courts, Government agencies, importers, business concerns, trade associations, research organizations, and many others. The structure of the individual summaries conforms generally with the earlier admonition of Chairman Taussig that the work "be exhaustive in inquiry, and at the same time brief and discriminating in statement." The scope of the entire project is encyclopedic, requiring concise and accurate descriptions of thousands of products, with indications of their uses, methods of production, number of producers, world supplies, and appraisals of their importance in trade and in our economy. In a society such as ours that has become progressively more dynamic, the task of sifting the essential from the nonessential has become both more difficult and more

important. Nevertheless, the summaries include substantive analytical material with regard to the basic factors affecting trends in consumption, production, and trade, and those bearing on the competitive position and economic health of domestic industries.

The publication of tariff summaries is particularly appropriate at this time. On August 31, 1963, the 16 schedules in titles I and II of the Tariff Act of 1930, certain import-excite provisions, other provisions of law, and some administrative practices were superseded by the Tariff Schedules of the United States (abbreviated to TSUS of these volumes). These changes resulted in an extensive regrouping of imports under 8 new tariff schedules and in modifications of the nomenclature and rates of duty for many articles. The summaries present for the first time full information on tariff items under the new structure, including import data derived through use of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (which comprises the legal tariff text plus statistical annotations).

Commodities are generally identified in the summaries in non-technical language, which will meet most requirements. As an aid where more complete information is desired, the applicable legal language from the TSUS is reproduced in each volume as appendix A, which includes the article description, together with the general headnotes and rules of interpretation, and the directly applicable headnotes. Thus each volume will permit convenient reference to the statutory tariff language pertinent to the summaries it contains.

Publication of the 62 volumes projected for the series is scheduled under a program requiring several years for completion. Individual volumes, however, will be released as rapidly as they are prepared. For practical reasons the sequence of the summaries in the volumes does not necessarily follow the numerical sequence of the TSUS; however, all item numbers of the tariff schedules will be covered. The titles of the volumes to be issued for a particular TSUS schedule are set forth on the inside cover of the volumes for that schedule.

The Commission believes that the current series of summaries, when completed, will represent the most comprehensive publication of its kind and that the benchmark information it presents will serve the needs of many interests.

SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

SCHEDULE 7

Volume 4

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INTRODUCTION

This volume, identified as volume 7:4, covers the wide variety of manufactured products provided for in part 5 of schedule 7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). These products are treated in 32 summaries which may be grouped as follows: (1) Arms and ammunition, (2) fishing tackle, (3) children's wheel goods and bicycles, (4) games and sporting goods, and (5) dolls, toys, and models.

In the past decade the aggregate annual domestic consumption of the articles included in this volume, most of which are used in leisure-time activities, rose at a faster rate than that of all manufactured articles. The rise is largely attributable to the increase in disposable income and leisure time and to the rise in the birth rate.

Total consumption of the articles considered herein that enter the usual channels of commerce amounted to about \$2.7 billion in 1965. With the addition of arms and munitions of war, consumption probably amounted to several billion dollars more. On either basis, more than 90 percent of consumption was supplied from domestic production.

In 1966, imports of the items in this volume were valued at \$233 million. Japan was the source of most of the games, sporting goods, models, dolls, and toys; Japan and the European Economic Community were the principal sources of wheel goods and fishing tackle; and the European Economic Community and Canada supplied most of the imports of arms and ammunition.

U.S. exports of the articles (except arms and munitions of war) provided for in part 5 of schedule 7 have been smaller than the imports of such articles; in 1966 the value of exports was equivalent to about two-thirds that of imports. Exports went to a number of markets in South America and Western Europe and to Canada and Japan.

The production of arms and ammunition is a multibillion-dollar industry, the greater part of which is engaged in making munitions of war. More than 90 percent of the arms and ammunition consumed in the United States are produced domestically, and this country is a net exporter of such products. In 1965, consumption of small arms and small-arms ammunition, the types that enter the usual channels of commerce, amounted to about \$425 million; exports were valued at \$41 million, and imports, at \$29 million. Most of the exports have been made under U.S. aid or lending programs, and a sizable portion of the imports were entered duty free for Government use.

In 1965, shipments of domestically produced fishing tackle amounted to approximately \$110 million. Imports totaled nearly \$15.5 million, a figure more than four times the value of exports, which amounted to an estimated \$3.5 million.

Consumption of bicycles and children's wheel goods in the United States in 1965 is estimated to have been in excess of \$270 million, more than 83 percent of which was accounted for by domestic production. In 1966, the value of imports of these articles was more than 10 times the value of exports.

Aggregate factory shipments of games and sporting goods not elsewhere classified totaled more than \$730 million in 1965, of which 7.5 percent, valued at \$55 million, were exported. Imports in that year amounted to \$42 million.

Both domestic production and consumption of toys, dolls, models, and related articles have increased markedly since 1955. In 1965 production and consumption each was valued at an estimated \$1.2 billion. Exports in that year were an estimated \$26 million, and imports totaled \$85 million.

CommodityTSUS
item

Side arms (except firearms) and parts----- 730.05

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

Except for bayonets produced principally for the U.S. Armed Forces, U.S. consumption of the articles considered here consists chiefly of imports. In 1966, imports were valued at \$634,000, and exports (reported as military equipment), at \$333,000.

Description and uses

This summary includes swords, sword canes, sabers, bayonets, daggers, and other side arms (except firearms), which are currently of little commercial significance; it also includes parts of the foregoing side arms and scabbards or sheaths for them. Although dueling swords are included under item 730.05, fencing foils and parts thereof are considered articles for exercise or sport and classified under item 735.20.

Bayonets, which are generally used as attachments to rifles, are the principal articles for military use considered in this summary. In recent years bayonets have been purchased by dealers from surplus military stocks and offered for sale to the general public as collectors' items and wall decorations.

No longer of importance as weapons, swords and sabers are used principally for ceremonial and ornamental purposes. The armed services, military schools, fraternal organizations, and art and curio collectors are the principal consumers. Scabbards or sheaths are protective coverings for blades of the side arms considered here. They are usually made of leather, metal, plastics, or textile fabrics, or a combination of such materials.

Imported side arms which are 100 or more years old are entitled in whole or in part to free entry as antiques under the provisions of items 766.20 and 766.25; see separate summary in volume 7:6.

SIDE ARMS, EXCEPT FIREARMS

U.S. tariff treatment

The current column 1 rate of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in appendix A) is as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
730.05	Side arms (except firearms) and parts---	17% ad val.

This rate was derived principally from the rate that had been applicable to sword blades, swords, and side arms (except firearms) under paragraph 363 of the former tariff schedules. The 17-percent rate is a trade-agreement rate resulting from a concession granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, effective January 1, 1966.

U.S. consumption and production

Since data are not available on the domestic production of all the articles covered in this summary, domestic consumption cannot be readily estimated. In recent years, it is believed, bayonets have been produced in substantial quantities under Government contracts by concerns engaged principally in the manufacture of cutlery.

On the basis of information obtained from trade sources, the wholesale value of domestically produced swords, scabbards, and parts is approximately \$100,000 a year, an amount considerably smaller than the estimated value of annual imports of such articles. The principal business of the four known U.S. producers of swords is in other articles; swords account for less than one-fourth of their total sales. None of these four concerns manufacture all the components from which they assemble swords. In fact, there is no known domestic producer of sword blades. Other parts (e.g., hilts and mounts) and sheaths are purchased from domestic or foreign sources or manufactured by the sword producer.

U.S. exports and imports

Before 1965, U.S. exports of the articles considered here were not separately reported in official statistics. Substantial quantities of bayonets, however, were shipped under lend-lease arrangements during World War II. In 1965, when the export values of certain military arms and equipment were published in the official statistics for the first time, exports of bayonets, daggers, sabers, and scabbards (reported under class 951.0400) were valued at \$704,000, and in 1966 such exports were valued at \$333,000.

U.S. imports of the side arms included here were valued at \$639,000 in 1965 and at \$634,000 in 1966. The increase in annual imports beginning in 1964, as indicated in the accompanying table, is accounted for in part by a change in the reporting of the import data. The only parts of side arms (except firearms) included in the imports for January 1961 through August 1963 were sword blades; other parts, as well as scabbards and sheaths imported as separate articles, were reported elsewhere in the import data for that period and are not identifiable as such. The imports shown in the table for the period 1961-66 consisted principally of swords and sword parts (mostly sword blades). West Germany supplied about two-thirds of the imports in that period.

Swords, bayonets, and other side arms, and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1961-66 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
West Germany-----	165	178	200	273	403	340
Spain-----	22	11	23	71	158	163
India-----	5	2	3	8	40	45
United Kingdom-----	12	4	5	19	13	20
Japan-----	10	7	8	4	11	15
Switzerland-----	-	-	14	9	-	9
France-----	16	5	2	6	1	3
All other-----	8	17	14	12	13	39
Total-----	238	224	269	402	639	634

1/ Data for 1961 and 1962 are not strictly comparable with those in subsequent years; see text.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Firearms designed to fire shot, pellets, or bullets, and parts therefor:	
Not designed to fire a fixed cartridge, and parts therefor-----	730.10
Other:	
Pistols and revolvers-----	730.15, -.17, -.19
Rifles-----	730.23, -.25, -.27, -.29, -.31
Shotguns-----	730.37, -.39, -.41, -.43, -.45
Combination rifles and shotguns-----	730.51, -.53, -.55, -.57, -.59
Parts:	
For pistols and revolvers-----	730.61
For rifles-----	730.63, -.65, -.67
For shotguns-----	730.71, -.73, -.74, -.75
For combination rifles and shotguns-----	730.77
Other firearms; related articles; and parts therefor-----	730.80, -.81

Note.--For the statutory description, see Tariff Schedules of the United States (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

Annual U.S. consumption of the articles discussed in this summary (except for military-type large-caliber weapons) had an average value in excess of \$170 million during the period 1961-66. Imports have supplied between 8 and 13 percent of such consumption in recent years and have exceeded exports of similar types of firearms.

Description and uses

For tariff purposes, the term "firearms" refers to all weapons and other devices designed to project a missile (whether or not completely released) by the firing of an explosive charge, including walking sticks, canes, pencils, pocket knives, and cigarette cases so designed; see headnote 2 to part 5A of schedule 7. In this summary the term "related articles" refers to line-throwing guns, pistols or other devices designed to project signal flares, devices designed to fire only blank cartridges or blank ammunition, or any other device similar to the foregoing which expends or operates by means of an explosive charge. [Certain military arms, covered herein, are not treated in the trade sections because complete statistics are not available.]

September 1967

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The firearms provided for in items 730.10 through 730.59 are intended to be held in one or both hands or braced against the shoulder while being fired. In the United States such weapons having a bore diameter of 30 mm. (1.18 inches) or less are generally referred to as small arms. Firearms not designed to fire fixed cartridges and parts for such firearms (item 730.10) are currently of minor commercial importance in the United States. They consist principally of replicas of the muzzle-loading firearms that were widely used a century or more ago.

Pistols and revolvers (items 730.15, 730.17, and 730.19), are ordinarily intended to be held and fired with one hand. They are used principally for police and military purposes; sales to civilians are small. Rifles are included in items 730.23 through 730.31, and shotguns, in items 730.37 through 730.45.

Small arms for military use are generally specially designed for that purpose. Various firearms, artillery, and missile projectors are designated as implements of war on the United States Munitions List (22 CFR 121), and licenses from the Office of Munitions Control of the Department of State are required for the importation and exportation thereof. ^{1/} Surplus and obsolete military articles of both domestic and foreign origin, however, may be procured legally by civilians. Some of these firearms are altered to meet the sportsman's needs. Sporting uses for firearms include hunting, target shooting, and signaling in athletic games and contests. The wide range of users and locales calls for many styles and qualities of sports firearms.

Combination shotguns and rifles (items 730.51 through 730.59) are firearms designed to use both shotgun and rifle ammunition. They may have two or more barrels, at least one of which is smooth bored for shotgun shells and one rifled for rifle cartridges. Most of these articles have two barrels, set one above the other.

The parts provided for in items 730.61 through 730.77 are for repair and replacement purposes or for assembly by gunsmiths or collectors. The parts classifiable under these TSUS items include stocks, barrels, actions, sight assemblies, adapters, hammers, ejectors, and breech mechanisms, but do not include telescopic sights (covered by the appropriate optical instrument provision of part 2A of schedule 7), other parts for which there is a specific provision in the TSUS, or accessories.

^{1/} In addition to local requirements for and regulations on firearms, there are also requirements for certain firearms enforced by the Internal Revenue Service, and permits for importation and exportation of such merchandise are necessary (26 CFR 179).

Blank cartridge pistols (item 730.80) are used principally for signaling purposes in sporting events. Item 730.81 provides for a wide variety of articles including (1) captive-bolt pistols for use in animal slaughter, (2) harpoon guns, which are either shoulder guns or more often of a size requiring mounting on a ship's deck and which are used principally in hunting whales, (3) line-throwing guns, which are capable of hurling one end of a rope or line across an expanse of water for rescue at sea, (4) flare-signaling pistols and similar devices, such as Very light pistols, named after the inventor Edward W. Very, (5) machine guns, howitzers, cannons, and mortars, which are for military purposes, (6) the walking sticks, canes, pencils, and other such devices designed to project a missile by the firing of an explosive charge, and (7) parts for all the articles covered by items 730.80 and 730.81. (Range finders, however, are classifiable under item 710.06, and certain other "parts" are elsewhere specifically classified.)

Archery equipment, fencing foils, tools operated by means of an explosive charge, transportation equipment, and flares and other chemical signals, as referred to in headnote 1 to part 5A of schedule 7, are not covered by this summary.

U.S. tariff treatment

The current column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in appendix A) are as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
	Firearms designed to fire shot, pellets, or bullets, and parts therefor:	
730.10	Not designed to fire a fixed cartridge, and parts therefor.	Free
	Other:	
	Pistols and revolvers valued--	
730.15	Not over \$4 each-----	\$2 each + 55% ad val.
730.17	Over \$4 but not over \$8 each--	\$1.35 each + 30% ad val.
730.19	Over \$8 each-----	\$1.40 each + 22% ad val.
	Rifles valued--	
730.23	Not over \$5 each-----	75¢ each + 22.5% ad val.
730.25	Over \$5 but not over \$10 each--	\$2 each + 22.5% ad val.
730.27	Over \$10 but not over \$25 each.	\$2.40 each + 18% ad val.
730.29	Over \$25 but not over \$50 each.	\$5 each + 22.5% ad val.
730.31	Over \$50 each-----	14% ad val.

FIREARMS AND CERTAIN RELATED ARTICLES

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
	Firearms designed to fire shot, pellets, or bullets, etc. (Cont.):	
	Other (Cont.):	
	Shotguns valued--	
730.37	Not over \$5 each-----	50¢ each + 15% ad val.
730.39	Over \$5 but not over \$10 each--	\$1 each + 15% ad val.
730.41	Over \$10 but not over \$25 each.	\$2 each + 15% ad val.
730.43	Over \$25 but not over \$50 each.	\$2.04 each + 10% ad val.
730.45	Over \$50 each-----	16% ad val.
	Combination shotguns and rifles valued--	
730.51	Not over \$5 each-----	65¢ each + 19% ad val.
730.53	Over \$5 but not over \$10 each--	\$1.70 each + 19% ad val.
730.55	Over \$10 but not over \$25 each.	\$2.55 each + 19% ad val.
730.57	Over \$25 but not over \$50 each.	\$4.25 each + 19% ad val.
730.59	Over \$50 each-----	27.5% ad val.
730.61	Pistol and revolver parts-----	42% ad val.
	Rifle parts:	
730.63	Stocks-----	\$2 each + 20% ad val.
730.65	Barrels-----	\$1.60 each + 20% ad val.
730.67	Other-----	18% ad val.
	Shotgun parts:	
730.71	Stocks-----	85¢ each + 10% ad val.
	Barrels:	
730.73	Forged, in single tubes, rough bored.	5% ad val.
730.74	Other-----	70¢ each + 10% ad val.
730.75	Other-----	12% ad val.
730.77	Combination rifle and shotgun parts.	27.5% ad val.
	Other firearms; related articles; and parts therefor:	
730.80	Pistols firing only blank ammunition and parts therefor.	42% ad val.
730.81	Other-----	9% ad val.

The duty-free treatment of the firearms provided for under item 730.10 and the current rate applicable to pistols and revolvers valued not over \$4 each (item 730.15) were provided for in the original schedules of the Tariff Act of 1930 (in pars. 1723 and 366, respectively) and do not reflect trade-agreement concessions. As indicated

below, the current rates applicable to the articles provided for in the other items included in this summary became effective on various dates and reflect concessions granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The rates for pistols and revolvers valued over \$4 each (items 730.17 and 730.19) and for parts of pistols and revolvers regardless of unit value (item 730.61) are the same as those in paragraph 366 of the former tariff schedules; that for the articles in item 730.17 became effective on June 30, 1958, and those for the articles in items 730.19 and 730.61, on July 1, 1963. The rate applicable to the blank-cartridge pistols and parts therefor provided for in item 730.80 became effective on August 31, 1963. Following the principal of a court ruling (CAD 795), the rate was derived from the GATT rates for pistols and parts under paragraph 366 of the former tariff schedules. The rate for the "other" firearms provided for under item 730.81 is the same as the rate which became applicable on July 1, 1963, to most of these articles under paragraph 372 of the former schedules.

On virtually all the articles provided for in the other tariff items covered in this summary, the current rates, which are the same as those in paragraph 365 of the former tariff schedules, reflect GATT concessions which became effective as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Effective date</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Effective date</u>
730.23-----	Jan. 1, 1948	730.55-----	June 30, 1958
730.25-----	Do.	730.57-----	Do.
730.27-----	July 1, 1963	730.59-----	Do.
730.29-----	July 1, 1962	730.63-----	July 1, 1963
730.31-----	June 30, 1958	730.65-----	Do.
730.37-----	Jan. 1, 1948	730.67-----	Do.
730.39-----	Do.	730.71-----	Do.
730.41-----	Do.	730.73-----	Jan. 1, 1948
730.43-----	July 1, 1963	730.74-----	July 1, 1963
730.45-----	Do.	730.75-----	Do.
730.51-----	June 30, 1958	730.77-----	Jan. 1, 1948
730.53-----	Do.		

Based on imports in 1965, the ad valorem equivalents of the listed compound rates--those having both ad valorem and specific components--are as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
730.15-----	150.6	730.39-----	20.3
730.17-----	50.5	730.41-----	26.8
730.19-----	31.8	730.43-----	15.1
730.23-----	42.7	730.63-----	32.7
730.25-----	47.6	730.65-----	124.5
730.27-----	29.0	730.71-----	25.5
730.29-----	38.9	730.74-----	12.5
730.37-----	50.8		

The wide range in ad valorem equivalents for the 1965 imports resulted partly from the fact that, in general, the rates of duty on firearms varied inversely with the unit values, i.e., the higher rates were applicable to the cheaper articles. Under this system of rates, which has been operative for many years, imports usually consist principally of articles of high unit value. In 1965, for example, shotguns valued over \$50 each, which were dutiable at 16 percent ad valorem under item 730.45, accounted for nearly half of the value of the imports included in this summary, whereas the imports reported under the items for which the ad valorem equivalents were 50 percent or higher accounted for less than 2 percent.

U.S. consumption

The value of domestic consumption of firearms and parts (except for military-type large-caliber weapons) increased from almost \$90 million in 1958 to about \$191 million in 1962. In 1963 the value declined to about \$160 million; in 1964, it increased to \$168 million, and in 1965 it again reached the level of \$191 million (table 1). Approximately ninety percent of the value of domestic consumption was comprised of domestic merchandise.

Data pertaining to domestic factory shipments of the articles related to firearms which are included here are not available, and therefore consumption cannot be computed. Imports are small, however, and consumption is known to consist mostly of domestic merchandise.

The consumption of rifles and shotguns, the more important items commercially, amounted to about 1.4 million units, valued at more than \$46.5 million, in 1958, and rose to nearly 1.7 million units, valued at about \$61.8 million, in 1963 the latest year for which separate statistics are available (table 2). U.S. consumption of these articles has shown an upward trend, but the ratio of imports to consumption, in terms of quantity, has been downward.

Similar comparisons for pistols and revolvers cannot be made because data covering exports of domestic merchandise are not available for the years prior to 1964. Factory shipments of these articles, however, increased from 489,000 units, valued at almost \$19 million, in 1958 to 496,000 units, valued at nearly \$20 million, in 1963. Imports increased between those years at a greater rate, and thus it is probable that domestic consumption has also increased since 1963.

U.S. producers, production and exports

In 1963 the small-arms industry consisted of approximately 50 establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of firearms having a bore 30 mm. (or 1.18 inches) or less and of parts for small firearms. These establishments accounted for 82 percent of the total value of all firearms produced in the United States in that year. The remainder was accounted for either by establishments whose primary production consisted of other products or by individual gunsmiths. The industry is centered principally in the New England States.

Almost half of the reporting manufacturing establishments employed 20 or more persons, and the industry as a whole employed more than 7,000 production workers.

The value of factory shipments of firearms and parts rose from \$86 million in 1958 to \$181 million in 1962, but then declined to \$149 million in 1963 (table 1). The value increased in 1964 and 1965 but in the latter year was only \$172 million. It is estimated that in 1965 about half of the total consisted of rifles and shotguns (table 2), about one-tenth, of pistols and revolvers, and the remainder, of parts of firearms and other small firearms not specified by kind. These data do not include the value of production of other articles included herein, such as light-signaling pistols, harpoon and line-throwing guns, and captive-bolt pistols. Official statistics for these items are not available, but it is believed that domestic production is comparatively unimportant.

In 1961, exports of sporting rifles and shotguns amounted to nearly 140,000 units, valued at \$4.7 million (table 3). In 1966, exports amounted to about 146,000 units, valued at \$6.6 million. Exports were almost equally divided between shotguns and rifles in 1961 and 1964, but in 1966 exports of rifles were greater.

For many years Canada has been the principal foreign market for domestically produced sporting rifles and shotguns, accounting in 1966 for more than 40 percent of total exports (table 3).

Beginning in 1964, statistics for exports of revolvers and pistols were separately reported for the first time. However, because of security restrictions they are not reported by country of destination. No quantity figure was reported for 1964; however, the value in that year was \$3.4 million. In 1965, exports of revolvers and pistols numbered 87,372 with a value of \$4.0 million; in 1966, they numbered 96,923, valued at \$4.5 million.

U.S. imports

Firearms of all types and calibers are imported and are like and directly competitive with those produced domestically. Some domestic manufacturers supplement their lines with firearms manufactured abroad to their specifications.

In 1958 the value of U.S. imports of firearms amounted to almost \$8.5 million (table 1); in 1961, it was \$12.2 million, and it increased in each subsequent year, reaching \$30.3 million in 1966. These data do not include imports of blank-cartridge pistols, light-signaling pistols and similar signaling devices, captive-bolt pistols, harpoon guns, and similar devices and parts (TSUS items 730.80 and 730.81). Imports of the latter items, consisting largely of blank-cartridge pistols, amounted to \$363,000 in 1964, the first year they were separately reported in official statistics, to \$497,000 in 1965, and to \$483,000 in 1966.

In 1966, imports of firearms consisted predominantly of modern type shotguns (which accounted for more than 45 percent of the total value of imports), pistols--including blank-cartridge pistols (which accounted for almost 25 percent), and breech-loading rifles (which accounted for 15 percent)(table 4). Parts accounted for most of the remainder.

In 1961, imports of shotguns amounted to 106,600 units, with a value of \$6.7 million. By 1966, imports had risen to 191,800 units with a value in excess of \$14.3 million (table 5). The increase amounted to nearly 80 percent in terms of quantity, and to more than 110 percent in terms of value. The imported shotguns are available in all gauges; ammunition is interchangeable between the foreign and domestic product; the quality of most imported shotguns is excellent; and the imported guns retail in the United States at prices equal to or in excess of prices for similar domestic shotguns. Belgium is the principal source of U.S. imports of shotguns (table 5). Other current leading sources are Japan, Italy, and Spain. Japan has been an important supplier of quality shotguns only in very recent years, when certain leading U.S. firearms manufacturers began to have some models in their line of popular shotguns produced in Japan to their specifications.

In 1961, U.S. imports of rifles amounted to 309,800 units, with a value of \$2.9 million. By 1966, the number of units imported had declined to 291,100, representing a decrease of more than 6 percent, whereas the value of imports had risen to \$4.7 million, representing an increase of 62 percent (table 6). This decline in the number of rifles imported was due almost entirely to the decrease in imports of military surplus rifles; such rifles have extremely low unit values. The market for military surplus rifles in this country has been on the decline principally because the high economic level has enabled consumers to purchase new rifles and the supply of the surplus rifles has decreased. Belgium, West Germany, Finland, Sweden, and the United Kingdom are the principal sources of U.S. imports of rifles (table 6).

Imports of pistols and revolvers have increased ninefold in recent years, from 65,000 units, with a value of \$781,000, in 1961 to 513,000 units, with a value \$7.3 million, in 1966. West Germany has been the chief source of imports, followed by Belgium, Italy, and Spain (table 7).

Imports of parts of firearms (excluding parts of firearms which are not designed to fire fixed cartridges) were valued at \$682,000 in 1958 (table 8). By 1961 the value of imports had risen to almost \$1.2 million, and it increased each subsequent year through 1966, when it amounted to almost \$3.4 million. Parts for pistols and revolvers have been the most important single item of all parts imported in recent years. In 1963-66 the value of imports of such parts was equivalent to 40 to 50 percent of the total. The remainder was about equally divided between parts for rifles and parts for shotguns. Parts imported for rifles probably consist principally of actions. Most parts imported for shotguns consist of barrels. Many shotguns are so designed that barrels are interchangeable, and gun owners frequently have two or more "sets" of different barrels for each shotgun, making the gun more versatile in use. Belgium and Finland are the most important sources of parts imported into the United States. Other principal sources include Sweden, West Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom, and Canada.

Table 1.--Firearms and parts thereof: 1/ U.S. factory shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1958 and 1961-66

Year	Factory ship- ments <u>2/</u>	Imports for con- sumption <u>3/</u>	Exports <u>4/</u>	Apparent consump- tion	Ratio of imports to con- sumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1958-----	86,037	8,464	4,561	89,940	9.4
1961-----	138,608	12,162	4,737	146,033	8.3
1962-----	180,623	14,405	4,076	190,952	7.5
1963-----	148,542	15,483	4,348	159,677	9.7
1964-----	155,079	18,642	5,247	168,474	11.1'
1965-----	172,486	24,035	5,450	191,071	12.6
1966-----	<u>5/</u>	30,322	6,559	<u>5/</u>	<u>5/</u>

1/ Does not include captive-bolt pistols, harpoon guns, or parts thereof.

2/ Includes shipments of military weapons having a bore 30 mm. and under, including machine guns.

3/ Does not include blank-cartridge pistols. Data were not reported separately prior to September 1963. Imports of blank-cartridge pistols in 1964 had a value of \$289,068; in 1965, a value of \$318,010; and in 1966, a value of \$427,679.

4/ Includes sporting rifles and shotguns only.

5/ Not available.

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

Table 2.--Rifles and shotguns: U.S. factory shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1958 and 1961-66

Year	Factory shipments	Imports for consump- tion 1/	Exports 2/	Apparent consump- tion	Ratio (per- cent) of imports to consumption
Quantity (number)					
1958-----	1,284,922	290,274	141,194	1,434,002	20
1961-----	3/	416,420	139,741	3/	3/
1962-----	3/	353,967	123,689	3/	3/
1963-----	1,478,479	294,143	110,723	1,661,899	18
1964-----	3/	320,002	134,932	3/	3/
1965-----	3/	419,319	135,783	3/	3/
1966-----	3/	482,921	146,375	3/	3/
Value (1,000 dollars)					
1958-----	44,166	6,919	4,561	46,524	15
1961-----	3/	9,565	4,737	3/	3/
1962-----	3/	10,590	4,076	3/	3/
1963-----	55,520	10,610	4,348	61,782	17
1964-----	3/	13,255	5,247	3/	3/
1965-----	3/	16,370	5,450	3/	3/
1966-----	3/	21,607	6,559	3/	3/

1/ Excludes rifles and shotguns not designed to fire fixed cartridges. Data concerning such firearms are not reported separately.

2/ Excludes military rifles and shotguns. Data on such articles are classified and were not reported separately prior to 1964.

3/ Not available.

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

Table 3.--Sporting rifles and shotguns: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by types and principal markets, 1961, 1964 and 1966

Year and market	Shotguns		Rifles		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Number	<u>1,000</u> dollars	Number	<u>1,000</u> dollars	Number	<u>1,000</u> dollars
1961:						
Canada-----	20,229	794	30,869	1,302	51,098	2,096
Australia-----	4,452	123	4,024	104	8,476	226
Colombia-----	646	19	50	2	696	21
France-----	1,371	54	1,136	59	2,507	113
Viet Nam-----	4	1/	-	-	4	1/
Arabia-----	419	8	151	4	570	12
Hong Kong-----	3,398	188	4,593	173	7,991	362
El Salvador---	1,680	128	203	7	1,883	135
All other-----	38,647	1,014	27,869	758	66,516	1,772
Total-----	70,846	2,328	68,895	2,409	139,741	4,737
1964:						
Canada-----	21,766	963	28,975	1,201	50,741	2,163
Australia-----	4,644	152	4,092	143	8,736	295
Colombia-----	4,383	217	657	22	5,040	239
France-----	1,208	97	3,269	134	4,477	231
Viet Nam-----	990	121	4,210	66	5,200	187
Arabia-----	6,489	136	41	1	6,530	137
Hong Kong-----	512	30	1,065	39	1,577	69
El Salvador---	61	5	1,194	33	1,255	38
All other-----	29,623	1,120	21,753	767	51,376	1,888
Total-----	69,676	2,841	65,256	2,406	134,932	5,247
1966:						
Canada-----	28,091	1,167	33,641	1,765	61,732	2,932
Australia-----	2,141	84	3,173	121	5,314	205
Colombia-----	2,999	138	1,435	49	4,434	187
France-----	809	58	4,011	156	4,820	214
Viet Nam-----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arabia-----	1,000	21	586	17	1,586	38
Hong Kong-----	1,574	104	3,794	167	5,368	271
El Salvador---	82	5	462	16	544	21
All other-----	32,112	1,422	30,465	1,269	62,577	2,691
Total-----	68,808	2,999	77,567	3,560	146,375	6,559
1/ Less than \$500.						

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

Table 4.--Firearms and certain related articles and parts thereof:
U.S. imports for consumption, by tariff item, 1966

Tariff item	Description	Quantity	Value
		<u>Number</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
730.10	Firearms designed to fire shot, pellets, or bullets: Not designed to fire a fixed cartridge; and parts of the foregoing-----	1/	620
	Pistols, revolvers, rifles, shotguns and combination shotguns and rifles, all the foregoing which are firearms designed to fire shot, pellets, or bullets (except firearms provided for in item 730.10):		
	Pistols and revolvers valued--		
730.15	Not over \$4 each-----	2,500	6
730.17	Over \$4 but not over \$8 each---	46,634	308
730.19	Over \$8 each-----	463,885	6,948
	Rifles valued--		
730.23	Not over \$5 each-----	193,963	755
730.25	Over \$5 but not over \$10 each--	8,916	77
730.27	Over \$10 but not over \$25 each-----	40,282	895
730.29	Over \$25 but not over \$50 each-----	14,098	369
730.31	Over \$50 each-----	33,889	2,614
	Shotguns valued--		
730.37	Not over \$5 each-----	173	1
730.39	Over \$5 but not over \$10 each--	12,896	116
730.41	Over \$10 but not over \$25 each-----	8,963	139
730.43	Over \$25 but not over \$50 each-----	19,869	786
730.45	Over \$50 each-----	149,872	13,301
	Combination shotguns and rifles valued--		
730.51	Not over \$5 each-----	-	-
730.53	Over \$5 but not over \$10 each--	-	-
730.55	Over \$10 but not over \$25 each--	-	-
730.57	Over \$25 but not over \$50 each--	-	-
730.59	Over \$50 each-----	190	22

1/ Not available.

Table 4.--Firearms and certain related articles and parts thereof:
U.S. imports for consumption, by tariff item, 1966--Continued

Tariff item	Description	Quantity	Value
		<u>Number</u>	<u>dollars</u>
	Parts of the foregoing firearms (except parts of firearms de- scribed in item 730.10):		
730.61	Pistol and revolver parts-----	<u>1/</u>	1,617
	Rifle parts:		
730.63	Stocks-----	7,675	90
730.65	Barrels-----	1,691	26
730.67	Other-----	<u>1/</u>	792
	Shotgun parts:		
730.71	Stocks-----	8,550	57
	Barrels:		
730.73	Forged, in single tubes, rough bored-----	41,084	75
730.74	Other-----	16,755	569
730.75	Other-----	<u>1/</u>	139
730.77	Combination rifle and shotgun parts-----	-	-
	Other firearms; related articles; and parts therefor:		
730.80	Pistols designed to fire only blank cartridges or blank ammunition, and parts thereof-----	<u>1/</u>	428
730.81	Other-----	<u>1/</u>	55

1/ Not available.

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

Table 5.--Shotguns: 1/ U.S. imports for consumption,
by principal sources, 1961 and 1964-66

Source	1961	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (number)			
Belgium-----	79,781	89,571	93,696	96,409
Japan-----	532	14,757	25,481	39,099
Italy-----	13,912	16,068	21,890	18,341
Spain-----	9,485	14,329	24,051	29,242
United Kingdom-----	305	226	469	426
West Germany-----	1,692	966	755	484
All other-----	893	2,553	7,734	7,772
Total-----	106,600	138,470	174,076	191,773
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Belgium-----	5,391	7,113	8,047	8,861
Japan-----	20	1,084	1,810	2,844
Italy-----	657	1,017	1,498	1,323
Spain-----	355	379	600	965
United Kingdom-----	93	67	92	156
West Germany-----	134	61	55	37
All other-----	59	93	185	157
Total-----	6,709	9,814	12,287	14,344

1/ Includes only shotguns designed to fire fixed cartridges.

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

FIREARMS AND CERTAIN RELATED ARTICLES

Table 6.--Rifles: 1/ U.S. imports for consumption,
by principal sources, 1961 and 1964-66

Source	1961	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (number)			
Belgium-----	26,888	40,180	36,972	57,209
West Germany-----	86,839	30,116	46,297	70,825
Finland-----	18,072	10,674	7,926	10,345
Sweden-----	2,369	2,183	2,373	3,793
United Kingdom-----	64,474	41,600	38,696	14,285
All other-----	111,178	56,779	112,979	2/ 134,691
Total-----	309,820	181,532	245,243	291,148
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Belgium-----	927	1,291	1,539	1,445
West Germany-----	759	901	966	1,395
Finland-----	407	485	514	688
Sweden-----	90	128	154	212
United Kingdom-----	287	268	222	111
All other-----	386	368	688	2/ 879
Total-----	2,856	3,441	4,083	4,730

1/ Includes only rifles designed to fire fixed cartridges.

2/ Includes 52,496 rifles, valued at 293 thousand dollars, from Italy and 38,178 rifles, valued at 192 thousand dollars, from Spain.

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

Table 7.--Pistols and revolvers: 1/ U.S. imports for consumption,
by principal sources, 1961 and 1964-66

Source	1961	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (number)			
West Germany-----	2,581	68,224	121,061	240,944
Belgium-----	13,161	27,554	57,970	60,210
Italy-----	21,410	49,481	81,590	91,292
Spain-----	24,666	49,914	68,172	69,423
United Kingdom-----	1,803	5,379	1,995	11,094
France-----	1,221	1,663	5,813	6,461
All other-----	230	4,104	10,305	33,595
Total-----	65,072	206,309	346,906	513,019
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
West Germany-----	32	815	1,411	2,891
Belgium-----	215	624	1,197	1,830
Italy-----	207	523	937	1,120
Spain-----	290	561	713	817
United Kingdom-----	21	69	14	118
France-----	14	20	42	46
All other-----	2	57	132	441
Total-----	781	2,669	4,446	7,263

1/ Includes only pistols and revolvers designed to fire fixed cartridges.

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

FIREARMS AND CERTAIN RELATED ARTICLES

Table 8.--Parts of firearms: 1/ U.S. imports for consumption, by principal types, 1958 and 1961-66

(In thousands of dollars)

Type	1958	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Pistol and revolver	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
parts-----	183	238	358	792	841	1,253	1,617
Rifle parts:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Stocks-----	2	29	30	9	59	99	90
Barrels-----	16	26	24	27	15	27	26
Other-----	319	432	518	388	442	631	792
Shotgun parts:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Stocks-----	10	23	18	23	35	33	57
Barrels-----	123	267	264	273	438	516	644
Other-----	28	149	81	63	130	169	139
Combination rifle and:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
shotgun parts-----	2/	23	1	3/	-	3/	-
Total <u>4/</u> -----	682	1,188	1,294	1,576	1,962	2,728	3,365

1/ Does not include parts for blank-cartridge pistols, Very light pistols and similar signaling devices, captive-bolt pistols, harpoon guns, and all similar devices. Imports of such parts are not reported separately in official statistics.

2/ Data not reported separately in official statistics prior to 1960.

3/ Less than \$500.

4/ Because of rounding, detail data may not add to the totals shown.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Pistols, rifles, and other arms which eject missiles by the release of compressed air or gas, or by the release of a spring mechanism or rubber held under tension, and parts thereof:	
Rifles, and parts thereof-----	730.85
Other-----	730.86
Other arms (not side arms or firearms), and parts-----	730.88

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

In 1966 imports of the articles discussed in this summary amounted to \$857,000. Official statistics of domestic production are not separately reported; but it is likely that the value of domestic production is much greater than that of imports.

Comment

The articles covered herein consist of arms other than sidearms and other than firearms which project a missile by the firing of an explosive charge. The articles covered by item 730.85 include air, gas, or spring operated rifles. Item 730.86 includes such articles as air, gas, or spring operated pistols; spring, rubber band, or gas operated spear fishing guns; slingshots which are not toys; and parts. Examples of the articles covered by item 730.88 include boomerangs which are not toy articles, and blowguns.

The current column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in appendix A) are as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
730.85 Rifles, except firearms, and parts-----	35% ad val.
730.86 Pistols and arms other than rifles, which eject missiles by releasing compressed air or gas, a spring mechanism, or rubber under tension; and parts-----	9% ad val.
730.88 Other arms, except firearms and sidearms and parts-----	19% ad val.

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The rates for items 730.85-.88 reflect concessions granted by the United States under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The 35 percent rate is derived from the provision for air rifles under paragraph 1513 of the pre-TSUS schedules, which rate was effective June 6, 1951; the 9 percent rate is derived from the provision for other machines of paragraph 372, effective July 1, 1963; and the 19 percent rate is derived from the rate for other manufactures in chief value of iron or steel of paragraph 397, effective June 30, 1958.

Air guns are by far the most important items considered here. The term usually includes guns operated by compressed air or gas and those that are spring actuated. There are about six domestic manufacturers of air guns in the United States. These firms manufacture other related products such as ammunition and targets (not included in this summary), but their principal business is the manufacture of air guns. The other articles included herein are minor items in the activities of domestic manufacturers.

There are no data available concerning domestic output of arms other than firearms and side arms. It is believed that annual sales of all the domestically produced articles covered in this summary are valued at several million dollars. Exports are presumed to be smaller than imports.

Official statistics of imports of arms other than firearms and side arms were not separately reported prior to September 1963. Total imports in 1964 amounted to \$312,000, and rose to nearly \$857,000 in 1966, as shown in the accompanying table. Since it is known that the trend of sales of these items has been upward in recent years, the 1966 figure probably was a record high for such imports. In 1966, more than 90 percent of the total imports consisted of air guns and parts, about 70 percent of which were air rifles. Most, if not all, the imported air guns are compressed air or gas types. They are comparable to the domestic product.

The United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, France, West Germany, and Italy were the principal sources of imports in 1966.

Arms (except side arms and firearms) and parts: U.S. imports for consumption, by types and by principal sources, 1964 and 1966

Source	Rifles and parts <u>1/</u>	Pistols and other arms and parts <u>2/</u>	Other arms <u>3/</u>	Total
1964				
United Kingdom-----	\$8,590	\$125	\$846	\$9,561
Czechoslovakia-----	67,906	-	-	67,906
France-----	123	75,528	-	75,651
West Germany-----	62,125	5,517	3,947	71,589
Italy-----	-	9,784	8,482	18,266
Japan-----	29,354	3,519	8,218	41,091
Spain-----	-	5,664	107	5,771
Canada-----	-	2,088	13,476	15,564
All other-----	746	1,647	3,719	6,112
Total-----	168,844	103,872	38,795	311,511
1966				
United Kingdom-----	\$455,805	\$1,492	\$346	\$457,643
Czechoslovakia-----	59,548	34,129	-	93,677
France-----	-	73,118	-	73,118
West Germany-----	43,554	25,164	541	69,259
Italy-----	3,685	42,216	11,676	57,577
Japan-----	44,062	7,460	441	51,963
Spain-----	-	26,499	3,250	29,749
Canada-----	-	-	1,070	1,070
All other-----	306	3,497	18,873	22,676
Total-----	606,960	213,575	36,197	856,732

1/ Consists of rifles which eject missiles by the release of compressed air or gas, or by the release of a spring mechanism or rubber held under tension, and parts thereof.

2/ Consists of pistols and other arms, except rifles, which eject missiles by the release of compressed air or gas, or by the release of a spring mechanism or rubber held under tension, and parts thereof.

3/ Consists only of arms other than side arms and firearms.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Cartridges and empty cartridge shells-----	730.90
Percussion caps-----	730.91
Gun wads-----	730.92
Bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, guided weapons and missiles, and similar munitions of war, and parts; ammunition and parts-----	730.93

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

U.S. production of munitions, including that for the armed forces, law enforcement, and foreign aid and lending programs, as well as for hunting and other sporting purposes, is a multibillion dollar industry. U.S. consumption is supplied mostly from domestic production. The value of consumption of small arms ammunition, the type that enters the usual channels of trade, in 1966 is estimated at about \$200 million, 95 percent of which was supplied from domestic production.

Description and uses

This summary includes such munitions of war as guided missiles, bombs, grenades, mines, depth charges, torpedoes, ammunition for artillery, naval guns, mortars, and other arms larger than small arms. ^{1/} It also includes small-arms ammunition, whether used for military or hunting and other sporting purposes, ammunition for powder-actuated tools, shotgun shells, percussion caps and primers, gun wads, empty shell cases and blank ammunition, and pellets for air guns. Not included are certain related articles such as high explosives put up in cartridges suitable for blasting (item 485.10); azides and fulminates used in percussion caps and primers (item 485.20); smokeless powders (item 485.30); gunpowder (item 485.40); and space craft (item 694.50). These are covered in separate summaries.

The principal use of small-arms ammunition is for sporting purposes, which include game hunting and target shooting. Much shotgun ammunition is expended on skeet and trap shooting, in addition to water fowl and upland game shooting. Small-arms ammunition is also

^{1/} Small arms are generally defined as those having a bore of 30 mm. (1.18 inches) or less.

used for law enforcement, including the training of law officers, and by the armed forces.

U.S. tariff treatment

The current column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in appendix A) are as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
	Bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, guided weapons and missiles, and similar munitions of war, and parts thereof; ammunition and parts thereof:	
730.90	Cartridges and empty cartridge shells-----	25% ad val.
730.91	Percussion caps-----	12% ad val.
730.92	Gun wads-----	16% ad val.
730.93	Other-----	18% ad val.

The rates for items 730.90 to 730.92 reflect concessions granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The 25-percent rate for item 730.90 is derived from the rate provided under paragraph 1517 of the pre-TSUS schedules, which became effective July 1, 1963; the 12-percent rate of item 730.91 is derived from the rate for percussion caps under paragraph 1517, effective July 1, 1963; and the 16-percent rate for item 730.92 is derived from the rate under paragraph 1521 for gun wads, effective July 1, 1963. The 18-percent rate for item 730.93, which represents an approximate weighted average of the rates under various provisions of the former schedules where concessions were granted under the GATT, is a GATT rate.

Inasmuch as small-arms ammunition is virtually the only type of munitions that enters the usual channels of trade and to which the tariff on imports is normally applicable (other types are mostly free for Government use), the following sections of this summary dealing with U.S. consumption, production, exports, and imports are concerned principally with such munitions. As stated in an earlier section, the production and trade in munitions of war are very large. Complete data regarding such production and trade are not available.^{1/} Imports of most of the small-arms ammunition, however, enter commercial channels.

^{1/} A small amount of trade in munitions of war is carried on in normal commercial channels. Almost all of this trade consists of sales of obsolete military items to curio collectors and for decorations.

U.S. consumption

Consumption of small-arms ammunition cannot be computed accurately for years prior to 1964 because exports (except exports of shotgun shells) were not reported separately in official statistics. It is estimated that the value of consumption was \$150 million in 1961, rose to \$190 million in 1963 and to \$200 million in 1966. Domestic manufacturers supplied more than 95 percent of the total. About 40 to 50 percent of production is for Government use. The remainder is principally used for hunting and other sporting purposes.

U.S. producers

In 1963, small-arms ammunition was produced by 31 establishments employing about 9,000 persons. Such ammunition accounted for more than 90 percent of their total output. In the same year, munitions of war were produced by more than 50 establishments employing more than 100,000 persons. Many of these concerns also manufacture other products; of the output of the concerns producing munitions of war other than guided missiles, about 30 percent consists of articles other than munitions of war.

The producers of munitions are located principally in New England, New York State, and Illinois.

U.S. production

Domestic factory shipments of small-arms ammunition were valued at \$151 million in 1958; they increased to \$232 million in 1965 (table 1). These data include the value of small-arms ammunition manufactured under U.S. Government contract, amounting to about 37 percent of the total output in 1958 and to about 43 percent in 1963.

In 1963, shotgun shells accounted for 45 percent of the total value of factory shipments of small-arms ammunition (other than shipments under U.S. Government contract), and cartridges, for almost 38 percent.

The production of munitions of war, which ordinarily do not enter commercial channels, amounts to several billion dollars annually.

U.S. exports

Exports of domestically produced small-arms ammunition and parts of such ammunition were valued at \$28.8 million in 1964, \$36.4 million in 1965, and \$58.3 million in 1966. Of these totals, hunting and

other sporting ammunition accounted for \$6.1 million in 1965 and \$6.8 million in 1966. (Such data for previous years are not available.) The remainder was exported in connection with such U.S. Government programs as those administered by the Agency for International Development and through loans by the Export-Import Bank.

In 1966 the principal markets for hunting and sporting ammunition were Colombia, Australia, West Germany, and Canada. Shotgun shells accounted for 34 percent of the total; cartridges and other ammunition, for 50 percent; and parts (including empty shells, primers, and wads), for the remainder (table 2). Because of security restrictions the countries of destination of exports of ammunition other than for hunting and other sporting purposes are not reported.

The published official statistics show that the value of exports of munitions of war amounted to about \$181 million in 1964, \$279 million in 1965, and to about \$348 million in 1966 (table 3). No data concerning countries of destination are available.

U.S. imports

The value of U.S. imports of small-arms ammunition and parts amounted to \$3.3 million and \$3.5 million in 1961 and 1962, respectively. Following a decline in 1963 to \$2.9 million, it rose to \$6.6 million in 1966 (table 1). In 1961-66 the ratio of imports entered duty free for U.S. Government use ranged from 24 to 47 percent.

Imported small-arms ammunition is like and competitive with the domestic product, but there is a preference among many consumers for well-known domestic brands. Imports have consisted principally of cartridges for pistols and rifles (table 4). Parts, including empty cartridge shells and blank ammunition, have ranked second in importance, and shotgun shells, third.

Canada, Sweden, West Germany, and the United Kingdom have been the principal suppliers of U.S. imports of small-arms ammunition (table 5).

Imports classified under item 730.93 (probably mostly munitions of war, but including small-arms-ammunition parts) were valued at \$7.3 million in 1966 (table 6). Canada was the principal source of these imports, accounting for 90 percent of the total.

Table 1.--Small-arms ammunition and parts: U.S. factory shipments, imports for consumption, and exports of domestic merchandise, 1958 and 1961-66

(In thousands of dollars)					
Year	Factory shipments <u>1/</u>	Imports <u>2/</u>		Total	
		Dutiable	Duty-free for U.S. Gov- ernment use:		
1958-----	150,651	941	8	949	
1961-----	152,008	1,777	1,507	3,284	
1962-----	163,906	2,335	1,197	3,532	
1963-----	192,399	2,285	578	2,863	
1964-----	208,643	3,303	2,304	5,608	
1965-----	231,915	4,012	481	4,493	
1966-----	3/	5,326	1,260	6,586	

1/ Includes shipments under U.S. military contract. The value of such shipments amounted in 1958 to about 37 percent of the total, and in 1963 to about 43 percent.

2/ Does not include imports of bullets (projectiles) nor of pellets for air guns.

3/ Not available.

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

Note.--U.S. exports of small-arms ammunition and parts amounted to \$28.8 million in 1964, \$36.4 million in 1965, and \$58.3 million in 1966. Data are not available for prior years, except for shotgun shells, exports of which ranged from \$1.0 million in 1958 to \$2.3 million in 1965.

Table 2.--Hunting and sporting ammunition and parts:^{1/} U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by type and principal market, 1966

(In thousands of dollars)				
Market	Shotgun shells	Other hunting and sporting ammunition	Parts for hunting and sporting ammunition	Total
Colombia-----	107	229	327	662
Australia-----	149	184	188	522
West Germany-----	238	246	18	504
Canada-----	41	196	230	467
Hong Kong-----	100	291	60	451
United Kingdom-----	158	106	1	265
Italy-----	100	79	82	261
Mexico-----	10	184	66	260
Liberia-----	248	-	-	248
Salvador-----	6	229	1	236
Nicaragua-----	24	193	^{2/}	217
Peru-----	132	66	12	210
Venezuela-----	125	10	41	176
All other-----	862	1,385	91	2,338
Total-----	2,302	3,399	1,115	6,816

^{1/} Not included here is small-arms ammunition other than hunting and sporting ammunition, and parts thereof. Because of security restrictions, country data are not reported for such ammunition; however, the total value of such ammunition exported in 1966 was \$49,100,138 and the value of parts for such ammunition was at \$2,420,565.

^{2/} Less than \$500.

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

Table 3.--Munitions of war, and parts thereof: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by type, 1964-66

(In thousands of dollars)

Type	1964	1965	1966
Guided missiles and rockets-----	14,092	12,593	13,347
Guided missile components and sub-assemblies-----	83,402	129,156	120,887
Bombs, grenades, mines, depth charges, torpedoes, and other ammunition, not elsewhere classified-----	<u>1/</u>	18,723	42,509
Parts for bombs, grenades, etc-----	<u>1/</u>	51,276	57,732
Ammunition for artillery, naval guns, and mortars-----	34,876	67,485	123,756
Total-----	181,119	279,233	348,232

1/ Separate data for 1964 are not available for these groups. The value of imports of both groups combined was \$48,749,000.

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

Table 4.--Small-arms ammunition and parts: 1/ U.S. imports
for consumption, by kinds 1964-66

(In thousands of dollars)			
Commodity	Dutiable	Duty-free for U.S. Gov- ernment use	Total
1964			
Cartridges containing a projectile:			
For rifles or pistols-----	1,226	361	1,587
For shotguns-----	824	-	824
Other-----	122	1	123
Empty cartridge shells and blanks--	796	1,942	2,738
Percussion caps-----	306	-	306
Gun wads-----	30	-	30
Total-----	3,304	2,304	5,608
1965			
Cartridges containing a projectile:			
For rifles or pistols-----	1,827	263	2,090
For shotguns-----	988	-	988
Other-----	158	54	212
Empty cartridge shells and blanks--	629	164	793
Percussion caps-----	400	-	400
Gun wads-----	10	-	10
Total-----	4,012	481	4,493
1966			
Cartridges containing a projectile:			
For rifles or pistols-----	2,210	69	2,279
For shotguns-----	1,405	-	1,405
Other-----	266	29	295
Empty cartridge shells and blanks--	906	1,162	2,068
Percussion caps-----	522	-	522
Gun wads-----	17	-	17
Total-----	5,326	1,260	6,586

1/ Data concerning imports of bullets (projectiles) and pellets for air guns are not reported separately and are not included in this table.

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

Table 5.--Small-arms ammunitions and parts:^{1/} U.S. imports for consumption,^{2/} by principal sources, 1961 and 1964-66

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1961	1964	1965	1966
Canada-----	1,546	3,381	1,707	3,327
Sweden-----	441	495	720	908
West Germany-----	374	511	731	704
United Kingdom-----	374	407	450	506
Czechoslovakia-----	24	55	115	268
Italy-----	301	200	138	202
Belgium-----	3	228	54	79
Netherlands-----	1	115	181	77
Yugoslavia-----	-	-	46	52
Finland-----	75	110	147	48
Spain-----	4	-	33	15
Switzerland-----	24	10	32	12
All other-----	117	96	139	388
Total-----	3,284	5,608	4,493	6,588

^{1/} Does not include bullets (projectiles) nor pellets for air guns.

^{2/} Includes imports entered free of duty for U.S. Government use.

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

Table 6.--Munitions of war, and ammunition not elsewhere classified; parts of the foregoing: U.S. imports for consumption, dutiable and free for U.S. Government use, 1964-66 1/

Year	Total	Dutiable	Duty-free for	
			U.S. Government use	
			Amount	Percent of total
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	
	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	
1964-----	1,949	160	1,789	91.8
1965-----	2,790	228	2,562	91.8
1966-----	7,337	785	6,552	89.3

1/ Data are not available on imports for years prior to 1964.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Fishing tackle, and equipment designed for sport fishing-----	731.05-731.60

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

United States consumption of fishing tackle and equipment in 1964 amounted to more than \$110 million, about 85 percent of which was supplied from domestic production. Imports, accounting for about 15 percent of consumption, were about three times as large as exports.

Description and uses

In addition to the fish hooks, baskets or creels, rods, reels, casts or leaders, lines put up and packaged for retail sale, and landing nets, all provided for by name in the TSUS, this summary covers other fishing tackle (articles used directly in the catching of fish), and other equipment designed for sport fishing, and parts. This summary therefore covers (1) all fishing tackle, whether used in sport or commercial fishing, and (2) all sport fishing equipment; excluded is fishing equipment used by commercial fishermen and not named in the listed tariff provisions. Such commercial equipment is included in other summary volumes depending on the particular articles and the component material of chief value.

The fish hooks provided for in item 731.06 are plain or bare hooks; the snelled hooks in item 731.05 are the bare hooks with a short length of leader attached. The fishing casts or leaders in item 731.30 are lengths of such material as gut, wire, or nylon which are used to connect the hook and line. Fishing baskets or creels are principally used by sport fishermen to contain their catch while fishing; baskets or creels of all materials are included. Fishing rods and reels are commercially the most important items covered in this summary and include those for bait-casting, spin-casting, spinning, fly fishing, and salt-water fishing. Most fishing rods are now made of fiber glass with cork grips or handles and with metal attachments; fishing rods of bamboo, however, are still used. Reels usually are of metal, with a brass, steel or aluminum alloy frame and have wearing metal parts of steel. Rods and reels vary considerably in size, weight and strength, as well as in quality and value. A fresh-water

bait-casting outfit may consist of a rod about 5 to 5-1/2 feet in length with handles or grips of cork and a light reel with a spool which revolves when the line is cast or retrieved. Rods used in salt-water fishing for large game fish, on the other hand, are considerably longer and more powerful; the reels, too, are of a type particularly adapted to this kind of fishing. Most fishing line put up for retail sale is made of nylon, either nylon monofilament or braided nylon line.

Other fishing tackle (item 731.60) includes such articles as artificial flies, other artificial baits or lures, weights and sinkers, floats, and gaff hooks. Artificial flies consist of hooks to which small pieces of feather or other materials are attached, usually in imitation of insects. Other artificial baits imitate by action or appearance such natural foods of fish as minnows, crayfish, worms, and frogs; they are made of such materials as metal, wood, or plastics. Such names as spinners, spoons, plugs and bugs are applied to these artificial baits. All of the artificial baits have hooks attached.

The other fishing equipment designed for sports fishing (item 731.60) includes such items as tackle boxes, fly books, fish stringers, fish bags, sand spikes, and other articles comprising the equipment of sports fishermen. Tackle boxes, generally made of plastics, metal, or wood, are used to carry lures, hooks, reels, and other items of tackle. A fly book is a carrying case for flies, usually of leather or plastics with pages of lamb's wool to hold the flies securely and to assist in drying the flies which have become wet. A fish stringer is a string or chain on which the fresh catch is strung. A fish bag is a mesh-type bag designed for keeping the fish alive in water; some have clamps for attaching to the side of the boat.

Live bait is not included in this summary but is covered under the appropriate summaries covering the provisions of schedule 1 of TSUS such as items 100.95 and 190.45. Fishing guns and ammunition are elsewhere in this summary volume (see summaries covering items 730.81, -.86, -.88, and -.93). Wearing apparel used for fishing such as fishing jackets, headwear, and boots and other footwear is covered by the appropriate provisions of schedules 3 or 7 of TSUS (see summaries in other volumes).

Monofilament gill nets to be used for fish sampling are free of duty under item 870.20 of schedule 8. Knives used by fishermen are provided for as "knives" in the tariff schedules (see summaries covering items 649.71-650.21). Fishing line not put up for retail sale, if it is yarn or cordage of textile materials, is covered by the appropriate summaries for schedule 3. Feathers for artificial flies are not "parts" of such flies but are included under summaries

covering items 186.10 and 186.15 of TSUS. Restrictions and prohibitions to the importation of feathers of wild birds (see headnote 2 to part 15D of schedule 1 of TSUS), do not apply to the importation of fully-manufactured artificial flies used for fishing.

U.S. tariff treatment

The current column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in appendix A) are as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
	Fish hooks, including snelled hooks:	
731.05	Snelled hooks-----	25% ad val.
731.06	Other-----	30% ad val.
731.10	Fishing baskets or creels-----	25% ad val.
731.15	Fishing rods and parts thereof-----	33% ad val.
	Fishing reels and parts thereof:	
	Reels valued each:	
731.20	Not over \$2.70-----	46.5% ad val.
731.22	Over \$2.70 but not over \$8.45-----	\$1.25 each
731.24	Over \$8.45-----	15% ad val.
731.26	Parts-----	27% ad val.
731.30	Fishing casts or leaders-----	35% ad val.
	Fishing line put up and packaged for retail sale:	
731.40	Of cotton-----	20% ad val.
731.42	Of flax-----	13.5% ad val.
731.44	Other-----	27.5% ad val.
731.50	Fish landing nets-----	25% ad val.
731.60	Equipment designed for sport fishing, fishing tackle, and parts of such equipment and tackle, all the fore- going not specially provided for.	25% ad val.

The ad valorem equivalent, based on 1966 imports, of the specific rate on reels valued over \$2.70 each but not over \$8.45 each was about 25 per cent.

All the foregoing rates reflect concessions granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Except for the four items 731.40 through 731.50, the rates were derived principally from the provisions for various kinds of fishing tackle and parts thereof in paragraph 1535 of the former tariff schedules. The rates for fish hooks (items 731.05 and 731.06) and parts of fishing reels (item 731.26) are the same as those in paragraph 1535 of the previous schedules; the 25-percent rate for snelled

hooks became effective in September 1955, the 30-percent rate for other hooks, in August 1951, and the 27-percent rate for reel parts, in July 1963. The current rate for baskets or creels (item 731.10) is the same as the rate applicable under paragraph 1535 since September 1955 to such articles of willow, rattan or other basketry materials.

The 33-percent rate for fishing rods and parts thereof (item 731.15), effective August 31, 1963, represents the weighted average of the pre-TSUS rates and is now a GATT concession rate. For fishing reels (items 731.20, 731.22, and 731.24) the current rates are substantially the same as those applied since June 1958 under the provisions of paragraph 1535. The current rate for fishing casts or leaders is the same as the rate applied since September 1955 to such articles valued at \$2 per dozen or less, which included nearly all the imports in a representative pre-TSUS period. The 25-percent rate for tackle and fishing equipment under item 731.60 is the same as the rates under paragraph 1535 applicable since September 1955 to artificial baits, fly hooks, fly boxes, and certain other types of fishing tackle and parts.

For the articles in items 731.40 through 731.50, the TSUS rates are the same as those under the former schedules. The rate for cotton fishing line and that for fish landing nets are derived from paragraph 923 and have been in effect since September 1955. The rate for flax fishing line is derived from paragraph 1023 and became effective in July 1963. The rate for "other" fishing line is derived from paragraph 1211 and became effective in June 1958.

U.S. consumption

The value of annual consumption of fishing tackle in the United States, according to official statistics, increased from \$80 million in 1960 to \$110 million in 1964 (table 1), and has probably increased more than 10 percent since then. These increases can be attributed largely to increases in population, individual incomes, and leisure time. In 1965 an estimated 28 million Americans, 12 years of age or older, were major participants in sport fishing. The share of domestic consumption supplied by imports increased from about 12 percent in 1960 to 14 percent in 1962, declined to 13 percent in 1963, but increased again to 15 percent in 1964. Fishing rods and reels accounted for nearly half the value of domestic consumption while fish hooks, including snelled hooks, casting plugs, flies, lures, and other artificial baits accounted for about one-fourth. The preceding figures are probably understated (see sections on U.S. producers and U.S. production).

U.S. producers

The number of domestic firms currently manufacturing fishing tackle is about 400. This total, however, does not include numerous small enterprises some of which operate on a part-time basis in basement or garage workshops; their marketing impact is strictly local or regional. Major producers are concentrated chiefly in New York, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, and California, but small concerns and individuals manufacturing tackle are located throughout the United States. Many of the small concerns are assemblers of various types of fishing tackle from both imported and domestic parts.

Eight major firms probably account for more than half of the total value of U.S. production. Most of them sell a complete range of fishing tackle. All of these firms manufacture at least a portion of the rods and reels that they sell, but they supplement their production with products purchased from foreign or domestic manufacturers. Most of the larger concerns make their own fishing-rod blanks from raw glass fibers. The manufacturing operations of the smaller concerns consist largely of attaching the required tips, ferrules, line guides and handles to purchased glass rod blanks. These concerns purchase the rod blanks and some of the other parts from larger tackle concerns and also from concerns primarily engaged in the production of products unrelated to fishing tackle.

U.S. production and exports

The value of manufacturers' shipments ^{1/} increased from \$74 million in 1960 to \$110 million in 1965 (table 1). The composition of manufacturers' shipments during 1963, the latest year for which official data are available, is presented in the following tabulation:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Value of manufacturers' shipments</u>	
	<u>In million dollars</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
Fishing reels and parts-----	24	25
Fishing rods and parts-----	24	25
Plain and snelled hooks, casting plugs, flies, lures, and similar artificial baits-----	17	18
All other-----	32	32
Total-----	97	100

^{1/} These figures are probably somewhat understated because shipments of the smallest manufacturers are not reported.

Exports of fishing tackle declined in value from \$4.1 million in 1960 to \$3.5 million in 1962, then increased to \$4.2 million in 1963, and to \$5.2 million in 1964 (table 1). Principal markets for U.S. exports of fishing rods and reels in 1964 were Canada, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and Sweden (table 3). Principal markets for other fishing tackle and parts in 1964 were Canada, South Africa, Chile, the United Kingdom, Sweden, and West Germany.

U.S. imports

The value of U.S. imports of fishing tackle and equipment increased from \$10 million in 1960 to \$15.5 million in 1964, then declined slightly in 1965 (to \$15.4 million), but increased again in 1966, to \$17.9 million (table 1). Articles imported in 1966 consisted of the following:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Value of imports</u>	
	<u>In million dollars</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
Fishing reels and parts-----	10.3	57.5
Artificial baits and flies-----	1.9	10.6
Plain and snelled hooks-----	1.8	10.1
Fishing rods and parts-----	1.0	5.6
All other tackle and sports fishing equipment-----	2.9	16.2
Total-----	17.9	100.0

Of the above total, \$6.6 million came from Japan, \$5.2 million from France, \$1.5 million from Sweden, \$1.2 million from Norway, and \$1.1 million from West Germany (table 2). Japan supplied 63 percent of the imported reels in 1966, France supplied 25 percent, and Sweden 6 percent. Reels from Sweden had an average value of \$6.24 each, those from France of \$4.75 each, and those from Japan of 80 cents each. Finland and Japan were the principal sources of artificial baits and flies, supplying 40 and 31 percent respectively. Norway was the principal supplier of fish hooks, accounting for 64 percent of those imported in 1966. Japan and the United Kingdom were important secondary suppliers.

U.S. imports of other tackle and equipment, including baskets or creels, fishing line packaged for retail sale, tackle boxes, landing nets, and other miscellaneous items were valued at \$3 million in 1966. Japan was the principal source of these imports, supplying articles valued at \$2.4 million.

Foreign production and trade

Many countries of the world produce articles for the use of the fisherman. Those most notable for production of such articles are Japan, France, Norway, and Sweden, all of which export a substantial part of their production to the United States. The major export items from Japan are fishing reels, glass and bamboo fishing rods, and various types of hooks including wet and dry flies and spoons.

Japan's major export destinations for fishing reels are the United States, Canada, England, West Germany and Sweden. Norway produces the bulk of the world's output of fish hooks and reportedly exports them to some 90 countries.

FISHING TACKLE

Table 1.--Fishing tackle; and equipment designed for sports fishing:
U.S. manufacturers' shipments, imports for consumption, and
exports of domestic merchandise, 1960-66

(Value in thousand dollars)					
Year	Manufac- turers' shipments	Imports <u>1/</u>	Exports	Apparent consump- tion	Ratio (per- cent) of imports to consumption
1960-----	74,306	9,967	4,098	80,175	12.4
1961-----	78,373	11,359	3,844	85,888	13.2
1962-----	78,184	12,221	3,452	86,953	14.1
1963-----	96,870	14,345	4,181	107,034	13.4
1964-----	99,614	15,527	5,162	109,979	14.1
1965-----	110,259	15,446	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1966-----	<u>2/</u>	17,924	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>

1/ Excludes fishing line packaged for retail sale prior to 1964.
Import data were not separately reported in official statistics prior
to the effective date of the TSUS (August 31, 1963).

2/ Not available.

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

Table 2.--Fishing tackle and equipment designed for sports fishing:
U.S. imports for consumption, by kinds and by principal
sources, 1966

Source	Fishing rods		Parts of rods	Fishhooks and snelled hooks	Artificial baits and flies
	Quantity	Value			
	Number				
Japan-----	244,003	\$318,415	\$119,226	\$493,822	\$605,549
France-----	7,266	3,255	280	16,301	330,269
Sweden-----	69	479	-	852	115,972
Norway-----	110	1,090	-	1,176,105	9,088
West Germany---	-	-	97,482	-	7,925
Finland-----	-	-	-	-	765,136
Portugal-----	-	-	346,348	-	-
Italy-----	-	-	-	647	25,349
United Kingdom-	1,377	21,247	-	108,375	2,953
Hong Kong-----	-	-	-	14,913	9,169
All other-----	288	634	4,847	20,292	51,266
Total-----	253,113	345,120	568,183	1,831,307	1,922,676
	Fishing reels		Parts of reels	Other fishing tackle and equipment ^{1/}	Total, all fishing tackle and equipment
	Quantity	Value			
	Number				
Japan-----	2,402,628	\$1,912,663	\$784,874	\$2,363,236	\$6,597,785
France-----	957,637	4,546,663	142,189	118,376	5,157,333
Sweden-----	227,109	1,416,408	-	11,662	1,545,373
Norway-----	-	-	-	15,012	1,201,295
West Germany---	127,224	867,490	61,216	79,012	1,113,125
Finland-----	-	-	-	6,588	771,724
Portugal-----	-	-	-	56,105	402,453
Italy-----	41,954	270,536	34,733	5,849	337,114
United Kingdom-	6,272	56,339	9,890	13,832	212,636
Hong Kong-----	33,034	19,263	-	162,473	205,818
All other-----	11,362	58,556	85,262	158,812	379,669
Total-----	3,807,220	9,147,918	1,118,164	2,990,957	17,924,325

^{1/} Includes baskets or creels, fishing line packaged for retail sales, leaders or casts, tackle boxes, landing nets, and other miscellaneous articles.

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

FISHING TACKLE

Table 3.--Fishing tackle and equipment: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by kinds, by principal markets, 1964

Value (1,000 dollars)			
Market	Fishing rods and reels	Other tackle, equipment and parts ^{1/}	Total, all tackle, equipment, and parts
Canada-----	727	1,612	2,339
Republic of South Africa-----	184	172	356
Chile-----	1	334	335
United Kingdom-----	157	121	278
Sweden-----	102	133	235
West Germany-----	56	158	214
Australia-----	43	69	112
Italy-----	46	60	106
Venezuela-----	28	77	105
Japan-----	47	54	101
New Zealand-----	37	47	84
Mexico-----	19	46	65
Surinam-----	-	10	10
Nicaragua-----	1	4	5
Indonesia-----	-	4	4
All other-----	174	639	813
Total-----	1,622	3,580	5,162

^{1/} Includes such articles and equipment as artificial baits and flies, hooks, nets, creels, fishing line (ready for use), glass and fiber glass blanks for fishing rods, gaffs, sinkers, etc.

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

Note.--Although comparable data for 1965 and 1966 are not available, it is reported in official statistics that U.S. exports of rods and reels were valued at \$1.7 million and \$1.9 million respectively, in those years.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Bicycles-----	732.02, -.04, -.06,
-.08, -.10, -.12, -.14, -.16, -.18, -.20, -.22, -.24, -.26	
Bicycle parts-----	732.30, -.32, -.34, -.36

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of bicycles in 1966 amounted to 5.7 million bicycles, valued at \$138 million, about 85 percent of which were supplied from domestic production. Annual consumption of bicycle parts in the United States in recent years has been valued at about \$33 million; approximately 75 percent of which was accounted for by domestic production. Exports of bicycles and parts in 1966 were valued at only \$387,000.

Description and uses

This summary deals with bicycles and parts except such parts as tires (item 772.48), tubes for tires (item 772.57), chain (items 652.12 and 652.15), lights (item 683.80), horns (item 685.70), bells (item 652.55), and speedometers (item 711.93).

Bicycle accessories, when imported separately, are not dutiable as parts of bicycles but under appropriate provisions of the TSUS. For customs purposes, however, an article is considered a bicycle part rather than an accessory if it is essential to the operation of the bicycle or if its use as a bicycle part exceeds all other uses. Section 10(ij) of the General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation of the TSUS states that a provision for "parts" of an article covers a product solely or chiefly used as a part of such article but does not prevail over a specific provision for such part.

A bicycle with an auxiliary motor is a bicycle for tariff purposes, but if the bicycle is one designed to be a motor vehicle it may be dutiable as a motorcycle (item 692.50).

Bicycles are available in a wide variety of types, styles, and sizes. In recent years they have been classified by the trade in three general categories--balloon-tire types, lightweights, and middle-weights. The classifications reflect principally differences of design rather than distinctly different weights. The two most

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important identifying characteristics are the cross-sectional diameter of the tires and the shape of the frame, but there is no clear-cut description for any of the three types.

Balloon-tire bicycles have tires that are $2\frac{1}{8}$ or $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in cross-sectional diameter, and the frames are usually of curved-bar design, either single or double bar. They are usually equipped with coaster brakes (which operate only on the rear wheel and are applied by reverse pressure on the pedals). The popularity of balloon-tire bicycles has declined during recent years.

Middleweights are popular for use by children. They are of sturdy construction to withstand rough treatment. Such bicycles are usually of single-speed drive and have wheels 16, 20, 24, or 26 inches in diameter. The frame is usually of cantilever or curved-bar design, but other parts such as handlebars, gear-changing mechanisms, and saddles are made in a variety of types. Most middleweights are equipped with coaster brakes rather than the caliper brakes used on most lightweight bicycles. (Caliper brakes, usually placed on both front and rear wheels, are operated by means of levers attached to the handlebars).

Most lightweight bicycles have 26- or 27-inch wheels, narrow tires (usually $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches in cross-sectional diameter), and triangular-shaped frames of straight tubing. (Some racing bicycles, however, have tires $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in cross-sectional diameter.) Lightweights, which are more suitable for use by adults than are other styles, typically have gear-changing mechanisms and caliper brakes. In recent years some manufacturers have combined a feature of the traditional lightweights ($1\frac{3}{8}$ -inch tires) with a feature of the original middleweights (cantilever frames) in a bicycle commonly known as a cantilever lightweight.

Through the years extremely styled or fad bicycles, which might be made within the dimensions indicated previously, have been introduced into the market. These include bicycles having "high rise" handlebars, "banana" saddles, "bobtail" fenders, stick-shift controls for gear-changing mechanisms, and numerous other devices. Recent trends include the use on the front wheel of a tire with a smaller cross-section than that used on the rear. Also so-called racing slick or studded tires are used on the rear wheel. Such innovations have caused rapid increases in the demand for certain types and styles of bicycles, with some decrease in the demand for other types and styles.

In the United States, bicycles are used principally for recreational purposes, mainly by children between the ages of 5 and 14 years, although in recent years they have been used increasingly by other persons, such as college students, both for recreational purposes and as a practical means of transportation.

Domestic manufacturers use both imported and domestically produced parts for the assembly of complete bicycles; repair and replacement parts are also both of foreign and of domestic manufacture.

U.S. tariff treatment

The current column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in appendix A) are as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
Bicycles:		
	With both wheels not over 19" in diameter, and valued--	
732.02	Not over \$6.25-----	30% ad val.
732.04	Over \$6.25, not over \$8.33-1/3-----	\$1.875 each.
732.06	Over \$8.33-1/3-----	22.5% ad val.
	With both wheels over 19", not over 25" in diameter, and valued--	
732.08	Not over \$10-----	30% ad val.
732.10	Over \$10, not over \$13.33-1/3-----	\$3 each.
732.12	Over \$13.33-1/3-----	22.5% ad val.
	With both wheels over 25" in diameter: Weighing less than 36 pounds, and valued--	
732.14 1/	Not over \$8.33-1/3-----	22.5% ad val.
732.16 1/	Over \$8.33-1/3, not over \$16.66-2/3-----	\$1.875 each.
732.18 1/	Over \$16.66-2/3-----	11.25% ad val.
	Other valued--	
732.20	Not over \$12.50-----	30% ad val.
732.22	Over \$12.50, not over \$16.66-2/3-----	\$3.75 each.
732.24	Over \$16.66-2/3-----	22.5% ad val.
732.26	Other bicycles-----	30% ad val.
	Bicycle parts:	
	Frames, valued--	
732.30	Not over \$4.16-2/3-----	30% ad val.
732.32	Over \$4.16-2/3, not over \$8.33-1/3-----	\$1.25 each.
732.34	Over \$8.33-1/3-----	15% ad val.
732.36	Other bicycle parts-----	30% ad val.

1/ The requirement in these item numbers that bicycles weigh less than 36 pounds "complete without accessories" necessitated that the U.S. Bureau of Customs define the articles that are to be regarded as accessories in determining the weight of bicycles entered under this provision. Such a definition was made and published (T.D. 54316). Subsequently the U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals made a decision (C.A.D. 803) adversely affecting the definition as published by the Bureau of Customs. Under present practice, importers are entering lightweight bicycles with few, if any, extras, thus obviating the need for a further ruling by the Bureau of Customs in this matter.

The ad valorem equivalents of the specific duties, based on imports in 1965, were as follows: item 732.04--28.1 percent; item 732.10--24.1 percent; item 732.16--12.3 percent; item 732.22--26.0 percent; and item 732.32--20.0 percent.

Bicycles that are imported temporarily under bond for use in races and contests are entered free of duty under the provisions of TSUS item 864.35.

For the purpose of classifying bicycles under the appropriate provision, wheel diameter is defined in the TSUS as the diameter measured to the outer circumference of the tire which is mounted thereon, or if none is mounted thereon, of the usual tire for such wheel (see headnote to schedule 7, pt. 5C).

The TSUS rates applicable to bicycles are the same as the rates proclaimed in Presidential Proclamation No. 3394, effective February 27, 1961 pursuant to an agreement negotiated under the provisions of article XXVIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), whereby contracting parties may modify or cease to apply GATT concessions previously granted. The rates applicable to bicycle frames reflect GATT concessions that became effective January 1, 1948. The rate applicable to other bicycle parts, which is the same as the rate established in the Tariff Act of 1930, was bound against increase in a GATT concession, effective January 1, 1948.

Bicycles were the subject of three escape-clause investigations made by the Tariff Commission, which submitted its reports thereon to the President on October 9, 1952, March 14, 1955, and August 19, 1957. The Commission did not find injury in the 1952 investigation. As a result of its second investigation, 1/ however, the Commission reported to the President a finding of injury to the domestic bicycle industry and recommended increases in the rates of duty. On August 18, 1955, the President proclaimed (Proclamation No. 3108) increased rates of duty for bicycles to become effective the following day. With respect to "lightweight" bicycles, however, the President proclaimed a lower rate than that recommended by the Commission. In the third investigation, made in 1957 in response to a request for relief beyond that given in 1955, the Commission again found no injury. In 1958 the U.S. Customs Court ruled (C.D. 2029) that the validity of Proclamation No. 3108 could not be upheld. On July 20, 1960, the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, in affirming the judgment of the Customs Court, held (47 C.C.P.A. 152 (1960)) that Presidential Proclamation No. 3108 set a rate of duty on a class of bicycles other than the rate recommended by the Tariff Commission and thereby exceeded the authority delegated to the President; the appellate court held Proclamation No. 3108 void in that respect. The rates proclaimed in Proclamation No. 3394 referred to above are the same as those set forth in Proclamation No. 3108.

1/ U.S. Tariff Commission, Bicycles (1955): Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 37. . . , 1955 (processed), and Bicycles (1955): Supplementary Report to the President on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 37. . . , 1955 (processed).

U.S. consumption

The consumption of bicycles increased from 2.9 million units, valued at \$75.4 million, in 1958 to 4.2 million units, valued at \$103.8 million, in 1962, and to a record high of more than 5.7 million bicycles, with an estimated value of \$138 million, in 1966 (table 1). Several major factors were responsible for the upward trend: Rising U.S. incomes, an increase in the number of children between the ages of 5 and 14 years, a growing interest in bicycle riding by adults, and the introduction by the industry of new styles and designs which have stimulated demand. The increased use of training wheels has enabled children to ride at an earlier age. Imports accounted for 25 to 30 percent of the bicycles consumed during 1958-63 but less than 20 percent of the total in 1965 and 1966.

U.S. consumption of bicycle parts (both for use as replacement parts and original equipment) amounted to about \$33 million in 1958, declined to approximately \$30 million in 1961, and then rose to more than \$33 million in 1963 (table 2). Data for the years 1964-66 are not available, but consumption in those years probably exceeded the 1963 level. Imports, most of which are used by bicycle manufacturers in producing bicycles, account for about 25 percent of the total value of parts consumed; there has been an increasing trend among domestic bicycle producers toward utilizing foreign-made parts.

As mentioned previously, bicycles were the subject of three escape-clause investigations by the Tariff Commission during the 1950's. In 1951, domestic producers supplied about 92 percent of the U.S. market for bicycles. The proportion of the market supplied by domestic producers declined steadily in each year thereafter until it was about 59 percent in 1955. In August 1955 the import duties were increased by Presidential proclamation. The share of the domestic market supplied by domestic producers increased thereafter and in 1958 amounted to about 71 percent. This trend has continued, and in 1966 domestic producers supplied about 84 percent of the domestic market for bicycles and an estimated 75 percent of the domestic market for bicycle parts. The recapture by U.S. producers of the predominant share of the domestic bicycle market, however, is not wholly attributable to increased import duties. Much of the recovery may be attributed to the development and promotion of the middleweight bicycle by U.S. producers. This type of bicycle represented only 4 percent of the total number produced domestically in 1954 but had increased to more than 93 percent in 1959. In addition, the domestic industry built new plants, introduced new and modern assembly methods, began to import parts for assembly into bicycles, and undertook aggressive research and sales promotion programs.

U.S. producers

There are 10 major producers of bicycles in the United States and several firms that produce bicycles on a limited basis. Three of the major producers are situated in New York, and one each in Arkansas, California, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Tennessee. Bicycles generally account for the greater part of the value of all articles manufactured by most major producers. Other articles produced include other types of wheel goods for children, power lawn mowers, and electric fans.

Domestic bicycle manufacturers import some parts, purchase some from domestic parts manufacturers, and produce some in their own bicycle plants. It is believed that more than half the imports of parts are destined for the use of domestic bicycle manufacturers. The proportion has been increasing in recent years, partly at the expense of domestic parts manufacturers. Most of these parts, probably in excess of 85 percent, are used for assembly into complete bicycles.

More than 50 domestic concerns manufacture and sell bicycle parts; about 10 of them are engaged chiefly in this activity. The remainder manufacture a variety of other articles, including bicycle accessories, such as baskets, odometers, speedometers, reflectors, rear-view mirrors, and name plates, none of which are included in this summary. Some manufacturers confine their parts-producing activities to one type of part, such as saddles or coaster brakes; others produce a line of parts, but none produce all the components required to assemble a complete bicycle.

U.S. production and exports

U.S. producers' sales of bicycles increased from 2.0 million units, valued at \$59.6 million, in 1958 to 4.8 million units, valued at an estimated \$121.2 million, in 1966. U.S. producers' sales of bicycle parts, on the other hand, were slightly less in 1963 than in 1958 (table 2), in part as a result of larger imports.

Exports of bicycles and bicycle parts have generally accounted for a small part of total sales (tables 1 and 2). Exports of bicycles in 1958 amounted to 9,000 units, valued at \$225,000. In 1961-65, they averaged 4,000 units, valued at \$105,000, annually but in 1966 increased to 9,000 units, valued at \$243,000. Exports of bicycle parts were not reported separately in official statistics prior to 1965 but were included with accessories. The average annual value of such exports in 1958 and 1961-64 was about \$250,000; the value of exports of parts in 1965 was \$140,000 and in 1966, \$144,000. The principal markets for U.S. exports of bicycles and parts in recent years have been Canada and Mexico (table 3).

U.S. imports

In 1958, U.S. imports of bicycles amounted to 824,000 units with a value of \$16 million (table 4). By 1961, imports had increased to more than 1 million bicycles, valued at more than \$20 million. The upward trend continued through 1963, though imports did not comprise a larger portion of total consumption. Imports declined in 1964 and 1965 to a level slightly lower than that in 1961 (table 1). They continued to decline in 1966, when they amounted to 927,000 units, valued at slightly more than \$17 million, and accounted for 12 percent of the value of apparent consumption.

Bicycles of all types (except certain specialty types) and sizes are imported and are like and directly competitive with domestically produced bicycles. They have consisted predominantly of bicycles classified for duty purposes in tariff items 732.18, made specifically for the U.S. market; such bicycles generally are types not popular in foreign countries.

The United Kingdom and West Germany were the principal suppliers of imported bicycles for several years prior to 1964 (table 4). In 1964-66 the United Kingdom was the most important source, and Japan, West Germany, and Austria were the other major suppliers.

Imports of parts in 1958 were valued at \$5.6 million; in 1961-63 such imports averaged about \$7.5 million. Both in 1965 and in 1966 they amounted to about \$11 million (table 5), the increase being attributable in part to the greatly expanded market for bicycles and the increased use of imported parts as components in domestically produced bicycles.

The following tabulation shows the imports of parts in 1966, by type:

<u>Type</u>	<u>Quantity</u> (1,000 units)	<u>Value</u> (1,000 dollars)
Frames-----	3	26
Hubs:		
Coaster-brake hubs-----	1,703	2,059
Variable-speed hubs-----	510	1,590
Other hubs-----	2,579	788
Saddles-----	491	434
Pedals-----	2,227	477
Other parts-----	<u>1/</u>	5,368

1/ Not reported.

The "other parts" shown in the tabulation above consisted of a variety of articles; some of the more important were spokes and nipples, brakes and brake parts, gear-changing mechanisms and parts, forks, handlebars, cables and parts, and rims.

The principal sources of imported parts are Japan, West Germany, France, and the United Kingdom (table 5).

World production and markets

The following tabulation shows the volume of production in the leading bicycle-producing countries of the world in the year specified:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Production</u> (1,000 bicycles)
United States-----	1966	4,829
Japan-----	1966	4,000
United Kingdom-----	1965	1,683
India-----	1963	1,184
Soviet Union-----	1963	<u>1/</u> 3,352
West Germany <u>2/</u> -----	1963	985

1/ Includes motor bicycles and "mopeds" (lightweight motorcycles that can also be pedal driven).

2/ Data available for West Germany exclude those for West Berlin.

The per capita use of bicycles has traditionally been greater in the countries of Western Europe than in other areas. Although recent data are not available, it is believed that the per capita use of bicycles in Western Europe has declined in recent years, probably because of the increased availability and use of automobiles. On the other hand, the per capita use of bicycles in the United States has increased.

Table 1.--Bicycles: U.S. producers' shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1958 and 1961-66

(Quantity in thousands of bicycles; value in thousands of dollars)						
Year	Producers' shipments	Imports for consumption	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (per- cent) of imports to consumption	
Quantity						
1958----	2,049	824	9	2,864	29	
1961----	2,520	1,087	3	3,604	30	
1962----	2,950	1,268	5	4,213	30	
1963----	3,811	1,296	4	5,103	25	
1964----	4,083	1,010	4	5,089	20	
1965----	4,619	1,039	4	5,654	18	
1966----	4,829	927	9	5,747	16	
Value						
1958----	59,612	16,020	225	75,407	21	
1961----	69,124	20,302	71	89,355	23	
1962----	79,473	24,504	130	103,847	24	
1963----	96,642	25,719	106	122,255	21	
1964----	<u>1/</u> 103,095	20,143	117	<u>1/</u> 123,121	16	
1965----	<u>1/</u> 115,469	19,819	103	<u>1/</u> 135,185	15	
1966----	<u>1/</u> 121,242	17,048	243	<u>1/</u> 138,047	12	

1/ Estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission.

Source: Shipments for 1958 and 1963 from Census of Manufactures; those for other years from reports to the U.S. Tariff Commission by manufacturers, except as noted. Imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 2.--Bicycle parts: U.S. factory sales, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1958 and 1961-66 1/

Year	: Factory : sales :	: Imports : for : consump- : tion 2/	: Exports	: Apparent : consump- : tion	: Ratio of : imports to : consump- : tion
	: <u>1,000</u> : <u>dollars</u>	: <u>1,000</u> : <u>dollars</u>	: <u>1,000</u> : <u>dollars</u>	: <u>1,000</u> : <u>dollars</u>	: <u>Percent</u>
1958-----	27,562	5,574	317	32,819	17
1961-----	23,273	7,290	170	30,393	24
1962-----	22,911	8,025	218	30,718	26
1963-----	26,055	7,260	277	33,038	22
1964-----	<u>3/</u>	9,525	260	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1965-----	<u>3/</u>	11,040	140	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1966-----	<u>3/</u>	10,743	144	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>

1/ Data for factory sales, imports for consumption, and exports of domestic merchandise are not strictly comparable. Exports, except in 1965 and 1966, and factory sales include accessories.

2/ Data for 1958 and 1961-63 are estimated.

3/ Not available.

Source: Factory sales supplied by domestic producers; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 3.--Bicycles and bicycle parts: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1958 and 1961-66

(In thousands of dollars)

Country	1958	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Mexico-----	26	42	49	76	72	89	130
Canada-----	144	115	113	178	195	85	79
Dominican Republic-	11	4	31	15	15	5	-
Venezuela-----	37	25	13	7	14	1	-
Congo Republic-----	-	-	66	71	<u>1</u> / ₆	<u>1</u> / ₆	-
Philippine Republic-	32	13	19	6	6	<u>1</u> / ₆	-
West Germany-----	3	1	10	2	11	-	-
Cuba-----	269	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other-----	20	42	48	28	64	63	² / ₁₇₈
Total-----	542	242	349	383	377	243	387

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ Includes exports valued at 79 thousand dollars to Thailand.

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

Table 4.--Bicycles: U.S. imports for consumption
by principal sources, 1958 and 1961-66

Source	1958	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (1,000 bicycles)							
Japan-----	8	97	88	131	214	298	331
United Kingdom--	264	476	620	705	416	330	236
West Germany--	254	185	190	172	105	159	163
Austria-----	55	85	92	110	152	150	78
Italy-----	9	49	68	44	18	20	28
Netherlands---	108	52	40	40	15	1/	1/
All other-----	126	143	170	94	90	82	91
Total-----	824	1,087	1,268	1,296	1,010	1,039	927
Value (1,000 dollars)							
Japan-----	153	1,718	1,622	2,407	3,719	5,155	5,605
United Kingdom--	6,541	9,504	12,688	14,702	9,188	7,468	5,414
West Germany--	4,223	3,006	3,057	2,781	1,638	2,400	2,431
Austria-----	1,206	1,855	2,104	2,331	3,192	2,986	1,622
Italy-----	241	1,210	1,677	1,224	582	440	475
Netherlands---	2,024	836	691	714	252	7	14
All other-----	1,632	2,173	2,665	1,560	1,572	1,363	1,487
Total-----	16,020	20,302	24,504	25,719	20,143	19,819	17,048
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1/ Less than \$500.							

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

Table 5.--Bicycle parts: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1958 and 1961-66 ^{1/}

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1958	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
West Germany-----	:2,349	:2,875	:2,744	:2,200	:3,102	:2,978	:2,906
Japan-----	:601	:1,122	:1,193	:1,123	:2,339	:3,474	:2,785
France-----	:14	:256	:542	:580	:1,175	:1,187	:1,509
United Kingdom---	:1,603	:1,137	:1,138	:1,139	:1,109	:1,138	:1,078
Netherlands-----	:148	:413	:459	:471	:208	:199	:177
All other-----	:859	:1,487	:1,949	:1,747	:1,592	:2,064	:2,288
Total-----	:5,574	:7,290	:8,025	:7,260	:9,525	:11,040	:10,743

^{1/} Data for 1958 and 1961-63 are estimated.

^{2/} Includes imports valued at 674 thousand dollars and 518 thousand dollars from Czechoslovakia and Switzerland, respectively.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Doll carriages, doll strollers, and parts-----	732.40
Wheeled goods designed to be ridden by children, and parts-----	732.50, -.52
Baby carriages, strollers, and parts-----	732.60, -.62

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

The average annual value of consumption of children's vehicles in recent years has been nearly \$100 million. The value of exports, accounting for about 2 percent of annual production, has been larger than the value of imports.

Description and uses

The term "children's vehicles" as used in this summary includes carriages and strollers for babies, doll carriages and doll strollers, and the wheeled goods provided for in TSUS items 732.50 and 732.52. Among the wheeled goods designed to be ridden by children and included in these two items are tricycles, scooters propelled by foot action, coaster wagons, pedal cars, small unicycles, kiddie-cars, spring-wound autos or cars, children's skateboards, "go-go wheels" on off-center or curved axles (with or without a platform), and animal figures, boats, and trains on wheels.

Bicycles (items 732.02 to 732.36) and roller skates (item 734.90) are discussed in separate summaries in this volume. In recent years bicycles equipped with training wheels have become increasingly popular and, to some extent, are supplanting tricycles. Such articles as electric- or gasoline-powered scooters, midget autos, and "go-go carts" for the transport of persons or articles are also provided for elsewhere in the tariff schedules (see summaries on items 692.05 to 692.55 in volume 6:11).

U.S. tariff treatment

The current column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in appendix A) are as follows:

CHILDREN'S VEHICLES

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
732.40	Doll carriages, doll strollers, and parts thereof. Tricycles, scooters, wagons, pedal cars, and other wheeled goods (except skates), all the foregoing designed to be ridden by children, and parts thereof:	35% ad val.
732.50	Chain-driven wheeled goods-----	9% ad val.
732.52	Other----- Baby carriages, baby strollers, and parts thereof:	18% ad val.
732.60	Of metal-----	15% ad val.
732.62	Other-----	12% ad val.

The rate of duty for item 732.40 is the same as the rate applicable to doll carriages and strollers under paragraph 1513 of the previous tariff schedules and reflects a concession granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). That concession became effective on October 1, 1951.

The current rates for the other four items considered here reflect GATT concessions that became operative in two annual stages, the second on July 1, 1963. For chain-driven vehicles (item 732.50) and baby carriages in chief value of metal (item 732.60), the TSUS rates are the same as those previously provided under paragraphs 372 and 397, respectively. The rate for item 732.52 is an approximate weighted average of the pre-TSUS rates for miscellaneous manufactures of metal under paragraph 397, miscellaneous manufactures of wood under paragraph 412, and other toys under paragraph 1513. For other baby carriages (item 732.62), the TSUS rate was derived principally from the rate provided under paragraph 412 for similar articles in chief value of wood.

U.S. consumption, production, and exports

Aggregate consumption of children's vehicles is practically equivalent to domestic production, since exports and imports are both small. Production (shipments) increased from a level of about \$77 million a year in the 1961-62 period to about \$104 million in 1965 (table 1). Almost half of the total value of shipments in 1963 (the latest year for which detailed data are available) consisted of tricycles and pedal-driven autos, tractors, and wagons; a fifth, of baby carriages and strollers; and the remainder, of doll carriages and

other articles. The U.S. Bureau of the Census reported the 1963 shipments of these articles as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Quantity</u> (1,000 units)	<u>Value</u> (1,000 dollars)
Doll carriages-----	2,538	10,104
Tricycles; pedal-driven autos, tractors, and wagons-----	6,730	39,132
Baby carriages-----	329	7,358
Strollers-----	1,023	12,553
Other (includes baby walkers, scooters, and sidewalk cycles)-----	1/	18,276

1/ Not available.

Baby carriages, baby strollers, and wheeled goods designed to be ridden by children are produced mostly in the Middle Atlantic and North Central States in about 65 establishments primarily engaged in this line of manufacture. The total number of production workers employed by these establishments, which account for about 65 percent of the total value of production, was about 4,000 in 1958 and 3,800 in 1963. Doll carriages are produced by two of the principal manufacturers of baby carriages and by several concerns primarily engaged in the manufacture of toys.

During the 1961-66 period the value of annual exports ranged from \$1.3 million to \$2.0 million, and, except in 1962, 1965, and 1966, was about twice the value of imports (tables 1 and 2). Canada and Venezuela were the chief export markets.

U.S. imports

Annual imports rose from \$0.6 million in 1961 to \$1.1 million in 1965 and to \$1.7 million in 1966. Imports accounted for less than 3 percent of consumption during 1961-66. Baby carriages, strollers, and parts thereof from the United Kingdom and Canada, and scooters, tricycles, and autos not chain driven, chiefly from Italy, were the principal articles imported in 1965 and 1966. The prestige attached to the English "pram" (baby carriage) has contributed to the rise in imports even though it is considerably higher in price than the domestic product.

CHILDREN'S VEHICLES

Table 1.--Children's vehicles: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1958 and 1961-66

Year	Produc- tion <u>1/</u>	Imports	Exports <u>2/</u>	Apparent consump- tion	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1958-----	77,650	<u>3/</u> 825	1,588	76,887	1.1
1961-----	76,964	<u>3/</u> 591	1,278	76,277	.8
1962-----	76,597	<u>3/</u> 1,739	1,284	77,052	2.3
1963-----	87,423	<u>3/</u> 685	1,376	86,732	.8
1964-----	90,700	705	1,581	89,824	.8
1965-----	103,700	1,113	1,882	102,931	1.1
1966-----	<u>4/</u>	1,724	1,965	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>

1/ Partly estimated, except for 1958 and 1963.2/ Data for years prior to 1965 do not include doll carriages.3/ Partly estimated.4/ Not available.

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

Table 2.--Children's vehicles: U.S. exports by official export classes and principal markets, 1966

(In thousands of dollars)					
Market	Baby car- riages, strollers, and parts	Doll car- riages, and carts de- signed to be ridden <u>1/</u>	Other chil- dren's vehi- cles designed to be ridden <u>1/</u>	Total	
Canada-----	150	-	564	714	
Venezuela-----	219	16	136	371	
Peru-----	105	24	22	151	
Mexico-----	57	-	48	105	
All other-----	342	29	253	624	
Total-----	873	69	1,023	1,965	

1/ Includes articles not covered by the TSUS items in this summary.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Bagatelle, billiard, and pool equipment (except tables), and parts thereof:	
Balls-----	734.05
Other-----	734.10

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of the equipment discussed in this summary is estimated to have amounted to between \$5.5 million and \$6.0 million in 1966. Imports supplied approximately half of domestic consumption. U.S. exports are believed to be negligible.

Description and uses

This summary covers equipment (other than tables) for use in the games of bagatelle, ^{1/} billiards, and pool. Commercially, the most important articles included herein are balls and cue sticks; of lesser significance are wall cue and ball racks, bridges for use with cue sticks, triangles (usually of wood) for arranging the balls for the start of a game, and parts for the preceding items. Tables are the subject of a separate summary entitled "Tables Designed for Games" (TSUS items 734.40 to 734.42). Billiard chalk is included in a separate summary entitled "Crayons, Pencil Leads, and Chalk" (TSUS items 760.50 to 760.65).

Most of the balls are presently made of synthetic resin and vary slightly in size, depending somewhat upon the size of the table on which they are used. The most common sizes are 2-1/8 to 2-1/4 inches in diameter. The better quality balls are made by a cast molding process, whereas those of lesser quality are produced by injection molding. Cues or cue sticks are tapering rods, about 52 to 57 inches in length, generally of wood (principally maple or walnut), with a leather tip attached to the smaller end; some have a shaft of fiber glass.

^{1/} A game similar to billiards played with a cue and usually nine balls on an oblong table having cups or both cups and arches at one end.

U.S. tariff treatment

The current column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in appendix A) are as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
	Bagatelle, billiard, and pool equipment (except tables), and parts thereof:	
734.05	Balls-----	20% ad val.
734.10	Other-----	16-2/3% ad val.

The rate of duty for the balls in item 734.05, the same as the rate provided in paragraph 1512 of the former tariff schedules, reflects a concession granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). That concession became operative in two annual stages, the second on July 1, 1963. The rate for the "other" articles in item 734.10 is the same as the GATT rate, in effect since May 30, 1950, for miscellaneous manufactures of wood in paragraph 412, the tariff provision under which virtually all these articles were formerly dutiable.

U.S. consumption

The domestic consumption of billiard and pool equipment increased sharply in the past decade, largely as a result of increased sales for home use. Based on information obtained from trade sources, it is estimated that the domestic consumption of balls amounted to approximately 4 to 5 million units, valued at \$2.5 to \$3.0 million, in 1966. It is believed that the value of domestic consumption of the other items covered in this summary, the bulk of which consisted of cue sticks, was about \$3 million in 1966.

U.S. producers

In 1966, virtually the entire domestic output of balls was produced by four firms, two of which are situated in Florida and one each in New York and Maine. These concerns manufacture articles other than balls, many unrelated to billiard and similar equipment.

Cues, ball and cue racks, and other equipment are produced primarily by 15 to 20 concerns, situated principally in the North Central, New England, and Middle Atlantic States. For all of these firms, the production of the items here under consideration is of minor importance in their overall operations.

U.S. production and exports

Separate production data on billiard and similar equipment are not available from official statistics. On the basis of information obtained from trade sources, it is estimated that U.S. production of balls alone totaled 2.5 to 3.2 million units, valued at \$1.6 to \$2.0 million, in 1966. It is believed that the value of production of the other equipment covered by this summary amounted to about \$1 million in 1966.

Separate export data on billiard and similar equipment are not available in official statistics, but it is believed that in recent years U.S. exports accounted for a negligible portion of domestic output.

U.S. imports

Imports of bagatelle, billiard, and pool equipment (except tables), and parts thereof have been reported separately only since August 31, 1963. During the period 1964-66, annual imports of balls averaged 1.9 million units, valued at \$869,000, and supplied an estimated 40 percent of domestic consumption. Belgium was the principal source of imported balls (table 1); imports from that country accounted for 89 percent of the total quantity and 92 percent of the total value of imports during 1964-66. Balls from Belgium are considered to be comparable in quality to the better grades of domestic balls.

Japan and Italy supplied approximately 80 percent of the value of imports of bagatelle, billiard, and pool equipment (except tables, balls, and chalk) and parts thereof (TSUS 734.10) during the period 1964-1966 (table 2).

Based on an analysis of imports entered in certain months of 1964 under TSUS item 734.10, it is estimated that 80 to 90 percent of total imports under this classification consisted of cue sticks, principally from Italy and Japan. Imports of cues are believed to have supplied approximately half of the domestic consumption during 1964-66.

BAGATELLE, BILLIARD, AND POOL EQUIPMENT

Table 1.--Bagatelle, billiard, and pool balls: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-66

Source	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (thousands)			
Belgium-----	1,347	2,114	1,626
United Kingdom-----	90	91	157
Hong Kong-----	19	210	46
All other-----	12	28	-
Total-----	1,468	2,443	1,829
Value (1,000 dollars)			
Belgium-----	742	772	883
United Kingdom-----	55	47	80
Hong Kong-----	1/	2	3
All other-----	9	14	-
Total-----	806	835	966

1/ Less than \$500.

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

Table 2.--Bagatelle, billiard, and pool equipment (except tables, balls, and chalk) and parts: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-66

Source	1964	1965	1966
Japan-----	\$233,622	\$443,941	\$785,655
Italy-----	607,519	458,538	524,850
Belgium-----	66,944	39,184	132,083
Portugal-----	57,064	71,004	60,836
All other-----	106,211	90,077	126,630
Total-----	1,071,360	1,102,744	1,630,054

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Chess, checkers, pachisi, backgammon, darts, and other games played on boards of special design, and parts, mah-jong and dominoes, poker chips and dice-----	734.15
Puzzles; game, sport, gymnastic, athletic, or play- ground equipment, and parts, not specially provided for-----	735.20

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

Annual U.S. consumption of the articles discussed in this summary probably exceeded \$150 million in 1964-66. Nearly all of consumption in these years was supplied by domestic producers, imports having amounted to \$3.8 million in 1964, \$5.1 million in 1965, and \$6.1 million in 1966. U.S. exports are probably much greater than imports.

Comment

This summary covers item 734.15--all games played on boards of special design, such as darts, chess, checkers, pachisi and other games in which the players receive chances to move across a board toward a goal, and parts of such games (including their boards); mah-jong, dominoes, and other games packaged with any of the aforementioned games imported as a unit in immediate containers of a type used in retail sales; and dice and poker chips. In addition, the summary encompasses item 735.20--all puzzles, and all game, sport, gymnastic, athletic and playground equipment, and their parts, which are not specially provided for elsewhere in the tariff schedules. Included in this latter equipment are swings, parallel bars, and the variety of other articles comprising playground equipment; punching bags; most of the equipment for track and field competition; surfboards; gymnasium mats and equipment, trampolines, exercise bicycles, bar bell outfits, and other physical conditioning equipment; squash rackets; basketball goals, backboards, and nets; fencing foils and equipment (including electrical fencing equipment); underwater face masks, fins, ear plugs, and nose plugs; duck decoys, wild game calling equipment, and similar items; specialized mountain climbing tools; bowling pins and various other bowling equipment; indoor and outdoor horseshoe sets; other

CHESS, CHECKERS, AND SIMILAR GAMES; PUZZLES; AND
SPORTING EQUIPMENT, NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED

miscellaneous sports equipment and equipment for types of games involving some physical exercise or skill, as well as that for the multitude of games not physical in nature and not provided for in items 734.15, 734.20, or 734.25.

U.S. tariff treatment

The current column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in appendix A) are as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
734.15	Chess, checkers, pachisi, backgammon, darts, and other games played on boards of special design, all the foregoing games and parts thereof (including their boards); mah-jong, and dominoes; any of the foregoing games in combination with each other, or with other games, packaged together as a unit in immediate containers of a type used in retail sales; poker chips and dice.	20% ad val.
735.20	Puzzles; game, sport, gymnastic, athletic, or playground equipment; all the foregoing, and parts thereof, not specially provided for.	20% ad val.

The 20-percent ad valorem rate under item 734.15 is derived from the rate for chessmen, dice, dominoes, draughts, and poker chips under paragraph 1512 of the pre-TSUS schedules, which reflected a concession granted in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), effective July 1, 1963. The rates for the other articles here varied under the previous schedules from 16-2/3 percent ad valorem under paragraph 412 to 21 cents per pound plus 17 percent ad valorem under paragraph 1539(b) and also reflected concessions granted in the GATT.

The rate for item 735.20, which became effective on August 31, 1963, represents an approximate weighted average of the rates for imports under the pre-TSUS schedules. The present rate is a GATT rate.

Because of the variety of products covered, the aggregate U.S. consumption of the articles included in this summary can only be estimated. However, it is believed that annual consumption during 1964-66, nearly all of which was supplied by domestic producers, exceeded

\$150 million. Shipments by U.S. producers of playground equipment including trampolines, gymnasium equipment, and health exercising equipment, for example, amounted to \$20.1 million in 1958 and \$46.1 million in 1963.

U.S. exports of the articles discussed herein are not separately reported in official statistics, but it is believed that they probably are much greater than imports.

Official import statistics relating to the articles in this summary have been separately reported only since August 31, 1963. Total imports amounted to \$3.8 million in 1964, \$5.1 million in 1965, and \$6.1 million in 1966. Imports classified under item 734.15 consisted largely of dart games from the United Kingdom and Japan, and chess sets from West Germany, France and Hong Kong; those under item 735.20 consisted of a large variety of articles, such as puzzles, basketball goal nets, fencing foils, and exercise bicycles; they came principally from Japan, the United Kingdom, Hong Kong and France. (See accompanying table.)

CHESS, CHECKERS, AND SIMILAR GAMES; PUZZLES; AND
SPORTING EQUIPMENT, NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED

Chess, checkers, and similar games; puzzles; game, and sporting equipment, not specially provided for: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-66

(In thousands of dollars)						
Source	Chess, checkers, darts, and other games played on boards of special design, and parts			Puzzles; game, sport, gymnastic, athletic, and playground equipment, and parts, not specially provided for		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Japan-----	390	454	546	692	797	1,076
United Kingdom-----	769	952	971	183	251	298
West Germany-----	399	471	596	152	216	294
France-----	185	268	341	171	286	268
Hong Kong-----	171	163	221	220	248	316
Italy-----	60	65	111	127	292	294
All other-----	77	128	199	217	536	611
Total-----	2,051	2,501	2,985	1,762	2,626	3,157

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
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Game machines and games with mechanical controls,
and parts thereof----- 734.20

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

Nearly all of the U.S. consumption of the items included in this summary is supplied from domestic output. U.S. exports are much greater than imports, which were valued at \$2.3 million in 1966.

Comment

This summary covers a variety of mechanically controlled games and game machines (all hereinafter referred to as game machines), some of the more important of which are slot machines and pinball machines; ^{1/} although these games are sometimes asserted to be games of skill, many of them involve the element of chance. These articles are commonly found in amusement arcades and gambling establishments and in many public eating places. There are other game machines, particularly those with mechanical controls, which test the player's skill of manipulation and coordination or enable players to compete for high score or a win; these include game machines for playing such games as soccer, bowling, football, hockey, and small raceways for racing midget cars. Articles which are quite flimsy and intended particularly for the play of children, or which involve no real element of skill or chance are classifiable as toys (see separate summary in this volume). The game machines covered by this summary may be electrically operated, either plug-in or battery type, or activated by mechanical means. Many of these machines, especially those used in public places, are activated by the insertion of coins or discs.

^{1/} In addition to the restrictions imposed, for example, by State laws on gambling devices such as slot machines and certain types of pinball machines, a Federal statute (15 U.S.C. 1171-3) imposes restrictions on and prohibits interstate or foreign commerce in such articles under certain circumstances.

The current column 1 rate of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in appendix A) is as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
734.20	Game machines and games with mechanical controls, and parts thereof.	10% ad val.

On the effective date of the TSUS, the rate for articles classified herein was 11.5 percent ad valorem, which was the rate applicable to articles having as an essential feature an electrical device or element, under paragraph 353 of the previous schedules. This rate reflected a concession granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), effective July 1, 1963. The current rate, 10 percent ad valorem, became effective on January 1, 1967 and reflects the second stage of a compensatory trade agreement with Canada.

Complete data are not available on U.S. consumption of articles covered in this summary. However, it is known that nearly all of such consumption, the value of which has amounted to many millions of dollars annually in recent years, was supplied from domestic production.

There are numerous domestic manufacturers of the various kinds of game machines considered here; these manufacturers are situated throughout the United States. There is, however, some geographic concentration of the manufacturers that make similar types of game machines; e.g., Reno, Nev., and Chicago, Ill., are the principal producing areas for slot machines, and Chicago is an important center for the manufacture of pinball machines. Although data are not available on aggregate U.S. production, it is believed that such production exceeded \$100 million annually in the period 1958-66.

Separate export data on the items discussed in this summary are not available in official statistics. However, it is known that U.S. exports have been much greater than imports. Exports of coin-operated amusement machines, which include some of the articles discussed here, amounted to \$29.4 million in 1966.

Import data have been separately reported in official statistics only since the effective date of the TSUS. Such imports have been small in relation to domestic output and have consisted largely of "hockey games" from Canada, battery-operated road race sets from Hong Kong, and a variety of games and game machines such as labyrinth games and pachinko game machines from Japan. The following tabulation,

compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, shows imports for consumption, by principal sources, for 1964-66 (in thousands of dollars):

Source	1964	1965	1966
Canada-----	821	821	843
Hong Kong-----	7	128	591
Japan-----	185	60	488
Sweden-----	64	91	118
West Germany-----	56	96	114
All other-----	120	46	99
Total-----	1,253	1,242	2,253

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Playing cards-----	734.25

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

The apparent U.S. consumption of playing cards in 1965 amounted to 63.7 million packs, valued at an estimated \$28 million, more than 97 percent of which was supplied by domestic producers. U.S. exports in that year amounted to 7.9 million packs, valued at \$2 million.

Description and uses

Playing cards are used in packs, generally containing four suits (spades, hearts, diamonds, and clubs) of 13 cards each, plus certain extras. Some playing cards included in this summary, however, use different symbols than the conventional suits or depict flowers or various other subjects. Most playing cards are lithographed on high-grade flexible cardboard which has been coated or glazed and treated to make it water and scratch resistant; some are of plastics.

Miniature cards too small for convenient handling and dealing, those of insufficient thickness, weight, or strength to withstand handling and shuffling, articles such as small tiles made to represent playing cards, or decks which are actually children's simple card games such as "Old Maid," "Authors," and those having juvenile pictures of animals are covered by the summary relating to games played on boards of special design (item 734.15) and game equipment, not specially provided for (item 735.20).

U.S. tariff treatment

The current column 1 rate of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in appendix A) is as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
734.25	Playing cards-----	4¢ per pack + 4% ad val.

This rate, which is the same as that applicable under the provisions of paragraph 1412 of the former tariff schedules, reflects a concession, effective July 1, 1963, granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). From August 31, 1963, through December 6, 1965, the published rate under the TSUS was "4¢ per pack + 5% ad val.". The unintentional increase in the rate was corrected by Public Law 89-241 (effective December 7, 1965), which also provided for the refunding, if requested, of the excess 1 percent ad valorem imposed. An excise tax of 13 cents per pack assessed on playing cards for sale in the United States, whether domestically manufactured or imported, was repealed on June 21, 1965, by Public Law 89-44, section 402.

The average ad valorem equivalent of the current rate of duty, based on imports in 1966, was 20.3 percent. On imports from individual countries the equivalent ad valorem rate ranged from 8.9 to 25.1 percent; it was 19.4 percent on those from Japan, the principal supplier, and 25.1 percent on those from Hong Kong, the second most important supplier.

U.S. consumption

Apparent U.S. consumption of playing cards amounted to an estimated 62.2 million packs, valued at \$27.1 million in 1960, and to 63.7 million packs, valued at \$28.0 million, in 1965 (see accompanying table).

U.S. producers

About 15 U.S. concerns manufacture playing cards; however, 5 concerns, situated in Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, and New York, account for the bulk of the domestic output. Two of these concerns are primarily producers of playing cards; the other three manufacture calendars and various other printed products, and the production of playing cards is of secondary importance in their overall operations.

U.S. production and exports

The production data in the accompanying table are estimated principally on the basis of the taxes collected prior to 1966 on playing cards as reported by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. U.S. production increased from 68 million packs, valued at \$28.5 million, in 1960 to 76 million packs, valued at \$32 million, in 1964,

and then declined to 70 million packs, valued at \$29.5 million, in 1965. Data are not available on which to make an estimate of production for 1966.

U.S. exports of playing cards amounted to 6.2 million packs, valued at \$1.6 million, in 1960 and increased to 7.9 million packs, valued at \$2.0 million, in 1965 and to 9.4 million packs, valued at \$2.9 million, in 1966 (see accompanying table). In the period 1960-65, exports were equivalent to about 10 percent of production, by quantity, and to 6 percent, by value, and were many times greater than imports.

Domestically produced playing cards, which are of excellent quality, compete favorably with those of foreign manufacture in world markets. Malaysia (including Singapore), Hong Kong, and the Republic of South Africa, have been the major foreign markets in recent years.

U.S. imports

Imports of playing cards have been small, averaging in recent years less than 2 percent of consumption. They amounted to 464,000 packs, valued at \$147,000, in 1960, rose to more than 1.6 million packs, valued at \$423,000, in 1962, then dropped sharply to 824,000 packs, valued at \$205,000, in 1963, and increased thereafter to 3.6 million packs, valued at \$885,000, in 1966 (see accompanying table).

Japan, West Germany, Austria, and Spain were the major sources of imports in recent years. In 1963-66, Japan supplied 67 percent of the total quantity and 73 percent of the total value of imported playing cards. In 1966 Hong Kong became an important supplier.

Playing cards: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1960-66

(Quantity in thousands of packs; value in thousands of dollars)

Year	Production ^{1/}	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption ^{2/}	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity					
1960-----	68,000	464	6,228	62,236	0.7
1961-----	68,000	879	6,391	62,488	1.4
1962-----	72,000	1,626	7,126	66,500	2.4
1963-----	73,000	824	7,065	66,759	1.2
1964-----	76,000	1,001	8,549	68,452	1.5
1965-----	70,000	1,596	7,885	63,711	2.5
1966-----	<u>3/</u>	3,600	9,414	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
Value					
1960-----	28,500	147	1,568	27,079	0.5
1961-----	28,500	243	1,589	27,154	.9
1962-----	30,000	423	1,893	28,530	1.5
1963-----	30,500	205	1,788	28,917	.7
1964-----	32,000	337	1,962	30,375	1.1
1965-----	29,500	504	1,984	28,020	1.8
1966-----	<u>3/</u>	885	2,898	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>

^{1/} Quantity estimated principally on the basis of data shown in the annual report of the U.S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue for fiscal year ending June 30 of year shown; value estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission.

^{2/} Value partly estimated.

^{3/} Not available. Public Law 89-44, sec. 402, repealed the excise tax on playing cards, effective June 21, 1965.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Table-tennis equipment (except tables), and parts:	
In sets-----	734.30
Not in sets:	
Balls-----	734.32
Other-----	734.34

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

Apparent U.S. consumption of table-tennis equipment (except tables) amounted to an estimated \$2 million to \$2.5 million in 1964. Imports supplied approximately 80 percent of the consumption of balls, but probably less than half of the other table-tennis equipment (principally paddles and nets). U.S. exports are believed to be insignificant.

Description and uses

Table tennis (also known by the trademark name Ping-pong) is a game played with a celluloid ball and paddles on a table divided by a net. The ball is about 4-1/2 inches in circumference and weighs about 38 grains. A representative paddle has a striking surface about 7 inches in diameter and a handle 3 to 4 inches long, and weighs about 5-1/2 ounces; the striking area is usually made of plywood and covered with corrugated rubber. The net is about 6 feet long and about 6 inches high. For tariff purposes, a table-tennis "set" includes at least two but not more than four paddles, one net with requisite clamps and supports, and not more than six balls, packaged together as a unit in immediate containers of a type used in retail stores.

Tables for table tennis are included in the summary relating to "Tables Designed For Games" (items 734.40 to 734.42).

U.S. tariff treatment

The current column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in appendix A) are as follows:

86 TABLE-TENNIS EQUIPMENT (EXCEPT TABLES), AND PARTS THEREOF

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
	Table-tennis equipment (except tables), and parts thereof:	
734.30	In sets-----	8% ad val.
	Not in sets:	
734.32	Balls-----	16% ad val.
734.34	Other-----	8% ad val.

These rates reflect concessions granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The 8-percent rate for the equipment classified under 734.30 and 734.34, in effect since August 31, 1963, was derived from the rate applicable, under paragraph 1502 of the former tariff schedules, to table-tennis paddles, the principal articles covered here. The rate of 16 percent ad valorem on table-tennis balls reflects a two-stage GATT concession granted by the United States which became fully effective on January 1, 1964.

U.S. consumption, production, and exports

Based on partial data from official statistics and on information obtained from trade sources, the value in 1964 of domestic consumption of the table-tennis equipment covered here is estimated at \$2 million to \$2.5 million.

Table-tennis equipment is manufactured by about seven domestic concerns, principally in the New England and Middle Atlantic States. Most of these firms manufacture a number of unrelated items.

Trade sources estimated that in 1964 U.S. concerns produced about 5 million Ping-pong balls, about 2.5 million paddles, and about 0.75 million nets. The value of domestic production for all the items covered here probably totaled \$1.5 million to \$2 million in 1964.

Exports of table-tennis equipment are believed to be insignificant.

U.S. imports

Imports of table-tennis equipment have long been substantial and have supplied a large part of the domestic market, particularly for balls. Imports of table-tennis balls, which in 1964 supplied about four-fifths of the domestic consumption, amounted to 13.5 million units, valued at \$253,000 in 1961, and increased irregularly thereafter to about 15.9 million units, valued at \$361,000 in 1966 (table 1).

During the entire period 1961-66, the United Kingdom was the principal source of imported balls, supplying 64 percent of the total quantity of imports. Japan was the second most important source of imported balls. Generally, balls imported from the United Kingdom are highly regarded for their quality. Imports of sets and of table-tennis equipment not in sets (except balls), practically all of the latter consisting of paddles and nets, have been separately reported only since August 31, 1963. Table 2 shows imports for consumption of table-tennis sets and "other" table-tennis equipment for 1964-66, by principal sources.

Table 1.--Table-tennis balls: U.S. imports for consumption, 1/
by principal sources, 1961-66

Country	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (1,000 units)						
United Kingdom-	8,041	6,734	6,630	11,040	11,341	10,179
Japan-----	3,841	3,507	3,705	2,641	2,319	3,378
West Germany---	905	848	881	1,366	1,130	1,955
France-----	173	219	259	252	268	302
Switzerland----	276	313	440	739	214	76
All other-----	254	202	28	333	144	28
Total-----	13,490	11,823	11,943	16,371	15,416	15,918
Value (1,000 dollars)						
United Kingdom-	154	141	138	209	211	251
Japan-----	66	56	53	52	50	62
West Germany---	22	24	21	30	24	40
France-----	2	3	3	3	5	5
Switzerland----	6	7	10	11	5	2
All other-----	3	2	2/	12	2	1
Total-----	253	233	225	317	297	361

1/ Data shown in the table for 1963-66 are slightly understated because of the inclusion of at least two balls in each of the sets imported and reported under item 734.30 since Aug. 31, 1963.

2/ Less than \$500.

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

Table 2.--Table-tennis sets and "other" table-tennis equipment:
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-66

(In thousands of dollars)

Country	Table-tennis sets			Table-tennis equipment other than sets, balls, and tables		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Japan-----	105	146	199	119	106	145
Hong Kong-----	1	1	3	67	85	70
United Kingdom-----	4	4	<u>1</u>	5	8	8
All other-----	<u>1</u>	-	-	2	<u>1</u>	4
Total-----	110	151	202	193	199	227

1/ Less than \$500.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Tables designed for games:	
Of wood-----	734.40
Other-----	734.42

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

Virtually all of the game tables used in the United States are of domestic manufacture. U.S. exports constitute only a small part of domestic production, and during the period 1964-66 their value was much greater than that of imports, which averaged only \$38,000 a year.

Description and uses

This summary covers tables specially constructed and designed for games such as roulette, pool, table tennis, and poker. Tables not specially designed for games are discussed in a separate summary covering TSUS items 727.02 to 727.55.

U.S. tariff treatment

The current column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in appendix A) are as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>		<u>Rate of duty</u>
	Tables designed for games:	
734.40	Of wood-----	16-2/3% ad val.
734.42	Other-----	19% ad val.

The rate for item 734.40 is the same as the rate which became applicable to game tables of wood in May 1950 under paragraph 412 of the former tariff schedules; the rate for item 734.42 is the same as the rate which became effective in June 1958 for game tables in chief value of iron, steel, zinc, or aluminum under paragraph 397. These rates reflect concessions granted by the United States under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

U.S. consumption, production, and exports

Virtually the entire domestic consumption of the tables under review here is known to be supplied from domestic sources. Although U.S. producers probably number in the hundreds, it is estimated that the bulk of the domestic output is accounted for by some 30 to 40 manufacturers located throughout the United States. For example, billiard and pool tables are produced by more than 50 firms, but over 90 percent of the total output is accounted for by only 7.

Although complete data are not available on U.S. production of the tables considered here, the value of such production is known to amount to millions of dollars. Billiard and pool tables probably constitute a large part of all the game tables produced; their total value amounted to about \$35 million in 1963.

U.S. exports of game tables have been small in relation to domestic production, and are known to have amounted to substantially less than \$1 million in both 1965 and 1966. Foreign trade is somewhat restricted because of the high cost of shipping such bulky articles.

U.S. imports

Separate import data have been reported in official statistics only since August 31, 1963. Imports have been quite small, and have supplied an insignificant part of domestic consumption - less than one-half of 1 percent. Imports have consisted largely of chess, pool, and roulette tables. The value of imports for consumption of game tables, by principal sources, 1964-66, was reported in the official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce as follows:

Country	Of wood (734.40)			Other (734.42)		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
Canada-----	-	-	\$1,666	\$9,896	\$22,912	\$17,967
Italy-----	\$3,119	\$5,500	9,010	-	133	1,585
United Kingdom--	4,793	9,017	4,295	177	-	-
Japan-----	2,325	952	2,303	-	-	-
France-----	2,014	1,530	-	-	-	-
All other-----	3,412	9,446	2,389	358	-	304
Total-----	15,663	26,445	19,663	10,431	23,045	19,856

CommodityTSUS
item

Archery equipment, and parts thereof----- 734.45

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of archery equipment consists almost entirely of domestically produced articles. In 1964, producers' shipments were valued at nearly \$15 million, and imports, at nearly \$25,000. It is believed that exports are small but exceed imports.

Comment

Bows and arrows are the basic equipment of archery. Other archery equipment covered by this summary includes quivers (cases for holding arrows), arm guards, gloves, finger tabs, and parts of these items. Bows are generally constructed of hard resilient woods, layers of hardwood laminated with waterproof synthetic cements, fiber glass, or laminated hardwood and fiber glass. Arrows are made chiefly of Port Orford cedar, Norway pine, or fiber glass and metal and are fletched, usually with turkey or goose feathers. Flimsily constructed archery equipment that is intended chiefly for the amusement of children is not a subject of this summary; such equipment is classified under TSUS item 737.90 (T.D. 56545(187)).

The current column 1 rate of duty applicable to imports of archery equipment (see general headnote 3 in appendix A) is as follows:

TSUS
itemCommodityRate of duty

734.45 Archery equipment, and parts thereof----- 17.5% ad val.

This rate, in effect since August 31, 1963, is the approximate average of the rates previously applicable to archery equipment during a representative period. The pre-TSUS rates varied, depending on the component material of chief value. For example, articles in chief value of wood, which comprised most of the imports, were dutiable at 16 2/3 percent ad valorem under paragraph 412 of the former tariff schedules, whereas manufactures of which any synthetic resin was the chief binding agent were dutiable at 21 cents per pound plus 17 percent ad valorem under paragraph 1539(b). The pre-TSUS rates

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ARCHERY EQUIPMENT

reflected concessions granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the current 17.5-percent rate is also a GATT rate.

Virtually the entire U.S. consumption of archery equipment is supplied from domestic production. There are about 50 domestic firms that make archery equipment, but the bulk of the output is accounted for by about 10 concerns. The value of U.S. producers' shipments amounted to \$12.4 million in 1963 and, according to trade sources, increased to nearly \$15 million in 1964. Exports of archery equipment are not separately reported in official U.S. statistics but are believed to account for a small part of producers' shipments.

Imports of archery equipment and parts have been separately reported in official statistics only since the effective date of the TSUS. Such imports accounted for less than 1 percent of domestic consumption in 1964. In the period 1964-66, imports--consisting principally of bows, arrows, and gloves--came chiefly from Japan, as indicated in the following tabulation compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce:

<u>Source</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Japan-----	\$12,236	\$34,266	\$40,172
Hong Kong-----	3,194	2,928	7,121
United Kingdom-----	8,287	3,809	957
All other-----	837	793	3,964
Total-----	24,554	41,796	52,214

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
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Badminton equipment, and parts thereof--- 734.50

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

In recent years imports have accounted for an estimated 80-90 percent of the value of U.S. consumption of badminton equipment. In 1966, imports were valued at nearly \$2.5 million. U.S. exports have been insignificant.

Description and uses

Badminton is a court or lawn game played with lightweight rackets and a shuttlecock. Badminton equipment also includes such items as nets, net posts, and racket presses.

Badminton rackets, which are commercially the most important of the items included in this summary, have no standard size, but are slightly smaller than tennis rackets, weigh about 5 ounces, and are generally strung with high-test nylon. Imported rackets usually have wood frames, or wood frames with metal handles, whereas currently most domestic rackets are believed to have metal frames, aluminum or steel. Shuttlecocks are usually made of rubber or plastics and weigh about 73 to 85 grains each. Badminton nets are usually made of cotton.

Children's size equipment suitable for use in the game or sport of badminton is covered by this summary. Imitations and flimsy articles of a type used by children for amusement rather than playing the actual game are covered under item 737.90 of this volume as "other toys".

U.S. tariff treatment

The current column 1 rate of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in appendix A) is as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
734.50	Badminton equipment, and parts thereof-	14% ad val.

This rate, in effect since August 31, 1963, is the approximate average of the rates previously applicable to badminton equipment during a representative period. The pre-TSUS rates varied depending principally on the component material of chief value. For example, badminton rackets in chief value of wood, which comprise most of the imports, were dutiable at 14 percent ad valorem under paragraph 412 of the former tariff schedules, whereas manufactures of which any synthetic resin was the chief binding agent were dutiable at 21 cents per pound plus 17 percent ad valorem under paragraph 1539(b). The pre-TSUS rates reflected concessions granted by the United States in the GATT and the current 14 percent rate is also a GATT rate.

U.S. consumption

On the basis of a projection of partial data from both official and trade sources, it is estimated that the value of U.S. consumption of badminton equipment amounted to \$3.1 million in 1958 and declined to about \$2.8 million in 1966. During the period 1958-66, approximately four-fifths of the total value of the domestic consumption of badminton equipment consisted of rackets and frames (unstrung rackets).

U.S. production and exports

In 1966 nearly all of the domestic output of badminton equipment was accounted for by six concerns, one each in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Louisiana, and Alabama. Three of these firms produce nets, two make rackets (one makes rackets with steel frames, the other, rackets having aluminum frames), and one makes shuttlecocks. All of these firms, however, manufacture other items such as tennis rackets and nets for various games.

The value of U.S. production of badminton equipment declined from an estimated \$600,000 in 1958 to about \$400,000 in 1966. The value of the domestic production of badminton rackets (primarily of wood) amounted to about \$300,000 in 1958. Racket production declined to probably less than \$75,000 by 1966. All of the 1966 production is believed to have consisted of rackets with steel or aluminum frames.

Exports of badminton equipment are not separately reported in official statistics, but are known to be insignificant.

U.S. imports

The data in the accompanying table show the value of imports of badminton equipment and parts for 1958 and 1961-66. Because of a change in reporting the import statistics effective August 31, 1963, the data for 1963 and earlier years are estimated on the basis of the reported value of imports of rackets, frames, and cotton nets which are believed to have accounted for at least 90 percent of the total value of the imports of badminton equipment in the pre-TSUS period.

During 1958-66 rackets were by far the principal article of badminton equipment imported into the United States. Since August 31, 1963, most of the imports of rackets have been entered as parts of sets, each set consisting generally of four rackets, one net with requisite poles and at least two shuttlecocks.

In 1964, 1.5 million sets valued at \$1.2 million were imported; in 1965, 1.3 million sets, valued at \$1.1 million; and in 1966, 1.6 million sets, valued at \$1.5 million. The remainder of the imports in 1964-66 consisted principally of rackets or racket frames.

In recent years, Japan has been the principal source of imports of badminton equipment, supplying an annual average of about 85 percent of imports in terms of value. The United Kingdom and Pakistan supplied the bulk of the remaining imports.

Badminton equipment and parts thereof: U.S. imports
for consumption, 1958, and 1961-66

Year	:	Value
	:	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
1958-----	:	2,560
1961-----	:	2,275
1962-----	:	2,500
1963-----	:	2,100
1964-----	:	2,059
1965-----	:	1,997
1966-----	:	2,473

Source: Data for 1958, and 1961-63 were estimated by the Tariff Commission; data for 1964-66 were compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
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Baseball equipment, and parts thereof----- 734.55

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of the baseball equipment considered here is believed to have approximated \$44 million in 1966, including the reported imports that year valued at nearly \$10 million. Gloves, mitts, and balls generally comprise about two-thirds and bats about one-fourth of domestic consumption. The value of exports (principally bats) is negligible compared with the value of imports (chiefly gloves and mitts).

Description and uses

The articles discussed in this summary include baseball (both hardball and softball) equipment, and parts thereof, but does not include shoes, headwear, and other wearing apparel. Baseball shoes and conventional baseball caps are discussed in summaries included in volume 7:1; wearing apparel is covered by summaries in volume 3:5.

Gloves, mitts, balls, and bats are commercially the most important items considered here. Of less importance is protective equipment, such as face masks, chest protectors, pads, and shin guards.

Most gloves and mitts are made from leather, although some of the imported gloves, particularly those for boys, are made from plastics. The bulk of the baseballs have either stitched horsehide or cowhide covers; some balls, principally those used by youngsters, have covers of stitched rubber or plastics. Domestically produced bats are made largely from northern second-growth ash wood.

In an administrative decision abstracted as T.D. 56038(7), a ball 8-3/4 inches in circumference, weighing 1.8 ounces, and not perfectly spherical in shape was found to be chiefly used for the amusement of children approximately 5 years of age, and classifiable under the provision for "other balls" in item 735.12. Other children's articles imitative of baseball equipment but not used in the game of baseball are classifiable as "other toys" under item 737.90. (See appropriate summaries of this volume).

U.S. tariff treatment

The current column 1 rate of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in appendix A) is as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
734.55	Baseball equipment, and parts thereof-----	15% ad val.

This rate, the same as that applicable under the provisions of paragraph 1502 of the former tariff schedules, reflects concessions granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade that have been in effect since September 1955 for balls and since January 1948 for gloves, mitts, bats, protective equipment, and various other baseball equipment.

Baseball and softball gloves, including mitts, were the subject of an escape-clause investigation by the Tariff Commission. As a result of its investigation No. 7-97, the Commission on May 1, 1961, reported to the President its finding of a threat of serious injury to the domestic industry producing baseball and softball gloves and mitts and recommended that the duty on such gloves and mitts be increased to 30 percent ad valorem. 1/ Subsequently, the President requested additional information regarding the domestic industry and imports, and the Commission submitted a supplemental report on December 21, 1961. 2/ On March 19, 1962, the President issued a statement declining to impose the recommended restriction.

U.S. consumption

U.S. consumption of baseball equipment has increased in recent years, primarily as a result of a rise in the number of junior baseball leagues throughout the United States. Consumption of gloves and mitts aggregated 3.8 million units, valued at \$14.0 million, in 1958 and about 5.1 million units, valued at \$16.5 million, in 1966 (table 1). In the same years consumption of balls amounted respectively to 14.0 million units, valued at \$13.3 million, and an estimated 18.1 million units, valued at \$14.9 million (table 2). Although corresponding data are not available for the other baseball equipment

1/ Baseball and Softball Gloves, Including Mitts..., TC Publication 15, 1961 (processed).

2/ Baseball and Softball Gloves, Including Mitts: Report in Response to the President's Request for Information Supplemental to the Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-97, TC Publication 44, 1961 (processed).

included in this summary, information obtained from trade sources indicates that the annual consumption of such equipment also increased during the period 1958-66. In recent years the value of the annual consumption of bats is estimated to have been slightly less than \$10 million and that of other equipment, about \$3 million.

U.S. producers

The number of U.S. producers of gloves and mitts declined from 10 in 1960 to 7 in 1964; 1 of the 1964 producers reportedly stopped manufacturing gloves and mitts in 1965. The 3 firms that discontinued the production of gloves and mitts between 1960 and 1964 had confined their fabrication of such articles to low- and medium-priced gloves and mitts, precisely the categories that have comprised the bulk of imports in recent years. Two of these firms have continued to make other equipment, principally sporting goods; the third firm discontinued all manufacturing activity. Of the 7 concerns operating in 1964, 3 accounted for most of the domestic output in the period 1958-64. All of these firms produce other equipment, mostly athletic goods. They are headquartered in Texas, Missouri, Ohio, Illinois, New York, and Massachusetts. Each of the 3 largest firms operates more than 1 plant, some of which are located in Puerto Rico.

There are about 10 domestic manufacturers of baseballs, with more than half of the total output accounted for by 4 firms. The principal producing States are Tennessee, Illinois, Massachusetts, and Ohio. All of the domestic firms manufacture other articles, primarily sporting equipment (3 of them make baseball gloves and mitts), but for some the production and sale of baseballs constitute the principal source of income.

Domestic bats are produced by about 10 firms; 3 concerns, in Kentucky, New York, and Georgia, however, account for most of the domestic output. For each of these 3 major manufacturers, the production of bats accounts for a significant proportion of its output of all products.

Most of the other baseball equipment included in this summary--principally protective equipment--is produced by 8 to 10 manufacturers, most of which are in the Midwestern and Northeastern States.

U.S. production and exports

Aggregate U.S. production of baseball equipment increased during the period 1958-66. For certain items, however, output declined.

Factory shipments of gloves and mitts by the domestic producers amounted to 3.2 million units, valued at \$13.2 million, in 1958, but declined markedly to an estimated 1.1 million units, valued at \$8.0 million, in 1966 (table 1). In the period 1961-66, domestic shipments consisted of a greater proportion of higher priced gloves and mitts than in 1958 and 1959, when imports were smaller.

U.S. producers' shipments of baseballs increased from 13.1 million units, valued at \$13.3 million, in 1958 to an estimated 13.5 million units, valued at \$13.8 million, in 1966 (table 2). Domestic balls, most of which are leather covered, are largely of medium and high quality.

Shipments of bats by U.S. producers rose from 6.1 million units, valued at \$7.1 million, in 1958 to 6.8 million units, valued at \$9.7 million, in 1963. Domestically produced bats are generally of excellent quality.

U.S. factory shipments of the other baseball equipment considered here are not available from official statistics. Information obtained from trade sources, however, indicates that in recent years such shipments exceeded \$3 million, and about half of them consisted of protective equipment.

It is believed that export markets take only an insignificant share of the factory shipments of the articles here considered. For example, exports of gloves and mitts are known to have aggregated less than 10,000 units in 1963. Information on exports of other baseball equipment are not available; indications are that exports of bats are larger in terms of dollar value than exports of gloves and mitts, balls, or protective equipment.

U.S. imports

In recent years, imports of baseball equipment have consisted almost entirely of gloves and mitts and balls. Imports of gloves and mitts, principally from Japan, increased from 533,000 units, valued at \$859,000, in 1958 to 4.0 million units, valued at \$8.5 million, in 1966 (table 1). During this period, the share of the domestic market for gloves and mitts supplied by imports increased from 14 percent to about 78 percent. The imports were concentrated largely in the low- and medium-price ranges, and supplied virtually all of the domestic market's requirements in those price ranges.

Imports of balls increased from 959,000 units, valued at \$72,000, in 1958 to 4.6 million units, valued at \$1.1 million, in 1966, or from 7 to 25 percent of apparent consumption during this period (table 2).

Such imports consisted almost entirely of low-priced balls. Before 1960, virtually all imported balls came from Japan; since then, Jamaica and Haiti also have become important sources of imported balls, as a result of the establishment in those countries of plants affiliated with U.S. producers.

Imports of other baseball equipment (including bats) have been separately reported only since the effective date of the TSUS, August 31, 1963. Imports of this equipment in 1964-66 consisted largely of bats and protective equipment, particularly face masks from Japan. The following tabulation compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, shows the value of imports of such equipment, by countries, for 1964-66:

Country	1964	1965	1966
Japan-----	\$22,486	\$45,458	\$44,670
Italy-----	-	-	2,001
Hong Kong-----	177	396	636
Mexico-----	573	1,714	-
Canada-----	551	-	-
Total-----	23,787	47,568	47,307

BASEBALL EQUIPMENT

Table 1.--Baseball (including softball) gloves and mitts: U.S. factory shipments, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1958 and 1961-66

(Quantity in thousands; value in thousands of dollars)				
Year	Factory shipments	Imports	Apparent consump- tion ^{1/}	Ratio (percent) of imports to apparent con- sumption
Quantity				
1958-----	3,226	533	3,759	14
1961-----	2,185	2,801	4,986	56
1962-----	2,101	3,103	5,204	60
1963-----	1,871	3,013	4,884	62
1964-----	1,800	2,738	4,538	60
1965-----	1,400	3,481	4,881	71
1966-----	1,100	3,990	5,090	78
Value				
1958-----	13,167	859	14,026	6
1961-----	10,929	4,683	15,612	30
1962-----	10,760	5,289	16,049	33
1963-----	10,500	4,749	15,249	31
1964-----	10,500	4,569	15,069	30
1965-----	9,000	6,149	15,149	41
1966-----	8,000	8,484	16,484	51

^{1/} No allowance is made for U.S. exports, which are known to be small.

Source: Factory shipments for 1958, and 1961-63, and imports for 1958, Tariff Commission investigations; imports for 1961-66 compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce; factory shipments for 1964-66 estimated by U.S. Tariff Commission.

Table 2.--Baseballs, including softballs: U.S. factory shipments, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1958 and 1961-66

(Quantity in thousands; value in thousands of dollars)				
Year	Factory shipments	Imports	Apparent consump- tion ^{1/}	Ratio (percent) of imports to apparent con- sumption
Quantity				
1958-----	13,056	959	14,015	7
1961-----	14,000	2,550	16,550	15
1962-----	13,500	3,260	16,760	19
1963-----	12,840	4,001	16,841	24
1964-----	13,500	3,610	17,110	21
1965-----	13,500	3,732	17,232	22
1966-----	13,500	4,568	18,068	25
Value				
1958-----	13,257	72	13,329	^{2/}
1961-----	14,400	440	14,840	3
1962-----	13,800	719	14,519	5
1963-----	12,397	908	13,305	7
1964-----	13,800	834	14,634	6
1965-----	13,800	889	14,689	6
1966-----	13,800	1,145	14,945	8

^{1/} No allowance is made for U.S. exports, which are believed to be small.

^{2/} Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Factory shipments for 1958 and 1963, and imports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce; factory shipments for 1961-62 and 1964-66 estimated on the basis of information obtained from Athletic Goods Manufacturers Association.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Croquet equipment, and parts thereof-----	734.60

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of croquet equipment totaled an estimated \$3 million in 1964 and increased slightly in both 1965 and 1966. Imports, which supply only about 5 percent of the domestic market, are probably substantially greater than exports.

Description and uses

Croquet, a popular family lawn game, is played with balls, mallets, and arches (wickets) upon a court of either clay or closely mowed grass. A croquet set usually consists of two wooden stakes, nine steel wickets, six balls made of compressed wood and about 3-3/8 inches in diameter, six hardwood mallets, the better quality of which frequently have a rubber striking surface, and a wooden stand to hold all of these articles.

U.S. tariff treatment

The current column 1 rate of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in appendix A) is as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
734.60	Croquet equipment, and parts thereof-----	8% ad val.

This rate, which is the same as that applicable to croquet mallets under paragraph 1502 of the former tariff schedules, reflects a concession granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The concession became effective on July 1, 1963. Before August 31, 1963, the effective date of the TSUS, croquet mallets were by far the principal type of croquet equipment imported into the United States. In the pre-TSUS tariff schedules, croquet balls were dutiable at 10 percent ad valorem and other croquet equipment, at

15 percent ad valorem--both under paragraph 1502; wooden parts of croquet equipment were dutiable at 16-2/3 percent ad valorem under paragraph 412.

U.S. consumption

Domestic consumption of croquet equipment is believed to have expanded moderately in the past decade largely as a result of increased population, leisure time, and disposable income. Trade sources indicate that the value of annual apparent consumption was about \$3 million in both 1963 and 1964, and increased slightly in 1965 and 1966.

U.S. production and exports

The bulk of domestic croquet equipment is produced by eight manufacturers, two of them in Indiana and one each in Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, Maine, New York, and Arkansas. Each of these firms manufactures additional items, such as baseball bats, skis, handles, toys, and various wood turnings. For most of them, the production of croquet equipment is of secondary importance.

It is estimated that the annual domestic output of croquet equipment in 1963 and 1964 was between 350,000 and 400,000 sets, with a factory sales value of approximately \$3 million. Most domestically made sets are sold by distributors at \$4.00 to \$10.00 per set.

Data on U.S. exports of croquet equipment are not available from official statistics, but exports are believed to be small and substantially less than imports.

U.S. imports

Imports of croquet equipment and parts have been separately reported in official statistics only since the effective date of the TSUS. In recent years, imports of this equipment have accounted for an estimated 5 percent of domestic consumption, in terms of value.

The bulk of the imports have consisted of complete sets and have come principally from Japan, as shown by the following tabulation for 1964-66 compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce:

Country	1964	1965	1966
Japan-----	\$142,668	\$188,845	\$158,830
United Kingdom-----	3,662	4,876	7,080
All other-----	437	11,568	1,401
Total-----	146,767	205,289	167,311

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
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Curling stones, and parts thereof ----- 734.65

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

Stones for curling are not produced domestically; imports are small.

Comment

Curling stones are large circular stones used in the game of curling, an ice sport of limited appeal in the United States. The smooth stone, which is dished on both top and bottom, has a bolt through the center to which is attached a gooseneck handle that is used in sending the stone sliding over a stretch of ice toward the center mark of a target circle imprinted thereon. Curling stones are made of chip-resistant granite; they weigh about 40 pounds each, and are 36 inches or less in circumference. Parts of curling stones consist principally of the handles, which are usually of metal.

Gloves used in the game of curling, usually of leather, are provided for in item 735.05; see separate summary in this volume. Curling brooms, which are used by the players to sweep the ice along the path of the stones, are dutiable as athletic or sports equipment under item 735.20, included elsewhere in this volume.

Imports of curling stones and parts thereof are duty free. The duty-free treatment for curling stones was provided for under paragraph 1665 of the original Tariff Act of 1930 and has been bound since January 1948 pursuant to a concession granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Prior to the effective date of the TSUS (August 31, 1963), parts of curling stones, imports of which were negligible, were dutiable according to component material of chief value.

There is no domestic production of curling stones. U.S. imports in recent years have come from the United Kingdom (Scotland) and Canada, except for shipments from Japan in 1964 (valued at \$284) and 1966 (valued at \$763) and those from Hong Kong in 1965 (valued at \$222).

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Imports for consumption in 1960-66, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, were as follows:

Year	Total	United Kingdom	Canada
1960-----	\$14,430	\$ 3,708	\$10,722
1961-----	3,054	1,017	2,037
1962-----	14,598	13,773	825
1963-----	14,447	11,662	2,785
1964-----	10,797	7,653	2,860
1965-----	15,479	14,216	1,041
1966-----	16,256	12,256	3,237

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Football, soccer, and polo equipment and parts:	
Balls-----	734.70
Polo mallets and soccer guards-----	734.71
Other-----	734.72

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

The United States consumption of the football, soccer, and polo equipment discussed in this summary is estimated to have amounted to between \$15 million and \$17 million in 1966. With the exception of polo balls and polo mallets, virtually the entire domestic market was supplied from U.S. production. Exports are believed to have been negligible.

Description and uses

The most important articles discussed in this summary are footballs, football protective equipment, such as, shoulder, hip and kidney pads, and soccer balls. Polo balls and mallets and protective gear used in the games of soccer and polo, such as soccer shin guards and goalkeeper gloves are also covered herein but are of less commercial significance. Other articles covered here include items such as, soccer nets, ball bags and bladders for footballs and soccer balls. Footwear is the subject of a separate summary under part 1A of schedule 7. Wearing apparel other than protective equipment is also covered under a separate summary in schedule 3 depending on component material. Polo saddles are included in a summary in schedule 7 covering TSUS item 790.30.

Footballs and soccer balls are inflatable and are generally made with a leather or rubber cover. Polo balls for outdoor use are made of willow or bamboo root, are 3-1/4 inches in diameter and are 4-1/4 to 4-3/4 ounces in weight; those for indoor use are inflated, leather-covered spheres that resemble a miniature soccer ball or basketball. Such balls are between 4-1/4 and 4-1/2 inches in diameter and weigh about 6 ounces. Polo mallets are made of cane or rattan and are from 48 to 54 inches in length.

U.S. tariff treatment

The current column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in appendix A) are as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
	Football, soccer, and polo equipment, and parts thereof:	
734.70	Balls-----	10% ad val.
734.71	Polo mallets and soccer guards-----	8% ad val.
734.72	Other-----	15% ad val.

The rate of duty for footballs, soccer and polo balls, effective since August 31, 1963, is the same as the rate under paragraph 1502 previously applicable to balls other than those wholly or in chief value of rubber. Under the pre-TSUS schedules the rate for balls of rubber was 20 percent ad valorem under paragraph 1502. Most imports, however, were at the 10 percent rate which reflects a concession granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The rate for polo mallets and soccer guards is the same as that provided for such articles under paragraph 1502 of the previous schedules and reflects a concession granted in the GATT. Although some "parts" such as covers and rubber bladders for footballs, were dutiable previously at 8-1/2 percent and 12-1/2 percent ad valorem, respectively, under paragraphs 1531 and 1537, the bulk of the imported merchandise now provided for under item 734.72 was classifiable at the 15 percent rate under paragraph 1502, which reflects a concession granted in the GATT. Each of the rates for items 734.70 to 734.72 is a GATT rate.

U.S. consumption

Complete data are not available from official statistics on the U.S. annual consumption of the equipment under review in this summary. Partial data obtained from official statistics, and data obtained from trade sources indicate that the value of the total domestic consumption amounted to an estimated \$12 million to \$13 million in 1958, and to an estimated \$15 million to \$17 million annually in 1963-66. Of the total domestic consumption during this period, footballs (primarily those with leather covers) accounted for an annual average of about 40 percent, and protective equipment (principally for use in the game of football) accounted for an annual average of about 35 to 45 percent of the total. Most of the remaining U.S. consumption was accounted for by soccer balls. The consumption of the other equipment (principally polo balls, mallets, soccer guards, and miscellaneous football equipment) was small.

U.S. producers

The bulk of the equipment covered by this summary is produced by about 20 domestic manufacturers, situated principally in the North Central, New England, and Middle Atlantic States. The producers that supply most of this equipment manufacture a variety of other athletic goods. For the industry as a whole, and particularly for the larger producers which account for the bulk of the output, the production of the equipment under review is small in relation to their total output.

U.S. production and exports

Official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce show that producers' shipments of footballs amounted to 226,000 dozen, valued at \$5 million in 1958, and to 156,000 dozen, valued at \$6.6 million in 1963. Based on data obtained from trade sources, it is estimated that sales of soccer balls increased from about 17,000 dozen, valued at \$900,000 in 1958, to about 32,000 dozen, valued at \$1.5 million in 1966, and that sales of protective equipment increased from about \$4.5 million in 1958 to approximately \$7.5 million in 1966. The bulk of the sales of protective equipment consisted of football equipment. There is no known domestic production of either polo balls or mallets; domestic requirements for these items are supplied from imports.

Data on U.S. exports of the equipment herein considered are not separately reported in official statistics. However, it is believed that such exports are negligible.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of the football, soccer and polo equipment covered herein have been reported in their present tariff grouping only since the effective date of the TSUS. Aggregate imports increased in value from \$133,000 in 1964 to \$284,000 in 1966.

Imports of balls increased from 57,00 units, valued at \$77,000, in 1964 to 102,000 units, valued at \$209,000, in 1966 (see table 1). Imports consisted largely of soccer balls from West Germany, footballs from Japan and polo balls from Pakistan, the United Kingdom, and India. Available information indicates that the polo balls imported from India were inexpensive unfinished balls made from bamboo root rather than willow root. Imported polo balls supplied virtually the entire domestic market. Imports of footballs were negligible relative to domestic output.

Imports of polo mallets and soccer guards averaged about \$20,000 annually during the period 1964-66 (see table 2). Imports of polo

mallets came principally from the United Kingdom and Pakistan, and supplied virtually all of the domestic markets' requirements for such articles. Imports of the other football, soccer and polo equipment considered here averaged nearly \$46,000 annually during 1964-66 (see table 2). Imports consisted largely of rubber bladders for footballs and soccer balls, principally from West Germany and Japan, and various other soccer equipment, principally from the United Kingdom.

Table 1.--Footballs, soccer balls and polo balls: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-66

Source	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (thousands)		
West Germany-----	7	5	10
Japan-----	10	47	57
Pakistan-----	7	9	9
United Kingdom-----	11	9	12
India-----	20	22	-
All other-----	2	6	14
Total-----	1/ 57	98	102
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
West Germany-----	27	38	79
Japan-----	13	43	57
Pakistan-----	16	24	18
United Kingdom-----	9	5	6
India-----	1	2	-
All other-----	11	27	49
Total-----	1/ 77	139	209

1/ Official statistics show that total imports amounted to 343,465 balls, valued at \$78,234. However, analysis of invoice documents shows that imports from Hong Kong of plastic practice golf balls (properly classifiable under TSUS item 734.77), amounting to 286,848 balls, valued at \$1,001, were incorrectly entered under TSUS item 734.70.

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

Table 2.--Polo mallets, soccer guards; and other football, soccer and polo equipment: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-66

(In thousands of dollars)							
Source	Polo mallets and soccer guards			Other football, soccer and polo equipment			
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966	
West Germany-----	1/	1/	1	3	18	26	
Japan-----	-	-	-	21	12	16	
United Kingdom-----	11	24	11	9	6	14	
Pakistan-----	3	3	5	-	1	1/	
All other-----	1	2	-	8	1	2	
Total-----	15	29	17	41	38	58	

1/ Less than \$500.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Golf balls and parts-----	734.75
Other golf equipment and parts-----	734.77

Note.--For the statutory description of each item, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of the golf equipment discussed in this summary has expanded rapidly in the past decade; in 1966 it totaled about \$120 million, of which \$37 million represented the value of golf balls and \$65 million the value of golf clubs. Total imports during that year were valued at about \$2.5 million, and exports may have been as large.

Description and uses

The term golf equipment as used here does not include footwear, headwear, golf bags, wearing apparel, golf umbrellas, nor golf carts. Shoes, headwear, and bags are the subject of separate summaries in volume 7:1; wearing apparel in volume 3:5; umbrellas in volume 7:5; and golf carts of all types in volume 6:11. Of the items considered in this summary golf balls and clubs are by far the most important commercially. Other articles included herein are golf gloves, tees, practice balls of plastics, club head covers, and various parts of golf equipment such as club heads and shafts.

Golf balls are made with a rubber thread which is wound around a center made of rubber, liquid, nylon, fiber glass, or metal; the whole is encased in a balata cover which is marked in dimple pattern. Parts of golf balls consist almost exclusively of centers or cores and covers. Balls are made to standard specifications, i.e., the ball must not weigh more than 1.62 ounces avoirdupois nor have a diameter of less than 1.68 inches. However, some balls imported from the United Kingdom, though of the same weight, have a diameter of less than 1.68, but not less than 1.62 inches. The quality of golf balls is determined principally by the kind of center used, the quantity and quality of rubber thread, and the quality of the cover. In quality balls, the rubber thread is wound under greater tension and a larger quantity is used; they usually have liquid centers. High-grade balls are distinguished from low-quality balls by their superior balance, resilience, and durability.

Golf clubs consist of a shaft, with a grip (usually of leather or rubber) and either a steel head (an iron) or a wooden or plastic head (a wood). Generally, a set of clubs consists of 9 irons and 3 woods, although a limited number of additional clubs can be included in a set. The heads for most woods are made of persimmon, or laminations of selected hardwoods; in the past few years some have been made of molded plastic. Most shafts for both woods and irons are of steel, but in recent years some have been made of fiber glass. The quality of golf clubs depends upon a number of factors, including the grade of the grip, shaft, and head as well as the overall balance of the club.

U.S. tariff treatment

The current column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 to appendix A) are as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
	Golf equipment, and parts thereof:	
734.75	Balls, and parts thereof-----	12.5% ad val.
734.77	Other-----	15% ad val.

The rate for item 734.75 is the same as that applicable to parts of golf balls in chief value of rubber under paragraph 1537 of the previous schedules (effective since January 1948) and for balls under paragraph 1502 (effective since June 1958), and reflects concessions granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The rate for "other" golf equipment and parts is the same as the rate applicable to golf equipment under paragraph 1502 of the pre-TSUS schedules, and reflects a concession granted by the U.S. under the GATT (effective since January 1948). The 15 percent rate is an approximated weighted average of the trade agreement rates previously applying which varied from 10 percent ad valorem for such articles as practice plastic balls under paragraph 1502 to 19 percent ad valorem for metal golf club shafts under paragraph 397.

U.S. consumption

U.S. annual consumption of the golf equipment here under consideration has increased nearly three-fold in the past decade. This growth resulted from the marked increase in the popularity of golf, as well as from increased disposable income and leisure time available to the American population. Trade sources indicate that there were about 8 million golfers in the United States in 1965.

The consumption of golf balls increased steadily during the period under review from 3.5 million dozen, valued at \$19.2 million in 1958 to as estimated 8.9 million dozen, valued at \$37.3 million, in 1966 (see accompanying table).

The consumption of golf clubs also increased sharply during the period 1958-66. The U.S. annual consumption of such clubs amounted to approximately 6 million units, valued at about \$30 million, in 1958, and rose to an estimated 11 million units, valued at \$65 million in 1966.

Complete data are not available on the annual U.S. consumption of the other golf equipment and parts discussed in this summary. However, trade sources indicated that consumption of this equipment increased during the period 1958-66 at a rate similar to that of balls and clubs, and had an aggregate value in 1966 in excess of \$20 million.

U.S. producers

Virtually all of the domestic output of golf balls is accounted for by 10 producers--2 each in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, and Massachusetts, and one each in Rhode Island and New York. Some of these manufacturers produce golf balls only; some produce a variety of athletic equipment, including other golf equipment; and others include items unrelated to sporting goods among their products.

There are about 12 domestic producers of golf clubs, although approximately 80 percent of the total U.S. output is accounted for by 4 firms. These 4 concerns are located in Massachusetts, Ohio, Kentucky, and Illinois. Each of these companies produces other athletic equipment and three of them manufacture golf balls as well. The manufacture of golf clubs in the United States is largely a process of assembling purchased parts. Most club producers purchase their shafts from a large manufacturer of various steel articles in Ohio. This manufacturer makes about 90 percent of all domestically produced shafts. Similarly, a large part of the steel club heads are made by a steel forging company in Illinois.

The other golf equipment discussed in this summary, such as gloves, tees and plastic practice balls, is produced by numerous manufacturers that make a variety of metal, wood, leather and plastic articles, many of them unrelated to athletic equipment. For most of these producers, the manufacture of golf equipment is of secondary importance in their overall operations.

U.S. production and exports

U.S. producers' shipments of golf balls amounted to 3.4 million dozen, valued at \$18.8 million, in 1958, and to an estimated 8.2 million dozen valued at \$36 million in 1966 (see accompanying table).

U.S. producers' shipments of golf clubs amounted to 6.4 million units, valued at \$32.5 million, in 1958 and increased to 9.8 million units, valued at \$51.8 million, in 1963. Although similar data are not available for later years, information obtained from trade sources indicates that producers' shipments of golf clubs were at a higher level in 1966 than in any previous year.

Although complete production data are not available on the other golf equipment under review in this summary, the available information indicates that U.S. producers' shipments of this equipment exceeded \$20 million annually during the period 1963-66.

U.S. exports of golf balls are believed to be small and much less than imports, but exports of golf clubs exceed imports. Information concerning the exportation of the other golf equipment herein considered is not available, but exports may be substantial.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of golf balls and parts amounted to 129,000 dozen, valued at \$367,000 in 1958, when they were equal to 3.7 percent of apparent consumption, and increased irregularly thereafter to 740,000 dozen valued at \$1.3 million, in 1966, constituting 8.3 percent of apparent consumption in that year. During this period, imports of parts (centers, cores and covers) were less than 5 percent of the total imports of golf balls and parts. Japan and the United Kingdom were the principal sources of imports. Imported balls from Japan have generally been of lower quality than those from the United Kingdom.

Imports of golf clubs have not been separately reported in official statistics since 1959 in which year they amounted to 11,011 clubs, valued at \$36,948. It is known that in the years 1965-66 imports of clubs were small relative to U.S. output, and supplied a negligible part of the domestic market. In addition to clubs, imports consist largely of miscellaneous items such as ball retrievers and putting improvers. The United Kingdom and Japan were the principal

sources for these items. The following tabulation for 1964-66, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, shows the value of imports of such equipment by principal sources:

<u>Country</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
United Kingdom-	\$752,334	\$816,746	\$971,230
Japan-----	258,637	388,964	486,633
Italy-----	-	32,529	141,123
Spain-----	14,574	42,820	93,768
Portugal-----	27,269	56,316	72,925
Canada-----	39,893	38,471	49,579
All other-----	39,006	25,820	48,408
Total-----	<u>1/ 1,131,713</u>	<u>1,401,666</u>	<u>1,863,666</u>

1/ Includes imports of plastic practice golf balls from Hong Kong, valued at \$1,001 which were incorrectly reported at the time of entry under TSUS item 734.70.

GOLF EQUIPMENT

Golf balls and parts thereof: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1958, and 1961-66

(Quantity in thousand dozens; value in thousands of dollars)

Year	Production	Imports	Apparent consumption <u>1/</u>	Ratio (percent) of imports to apparent consumption
Quantity				
1958-----	3,386	129	3,515	3.7
1961-----	<u>2/</u> 5,000	352	<u>3/</u> 5,352	<u>3/</u> 6.6
1962-----	<u>2/</u> 5,800	313	<u>3/</u> 6,113	<u>3/</u> 5.1
1963-----	6,696	253	6,949	3.6
1964-----	<u>2/</u> 6,700	494	<u>3/</u> 7,194	<u>3/</u> 6.9
1965-----	<u>2/</u> 7,700	530	<u>3/</u> 8,230	<u>3/</u> 6.4
1966-----	<u>2/</u> 8,200	740	<u>3/</u> 8,940	<u>3/</u> 8.3
Value				
1958-----	18,831	367	19,198	1.9
1961-----	<u>2/</u> 26,000	759	<u>3/</u> 26,759	<u>3/</u> 2.8
1962-----	<u>2/</u> 29,500	698	<u>3/</u> 30,198	<u>3/</u> 2.3
1963-----	33,122	588	33,710	1.7
1964-----	<u>2/</u> 33,500	751	<u>3/</u> 34,251	<u>3/</u> 2.2
1965-----	<u>2/</u> 35,000	1,016	<u>3/</u> 36,016	<u>3/</u> 2.8
1966-----	<u>2/</u> 36,000	1,282	<u>3/</u> 37,282	<u>3/</u> 3.4

1/ No allowance is made for U.S. exports which are believed to be small.

2/ Estimated on the basis of data furnished by the Athletic Goods Manufacturers' Association.

3/ Estimated; see footnote 2.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Ice-hockey and field-hockey equipment (except skates) and parts thereof-----	734.80

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

The value of U.S. consumption of hockey equipment in 1964 is estimated at \$2.5 million to \$3 million. The domestic market for ice-hockey equipment (except ice-hockey sticks) is supplied largely from domestic production. The market for field-hockey equipment (especially sticks and balls) is supplied mostly from imports. Imports of all hockey equipment totaled \$1.7 million in 1966. Exports have been substantially smaller than imports in recent years.

Description and uses

Ice hockey is an amateur and professional sport which is especially popular in the northern regions of the United States. The equipment for ice hockey provided for here does not include skates, which are separately provided for under TSUS item 734.92 (see separate summary in this volume). Ice-hockey equipment consists principally of a hooked, wooden stick (commercially the most important article covered by this summary) about 53 inches in length with a blade not over 14-3/4 inches long, a hard rubber puck, goal nets, and various protective equipment, such as mouthpieces, gloves, shin guards, and padded hockey pants. Most domestic and imported ice-hockey sticks, both low- and high-quality, are made from ash and rock elm; differences in quality are determined by the grades of wood used.

Field hockey is played almost exclusively by college and secondary-school girls. Basic equipment includes a wooden stick about 3 feet long with a curved blade, a leather covered ball about 9 inches in circumference, shin guards, and goal nets.

U.S. tariff treatment

The current column 1 rate of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in appendix A) is as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
734.80	Ice-hockey and field-hockey equipment (except skates) and parts thereof.	9% ad val.

This rate reflects an average of the pre-TSUS rates for concessions granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade during the period 1948-63. These rates ranged for the most part from 8 to 15 percent ad valorem under various provisions of the previous schedules, including paragraphs 412, 1502, and 1532.

U.S. consumption

Although complete data are not available on the consumption of the articles included in this summary, it is known that consumption has increased in the past decade. This expanded consumption has been due almost entirely to a greater demand for ice-hockey equipment, especially sticks. Trade sources estimate the value of 1964 consumption at \$2.5 million to \$3 million, almost all of it accounted for by ice-hockey equipment. The small domestic market for field-hockey equipment, which is supplied almost entirely from imports, has been fairly stable in recent years.

U.S. producers

About 15 concerns account for virtually all of the domestic output of the equipment considered in this summary. Ice-hockey sticks are produced principally by 3 firms situated in Minnesota, Illinois, and Pennsylvania. Two of these firms are large manufacturers of a variety of winter sports equipment; the third is primarily a manufacturer of oars.

The bulk of the protective equipment used in ice hockey, such as gloves and shin guards, is produced by about five firms in Ohio, New York, and Massachusetts. However, the share of their aggregate output accounted for by hockey equipment is small.

Goal nets are made principally by three firms in Alabama, Wisconsin, and Michigan. These firms are engaged in manufacturing nets for various games, as well as fishing lines. Pucks for ice hockey are produced by three or four firms located principally in the north-eastern States.

U.S. production and exports

There is no known domestic production of field-hockey sticks and balls; imports of these articles supply the domestic market. Domestic output of other field-hockey equipment, such as goal nets and shin guards, is small and probably amounts to less than \$25,000 annually.

Although official statistics are not available on the domestic production of ice-hockey equipment, it is estimated that the value of production was between \$1.5 million and \$2 million in 1964.

The equipment included in this summary is not separately reported in official export statistics. It is known, however, that aggregate exports are small and substantially smaller than imports.

U.S. imports

Before the TSUS became effective, aggregate import statistics were not available on ice-hockey and field-hockey equipment. The following tabulation, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, shows the value of imports of such equipment, by principal sources, for 1964-66 (in thousands of dollars):

Source	1964	1965	1966
Canada-----	832	954	1,289
United Kingdom-----	154	238	252
Pakistan-----	44	35	41
Jamaica-----	31	29	34
Sweden-----	11	19	17
All other-----	41	15	43
Total-----	1,113	1,290	1,676

Canada accounted for about three-quarters of the total value of such imports during this period. It is estimated that between 35 and 40 percent of total imports were ice-hockey sticks. The remainder consisted predominantly of other ice-hockey equipment, largely gloves, shin and leg guards, and other protective articles. Imports from the United Kingdom consisted chiefly of field-hockey equipment--particularly sticks and balls. Such imports supplied practically all of the domestic market.

Before the effective date of the TSUS, imports of ice-hockey sticks were separately reported in official statistics; they amounted to 379,000 sticks, valued at \$270,000, in 1960, and increased to

485,000 sticks, valued at \$353,000, in 1962. Thereafter, imports increased to an estimated 650,000 sticks, valued at \$525,000, in 1966 (see accompanying table). Virtually all of these sticks came from Canada. Such imports supplied a large part of the domestic market, particularly for low- and medium-quality sticks, and probably exceeded the volume of domestic production.

Imports of gloves and other protective equipment also came largely from Canada. These were of excellent quality and supplied an estimated half of the domestic market. Imports of pucks and nets were small.

Ice-hockey sticks: U.S. imports for consumption, 1960-66 1/

Year	Quantity	Value
	<u>Number</u>	
1960-----	379,386	\$270,489
1961-----	338,137	232,530
1962-----	485,176	352,781
1963 <u>2/</u> -----	550,000	425,000
1964 <u>2/</u> -----	550,000	425,000
1965 <u>2/</u> -----	600,000	475,000
1966 <u>2/</u> -----	650,000	525,000

1/ Virtually all from Canada.

2/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. Tariff Commission.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Lawn-tennis equipment and parts thereof:	
Balls-----	734.85
Rackets, strung and not strung-----	734.86, -.87
Other-----	734.88

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of tennis equipment has expanded in recent years; it amounted to an estimated \$11 million in 1966, about 40 percent of which was accounted for by imports. U.S. exports of tennis equipment have been small.

Description and uses

Tennis rackets, whether or not strung, and balls are commercially the most important pieces of tennis equipment. Other equipment and parts consist primarily of nets, racket presses, strings for rackets, and racket covers.

General-purpose clothing worn by tennis players is classified under the appropriate provisions of schedule 3 or schedule 7. (See summaries in other volumes.) According to recent Treasury decisions (T.D. 66-157(18) and T.D. 56502(38)) certain types of cordage of man-made fibers or processed catgut, imported in lengths which are directly usable for stringing tennis rackets, are classifiable as tennis-racket strings (item 734.88).

The frames for rackets are generally made of wood, although in the United States some are made of steel. The woods best suited for tennis rackets are ash, maple, hickory, birch, beech, and oak. Regulation rackets are usually about 27 inches long, weigh between 13 and 14-1/2 ounces, and have 16 to 18 main strings and 20 to 22 cross strings. The bulk of the rackets sold in the United States are strung by the manufacturer to standard specifications. Some high-quality rackets, however, are strung to meet the requirements of the individual player, usually by the retailer. The quality of the strings, number and kind of plies used for the frame, and the type and construction of the throat wedge largely determine the quality of the racket. Both the stringing of the rackets and the application of the grips (usually leather) to the handles are hand operations.

Tennis balls consist of two rubber shells (halves) cemented together under heat and pressure and covered with felt. Nets are generally made of cotton, racket presses, of wood; and strings, of either gut or nylon.

U.S. tariff treatment

The current column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in appendix A) are as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
	Lawn-tennis equipment and parts thereof:	
734.85	Balls-----	10% ad val.
	Rackets:	
734.86	Not strung-----	11.5% ad val.
734.87	Strung-----	17.5% ad val.
734.88	Other-----	8% ad val.

The 10-percent rate for balls, effective since January 1, 1964, reflects a concession granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). That concession became operative in two annual stages. The rate for not-strung rackets, effective since August 31, 1963, is an approximate weighted average of the previous rates, which in turn reflected concessions granted by the United States in the GATT, at rates ranging from 10 percent ad valorem under paragraph 412 of the pre-TSUS schedules to 25 percent ad valorem under paragraph 409, and effective at various dates between January 1948 and June 1958. The rate for strung rackets reflects a GATT concession under paragraph 1502, effective in July 1948. The rate for other tennis equipment, effective since August 31, 1963, is based on the previous rate applying to the predominant part of the trade and reflects a concession under paragraph 1502, granted by the United States in the GATT, effective July 1, 1963.

In April 1961 the Tariff Commission dismissed escape-clause investigation No. 7-96 relating to tennis rackets and frames because of the failure of domestic producers to furnish adequate financial data in respect of their operations involving the production of tennis rackets and frames. (See Tennis Rackets and Frames: Report on Escape-Clause Investigation No. 7-96 Under Section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as Amended, TC Publication 13, 1961 (processed).)

U.S. consumption

Tennis has grown significantly in popularity in recent years and the number of tennis courts, both public and private, has greatly increased. Annual U.S. consumption of rackets rose from 1.4 million units, valued at \$3.8 million, in 1960 to an estimated 1.8 million units, valued at \$4.0 million, in 1966 (table 1). The consumption of balls rose from an estimated 12.0 million units, valued at \$4.1 million, to 18.4 million units, valued at \$6.6 million, during the same period (table 2). The consumption of other tennis equipment increased proportionally.

U.S. producers

In the period 1960-66 the number of U.S. producers of tennis rackets declined from six to four. The present manufacturers are situated in New York, Rhode Island, Ohio, and California. One of the two producers that recently ceased making rackets is a large manufacturer of sporting equipment and was formerly the largest domestic producer of rackets. That company has long imported lower grade rackets, but now, reportedly, imports all of the rackets it sells. Higher labor costs in the United States than abroad appear to have made it increasingly profitable to import rackets--which require much hand labor--rather than to produce them domestically. The other former producer's plant was purchased by one of the four remaining manufacturers of rackets. All but one of the present producers derive a substantial part of their income from the sale of tennis rackets. At least two of them import their requirements of lower quality rackets.

Since 1958, when one manufacturer moved its operations abroad, there have been only two domestic producers of tennis balls; they are situated in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. One of these is a large athletic-goods producer which makes a variety of sporting equipment both in the United States and abroad. The other is a division of a large corporation whose output consists principally of articles other than sporting equipment. Neither of the domestic producers of tennis balls makes rackets domestically.

The domestic producers of other tennis equipment considered here, principally nets, presses, and strings, are engaged primarily in the production of such equipment as fishing nets and lines, surgical sutures, and strings for musical instruments.

U.S. production and exports

U.S. producers' sales of tennis rackets declined from 478,000 units, valued at \$2.8 million, in 1960 to an estimated 250,000 units,

valued at \$1.5 million, in 1966 (table 1). According to trade estimates, producers' sales of tennis balls increased from 7.9 million units, valued at \$3.3 million, in 1960 to 11.5 million units, valued at \$5.2 million, in 1966 (table 2). Data are not available on the volume of producers' sales of the other equipment covered by this summary. It is known, however, that its aggregate value has been considerably lower than the value of producers' sales of rackets and balls.

U.S. exports of tennis rackets have been negligible in recent years. It is estimated that annual exports of balls have ranged between 100,000 and 300,000 units. The bulk of the exported tennis balls have gone to Mexico. Exports of other tennis equipment probably have been small.

U.S. imports

In recent years about 95 percent of the U.S. imports of tennis equipment (by value) have consisted of rackets and balls. Imports of rackets increased from 969,000 units, valued at \$1.0 million, in 1960 to 1.6 million units, valued at \$2.5 million, in 1966. From 1960 to 1966, the share of domestic consumption supplied by imports increased from 67 percent to 86 percent, in terms of quantity. The substantial increase in imports of rackets occurred while domestic production, mainly of the lower quality rackets, was declining. During 1960-66 more than 90 percent of the imported rackets were strung (the strung rackets generally sell at lower final prices than those that are not strung). Almost all of the lower and middle quality rackets consumed in the United States in recent years have been imported.

Japan has been the principal supplier of imported strung rackets; Pakistan and Belgium respectively have been the second and third most important sources of such imports. Generally, the rackets imported from Belgium have been superior to those from Japan, and those from Japan have been of higher quality than those from Pakistan. The United Kingdom has been the primary supplier of not-strung rackets (frames). Imports from the latter source have generally been of excellent quality, comparable to the best domestic rackets. Belgium and Australia have also been important sources of high-quality, not-strung rackets.

Imports of tennis balls increased from 4.1 million units, valued at \$823,000, in 1960 to 6.9 million units, valued at \$1.4 million, in 1966 (table 2). In the 1960-66 period, imports accounted for 33 to 42 percent of domestic consumption annually, in terms of quantity. The United Kingdom was the principal source of imports, accounting for more than three-fourths of the total quantity. Such imports generally consisted of high-quality balls.

Imports of all other tennis equipment (item 734.88) have been separately reported only since the effective date of the TSUS. Imports of this equipment in 1964-66 consisted largely of nets from Japan and Canada, racket presses from Japan and the United Kingdom, and strings from France, Australia, and Japan. The following tabulation, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, shows the value of imports of such equipment, by principal sources, for 1964-66:

Source	1964	1965	1966
Japan-----	\$94,182	\$131,722	\$130,146
Canada-----	44,040	36,397	46,575
France-----	19,787	14,335	34,415
United Kingdom-----	39,910	68,073	26,647
Australia-----	15,970	7,809	7,411
All other-----	12,467	12,873	16,257
Total-----	226,356	271,209	261,451

Table 1.--Tennis rackets (strung and not strung): U.S. producers' sales, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1960-66

(Quantity in thousands; value in thousands of dollars)				
Year	Producers' sales <u>1/</u>	Imports	Apparent consumption <u>1/2/</u>	Ratio (percent) of imports to apparent consumption <u>1/</u>
Quantity				
1960-----	478 :	969 :	1,447 :	67.0
1961-----	400 :	904 :	1,304 :	69.3
1962-----	300 :	1,353 :	1,653 :	81.9
1963-----	350 :	1,670 :	2,020 :	82.7
1964-----	300 :	2,034 :	2,334 :	87.1
1965-----	250 :	1,759 :	2,009 :	87.6
1966-----	250 :	1,600 :	1,850 :	86.5
Value				
1960-----	2,759 :	1,020 :	3,779 :	27.0
1961-----	2,300 :	1,093 :	3,393 :	32.2
1962-----	1,750 :	1,802 :	3,552 :	50.7
1963-----	2,000 :	2,425 :	4,425 :	54.8
1964-----	1,750 :	2,951 :	4,701 :	62.8
1965-----	1,500 :	2,970 :	4,470 :	66.4
1966-----	1,500 :	2,505 :	4,005 :	62.5

1/ Data for 1961-66 are based on trade information.

2/ No allowance is made for U.S. exports, which are known to be negligible.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted; production data for 1960 from Tariff Commission escape-clause investigation No. 7-96 referred to in the tariff treatment section of this summary.

Table 2.--Tennis balls: U.S. producers' sales, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1960-66

(Quantity in thousands; value in thousands of dollars)

Year	Producers' sales <u>1/</u>	Imports	Apparent consumption <u>1/2/</u>	Ratio (percent) of imports to apparent consumption <u>1/</u>
Quantity				
1960-----	7,900	4,093	11,993	34.1
1961-----	8,200	4,204	12,404	33.9
1962-----	9,070	4,444	13,514	32.9
1963-----	9,800	4,798	14,598	32.9
1964-----	10,500	5,938	16,438	36.1
1965-----	11,000	7,849	18,849	41.6
1966-----	11,500	6,886	18,386	37.5
Value				
1960-----	3,300	823	4,123	20.0
1961-----	3,360	900	4,260	21.1
1962-----	3,800	978	4,778	20.5
1963-----	4,100	1,074	5,174	20.8
1964-----	4,300	1,265	5,565	22.7
1965-----	5,000	1,618	6,618	24.4
1966-----	5,200	1,443	6,643	21.7

1/ Based on data compiled by the Athletic Goods Manufacturers Association.

2/ No allowance is made for U.S. exports, which ranged between 100,000 and 300,000 units annually in the 1960-66 period.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Skates (including footwear with skates permanently attached) and parts thereof:	
Roller skates and parts-----	734.90
Ice skates and parts-----	734.92

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

In 1963, U.S. consumption of roller skates amounted to 2.3 million pairs, valued at \$7.5 million. Virtually all of this amount was supplied by domestic producers, and exports probably exceeded imports. The 1963 U.S. consumption of ice-skate outfits (footwear with skates permanently attached) totaled 2.7 million pairs, valued at \$15 million. More than 75 percent of the ice-skate outfits were either imported or contained parts that had been imported; exports were negligible.

Description and uses

Roller skates and ice skates are used for recreation by children and adults; as well as in organized sports for both men and women. Roller skates are used on city sidewalks and in roller-skating rinks. Ice skating has grown in popularity in recent years, especially with the marked increase in the number of artificial-ice rinks.

For both roller and ice skates, the term "skates" covers (1) the shoe type, i.e., skates permanently attached (riveted) to boots or shoes (such skates are referred to in this summary as "skate outfits"), (2) skates made to be permanently attached to footwear, and (3) strap-on skates. Roller-skate outfits have plastic or wooden wheels, for use in indoor rinks, whereas strap-on skates usually have metal wheels suitable for use on sidewalks. Almost all of the ice skates sold in the United States have been skate outfits. The only strap-on ice skates sold in recent years have been negligible quantities of sled-like skates for small children. Parts for ice and roller skates consist chiefly of plates, blades, and wheels. The trade in parts is insignificant. (Shoes are classified under schedule 7 of the TSUS rather than as skate parts, even if of a type used for attachment to skates).

Ice skates are made in figure, hockey, and racing models. Figure skates have toe and heel plates which are welded or riveted to a spur-tipped blade. In hockey and racing skates, the blade is partially encased in a tubular support to which is welded a heel cup or column and a toe cup with attached plate. Racing skates are distinguished from hockey skates chiefly by the fact that they have longer blades.

U.S. tariff treatment

The current column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in appendix A) are as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
	Skates (including footwear with skates permanently attached) and parts:	
734.90	Roller skates and parts-----	10% ad val.
734.92	Ice skates and parts-----	10% ad val.

These rates, which became effective in June 1951 for item 734.90 and on July 1, 1963, for item 734.92, are the same as those under paragraph 1502 of the former schedules and reflect concessions granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Prior to August 31, 1963, the effective date of the TSUS, footwear with skates permanently attached, was separately dutiable under paragraph 1530(e) of the former schedules at rates ranging from 10 percent ad valorem to 30 percent ad valorem. These rates, effective on various dates between January 1, 1948, and July 1, 1963, reflected concessions granted by the United States in the GATT.

Ice skates (including ice-skate outfits) and parts thereof were the subject of an escape-clause investigation instituted by the Tariff Commission in August 1964. As a result of this investigation, on February 19, 1965, the Commission found no serious injury or threat of serious injury to the domestic industry or industries producing like or directly competitive articles, as a result of increases in imports reflecting trade-agreement concessions. (See Ice Skates and Parts Thereof: Report to the President on Investigation No. TEA-I-9 Under Section 301(b) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, TC Publication 149, 1965.)

U.S. consumption

Annual U.S. consumption of roller skates and roller-skate outfits remained fairly stable during the 1950's, ranging from 4.5 million to

5.5 million pairs. However, consumption declined to about 2.3 million pairs, valued at \$7.5 million, in 1963. Information obtained from trade sources indicates that consumption increased slightly in 1964.

In contrast to the recent decline in the consumption of roller skates, there has been a marked increase in the consumption of ice skates. The apparent consumption of ice-skate outfits rose from about 1.6 million pairs, valued at \$9.3 million, in 1960 to more than 2.7 million pairs, valued at \$14.9 million, in 1963. Consumption dropped to an estimated 2.1 million pairs, valued at \$11.8 million, in 1964 largely because of unusually mild weather during the winter of 1963-64 (table 1). Most ice-skate outfits sold in the United States consist of imported skates that are attached to domestically produced boots or shoes. The boots or shoes account for the major part of the value of the outfit. A small portion of the outfits are either completely produced domestically or imported in the assembled form.

U.S. producers

Many U.S. firms produce roller skates. However, the bulk of the domestic output is produced by 11 firms, most of which are situated in the North Central States. Three of these firms manufacture both side-walk skates and rink skates (skate outfits), whereas the others confine their production to one type. All of the producers of roller skates also manufacture other articles, including, for some producers, items unrelated to sporting equipment, such as fuses, machine screws, radio antennas, and batteries. Two of the firms also make ice skates and outfits. For all of the producers, however, the production of roller skates constitutes a significant part of their operations.

Twenty firms--eighteen of which are also shoe manufacturers--produce virtually all of the domestic output of ice-skate outfits; four of them manufacture their own skates, whereas the other sixteen use imported skates. Two of the firms that manufacture ice skates are in Illinois, one in Connecticut, and one in New York. The production of skate outfits constitutes a small part of the total output for the largest skate manufacturer and one of the smaller manufacturers. The other two producers of skates confine their manufacturing operations largely to ice skates and outfits. Nearly all of the ice skates produced by the four concerns are utilized by them in their own production of ice-skate outfits, rather than being sold to other producers of outfits.

U.S. production and exports

U.S. production of roller skates and roller-skate outfits declined from 4.5 million pairs, valued at \$9.5 million, in 1958 to

2.3 million pairs, valued at \$7.5 million, in 1963. According to trade sources, domestic production in 1964 increased slightly over that in 1963.

Domestic production of ice skates to be attached to shoes amounted to 721,000 pairs in 1960, dropped markedly to 428,000 pairs in 1961, but increased to 770,000 pairs in 1963. Because of the lower demand as a result of unseasonably mild weather and the competition from imports, domestic output declined to an estimated 500,000 pairs in 1964 (table 2).

Ice-skate outfits made in the United States from imported ice skates have in recent years supplied a substantially larger share of the U.S. market for outfits than formerly. U.S. sales of ice-skate outfits made from domestically produced ice skates amounted to 572,000 pairs, valued at \$3.2 million, in 1960 and to 668,000 pairs, valued at \$3.5 million, in 1963. In 1964, sales fell to an estimated 360,000 pairs, valued at an estimated \$1.9 million. On the other hand, sales of outfits made in the United States from imported ice skates rose from 907,000 pairs, valued at \$5.6 million, in 1960 to 1.9 million pairs, valued at \$10.6 million, in 1963 and amounted to an estimated 1.6 million pairs, valued at an estimated \$8.7 million in 1964 (table 1).

Data on U.S. exports of the articles covered in this summary are not separately reported in official statistics. It is probable, however, that in recent years exports of roller skates and roller-skate outfits have exceeded imports, and it is known that exports of ice skates and ice-skate outfits have been negligible compared with imports.

U.S. imports

The value of U.S. imports of roller skates and parts totaled \$80,000 in 1961, increased to \$199,000 in 1962, but declined irregularly thereafter to \$35,000 in 1966 (table 3). During most of the period 1961-66, Japan was the principal supplier and the United Kingdom was the most important secondary supplier. Most of the imported roller skates were strap-on skates of metal for use on sidewalks.

Imports of ice skates not attached to shoes increased from 1.2 million pairs, having a delivered value (i.e., delivered to U.S. factories with duty paid) of \$1.6 million, in 1960, to 1.9 million pairs, valued at \$2.5 million, in 1963. ^{1/} They declined steadily

^{1/} These figures, developed in the escape-clause investigation mentioned earlier in this summary, are not comparable with officially published import figures, since the latter are based on f.o.b. values and are exclusive of duty payments.

thereafter to an estimated 1.2 million pairs, valued at about \$1.3 million, in 1966 (table 2). Imports of ice-skate outfits increased from 95,000 pairs, with a delivered value of \$508,000, in 1960 to 174,000 pairs, with an estimated delivered value of \$1.0 million, in 1966 (table 1). Most of the imported ice skates were figure skates, and most of the imported ice-skate outfits were hockey and racing outfits. The value of the imports of parts of ice skates averaged less than \$10,000 a year in the period 1960-63.

Canada has been the principal source of U.S. imports of both ice skates and outfits, supplying more than two-thirds of such articles in 1960-66; the United Kingdom supplied most of the remainder. The ice skates and outfits imported from Canada and the United Kingdom were of excellent quality and comparable to domestically produced skates.

Table 1.--Ice-skate outfits: Sales in the United States by producers of skates, importers of skates, and importers of outfits, 1960-66

Item	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 ^{1/}	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 pairs)						
Sales by--	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Producers of	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
skates-----	572:	544:	686:	668:	360 :	^{2/}	^{2/}
Importers of	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
skates-----	907:	1,338:	1,795:	1,925:	1,580 :	^{2/}	^{2/}
Importers of	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
outfits ^{3/} ---	95:	91:	255:	142:	194 :	147 :	174
Total-----	1,574:	1,973:	2,736:	2,735:	2,134 :	^{2/}	^{2/}
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
Sales by--	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Producers of	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
skates-----	3,231:	3,117:	3,713:	3,500:	1,900 :	^{2/}	^{2/}
Importers of	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
skates-----	5,583:	7,807:	10,530:	10,574:	8,700 :	^{2/}	^{2/}
Importers of	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
outfits ^{3/} ---	508:	496:	1,197:	821:	1,150 :	^{1/} 870 :	^{1/} 1,050
Total-----	9,322:	11,420:	15,440:	14,895:	11,750 :	^{2/}	^{2/}

^{1/} Partly estimated.^{2/} Not available.

^{3/} Data are for imports, not actual sales, and as such are not strictly comparable with sales by producers and importers of skates. Value is delivered value, i.e., freight and duty paid.

Source: Compiled by the U.S. Tariff Commission (see tariff treatment section), except as noted.

Table 2.--Ice skates: U.S. production and imports, 1960-66 1/

(In thousands of pairs)							
Item	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Production-----	721	428	723	770	2/ 500	3/	3/
Imports-----	1,229	1,410	1,621	1,937	2/ 1,550	4/ 1,225	4/ 1,200
Total-----	1,950	1,838	2,344	2,707	2/ 2,050	3/	3/

1/ Value of imports delivered to U.S. factories, i.e., freight and duty paid, for 1960-63 was as follows: 1960, \$1.6 million; 1961, \$2.0 million; 1962, \$2.1 million; 1963, \$2.5 million. For 1964-66, the value, estimated on the basis of official statistics, was as follows: 1964, \$1.9 million; 1965, \$1.5 million; and 1966, \$1.3 million.

2/ Partly estimated.

3/ Not available.

4/ Estimated on the basis of official statistics.

Source: Data for 1960-63 compiled by the U.S. Tariff Commission during the course of its investigation of ice skates and parts thereof under sec. 301(b) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962; those for 1964-66 are based in part on the same investigation, in part on official statistics, and in part on estimates.

SKATES (INCLUDING FOOTWEAR WITH SKATES ATTACHED)

Table 3.--Roller skates and parts thereof (item 734.90): 1/ U.S.
imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1961-66

Source	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Canada-----	\$295:	-	\$1,493	\$7,456	\$19,486	\$17,932
Japan-----	49,520:	\$181,247	33,211	30,767	5,046	10,380
West Germany-----	1,097:	2,337	5,016	7,333	6,459	2,567
United Kingdom-----	33,512:	12,848	3,745	16,497	52,751	1,035
All other-----	4,686:	3,036	-	292	105	2,942
Total-----	89,110:	199,468	43,465	62,345	83,847	34,856

1/ Data on imports entered prior to Aug. 31, 1963, do not include the value of boots or shoes in skate outfits.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, and toboggans, and parts of the foregoing:	
Toboggans-----	734.95
Skis and snowshoes-----	734.96
Other-----	734.97

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

Annual U.S. consumption of toboggans, skis, sleds, ski equipment, and parts--with an estimated aggregate value of \$25 million to \$30 million in 1963--has been increasing during the past decade. Imports, which aggregated \$11.5 million in 1966, have supplied a large part of the domestic consumption of toboggans and low- and medium-quality snow skis, but domestic output has supplied the bulk of the market for water skis, high-quality snow skis, snowshoes, sleds, and other equipment. It is believed that exports have been substantially less than imports.

Description and uses

Most snow skis are made from wood, metal, or fiber glass. In general, those of wood are of laminated hickory, ash, beech, or oak, coated with plastic and edged with steel; those of metal consist of a wooden core sandwiched between metal plates and coated with plastics; and those of fiber glass frequently consist of a wooden core bonded with resin to outer layers of fiber glass and coated with plastics. Snow skis are approximately 3 to 4 inches wide, and made in various lengths according to the height and weight of the user. Other important snow-ski equipment covered in this summary include ski bindings, the great bulk of which are made of metal, and ski poles (largely of metal). Water skis are made of solid or laminated wood, usually ash, spruce, or mahogany. They are about 5 to 6 feet in length, 6 to 8 inches wide, and have a stabilizing fin on the bottom near the heel. The bindings are generally made of rubber or vinyl.

Snowshoes, a form of footgear devised for walking over snow, consist of frames of bentwood interlaced with a network of hide, sinews, or other material. Sleds are vehicles consisting of a platform mounted on metal runners for traveling over snow or ice; the principal kinds included here are the coaster type (for use principally by children and youths) and bobsleds. Toboggans, sledlike vehicles used

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for sliding down slopes of snow, are usually built of straight-grained wood boards fastened together by light cross pieces. Some toboggans, however, are made of aluminum or galvanized steel sheets.

Certain articles usually associated with skiing and sledding are not included in this summary. Ski boots are the subject of a separate summary under part 1A of schedule 7; headwear, under part 1B of schedule 7; and gloves, not specially designed as protective equipment for sports, under part 1C of the same schedule. Wearing apparel other than protective equipment is also the subject of separate summaries, depending on the component material. A "ski pony," consisting of a motor-driven, propeller-type fan or blower mounted on a ski, with handles to be grasped by the operator on skis, and a ski-craft, with a small enclosed engine, used to tow a water skier, are classified under 678.50 (see T.D. 56535(104) and T.D. 56467(76)), and are covered in a summary in volume 6:10. Other vehicles and water craft are also covered in summaries in volume 6:10. Optical articles such as sunglasses and goggles are included in the summary covering items 708.43 and 708.45 (in vol. 7:3).

Ski sets including skis with bindings attached and ski poles are not considered an entirety, but each item (skis, bindings, and poles) is classified separately, i.e., skis under item 734.96, and bindings and poles under item 734.97 (T.D. 56372(48)).

U.S. tariff treatment

The current column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in appendix A) are as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
	Ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, and toboggans, and parts of the foregoing:	
734.95	Toboggans-----	10% ad val.
734.96	Skis and snowshoes-----	16-2/3% ad val.
734.97	Other-----	18.5% ad val.

For the articles provided for under items 734.95 and 734.96, the current rates, which are the same as those applicable to such articles in chief value of wood under the provisions of paragraph 412 of the former tariff schedules, reflect concessions granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The 10-percent rate for toboggans became effective in June 1951 and the 16-2/3-percent rate on skis and snowshoes, in January 1948. The 18.5-percent rate for the articles in item 734.97, in effect since August 31, 1963, is the approximate weighted average of the rates applicable

to such articles during a representative period prior to that date. The pre-TSUS rates varied depending on the component material of chief value. For example, the articles in chief value of wood were dutiable at 16-2/3 percent ad valorem under paragraph 412 of the former tariff schedules, and those in chief value of aluminum, tin, iron, or steel were dutiable at 19 percent ad valorem under paragraph 397. The pre-TSUS rates reflected GATT concessions, and the current rate is also a GATT rate.

U.S. consumption

U.S. consumption of most of the articles considered here has increased in the past decade. However, the consumption of skis and sleds has increased significantly more than that of other articles, such as snowshoes, for which there is little demand in the United States. The value of apparent consumption in 1963 of the articles discussed here is estimated at \$25 million to \$30 million, 85 to 90 percent of which was composed of skis, including ski equipment and parts, and sleds. Trade sources estimate that consumption has been higher in the succeeding years than in 1963.

U.S. producers

Although numerous domestic firms manufacture the articles considered here, the great bulk of the output has been accounted for by about 15 concerns. Most of these concerns produced two or more of the items covered here. Practically all domestic snow skis are made by 7 firms situated principally in the North Central and Northeastern States and Maryland. The bulk of domestic water skis are produced by 4 manufacturers, 3 of them in the North Central States and the fourth in Oregon. The producers in the North Central States also make snow skis.

Most domestic sleds are produced by about 10 firms, some of which produce other winter sports articles, as well as items unrelated to sports or athletic equipment. Most of these concerns are in the North Central and Northeastern States and Pennsylvania.

The bulk of the domestic output of toboggans and snowshoes are accounted for by seven concerns situated in Minnesota, Illinois, New York, Maine, and Vermont. All of these firms produce other items, primarily winter sports equipment. The ski equipment and parts considered here, such as metal ski poles, metal bindings, and edges, are produced by manufacturers of various light metal products.

U.S. production and exports

Trade sources indicate that U.S. production of the articles discussed in this summary has increased in recent years. The value of U.S. producers' shipments in 1963 (the latest year for which data are available) amounted to about \$25 million. Shipments of snow skis were valued at \$8.9 million; water skis, at \$3.8 million; sleds, at \$5.3 million, and the other items considered in this summary (toboggans, snowshoes, ski poles, and parts of all the foregoing), at an estimated \$7 million.

Domestically produced snow skis are largely of high quality; some of the larger producers confine their fabrication to such snow skis, and import their low-quality requirements.

Although separate export data are not available, it is known that total exports have been smaller than imports in the past 5 years. However, for some items (certain types of metal skis), U.S. exports have been fairly large and, in fact, have supplied a substantial part of the European market.

U.S. imports

Total imports of the items considered here amounted to \$7.2 million in 1964, to \$10.3 million in 1965, and to \$11.5 million in 1966. Although comparable data are not separately reported for earlier years, it is known that the imports in 1966 were higher than those in any previous year.

The following tabulation, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, shows imports of toboggans for 1961-66:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Quantity</u> <u>(number)</u>	<u>Value</u>
1961-----	1/	\$331,327
1962-----	65,326	378,616
1963-----	77,095	422,412
1964-----	100,921	552,209
1965-----	82,792	442,457
1966-----	82,450	487,148

1/ Not available.

Imports of toboggans, virtually all of which came from Canada, supplied an estimated three-fourths of domestic consumption in the

period 1961-66. In general, Canadian toboggans sold in the U.S. market are of excellent quality.

Imports of skis, practically all of which consisted of snow skis, amounted to 187,000 pairs, valued at \$1.6 million in 1961 and increased to 786,000 pairs, valued at \$6.7 million in 1965 (table 1). Imports of skis were not separately reported in 1966, but were combined with imports of snowshoes. Aggregate imports of skis and snowshoes amounted to \$7.4 million in 1966, nearly all of which are known to have been skis. Trade sources indicate that the number of snow skis imported in recent years has been greater than the number produced domestically. Japan has been the principal source of imports, with Austria the secondary source.

Imports of sleds and snowshoes in recent years have been small and have supplied only a negligible share of the domestic market. Imports of sleds and snowshoes for 1964 and 1965, the only 2 years for which separate data are available are shown in table 2.

As indicated in table 3, imports of the other sporting equipment and parts of the articles here considered were substantial in the period 1964-66, supplying a large part of domestic consumption. France, Japan, West Germany, and Austria were the principal sources of imports, accounting for 90 percent of the total value during this period. Ski bindings, poles, and edges constituted the bulk of the items imported under this classification (item 734.97).

Table 1.--Skis: U.S. imports for consumption,
by principal sources, 1961-66

Country	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 ^{1/}
	Quantity (1,000 pairs)					
Japan-----	106	215	254	387	619	530
Austria-----	39	44	66	55	93	73
West Germany-----	15	58	62	42	35	45
Yugoslavia-----	12	34	38	24	17	23
All other-----	15	24	25	21	22	2/ 39
Total-----	187	375	445	529	786	710
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Japan-----	548	1,121	1,431	2,269	3,434	3,626
Austria-----	635	680	1,201	1,110	1,981	1,512
West Germany-----	153	590	492	710	612	1,010
Yugoslavia-----	97	215	246	179	180	255
All other-----	211	271	288	305	485	2/ 1,006
Total-----	1,644	2,877	3,658	4,573	6,692	7,409

^{1/} Includes snowshoes; however, such imports probably totaled less than 15 thousand pairs, valued at less than 100 thousand dollars.

^{2/} Includes imports of 5 thousand pairs, valued at 265 thousand dollars, from France, and 7 thousand pairs, valued at 150 thousand dollars, from Canada.

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

Table 2.--Sleds and snowshoes: U.S. imports for consumption,
by principal sources, 1964 and 1965

	1964		1965	
	Sleds	Snowshoes	Sleds	Snowshoes
	Quantity (number of sleds; pairs of snowshoes)			
Canada-----	346 :	3,285 :	107 :	5,198
Japan-----	2,750 :	4,842 :	593 :	6,360
All other-----	12 :	- :	1/ 238 :	13
Total-----	3,108 :	8,127 :	938 :	11,571
	Value			
Canada-----	\$11,132 :	\$24,103 :	\$1,786 :	\$39,458
Japan-----	4,145 :	24,997 :	4,437 :	21,870
All other-----	111 :	- :	1/6,051 :	150
Total-----	15,388 :	49,100 :	12,274 :	61,478

1/ Includes 114 sleds, valued at \$3,383, from Austria.

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

Table 3.--Ski equipment (including parts of skis), sleds and parts thereof, and parts of toboggans and snowshoes: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-66

(In thousands of dollars)				
Country	1964	1965	1966 ^{1/}	
France-----	496	662	1,088	
Japan-----	532	969	1,004	
West Germany-----	555	847	821	
Austria-----	250	327	405	
All other-----	251	327	328	
Total-----	2,084	3,132	3,646	

^{1/} Not strictly comparable with the data for 1964 and 1965, because the value of imported sleds is included only in the 1966 data. Imports of sleds are known to be small; those imported in 1964 and 1965 are shown in table 2.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Boxing gloves and certain other gloves, specially designed for use in sports-----	735.05

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

Annual U.S. consumption of the sport gloves discussed here averaged about \$1 million in the period 1958-66. Except for lacrosse gloves, the domestic market is supplied largely from domestic output. Annual imports averaged less than \$200,000 during the years 1964-66. Exports are believed to be smaller than imports.

Description and uses

The gloves discussed in this summary are specially designed for use in sports and not elsewhere provided for in part 5D of schedule 7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States. Certain other gloves designed for use in particular games or sports are discussed in separate summaries of this volume covering equipment for those particular sports. They include gloves for archery (item 734.45), baseball (item 734.55), golf (item 734.77), and hockey (item 734.80).

In terms of commercial significance, boxing gloves are the most important article discussed here. Gloves for handball and lacrosse are of lesser significance, but are becoming increasingly important as these games grow in popularity. Bowling gloves and special bicycling gloves are also included in this summary.

U.S. tariff treatment

The current column 1 rate of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in appendix A) is as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
735.05	Boxing gloves and certain other gloves, specially designed for use in sports.	15% ad val.

This rate, which became effective in January 1948, is the same as that under paragraph 1502 of the former schedules and reflects a concession granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

U.S. consumption

Aggregate annual consumption of the gloves considered in this summary remained fairly static between 1958 and 1966. The consumption of lacrosse gloves and handball gloves increased slightly during this period, but the consumption of boxing gloves declined. The decrease in the domestic consumption of boxing gloves was attributed to the general decline in the popularity of boxing, both amateur and professional. Although official statistics are not available on the annual domestic consumption of the gloves under review, such consumption probably did not exceed \$1 million in 1966.

U.S. production and exports

About 15 domestic firms accounted for practically all of the domestic output of the gloves under consideration in this summary, predominantly boxing gloves and handball gloves. These firms, all of which produce a variety of leather gloves and other leather goods for various purposes, are situated principally in the North Central and Northeastern states.

According to trade sources, the aggregate annual value in 1966 of domestic production of the gloves included here was between \$600,000 and \$800,000. The estimated value of domestically produced boxing gloves declined from about \$600,000 in 1958 to about \$400,000 in 1966. The bulk of the remaining production consisted of handball gloves; there is little, if any, domestic output of lacrosse gloves.

U.S. exports are not separately reported in official statistics, but it is believed that exports of these articles were smaller than imports.

U.S. imports

Imports, which have been separately reported only since the effective date of the TSUS, August 31, 1963, had an aggregate value of \$173,483 in 1964, \$108,503 in 1965, and \$289,663 in 1966 (see footnote to accompanying tabulation with respect to total imports in 1966). During this period most of the imports consisted of boxing gloves and lacrosse gloves. Japan and Pakistan were the principal suppliers of

boxing gloves. Imported boxing gloves, largely of low and medium quality, supplied about a fourth of the total domestic market. Imported lacrosse gloves, principally from Canada, supplied virtually the entire domestic market for such articles.

The following tabulation, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, shows the value of imports of sport gloves, by principal sources, in 1964-66:

Source	1964	1965	1966
Japan-----	\$89,506	\$24,704	\$79,196
Canada-----	18,104	25,212	49,011
Pakistan-----	29,135	29,137	36,837
United Kingdom-----	27,675	9,224	1,738
All other-----	9,063	20,226	1/ 122,881
Total-----	173,483	108,503	1/ 289,663

1/ Includes imports of \$116,529 from Spain. However, an analysis of import entries covering imports under this statistical classification for a specified period in 1966, indicates that a substantial portion of imports from Spain should have been reported under other item numbers.

BEACH, PLAY, TOY, AND CERTAIN OTHER
BALLS FOR GAMES OR SPORTS

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Beach, play, toy, and other balls for games or sports:	
Inflatable balls-----	735.09
Noninflatable small hollow balls-----	735.10
Sponge rubber balls-----	735.11
Other balls-----	735.12

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

Most of the domestic consumption of the balls considered in this summary (with an estimated value in excess of \$35 million annually in recent years) is supplied by domestic producers. U.S. exports are believed to have been no greater than imports.

Comment

The tariff provisions 735.09 to 735.12 provide for all balls for sports, games, and play which are not separately provided for in the TSUS. These include a wide range of balls of various types used for sport and leisure activities and for play by children. Some of the more important are inflatable vinyl beach balls, basketballs, volley balls, various types of hollow plastic balls, and bowling balls. Among the less significant are balls for squash, lacrosse, cricket, and lawn bowling (including bocce balls), and the low-cost hollow rubber balls (including toy baseballs) used by children. There is a wide range in the cost of these products, based in part on the material used (low-cost plastics, for example, in comparison with high-quality leather). Parts of the balls covered in this summary that are not specifically enumerated in the TSUS are covered by item 735.20 (see separate summary). Excluded from the tariff provisions considered here are certain balls provided for in the TSUS as follows (see separate summaries in this volume): billiard balls (item 734.05), table-tennis balls (items 734.30 and 734.32), baseballs (item 734.55), croquet balls (item 734.60), footballs and soccer and polo balls (item 734.70), golf balls (item 734.75), field-hockey balls (item 734.80), and tennis balls (item 734.85).

BEACH, PLAY, TOY, AND CERTAIN OTHER
BALLS FOR GAMES OR SPORTS

The current column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in appendix A) are as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
	Beach balls, play balls, toy balls, and certain balls for games or sports:	
735.09	Inflatable balls-----	12% ad val.
735.10	Noninflatable hollow balls not over 7.5 inches in diameter.	35% ad val.
735.11	Sponge rubber balls-----	27.5% ad val.
735.12	Other balls-----	15% ad val.

The rate for item 735.09 represents the weighted average of imports of balls dutiable at the concession rates of 10 percent and 20 percent ad valorem under paragraph 1502 of the pre-TSUS schedules. The 10-percent rate reflected a concession granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), effective since January 1, 1948; the 20-percent rate reflected a concession effective since September 10, 1955. The 12-percent rate is now a trade-agreement rate. The 35-percent ad valorem rate for item 735.10, the same as that which applied to toy balls under paragraph 1513 of the previous schedules, reflects a concession granted under GATT, effective October 1, 1951. The rate of 27.5 percent ad valorem for item 735.11 is a compromise rate established under the TSUS, a part of the articles provided for thereunder having formerly been dutiable at 20 percent ad valorem under paragraph 1502, and the others, at 35 percent under paragraph 1513. The compromise rate is a trade-agreement rate. The balls under item 735.12 were previously classifiable under a number of paragraphs of the former schedules, including paragraphs 31, 1502, 1537, and 1539(b) at various rates. The rate of 15 percent for item 735.12, a trade-agreement rate, represents a weighted average of the previous rates.

Data on the aggregate U.S. consumption of the balls here considered are not available. It is known, however, that the bulk of such consumption, which is estimated to have been valued at more than \$35 million annually in recent years, was supplied by domestic production. In 1963, for example, the value of shipments by domestic manufacturers of bowling and basketballs alone amounted to \$24.9 million, compared with an estimated aggregate value of about \$1 million for imports in that year of all types of balls here considered.

The domestic producers of the various types of balls included in this summary are numerous, and their output is diversified; in terms of value, most of the production of items covered by this summary is accounted for by about a dozen concerns.

BEACH, PLAY, TOY, AND CERTAIN OTHER
BALLS FOR GAMES OR SPORTS

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Data on exports of the balls considered here are not available from official statistics; however, it is believed that U.S. exports in recent years have been no greater than imports.

Separate import statistics on the balls discussed in this summary have been available only since the effective date of the TSUS. The total value of U.S. imports was \$1.3 million in 1964, \$1.4 million in 1965, and \$1.8 million in 1966. (Imports, by principal sources, in 1964-66 are shown in the accompanying table.) More than half of the value of these imports was accounted for by inflatable balls (item 735.09), most of which were vinyl beach balls from Japan. Imports of noninflatable hollow balls (item 735.10) and sponge rubber balls (item 735.11) were negligible. Imports of "other balls" constituted the remainder; the value of such imports was accounted for largely by bowling balls from Japan.

BEACH, PLAY, TOY, AND CERTAIN OTHER
BALLS FOR GAMES OR SPORTS

Balls: U.S. imports for consumption, by type
and principal sources, 1964-66

(Quantity in thousands of units; value in thousands of dollars)

Year	Quantity	Value	
		Total	By principal sources
Inflatable balls (item 735.09)			
1964-----	7,416	884	Japan, 627; Taiwan, 220.
1965-----	5,970	799	Japan, 600; Taiwan, 179.
1966-----	6,924	864	Japan, 645; Taiwan, 155.
Noninflatable balls (item 735.10)			
1964-----	367	16	West Germany, 7; Japan, 6.
1965-----	227	21	West Germany, 12; Japan, 5.
1966-----	912	31	West Germany, 13; Japan, 9.
Sponge rubber balls (item 734.11)			
1964-----	280	6	Japan, 5; West Germany, 1.
1965-----	19	2	Japan, 2. <u>1</u> /
1966-----	48	8	Japan, 6; West Germany, 1.
Other balls (item 735.12)			
1964-----	<u>2</u> /	425	Japan, 264; Italy, 47.
1965-----	<u>2</u> /	573	Japan, 332; Italy, 119.
1966-----	<u>2</u> /	925	Japan, 701; Italy, 168.

1/ Imports from other sources totaled less than \$500.

2/ Not available.

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

CommodityTSUS
item

Underwater breathing devices, self contained----- 735.15

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

United States consumption of the underwater breathing devices discussed in this summary is estimated to have amounted to about \$5 million annually in the years 1963 and 1964; virtually all of it was supplied by domestic producers. U.S. exports probably were much greater than imports.

Description and uses

The principal article covered in this summary is a self-contained underwater breathing apparatus (scuba) used not only in diving as a sport, but to some extent by commercial divers such as in laying explosive charges and for other purposes. In such devices air is supplied to the diver by means of a regulator that transmits it as required from a tank of compressed air which is strapped to the diver's back. Also included in this summary is the snorkel breathing device, a curved hose usually of rubber or plastics, the length of which extends from the diver's mouth to a point above the surface of the water. The latter device, useful only for very shallow diving, is of lesser importance as a commercial item. Parts of such underwater breathing devices that are sports equipment, and which parts are not specially provided for elsewhere in the tariff schedules, are classifiable under item 735.20 and are covered by a separate summary in this volume. Certain articles ordinarily used in conjunction with the underwater breathing devices provided for here, such as face masks and swim fins, are also classifiable under item 735.20.

U.S. tariff treatment

The current column 1 rate of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in appendix A) is as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
735.15	Underwater breathing devices designed as a complete unit to be carried on the person and not requiring attendants.	9% ad val.

This rate, effective since July 1, 1963, is derived from the rate applicable to machines, not specially provided for, under paragraph 372 of the pre-TSUS schedules, which reflected a concession granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Some snorkel equipment was classifiable prior to the TSUS under paragraph 1537 at the GATT rate of 12-1/2 percent ad valorem for articles in chief value of rubber which became effective on September 10, 1955.

U.S. consumption

Since the end of World War II, and particularly during the last decade, "scuba" or skin diving has become an increasingly popular sport, and the domestic consumption of such diving equipment has expanded rapidly. It is estimated that the value of consumption of the equipment covered in this summary amounted to about \$5 million annually in 1963 and 1964.

U.S. producers

Most of the domestic output of underwater breathing devices is accounted for by 8 to 10 firms, of which about half are in California; the others are situated in Illinois and Wisconsin. Most producers make water-sport and diving equipment exclusively.

U.S. production and exports

It is estimated that the value of domestic output of the underwater breathing devices under discussion amounted to at least \$5 million annually in the years 1963 and 1964.

Separate export data are not reported in official statistics. However, it is believed that U.S. exports of these items are substantially greater than imports.

U.S. imports

Imports of this equipment have been separately reported in official statistics only since the effective date of the TSUS. Imports

have been quite small and have supplied only a negligible part of the domestic market; in 1964-66 they consisted largely of snorkels. The following tabulation for 1964-66, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, shows imports for consumption, by principal sources:

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Japan-----	\$2,599	\$269	\$45,127
Spain-----	6,371	18,492	17,962
Italy-----	3,669	3,803	11,136
France-----	425	1,635	4,708
West Germany-----	12,216	9,478	-
All other-----	<u>6,927</u>	<u>1,356</u>	<u>1,250</u>
Total-----	<u>32,207</u>	<u>35,033</u>	<u>80,183</u>

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Lacrosse sticks-----	735.17

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

Lacrosse sticks were not produced in the United States until 1963. Imports of this item, with an aggregate value of \$122,000 in 1966, come principally from Canada, and still supply most of the domestic market.

Comment

Lacrosse sticks are long shafts of bent hickory wood with loosely strung nets, ordinarily of rawhide or gut, at one end. They are used in the game of lacrosse to catch and propel a hard rubber ball. Lacrosse balls are classified under TSUS item 735.12 and are included in a separate summary covering TSUS items 735.09 to 735.12; lacrosse gloves are covered under TSUS item 735.05; and shoes and headwear used in the game of lacrosse in separate summaries under Parts 1A and 1B, respectively, of Schedule 7.

The current column 1 rate of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in appendix A) is as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
735.17	Lacrosse sticks-----	7-1/2% ad val.

This rate, which is the same as that provided for under paragraph 1502 of the previous schedules, has been in effect since June 1951, and reflects a concession granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Until 1963, when a manufacturer in New York State began producing a small quantity of lacrosse sticks, there was no domestic production of these items; imports which supply the bulk of the U.S. market, come principally from Canada, where most of the world's production is centered. The data in the accompanying table show that imports have

increased from 14,000 sticks, valued at \$51,000 in 1960 to 23,000 sticks valued at \$122,000 in 1966. These sticks are sold to high schools, colleges, universities and various private amateur athletic groups located principally in the Northeastern quarter of the United States.

Lacrosse sticks: U.S. imports for consumption, by countries, 1960-66

Country	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (1,000 sticks)							
Canada-----	10	12	13	17	17	26	20
United Kingdom-----	1	2	2	4	4	4	3
Hong Kong-----	3	7	1	-	-	-	-
Total-----	14	21	16	21	21	30	23
Value (1,000 dollars)							
Canada-----	45	57	61	78	88	86	106
United Kingdom-----	5	9	10	23	22	24	16
Hong Kong-----	1	5	1	-	-	-	-
Total-----	51	71	72	101	110	110	122

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Skeet targets-----	735.18

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

The value of annual U.S. consumption of skeet targets is estimated to have amounted to more than \$3 million in 1964-66. Virtually all of the consumption was supplied from domestic production. Exports have been small in recent years.

Comment

Skeet shooting, a form of trap shooting, is a popular sport of American origin. The skeet target, or so-called clay pigeon, is a disk about 4-1/2 inches in diameter, weighing about 3-1/4 ounces, which is ordinarily thrown upward by a spring catapult called a trap. In flight the skeet target simulates the flight of game birds. These articles are expendable and are ordinarily shattered when hit or are broken on impact with the ground. Skeet targets may be used in contests or for practice in developing accuracy in shooting a firearm; they are also used by the military for training purposes. Originally skeet targets were made of coarse pottery, but in recent years they have been made from river-bottom silt with asphalt pitch added as a binding agent. Foreign-made targets are generally slightly larger and harder than those produced domestically.

The current column 1 rate of duty applicable to imports of skeet targets (see general headnote 3 in appendix A) is as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
735.18	Skeet targets-----	10% ad val.

This rate, which became effective in June 1951, is the same as that applied to this product under the provision of paragraph 1558 of the former schedules for other manufactured articles, not specially provided for, and reflects a concession granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

SKEET TARGETS

Based on information obtained from trade sources, the value of annual U.S. consumption of skeet targets is estimated to have amounted to more than \$3 million in recent years. Virtually all of the U.S. consumption was supplied from domestic output. There are five domestic manufacturers of skeet targets, two of which devote all or nearly all of their facilities to this line of production. Gun clubs are the principal buyers of skeet targets in the United States. Separate data on U.S. exports of skeet targets are not available from official statistics. It is known, however, that such exports have been small.

Imports of skeet targets, which have been separately reported in official statistics only since the effective date of the TSUS, August 31, 1963, have supplied only a small part of domestic consumption. Annual imports during the period 1964-66 were less than \$100,000. Except for limited quantities from France and West Germany, all imports came from Canada as shown in the following tabulation, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce:

Country	1964		1965		1966	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Dozens		Dozens		Dozens	
Canada----	402,309	\$65,030	639,243	\$97,571	552,074	\$83,664
West Ger-						
many----	-	-	-	-	16,667	3,700
France----	10,300	1,977	8,566	1,598	-	-
Total-	412,609	67,007	647,809	99,169	568,741	87,364

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Models of inventions-----	737.05
Certain models to scale of 1 to 85 or smaller-----	737.07
Construction kits and sets, precise scale-----	737.09
Other models and construction kits or sets-----	737.15

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

Consumption of models in the United States is estimated to have amounted to more than \$90 million in 1963, less than 3 percent of which was accounted for by imports. Exports have been smaller than imports.

Description and uses

The articles covered by this summary are models and construction kits or sets for making model articles. Models are three dimensional representations of objects such as inventions, vehicles, shopping centers, the human anatomy, and molecular structure. Kits for constructing models contain the materials and parts for putting such models together. The principal uses of models are to entertain, to explain, and to teach. Commercially the most important models are those of trains and automobiles. Special-purpose models range from those used for university instruction to exact models of ships prepared for marine architects.

Models may be full-scale or miniature representations of the objects depicted. Some of the models do not exactly resemble in every respect the articles which they represent but are recognizable representations. Most models are made primarily of plastics, although many are also made of wood, various metals, and, to a lesser extent, rubber and clay. Plastics are less expensive than most of the materials that were formerly used to produce models. Plastics can be easily molded and give a high degree of detailed realism to the finished models. Kits and sets made of plastics appeal to the novice hobbyist because they are easily assembled. Articles made for younger children are usually less exact representations of larger articles and are commonly sold at toy counters; adolescents and adults prefer "scale models," which are more exact representations.

The coverage of item 737.05 is limited by a court decision and Bureau of Customs ruling to models "to be used for the making or

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building of something." The models classifiable under item 737.07 are limited to certain designated articles made to scale of the actual article at a ratio of 1 to 85 or smaller; item 737.09 provides for construction kits or sets with construction units prefabricated to precise scale; and item 737.15 covers both models and construction kits or sets not provided for by the two immediately preceding item numbers, including less exact representations of the original articles, but does not go so far as to cover merely the "crude form of a class of articles." 1/

U.S. tariff treatment

The current column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in appendix A) are as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
737.05	Models of inventions and of other improvements in the arts to be used exclusively as models-----	Free
737.07	Model rail locomotives and vehicles, track, and trackside structures; trolley buses and trolley-bus systems; cable-car systems; highway vehicles; ships and harbor structures; and airplanes and space craft; all made to scale of 1 to 85 or smaller-----	16% ad val.
737.09	Construction kits or sets with construction units prefabricated to precise scale of the actual article-----	19% ad val.
737.15	Other models and construction kits or sets-----	35% ad val.

The duty-free treatment of item 737.05 was provided for in the original Tariff Act of 1930. The rates applicable to items 737.07 through 737.15, effective since August 31, 1963, represent averages of those previously in effect, which ranged from 11 percent ad valorem to 17 percent ad valorem plus 21 cents per pound. These pre-TSUS rates all reflected concessions granted by the United States under

1/ Patterns and models exclusively for exhibition or educational uses at certain institutions are imported free of duty under the provisions of item 851.50. Models of women's wearing apparel (item 864.10) and articles imported as models by illustrators and photographers (item 864.15) are entitled to temporary free entry under bond.

the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, effective at various dates between January 1, 1948, and July 1, 1963.

Pursuant to the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-241) model highway vehicles, ships and harbor structures, and airplanes and spacecraft made to the scale of 1 to 85 or smaller have been classifiable since December 7, 1965, under TSUS item 737.07. Prior thereto, such models were classified under TSUS item 737.15, dutiable at 35 percent ad valorem.

U.S. consumption

It is estimated that the value of U.S. consumption of models exceeded \$90 million in 1963. The value of consumption was probably considerably higher in 1966 than in 1963. Auto racing sets have gained great popularity in recent years, partly at the expense of toy electric train sets (not scale models), which appeal to much the same market. Sales of detailed scale models of railroads, however, have suffered little from the boom in sales of racing sets; in fact, serious model railroading has probably gained some new adherents as a result of the interest in models created by these racing sets.

U.S. producers

Model articles for retail sale are produced in the United States by more than 50 producers that range in size from very small (with only one or two employees) to relatively large (with several hundred employees). Many of these firms produce other items, primarily in the toy and plastics fields. The producers are situated in practically every part of the country, with the greatest number in Illinois, New York, and California. Some of the large producers have branch plants in foreign countries.

Data are not available on the number of concerns and individuals that produce individual models on a custom or contract basis. Moreover, the models produced for their own use by many large concerns engaged in manufacturing, design, and research are not included in available statistics.

U.S. production

U.S. production of models and construction sets for making models was valued at approximately \$87 million in 1963. Although comparable data are not available for other recent years, the value of production was probably considerably higher in 1966 than in 1963. Construction

sets accounted for about half (\$42 million) of the value in 1963; the value of the production of such sets in 1958 was only \$19 million. It is believed that the value of production in 1963 of model airplanes, ships, cars, and the like exceeded \$25 million, that of model trains was about \$17 million (compared with about \$26 million in 1958), and that of models of inventions was about \$3 million.

Although the value of the domestic production of plastic models and kits and sets for assembling them is not known, it is believed to have increased greatly in the past few years.

U.S. exports

Data concerning the exports of model articles are not separately reported in official statistics, but it is believed that such exports have been less than imports.

Models of U.S. manufacture meet intensive competition in foreign markets from high-quality, competitively priced articles of West German and British origin and from generally lower priced but good-quality Japanese articles. Japanese models have improved greatly in quality in the last 10 years and are presently competitive with those produced in other countries.

U.S. imports

The value of imports of models increased from \$2.4 million in 1960 to \$3.1 million in 1962, then declined to \$2.1 million in 1964. (For the years prior to 1964, import values are based on estimates.) Imports climbed to \$4.4 million in 1965 and to \$9.2 million in 1966 (table 1). The increase in imports in 1966 may be due at least in part to the reduction in duty applying to model highway vehicles and certain other models that took place in December 1965 (see section on U.S. tariff treatment).

The United Kingdom, which was the third largest supplier of models in 1964, climbed to first place in 1965 and increased its share of total imports from 12 percent in 1964 to 58 percent in 1966. This rise in imports from the United Kingdom is due to the popularity of miniature model motor vehicles of which that country is the major world producer.

In 1965 Japan and Italy were the principal suppliers of model railroad equipment made to the scale of 1 to 85 or smaller.

Of the total imports of models in 1966, models of inventions and other improvements in the arts accounted for less than 1 percent

(\$7,000); certain scale model vehicles and equipment, about 47 percent (\$4,313,000); and scale model construction kits or sets, about 5 percent (\$471,000). Imports of other models accounted for the remaining 48 percent (\$4,453,000)(table 2).

Table 1.--Models: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1960-66 ^{1/}

(In thousands of dollars)								
Source	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	
United Kingdom---	246	213	177	230	251	1,837	5,408	
Japan-----	1,003	1,033	1,298	975	767	936	1,194	
Italy-----	151	146	168	122	159	605	1,176	
West Germany----	437	490	547	264	267	439	754	
Spain-----	-	-	-	6	30	114	192	
Austria-----	7	10	7	269	246	48	88	
Hong Kong-----	236	327	434	375	82	198	51	
Netherlands-----	43	117	37	10	49	22	43	
Canada-----	99	109	126	4	49	39	18	
All other-----	175	206	262	118	198	202	320	
Total-----	2,397	2,655	3,056	2,373	2,098	4,440	9,244	

^{1/} Data for 1960-63 are estimated.

Source: Official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Table 2.--Models: U.S. imports for consumption, by types, 1960-66

(In thousands of dollars)							
Description	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Models of inventions and other improvements in the arts--	29	22	25	1	86	29	7
Certain models scaled to ratio of 1:85 or smaller ^{1/} ----	^{2/} 1,047	^{2/} 1,156	^{2/} 1,368	^{2/} 1,120	^{2/} 1,001	^{2/} 1,618	^{2/} 4,313
Construction sets or kits with units made to scale of the actual articles-----	^{2/} 882	^{2/} 945	^{2/} 956	^{2/} 167	177	458	471
Other models ^{1/} -----	^{2/} 439	^{2/} 532	^{2/} 707	^{2/} 1,085	834	2,335	4,453
Total-----	^{2/} 2,397	^{2/} 2,655	^{2/} 3,056	^{2/} 2,373	^{2/} 2,098	^{2/} 4,440	^{2/} 9,244

^{1/} Pursuant to the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965, effective Dec. 7, 1965, model highway vehicles, ships and harbor structures, and airplanes and spacecraft made to the scale of 1 to 85 or smaller were removed from the provision for "other" models and added to the provision formerly encompassing only scale model railway equipment made to the same scale.

^{2/} Estimated.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Dolls, and parts of dolls including doll clothing-----	737.20
Stuffed toy figures of animate objects without spring mechanism:	
Valued not over 10 cents per inch of height-----	737.25
Valued over 10 cents per inch of height-----	737.30

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

United States consumption of dolls, doll parts and clothing and stuffed figures of animate objects was valued at \$246 million in 1965; 90 percent of this total was supplied from domestic production. Exports are approximately 10 percent of the value of imports.

Description and uses

This summary covers dolls used chiefly for the amusement and play of children as well as those used for display or decorative purposes, such as character dolls, boudoir dolls, puppet dolls, and dolls for use as ornamentation on cakes, and stuffed toy figures. Dolls may be made of a variety of materials, including plastics, rubber, porcelain, earthenware, china, wood, metal, or cloth. At the present time, most dolls, particularly those for the amusement of children, which comprise the bulk of the trade in such articles, are made of plastics. Although there are many types of play dolls, most are designed to resemble either an infant (baby dolls) or a teenager (teen dolls). The baby dolls are usually of soft construction and the teen dolls of hard construction. Play dolls vary from the most simple stuffed "rag dolls" to those which have musical movements, and motors; many dolls can talk, walk, or perform other functions. Doll clothing includes all types of miniature or doll-size wearing apparel; elaborate costumes are frequently provided for teen dolls as well as for display, boudoir, and character dolls. Parts of dolls not only include the anatomical portions of the doll such as the head, legs, and arms, but include such items as specially-designed motor units which are used for doll animation. Dolls made 100 years before the date of entry are free of duty as anti-ques under item 766.20 of TSUS (see separate summary).

The stuffed toy figures of animate objects not having a spring mechanism covered here are mainly stuffed animal figures. In contrast to dolls, which may or may not be toys, these stuffed figures must be

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toys within the TSUS definition set forth in headnote 2 to part 5E of schedule 7 of TSUS, i.e., an "article chiefly used for the amusement of children or adults." These stuffed figures are produced in many sizes with principal dimensions ranging from a few inches to several feet. These articles are covered in part with cloth or some other material and are usually stuffed with such material as kapok, sawdust, cotton, cork dust, or foam rubber. Plastics are being used to an increasing extent in the production of these stuffed figures. Stuffed figures with friction motors (such as those activated by rolling a wheeled figure along a surface) are covered by this summary, but those having a spring mechanism are discussed in the separate summary in this volume covering items 737.35-.50, as are toy figures of animate objects, not stuffed.

U.S. tariff treatment

The current column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in appendix A) are as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
737.20	Dolls, parts, and clothing-----	35% ad val.
737.25	Stuffed animals, valued not over 10 cents per inch of height.	28% ad val.
737.30	Stuffed animals, valued over 10 cents per inch of height.	18% ad val.

The rate for item 737.20 is the same as the previous rate under paragraph 1513 applying to the major portion of the applicable imports; this previous rate reflected a concession granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), effective November 17, 1951. For the other dolls provided for by item 737.20, the various rates under paragraph 1513 of the previous schedules, all of which were GATT rates, ranged from 30 percent ad valorem to 38 percent ad valorem, including a compound rate of 0.5 cents each plus 30 percent ad valorem. The 35 percent ad valorem rate is presently a trade agreement rate. The rates for items 737.25 and 737.30, effective since July 1, 1963, reflect concessions granted by the United States in the GATT.

U.S. consumption

Consumption of the articles covered by this summary was valued at \$162.5 million in 1958 and increased to \$246.1 million in 1965. Much of this increase can be attributed to imports which in the same period increased from \$3 million to \$27 million (see table 1).

The composition of domestic consumption, based on value, is estimated to be approximately 65 percent dolls, 25 percent doll clothing and accessories, and 10 percent stuffed animal figures other than stuffed dolls.

U.S. producers

In 1963, the last year for which data on establishments was available, the doll industry in the United States was composed of approximately 410 manufacturers engaged primarily in the manufacture of dolls, doll parts, doll clothing, and stuffed toy animals. These concerns accounted for \$168 million, or 87 percent of the total value of factory sales (\$194 million). In terms of value, approximately 85 percent of total sales by the 410 establishments was accounted for by articles included in this summary.

More than 75 percent of the establishments listed by the Bureau of the Census for 1963 as being engaged in the manufacture of dolls were in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. About 13 percent of the total were in the South and West, about 7 percent in New England, and the remainder in the North Central States. More than 60 percent of these manufacturing establishments were small, each employing fewer than 20 persons.

The industry employed an average of 16.4 thousand persons in 1963, an increase of about 19 percent over average employment in 1958. However, by 1965 average employment in the industry had dropped to 12.6 thousand. This can probably be explained to some extent by increased mechanization of the industry.

U.S. production

Domestic production (factory shipments) of dolls, doll clothing, and stuffed toy animal figures amounted to almost \$162 million in 1958; by 1965 it had risen to \$222 million, more than 35 percent above the 1958 level. A breakdown of types of dolls produced is not available for any year after 1963; of the total value of factory shipments of dolls and stuffed toy animals in that year, slightly over 10 percent consisted of "miniature" dolls (those 12 inches and under) of rubber or plastics, 8 percent consisted of doll parts, and 7 percent doll clothing and accessories. Almost one-third of the total value was accounted for by "regular" size dolls (those 12-1/2 inches and over) of rubber or plastics. Stuffed toy animals and other stuffed toys accounted for most of the remainder.

Domestic manufacturers have, by very aggressive promotional programs, been able to increase their output and sales and create

increasingly a year-round market for dolls. The high level of the economy of the country in recent years, and the increasing birth rate have also been important factors in expanding the domestic market.

U.S. exports

Export data concerning stuffed toy animal figures were not available prior to 1965 but exports are presumed to have been small; data concerning exports of the items discussed in this summary are shown in table 2. Annual exports have usually ranged between \$2 million and \$3 million.

Domestic manufacturers have not been very successful in the foreign doll markets. The value of exports of domestic merchandise is small compared with the value of sales of these merchandise in the domestic market, being equivalent, on the average, to less than 2 percent of the total. The level of exports has shown no pronounced trend in the period covered by this summary. The relatively high price of domestic merchandise and the ability of foreign manufacturers to imitate the "high-fashion" American dolls and clothing, are believed to be the principal factors operating against U.S. exports.

Canada, Japan, and Venezuela have been the principal foreign markets for domestic dolls in recent years.

U.S. imports

With the exception of 1965, which showed a slight decline from the previous year, the value of imports of the articles covered by this summary has increased substantially and steadily since 1958 (table 3). The value of imports in 1958 amounted to slightly more than \$3 million, and in 1966 the total value of such imports was over \$31 million, over 10 times as large as in 1958. Foreign manufacturers, partially because of lower labor costs and their ability to imitate U.S. patterns have been able to take advantage of the expanding market for dolls in the United States. In 1958, imports supplied less than 2 percent of domestic consumption, in terms of value; in 1965 the ratio was nearly 11 percent.

Imports are like and directly competitive with domestic merchandise and compete on a price basis. Doll clothing imported separately (rather than as a part of a dressed doll) comprised 42.6 percent of the value of imports of dolls, doll parts and clothing in 1964, and 24.3 percent of such imports in 1966. A substantial portion of doll and doll clothing imports were designed in the United States for production abroad. Imports of doll parts, which were equivalent in value

to 7.5 percent of imports of complete dolls in 1964, rose to an amount equivalent to 15.7 percent in 1966 (table 4). These figures imply an increasing tendency on the part of U.S. producers to use imported parts for assembly in their products.

Japan has regularly been the principal supplier of imports of the articles covered by this summary, accounting for 70 percent of total imports in 1966. Hong Kong, which accounted for less than one-tenth of U.S. imports in 1958, rose to the position of second supplier in 1961, and in 1966 supplied almost one quarter of total U.S. imports (table 3).

Table 1.--Dolls and parts of dolls, including doll clothing, and stuffed toy figures of animate objects without a spring mechanism: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1958 and 1961-66

Year	Production ^{1/}	Imports	Exports ^{2/}	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1958-----	161,893	3,166	2,554	162,505	1.9
1961-----	<u>3/</u>	12,384	2,554	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1962-----	<u>3/</u>	20,031	2,117	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
1963-----	193,724	26,786	2,355	218,155	12.3
1964-----	208,815	27,032	2,655	233,192	11.6
1965-----	221,935	26,881	2,702	246,114	10.9
1966-----	<u>3/</u>	31,216	3,169	<u>3/</u>	<u>3/</u>
	:	:	:	:	:

^{1/} Data represent factory shipments.

^{2/} Data for years prior to 1965 do not include stuffed toy figures of animate objects without a spring mechanism.

^{3/} Data are not available, and there is no basis for making a reasonable estimate.

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

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Year	Production ^{1/}	Imports	Exports ^{2/}	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1958-----	161,893	3,166	2,554	162,505	1.9
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Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Year	Production ^{1/}	Imports	Exports ^{2/}	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
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^{3/} Data are not available, and there is no basis for making a reasonable estimate.

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

Table 2.--Dolls and parts of dolls, including doll clothing: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1958 and 1961-66

(In thousands of dollars)							
Country	1958	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Canada-----	1,025	505	584	907	680	591	462
Japan-----	-	35	5	32	88	192	392
Venezuela-----	354	979	447	265	675	408	314
West Germany----	14	10	27	71	96	143	285
United Kingdom--	5	50	145	104	77	105	206
Peru-----	64	125	150	131	93	90	130
Mexico-----	96	75	76	103	106	80	109
Republic of							
South Africa--	114	50	73	66	73	111	58
All other							
countries-----	882	725	610	676	767	982	1,213
Total-----	2,554	2,554	2,117	2,355	2,655	2,702	3,169

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

Table 3.--Dolls and parts of dolls, including doll clothing, and stuffed toy figures of animate objects without a spring mechanism: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1958 and 1961-66

(Value in thousands of dollars)								
Country	1958	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	
Japan-----	1,531	8,685	15,704	21,666	21,149	18,621	21,881	
Hong Kong-----	176	1,798	1,985	3,128	3,798	6,255	7,309	
West Germany--	962	682	648	574	589	555	542	
Italy-----	167	398	412	474	540	503	493	
Switzerland---	7	18	541	313	46	30	14	
All other countries---	323	803	741	631	910	917	977	
Total-----	3,166	12,384	20,031	26,786	27,032	26,881	31,216	

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

Table 4.--Dolls and stuffed figures of animate objects: U.S.
imports for consumption, by types, 1964-66

Type	Year		
	1964	1965	1966
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Dolls and stuffed figures of animate			
objects, total-----	27,032	26,881	31,216
Dolls, and parts of dolls, including :			
doll clothing, total-----	23,153	21,905	23,451
Dolls (dressed or undressed)-----	12,355	10,561	13,717
Parts of dolls-----	931	1,969	2,160
Doll clothing imported separately---	9,867	9,375	7,574
Stuffed figures of animate objects,			
not having a spring mechanism,			
total-----	3,879	4,976	7,765
Valued not over 10 cents per inch			
of height-----	2,872	3,658	5,471
Valued over 10 cents per inch of			
height-----	1,007	1,318	2,294

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Toy figures of animate objects, not stuffed-----	737.35, -.40
Toy figures of animate objects, having a spring mechanism-----	737.45, -.50
Toy books-----	737.52
Toy alphabet and building blocks, bricks, and shapes----	737.55
Toy musical instruments-----	737.60
Magic tricks and practical joke articles-----	737.65
Confetti, party favors, and noisemakers-----	737.70
Toys and parts, not elsewhere enumerated-----	737.80, -.90

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

The value of U.S. consumption of toys and party favors was \$867 million in 1965; 95 percent of this total was supplied from domestic production. Exports in recent years have been less than half the value of imports.

Description and uses

The items covered here include toy soldiers, inflatable figures of animate objects, unstuffed toy figures of animate objects--wholly or almost wholly of metal and of other materials--which have a spring mechanism, alphabet blocks, building blocks, toy musical instruments, paper hats, toy parasols, toy books, serpentine, blowouts, horns and other noisemakers, magic tricks, practical joke items, spring-wound toys other than figures of animate objects, and miscellaneous toys not provided for elsewhere, including hundreds of toy articles, such as "yo-yo" tops, marbles, toy guns, whistles, and balloons.

Item 737.90 is the basket provision covering toys not elsewhere provided for in the TSUS which do not have a spring mechanism, and parts of toys. Included in this summary are a great number of children's toys which are representations of articles used by adults, but which are of simple or light construction, rather than miniatures of the real articles. Toy musical instruments in item 737.60 are such articles, since they are of a type used in play, rather than for musical performance. Toy books, including coloring books, have been made free of duty by Public Law 89-651, which also provided for the free entry of most books in part 5 of schedule 2 of the TSUS.

U.S. tariff treatment

The current column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in appendix A) are as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
737.35	Toy figures, metal-----	21% ad val.
737.40	Other unstuffed toy figures-----	35% ad val.
737.45	Toy figures, with spring mechanism, metal--	24% ad val.
737.50	Toy figures, with spring mechanism, not metal.	41% ad val.
737.52	Toy books-----	Free
737.55	Toy alphabet and building blocks, bricks, and shapes.	21% ad val.
737.60	Toy musical instruments-----	26% ad val.
737.65	Magic tricks and practical joke articles---	18% ad val.
737.70	Confetti, party favors, and noisemakers----	20% ad val.
737.80	Other unstuffed toys, with a spring mechanism.	41% ad val.
737.90	Other toys-----	35% ad val.

The rate for item 737.70, in effect since August 31, 1963, represents a weighted average of various rates applying to the articles provided for under scattered provisions of the pre-TSUS schedules. The present rate is a concession granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The rates for items 737.35, 737.40, and 737.55 are derived from concessions granted by the United States in the GATT; these concessions have been in effect since October 1951 for item 737.40 and since June 1958 for items 737.35 and 737.55. The rates for items 737.45 and 737.60 reflect concessions granted by the United States in the GATT, the first in effect since July 1, 1963, and the second since January 1, 1964. The free rate for item 737.52 was established by Public Law 89-651; it became effective on February 1, 1967. The articles provided for in the listed TSUS item numbers were classifiable under paragraph 1513 in the pre-TSUS schedules.

The rates for items 737.50, 737.65, and 737.80, which have been in effect since October 1, 1966, reflect the first stage of concessions granted by the United States in the GATT. The concessions were all to become fully effective in five annual stages, the last (30 percent ad valorem, 10 percent ad valorem, and 30 percent ad valorem, respectively) on October 1, 1967 (see Presidential Proclamation No. 3744, dated Sept. 13, 1966). However, the concessions with respect to items 737.50 and 737.80 were superseded by the concessions granted

in the Kennedy Round (see appendix A) and the new final rates for these items are to be 22 percent ad valorem. The rate for item 737.90 reflects concessions granted under paragraph 1513 of the previous schedules by the United States in the GATT, effective since October 1, 1951, and June 30, 1958.

The TSUS classification treatment for toys is designed to eliminate the problems of classification encountered under paragraph 1513 of the old tariff schedules, which were a prolific source of litigation. The term "toy" is now more broadly defined in headnote 2 to part 5E of schedule 7 of the TSUS as "any article chiefly used for the amusement of children or adults". It had been held by the courts, previous to the TSUS, that toys were articles chiefly used for the amusement of children below the age of puberty. In addition, the problem of distinguishing between certain "toys" and "nontoy" articles has been removed by grouping certain toy articles with related nontoy articles for tariff purposes. For example, toy balls are included in a group with certain other types of balls. (For a more detailed background on changes in the schedules, see the Tariff Classification Study, Explanatory and Background Materials--Schedule 7 1/).

U.S. consumption

The value of consumption of toys (and related items) in the United States, the world's largest consumer of toys, increased from \$427 million in 1958 to \$867 million in 1965, representing an increase of 103 percent (table 1). The upward trend in consumption is expected to continue although perhaps not at the rapid rate that prevailed in the past.

It is estimated that the proportion of children under 14 years of age to total population will remain about 30 percent in the foreseeable future. However, the actual increase in number of children in this group and the expected continuing increase in average family personal income will provide an expanded market for toys and related items. Since some of the articles (such as party favors and practical joke articles) covered by this summary are widely used by adults, an increase in adult leisure time would also contribute to an expanded market. New designs (particularly in electronically operated toys and space toys), imaginative packaging, and vigorous advertising campaigns via television and other media, will be powerful stimulants to increased consumption by this market.

^{1/} Published by the U.S. Tariff Commission for the Committee on Ways and Means, Nov. 15, 1960.

U.S. producers

According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, in 1963 there were 786 establishments in the United States that produced toys as their principal product. ^{1/} These establishments were principally situated in New York, California, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

While the number of establishments declined from 854 in 1958 to 786 in 1963, the average number of employees increased by approximately 15 percent, from 43,000 in 1958 to 49,000 in 1963. Fewer than half of these establishments employ 20 or more persons, and the work is highly seasonal.

Recently there has been a trend toward vertical integration of toy producers, i.e., the production of toy parts and components by toy producers. The large firms that produce a wide range of toys have shown the greatest growth. Although some toy firms do produce items other than toys, the overwhelming majority produce only toys; in fact, the primary products specialization ratio (toys as a percentage of total output) was 93 percent in both 1958 and 1963, in terms of value. The coverage ratio (toys made by the toy industry as a percentage of all toys produced) dropped from 92 percent in 1958 to 88 percent in 1963. The decrease is a result of the addition of toy manufacturing to the operations of certain prominent producers in other fields.

Publicly owned corporations have become more widespread in this industry, representing a shift away from the traditional family firms, many of which have grown large with the industry.

U.S. production

The value of production of the items covered here increased from \$413 million in 1958 to \$840 million in 1965, representing an increase of 103 percent (table 1).

The materials used in the production of toys have changed greatly in the past few years. Toys of plastics materials have displaced toys of metal, porcelain, rubber, and wood to a very great extent. The increasing popularity of plastics makes it possible for many establishments that normally produce items outside the toy field (such as household plastics goods) to produce toys, either to supplement their

^{1/} While it is known that some of these establishments also produce model construction sets and games, it is believed that the number that produce only such sets and games is small. Party favors and magic tricks are also produced by other establishments, but production statistics are not separately reported.

lines, or to make use of equipment that might otherwise lie idle. The relative ease with which items can be formed of plastics and the ever expanding market for toys make it likely that this type of production will increase.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of these articles, although fluctuating somewhat during the intervening years, increased from \$14.5 million in 1958 to \$22.4 million in 1966 (tables 1 and 2). Canada has been the major foreign market for these items, but its relative importance has declined in recent years. In 1958 Canada received slightly more than 50 percent of U.S. exports of toys; this figure had declined to less than 30 percent by 1966.

As may be seen in table 3, the composition of exports has changed considerably since 1958. Plastic toys and parts, which accounted for about 26 percent of the aggregate value of toy exports in 1958, accounted for 32 percent of the value in 1964. The increase, largely at the expense of metal toys and parts, generally reflects the previously mentioned shift toward increased use of plastics materials.

The popularity of U.S. toys is increasing in foreign markets. Many of these toys offer to foreign consumers an advanced degree of sophistication and design. "Scientific" and "educational" toys, which require substantial production runs to justify tooling expenses, are not widely produced overseas. Mass production techniques give U.S. industry an edge in this area. Overseas demand for U.S. lines has been stimulated by scientific and "western" television shows and movies. The expected growth of shopping centers and discount stores in Europe may give U.S. producers a further edge in developing mass distribution.

U.S. imports

Imports of the items here under consideration were valued at \$28 million in 1958; they increased to a high of nearly \$49 million in 1966 (table 4). The ratio of the value of imports to the value of consumption has remained at about 6 percent in recent years. Japan has been the chief source of U.S. imports of toys (53 percent in 1966); Hong Kong has been the second largest (30 percent in 1966), followed by West Germany and the United Kingdom (4 percent each in 1966).

Foreign exporters face several problems when exporting toys to the United States, such as transportation charges disproportionately high in relation to value, financing burdens, delivery delays, lack

of ability to control quality in some instances, difficulties in scheduling production, and the time lag involved in attempting to produce fad items.

Foreign production and trade

Japan is the leading foreign producer of toys. Tokyo is the center of the Japanese toy industry, but the city of Mibu is a rapidly developing, modern, toy production center and many of the Tokyo firms are moving their operations to Mibu. Most Japanese producers are small (the great majority have fewer than 30 employees) and few, if any, undertake integrated operations. Much of the production is done by hand by highly skilled workers. The majority of Japanese toys are of metal, but toys of vinyl (especially inflatables) have made notable headway. About two-thirds of the Japanese production of toys is exported, 60 percent of which goes to the United States.

Hong Kong is the second largest source of imports of toys; the United States is one of the major markets for its toy production. Exports from Hong Kong are primarily good-quality plastic toys, many of which are imported by large U.S. toy producers, and are directly competitive with those produced domestically.

Toys from the United Kingdom and Germany are generally of high quality and expensive. The rising costs of production in these countries have made it difficult for them to compete on a price basis with quality toys mass produced in the United States.

Table 1.--Toys and party favors: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1958 and 1961-66

Year	Production <u>1/</u> <u>2/</u>	Imports	Exports <u>1/</u>	Apparent consumption <u>1/</u>	Ratio of imports to consumption <u>1/</u>
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1958-----	413,036	<u>3/</u> 28,128	14,476	426,688	6.6
1961-----	<u>3/</u> 515,386	<u>3/</u> 31,502	15,800	531,088	5.9
1962-----	<u>3/</u> 549,503	<u>3/</u> 37,657	14,897	572,263	6.6
1963-----	608,500	<u>3/</u> 39,245	14,531	633,214	6.2
1964-----	<u>3/</u> 742,000	44,058	18,055	767,991	5.7
1965-----	<u>3/</u> 840,000	47,037	19,597	867,440	5.4
1966-----	<u>4/</u>	48,725	22,443	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>

1/ Includes a small amount of games and rubber balls.

2/ Value of manufacturers' shipments; partly estimated.

3/ Partly estimated.

4/ Not available.

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

TOYS AND PARTY FAVORS

Table 2.--Toys and party favors: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1961-66

(In thousands of dollars)						
Market	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Canada-----	7,237	6,294	5,708	6,324	5,910	6,438
Venezuela-----	2,148	1,910	1,516	2,540	2,471	2,074
United Kingdom---	511	945	595	887	1,212	1,373
West Germany-----	294	347	482	418	891	1,340
Australia-----	244	526	439	458	762	1,269
Italy-----	175	241	388	339	636	888
France-----	195	406	462	482	610	821
Republic of South:						
Africa ^{1/} -----	210	227	354	401	567	684
Mexico-----	419	359	418	440	519	581
Japan-----	1,312	298	469	680	871	384
Guatemala-----	101	105	180	179	174	205
All other-----	2,954	3,239	3,520	4,907	4,974	6,351
Total-----	15,800	14,897	14,531	18,055	19,597	22,443

^{1/} Name changed from Union of South Africa on May 31, 1961.

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

Table 3.--Toys and party favors: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by types, 1961-66

(In thousands of dollars)							
Type	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	
Rubber toys, balls, and novelty balloons, n.e.c.---	735	765	634	916	509	387	
Toys and parts, mechanical, n.e.c.--	1,358	857	822	993	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	
Toys and parts, metal, n.e.c.-----	2,368	1,660	1,399	1,709	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	
Toys and parts, plastic, n.e.c.-----	4,610	5,077	5,022	5,691	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	
Toys and games and parts, n.e.c.-----	6,729	6,538	6,654	8,746	19,088	22,056	
Total-----	15,800	14,897	14,531	18,055	19,597	22,443	

1/ Not separately reported after Jan. 1, 1965.

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

Note.--n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

Table 4.--Toys and party favors: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1961-66

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1961 ^{1/}	1962 ^{1/}	1963	1964	1965	1966
Japan-----	22,769	27,726	26,860	26,813	23,788	25,617
Hong Kong-----	2,783	3,349	5,266	10,475	13,066	14,756
West Germany---	2,518	2,502	2,531	2,423	2,334	2,166
United Kingdom-	1,681	2,322	2,322	2,268	2,230	1,817
Other-----	1,751	1,758	2,266	2,079	3,372	4,369
Total-----	31,502	37,657	39,245	44,058	44,790	48,725

^{1/} Data are partly estimated.

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

APPENDIXES

Tariff Schedules of the United States: General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation,
and Excerpts Relating to the Items Included in This Volume

GENERAL HEADNOTES AND RULES OF INTERPRETATION

1. Tariff Treatment of Imported Articles. All articles imported into the customs territory of the United States from outside thereof are subject to duty or exempt therefrom as prescribed in general headnote 3.

2. Customs Territory of the United States. The term "customs territory of the United States", as used in the schedules, includes only the States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

3. Rates of Duty. The rates of duty in the "Rates of Duty" columns numbered 1 and 2 of the schedules apply to articles imported into the customs territory of the United States as hereinafter provided in this headnote:

(a) Products of Insular Possessions.

(i) Except as provided in headnote 6 of schedule 7, part 2, subpart E, and except as provided in headnote 4 of schedule 7, part 7, subpart A, articles imported from insular possessions of the United States which are outside the customs territory of the United States are subject to the rates of duty set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules, except that all such articles the growth or product of any such possession, or manufactured or produced in any such possession from materials the growth, product, or manufacture of any such possession or of the customs territory of the United States, or of both, which do not contain foreign materials to the value of more than 50 percent of their total value, coming to the customs territory of the United States directly from any such possession, and all articles previously imported into the customs territory of the United States with payment of all applicable duties and taxes imposed upon or by reason of importation which were shipped from the United States, without remission, refund, or drawback of such duties or taxes, directly to the possession from which they are being returned by direct shipment, are exempt from duty.

(ii) in determining whether an article produced or manufactured in any such insular possession contains foreign materials to the value of more than 50 percent, no material shall be considered foreign which, at the time such article is entered, may be imported into the customs territory from a foreign country, other than Cuba or the Philippine Republic, and entered free of duty.

(b) Products of Cuba. Products of Cuba imported into the customs territory of the United States, whether imported directly or indirectly, are subject to the rates of duty set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules. Preferential rates of duty for such products apply only as shown in the said column 1. ^{1/}

(c) Products of the Philippine Republic.

(i) Products of the Philippine Republic imported into the customs territory of the United States, whether imported directly or indirectly, are subject to the rates of duty which are set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules or to fractional parts of the rates in the said column 1, as hereinafter prescribed in subdivisions (c)(ii) and (c)(iii) of this headnote.

(ii) Except as otherwise prescribed in the schedules, a Philippine article, as defined in subdivision (c)(iv) of this headnote, imported into the customs territory of the United States and entered on or before July 3, 1974, is subject to that rate which results from the application of the following percentages to the most favorable rate of duty (i.e., including a preferential rate prescribed for any product of Cuba) set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules:

- (A) 20 percent, during calendar years 1963 through 1964,
- (B) 40 percent, during calendar years 1965 through 1967,
- (C) 60 percent, during calendar years 1968 through 1970,
- (D) 80 percent, during calendar years 1971 through 1973,
- (E) 100 percent, during the period from January 1, 1974, through July 3, 1974.

^{1/} By virtue of section 401 of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962, the application to products of Cuba of either a preferential or other reduced rate of duty in column 1 is suspended. See general headnote 3(e), *infra*. The provisions for preferential Cuban rates continue to be reflected in the schedules because, under section 401, the rates therefor in column 1 still form the bases for determining the rates of duty applicable to certain products, including "Philippine articles".

General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

(iii) Except as otherwise prescribed in the schedules, products of the Philippine Republic, other than Philippine articles, are subject to the rates of duty (except any preferential rates prescribed for products of Cuba) set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules.

(iv) The term "Philippine article", as used in the schedules, means an article which is the product of the Philippines, but does not include any article produced with the use of materials imported into the Philippines which are products of any foreign country (except materials produced within the customs territory of the United States) if the aggregate value of such imported materials when landed at the Philippine port of entry, exclusive of any landing cost and Philippine duty, was more than 20 percent of the appraised customs value of the article imported into the customs territory of the United States.

(d) Products of Canada.

(i) Products of Canada imported into the customs territory of the United States, whether imported directly or indirectly, are subject to the rates of duty set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules. The rates of duty for a Canadian article, as defined in subdivision (d)(ii) of this headnote, apply only as shown in the said column numbered 1.

(ii) The term "Canadian article", as used in the schedules, means an article which is the product of Canada, but does not include any article produced with the use of materials imported into Canada which are products of any foreign country (except materials produced within the customs territory of the United States), if the aggregate value of such imported materials when landed at the Canadian port of entry (that is, the actual purchase price, or if not purchased, the export value, of such materials, plus, if not included therein, the cost of transporting such materials to Canada but exclusive of any landing cost and Canadian duty) was --

(A) with regard to any motor vehicle or automobile truck tractor entered on or before December 31, 1967, more than 60 percent of the appraised value of the article imported into the customs territory of the United States; and

(B) with regard to any other article (including any motor vehicle or automobile truck tractor entered after December 31, 1967), more than 50 percent of the appraised value of the article imported into the customs territory of the United States.

(e) Products of Communist Countries. Notwithstanding any of the foregoing provisions of this headnote, the rates of duty shown in column numbered 2 shall apply to products, whether imported directly or indirectly, of the following countries and areas pursuant to section 401 of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962, to section 231 or 257(e)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, or to action taken by the President thereunder:

Albania
Bulgaria
China (any part of which may be under Communist domination or control)
Cuba ^{1/}
Czechoslovakia
Estonia
Germany (the Soviet zone and the Soviet sector of Berlin)
Hungary
Indochina (any part of Cambodia, Laos, or Vietnam which may be under Communist domination or control)
Korea (any part of which may be under Communist domination or control)
Kurile Islands
Latvia
Lithuania
Outer Mongolia
Rumania

^{1/} In Proclamation 3447, dated February 3, 1962, the President, acting under authority of section 620(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 445), as amended, prohibited the importation into the United States of all goods of Cuban origin and all goods imported from or through Cuba, subject to such exceptions as the Secretary of the Treasury determines to be consistent with the effective operation of the embargo.

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Southern Sakhalin

Tanna Tuva

Tibet

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the area in East Prussia
under the provisional administration of the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics.

(f) Products of All Other Countries. Products of all countries not previously mentioned in this headnote imported into the customs territory of the United States are subject to the rates of duty set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules:

(g) Effective Date; Exceptions - Staged Rates of Duty. Except as specified below or as may be specified elsewhere, pursuant to section 501(a) of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962 (P.L. 87-456, approved May 24, 1962), the rates of duty in columns numbered 1 and 2 become effective with respect to articles entered on or after the 10th day following the date of the President's proclamation provided for in section 102 of the said Act. If, in column numbered 1, any rate of duty or part thereof is set forth in parenthesis, the effective date shall be governed as follows:

(i) If the rate in column numbered 1 has only one part (i.e., 8¢ (10¢) per lb.), the parenthetical rate (viz., 10¢ per lb.) shall be effective as to articles entered before July 1, 1964, and the other rate (viz., 8¢ per lb.) shall be effective as to articles entered on or after July 1, 1964.

(ii) If the rate in column numbered 1 has two or more parts (i.e., 5¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.) and has a parenthetical rate for either or both parts, each part of the rate shall be governed as if it were a one-part rate. For example, if a rate is expressed as "4¢ (4.5¢) per lb. + 8% (9%) ad val.", the rate applicable to articles entered before July 1, 1964, would be "4.5¢ per lb. + 9% ad val."; the rate applicable to articles entered on or after July 1, 1964, would be "4¢ per lb. + 8% ad val."

(iii) If the rate in column numbered 1 is marked with an asterisk (*), the foregoing provisions of (i) and (ii) shall apply except that "January 1, 1964" shall be substituted for "July 1, 1964", wherever this latter date appears.

4. Modification or Amendment of Rates of Duty. Except as otherwise provided in the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules --

(a) a statutory rate of duty supersedes and terminates the existing rates of duty in both column numbered 1 and column numbered 2 unless otherwise specified in the amending statute;

(b) a rate of duty proclaimed pursuant to a concession granted in a trade agreement shall be reflected in column numbered 1 and, if higher than the then existing rate in column numbered 2, also in the latter column, and shall supersede but not terminate the then existing rate (or rates) in such column (or columns);

(c) a rate of duty proclaimed pursuant to section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930 shall be reflected in both column numbered 1 and column numbered 2 and shall supersede but not terminate the then existing rates in such columns; and

(d) whenever a proclaimed rate is terminated or suspended, the rate shall revert, unless otherwise provided, to the next intervening proclaimed rate previously superseded but not terminated or, if none, to the statutory rate.

5. Intangibles. For the purposes of headnote 1 --

(a) corpses, together with their coffins and accompanying flowers,

(b) currency (metal or paper) in current circulation in any country and imported for monetary purposes,

(c) electricity,

(d) securities and similar evidences of value, and

(e) vessels which are not "yachts or pleasure boats" within the purview of subpart D, part 6, of schedule 6,

are not articles subject to the provisions of these schedules.

General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

6. Containers or Holders for Imported Merchandise. For the purposes of the tariff schedules, containers or holders are subject to tariff treatment as follows:

(a) Imported Empty: Containers or holders if imported empty are subject to tariff treatment as imported articles and as such are subject to duty unless they are within the purview of a provision which specifically exempts them from duty.

(b) Not Imported Empty: Containers or holders if imported containing or holding articles are subject to tariff treatment as follows:

(i) The usual or ordinary types of shipping or transportation containers or holders, if not designed for, or capable of, reuse, and containers of usual types ordinarily sold at retail with their contents, are not subject to treatment as imported articles. Their cost, however, is, under section 402 or section 402a of the tariff act, a part of the value of their contents and if their contents are subject to an ad valorem rate of duty such containers or holders are, in effect, dutiable at the same rate as their contents, except that their cost is deductible from dutiable value upon submission of satisfactory proof that they are products of the United States which are being returned without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any means while abroad.

(ii) The usual or ordinary types of shipping or transportation containers or holders, if designed for, or capable of, reuse, are subject to treatment as imported articles separate and distinct from their contents. Such holders or containers are not part of the dutiable value of their contents and are separately subject to duty upon each and every importation into the customs territory of the United States unless within the scope of a provision specifically exempting them from duty.

(iii) In the absence of context which requires otherwise, all other containers or holders are subject to the same treatment as specified in (ii) above for usual or ordinary types of shipping or transportation containers or holders designed for, or capable of, reuse.

f. Commixing of Articles. (a) Whenever articles subject to different rates of duty are so packed together or mingled that the quantity or value of each class of articles cannot be readily ascertained by customs officers (without physical segregation of the shipment or the contents of any entire package thereof), by one or more of the following means:

(i) sampling,

(ii) verification of packing lists or other documents filed at the time of entry,

or

(iii) evidence showing performance of commercial settlement tests generally accepted in the trade and filed in such time and manner as may be prescribed by regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury,

the commingled articles shall be subject to the highest rate of duty applicable to any part thereof unless the consignee or his agent segregates the articles pursuant to subdivision (b) hereof.

(b) Every segregation of articles made pursuant to this headnote shall be accomplished by the consignee or his agent at the risk and expense of the consignee within 30 days (unless the Secretary authorizes in writing a longer time) after the date of personal delivery or mailing, by such employee as the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate, of written notice to the consignee that the articles are commingled and that the quantity or value of each class of articles cannot be readily ascertained by customs officers. Every such segregation shall be accomplished under customs supervision, and the compensation and expenses of the supervising customs officers shall be reimbursed to the Government by the consignee under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

(c) The foregoing provisions of this headnote do not apply with respect to any part of a shipment if the consignee or his agent furnishes, in such time and manner as may be prescribed by regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, satisfactory proof --

(i) that such part (A) is commercially negligible, (B) is not capable of segregation without excessive cost, and (C) will not be segregated prior to its use in a manufacturing process or otherwise, and

(ii) that the commingling was not intended to avoid the payment of lawful duties.

General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

Any article with respect to which such proof is furnished shall be considered for all customs purposes as a part of the article, subject to the next lower rate of duty, with which it is commingled.

(d) The foregoing provisions of this headnote do not apply with respect to any shipment if the consignee or his agent shall furnish, in such time and manner as may be prescribed by regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, satisfactory proof --

(i) that the value of the commingled articles is less than the aggregate value would be if the shipment were segregated;

(ii) that the shipment is not capable of segregation without excessive cost and will not be segregated prior to its use in a manufacturing process or otherwise; and

(iii) that the commingling was not intended to avoid the payment of lawful duties. Any merchandise with respect to which such proof is furnished shall be considered for all customs purposes to be dutiable at the rate applicable to the material present in greater quantity than any other material.

(e) The provisions of this headnote shall apply only in cases where the schedules do not expressly provide a particular tariff treatment for commingled articles.

8. Abbreviations. In the schedules the following symbols and abbreviations are used with the meanings respectively indicated below:

\$	-	dollars
¢	-	cents
%	-	percent
+	-	plus
ad val.	-	ad valorem
bu.	-	bushel
cu.	-	cubic
doz.	-	dozen
ft.	-	feet
gal.	-	gallon
in.	-	inches
lb.	-	pounds
oz.	-	ounces
sq.	-	square
wt.	-	weight
yd.	-	yard
pcs.	-	pieces
prs.	-	pairs
lin.	-	linear
I.R.C.	-	Internal Revenue Code

9. Definitions. For the purposes of the schedules, unless the context otherwise requires --

(a) the term "entered" means entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption in the customs territory of the United States;

(b) the term "entered for consumption" does not include withdrawals from warehouse for consumption;

(c) the term "withdrawn for consumption" means withdrawn from warehouse for consumption and does not include articles entered for consumption;

(d) the term "rate of duty" includes a free rate of duty; rates of duty proclaimed by the President shall be referred to as "proclaimed" rates of duty; rates of duty enacted by the Congress shall be referred to as "statutory" rates of duty; and the rates of duty in column numbered 2 at the time the schedules become effective shall be referred to as "original statutory" rates of duty;

(e) the term "ton" means 2,240 pounds, and the term "short ton" means 2,000 pounds;

General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

(f) the terms "of", "wholly of", "almost wholly of", "in part of" and "containing", when used between the description of an article and a material (e.g., "furniture of wood", "woven fabrics, wholly of cotton", etc.), have the following meanings:

(i) "of" means that the article is wholly or in chief value of the named material;

(ii) "wholly of" means that the article is, except for negligible or insignificant quantities of some other material or materials, composed completely of the named material;

(iii) "almost wholly of" means that the essential character of the article is imparted by the named material, notwithstanding the fact that significant quantities of some other material or materials may be present; and

(iv) "in part of" or "containing" mean that the article contains a significant quantity of the named material.

With regard to the application of the quantitative concepts specified in subparagraphs (ii) and (iv) above, it is intended that the de minimis rule apply.

10. General Interpretative Rules. For the purposes of these schedules --

(a) the general, schedule, part, and subpart headnotes, and the provisions describing the classes of imported articles and specifying the rates of duty or other import restrictions to be imposed thereon are subject to the rules of interpretation set forth herein and to such other rules of statutory interpretation, not inconsistent therewith, as have been or may be developed under administrative or judicial rulings;

(b) the titles of the various schedules, parts, and subparts and the footnotes therein are intended for convenience in reference only and have no legal or interpretative significance;

(c) an imported article which is described in two or more provisions of the schedules is classifiable in the provision which most specifically describes it; but, in applying this rule of interpretation, the following considerations shall govern:

(i) a superior heading cannot be enlarged by inferior headings indented under it but can be limited thereby;

(ii) comparisons are to be made only between provisions of coordinate or equal status, i.e., between the primary or main superior headings of the schedules or between coordinate inferior headings which are subordinate to the same superior heading;

(d) if two or more tariff descriptions are equally applicable to an article, such article shall be subject to duty under the description for which the original statutory rate is highest, and, should the highest original statutory rate be applicable to two or more of such descriptions, the article shall be subject to duty under that one of such descriptions which first appears in the schedules;

(e) in the absence of special language or context which otherwise requires --

(i) a tariff classification controlled by use (other than actual use) is to be determined in accordance with the use in the United States at, or immediately prior to, the date of importation, of articles of that class or kind to which the imported articles belong, and the controlling use is the chief use, i.e., the use which exceeds all other uses (if any) combined;

(ii) a tariff classification controlled by the actual use to which an imported article is put in the United States is satisfied only if such use is intended at the time of importation, the article is so used, and proof thereof is furnished within 3 years after the date the article is entered;

(f) an article is in chief value of a material if such material exceeds in value each other single component material of the article;

(g) a headnote provision which enumerates articles not included in a schedule, part, or subpart is not necessarily exhaustive, and the absence of a particular article from such headnote provision shall not be given weight in determining the relative specificity of competing provisions which describe such article;

(h) unless the context requires otherwise, a tariff description for an article covers such article, whether assembled or not assembled, and whether finished or not finished;

(i) a provision for "parts" of an article covers a product solely or chiefly used as a part of such article, but does not prevail over a specific provision for such part.

General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

11. Issuance of Rules and Regulations. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue rules and regulations governing the admission of articles under the provisions of the schedules. The allowance of an importer's claim for classification, under any of the provisions of the schedules which provide for total or partial relief from duty or other import restrictions on the basis of facts which are not determinable from an examination of the article itself in its condition as imported, is dependent upon his complying with any rules or regulations which may be issued pursuant to this headnote.

12. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to prescribe methods of analyzing, testing, sampling, weighing, gauging, measuring, or other methods of ascertainment whenever he finds that such methods are necessary to determine the physical, chemical, or other properties or characteristics of articles for purposes of any law administered by the Customs Service.

**SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND
NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS**

- Part 1 - Footwear; Headwear and Hat Braids; Gloves; Luggage, Handbags, Billfolds, and Other Flat Goods**
 A. Footwear
 B. Headwear and Hat Braids
 C. Gloves
 D. Luggage; Women's and Children's Handbags; and Billfolds; Card Cases, Coin Purses, and Similar Flat Goods
- Part 2 - Optical Goods; Scientific and Professional Instruments; Watches, Clocks, and Timing Devices; Photographic Goods; Motion Pictures; Recordings and Recording Media**
 A. Optical Elements, Spectacles, Microscopes, and Telescopes; Optical Goods Not Elsewhere Provided For
 B. Medical and Surgical Instruments and Apparatus; X-Ray Apparatus
 C. Surveying, Navigational, Meteorological, Drawing, and Mathematical Calculating Instruments; Measuring and Checking Instruments Not Specially Provided For
 D. Measuring, Testing, and Controlling Instruments
 E. Watches, Clocks, and Timing Apparatus
 F. Photographic Equipment and Supplies
 G. Motion Pictures; Tape Recordings, Phonograph Records, and Other Recordings; Recording Media; Scrap and Waste Photographic Film
- Part 3 - Musical Instruments, Parts and Accessories**
 A. Musical Instruments
 B. Musical Instrument Parts and Accessories
- Part 4 - Furniture; Pillows, Cushions, and Mattresses; Nontextile Floor Coverings**
 A. Furniture, Pillows, Cushions, and Mattresses
 B. Nontextile Floor Coverings
- Part 5 - Arms and Ammunition; Fishing Tackle; Wheel Goods; Sporting Goods, Games and Toys**
 A. Arms and Ammunition
 B. Fishing Tackle
 C. Wheel Goods
 D. Games and Sporting Goods
 E. Models; Dolls, Toys, Tricks, Party Favors
- Part 6 - Jewelry and Related Articles; Cameos; Natural, Cultured, and Imitation Pearls; Imitation Gemstones; Beads and Articles of Beads**
 A. Jewelry and Related Articles
 B. Cameos; Natural, Cultured, and Imitation Pearls; Imitation Gemstones; Beads and Articles of Beads
- Part 7 - Buttons, Buckles, Pins, and Other Fastening Devices; Artificial and Preserved Flowers and Foliage; Millinery Ornaments; Trimmings; and Feather Products**
 A. Buttons, Buckles, Pins, Hooks and Eyes, and Slide Fasteners
 B. Artificial and Preserved Flowers and Foliage; Millinery Ornaments; Trimmings; and Feather Products
- Part 8 - Combs; Hair Ornaments; Brooms and Brushes; Paint Rollers; Umbrellas and Canes**
 A. Combs, Hair Ornaments, Brooms and Brushes, Paint Rollers
 B. Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Whips, Riding-Crops, and Parts Thereof
- Part 9 - Matches and Pyrotechnics; Candles; Blasting Caps; Smokers' Articles**
 A. Matches, Pyrotechnics, Candles, Blasting Caps
 B. Cigar and Cigarette Lighters and Holders; Tobacco Pipes
- Part 10 - Pens, Pencils, Leads, Crayons, and Chalks**
- Part 11 - Works of Art; Antiques**
 A. Works of Art
 B. Antiques
- Part 12 - Rubber and Plastics Products**
 A. Reinforced or Laminated Plastics, Foam or Sponge Rubber and Plastics
 B. Rubber and Plastics Waste and Scrap; Rubber and Plastics Film, Strips, Sheets, Plates, Slabs, Blocks, Filaments, Rods, Tubing and Other Profile Shapes
 C. Specified Rubber and Plastics Products
 D. Articles Not Specially Provided For, of Rubber or Plastics
- Part 13 - Products Not Elsewhere Enumerated**
 A. Miscellaneous Products
 B. Articles of Fur and of Leather
 C. Articles of Gelatin, Glue, Gut, Wax, Bone, Hair, Horn, Hoof, Whalebone, Quill, Shell, Ivory, or Sponge
 D. Waste and Scrap
- Part 14 - Nonenumerated Products**

SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS: MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
	<p>PART 5. - ARMS AND AMMUNITION; FISHING TACKLE; WHEEL GOODS; SPORTING GOODS, GAMES AND TOYS</p> <p>Subpart A. - Arms and Ammunition</p> <p><u>Subpart A headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. This subpart covers side arms, firearms, and other arms, whether designed for military, police, sporting, or other use; certain pistols, guns, and other devices which are not arms but which expend, or operate by means of, an explosive charge; bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, guided weapons and missiles, and similar munitions of war, and ammunition; and parts of the foregoing. This subpart does not cover --</p> <p>(i) archery bows and arrows, and fencing foils (see subpart D of this part);</p> <p>(ii) tools operated by means of an explosive charge, cutlery, hand tools, and similar implements (see parts 3E and 4F of schedule 6);</p> <p>(iii) transportation equipment even if armed or otherwise designed for military use (see part 6 of schedule 6); or</p> <p>(iv) flares and other chemical signals (see part 9A of this schedule).</p> <p>2. For the purposes of this subpart, the term "<u>firearms</u>" covers every weapon or other device designed to project a missile by the firing of an explosive charge (including captive-bolt pistols, harpoon guns, and similar devices even though the projectiles are not completely released), and also includes any such device in the form of an object such as a walking stick, cane, pencil, pocket knife, or cigarette case; but the term does not include line-throwing guns, Very light pistols or other devices designed to project signal flares, pistols or other devices designed to fire only blank cartridges or blank ammunition, or any other device similar to the foregoing which expends or operates by means of an explosive charge.</p>		
# 730.05	Swords, bayonets, and other side arms (except firearms), parts thereof, and scabbards and sheaths therefor.....	17% ad val.	50% ad val.
# 730.10	Muskets, shotguns, rifles, pistols, and revolvers, all the foregoing which are firearms designed to fire shot, pellets, or bullets, but which are not designed to fire and are not capable of firing a fixed cartridge; and parts of the foregoing.....	Free	Free
<p># For the concession granted by the United States in the GATT negotiations completed on June 30, 1967, see list of final stage rates on pages 218-219.</p>			

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SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
	PART 5. - ARMS AND AMMUNITION; FISHING TACKLE; WHEEL GOODS; SPORTING GOODS, GAMES AND TOYS--Continued		
	Subpart A.- Arms and Ammunition--Continued		
	Pistols, revolvers, rifles, shotguns, and combination shotguns and rifles, all the foregoing which are firearms designed to fire shot, pellets, or bullets (except firearms provided for in item 730.10):		
	Pistols and revolvers:		
# 730.15	Valued not over \$4 each.....	\$2 each + 55% ad val.	\$2 each + 55% ad val.
# 730.17	Valued over \$4 but not over \$8 each.....	\$1.35 each + 30% ad val.	\$2.50 each + 55% ad val.
# 730.19	Valued over \$8 each.....	\$1.40 each + 22% ad val.	\$3.50 each + 55% ad val.
	Rifles:		
# 730.23	Valued not over \$5 each.....	75¢ each + 22.5% ad val.	\$1.50 each + 45% ad val.
# 730.25	Valued over \$5 but not over \$10 each.....	\$2 each + 22.5% ad val.	\$4 each + 45% ad val.
# 730.27	Valued over \$10 but not over \$25 each.....	\$2.40 each + 18% ad val.	\$6 each + 45% ad val.
# 730.29	Valued over \$25 but not over \$50 each.....	\$5 each + 22.5% ad val.	\$10 each + 45% ad val.
# 730.31	Valued over \$50 each.....	14% ad val.	65% ad val.
	Shotguns:		
730.37	Valued not over \$5 each.....	50¢ each + 15% ad val.	\$1.50 each + 45% ad val.
# 730.39	Valued over \$5 but not over \$10 each.....	\$1 each + 15% ad val.	\$4 each + 45% ad val.
# 730.41	Valued over \$10 but not over \$25 each.....	\$2 each + 15% ad val.	\$6 each + 45% ad val.
# 730.43	Valued over \$25 but not over \$50 each.....	\$2.04 each + 10% ad val.	\$10 each + 45% ad val.
# 730.45	Valued over \$50 each.....	16% ad val.	65% ad val.
	Combination shotguns and rifles:		
# 730.51	Valued not over \$5 each.....	65¢ each + 19% ad val.	\$1.50 each + 45% ad val.
# 730.53	Valued over \$5 but not over \$10 each.....	\$1.70 each + 19% ad val.	\$4 each + 45% ad val.
# 730.55	Valued over \$10 but not over \$25 each.....	\$2.55 each + 19% ad val.	\$6 each + 45% ad val.
# 730.57	Valued over \$25 but not over \$50 each.....	\$4.25 each + 19% ad val.	\$10 each + 45% ad val.
# 730.59	Valued over \$50 each.....	27.5% ad val.	65% ad val.
	Parts of the foregoing firearms (except parts of firearms described in item 730.10):		
# 730.61	Pistol and revolver parts.....	42% ad val.	105% ad val.
	Rifle parts:		
# 730.63	Stocks.....	\$2 each + 20% ad val.	\$5 each + 50% ad val.
# 730.65	Barrels.....	\$1.60 each + 20% ad val.	\$4 each + 50% ad val.
# 730.67	Other.....	18% ad val.	55% ad val.

For the concession granted by the United States in the GATT negotiations completed on June 30, 1967, see list of final stage rates on pages 218-219.

SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
	PART 5. - ARMS AND AMMUNITION; FISHING TACKLE; WHEEL GOODS; SPORTING GOODS, GAMES AND TOYS--Continued		
	Subpart A. - Arms and Ammunition--Continued		
	Parts of the foregoing firearms (except parts of firearms described in item 730.10)--Continued		
	Shotgun parts:		
# 730.71	Stocks.....	85¢ each + 10% ad val.	\$5 each + 50% ad val.
	Barrels:		
# 730.73	Forged, in single tubes, rough bored.....	5% ad val.	10% ad val.
# 730.74	Other.....	70¢ each + 10% ad val.	\$4 each + 50% ad val.
# 730.75	Other.....	12% ad val.	55% ad val.
# 730.77	Combination rifle and shotgun parts.....	27.5% ad val.	55% ad val.
	Other firearms (including captive-bolt pistols, harpoon guns, and similar devices); line-throwing guns, Very light pistols and other devices designed to project only signal flares, pistols and other devices designed to fire only blank cartridges or blank ammunition, all the foregoing, and any devices similar thereto, which expend, or operate by means of, an explosive charge; and parts of the foregoing:		
# 730.80	Pistols designed to fire only blank cartridges or blank ammunition, and parts thereof.....	42% ad val.	105% ad val.
# 730.81	Other.....	9% ad val.	27.5% ad val.
	Arms (other than side arms and firearms), and parts thereof:		
	Pistols, rifles, and other arms which eject missiles by the release of compressed air or gas, or by the release of a spring mechanism or rubber held under tension, and parts thereof:		
# 730.85	Rifles, and parts thereof.....	35% ad val.	70% ad val.
# 730.86	Other.....	9% ad val.	27.5% ad val.
# 730.88	Other.....	19% ad val.	45% ad val.
	Bombs, grenades, torpedoes, mines, guided weapons and missiles and similar munitions of war, and parts thereof; ammunition, and parts thereof:		
# 730.90	Cartridges and empty cartridge shells.....	25% ad val.	30% ad val.
# 730.91	Percussion caps.....	12% ad val.	30% ad val.
# 730.92	Gun wads.....	16% ad val.	35% ad val.
# 730.93	Other.....	18% ad val.	45% ad val.
# For the concession granted by the United States in the GATT negotiations completed on June 30, 1967, see list of final stage rates on pages 218-219.			

SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
	<p>PART 5. - ARMS AND AMMUNITION; FISHING TACKLE; WHEEL GOODS; SPORTING GOODS, GAMES AND TOYS--Continued</p> <p>Subpart B. - Fishing Tackle</p> <p><u>Subpart B headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. This subpart does not cover --</p> <p>(i) fish netting and fishing nets other than fish landing nets (see part 4C of schedule 3);</p> <p>(ii) feathers for artificial flies (see part 15D of schedule 1);</p> <p>(iii) fishing guns (see subpart A of this part); or</p> <p>(iv) watercraft or other transportation equipment (see part 6 of schedule 6).</p>		
# 731.05	Fish hooks, including snelled hooks:		
# 731.06	Snelled hooks.....	25% ad val.	55% ad val.
	Other.....	30% ad val.	45% ad val.
# 731.10	Fishing baskets or creels.....	25% ad val.	45% ad val.
# 731.15	Fishing rods, and parts thereof.....	33% ad val.	55% ad val.
	Fishing reels and parts thereof:		
	Reels:		
# 731.20	Valued not over \$2.70 each.....	46.5% ad val.	55% ad val.
# 731.22	Valued over \$2.70 but not over \$8.45 each.....	\$1.25 each	55% ad val.
# 731.24	Valued over \$8.45 each.....	15% ad val.	55% ad val.
# 731.26	Parts.....	27% ad val.	55% ad val.
# 731.30	Fishing casts or leaders.....	35% ad val.	55% ad val.
	Fishing line put up and packaged for retail sale:		
# 731.40	Of cotton.....	20% ad val.	40% ad val.
# 731.42	Of flax.....	13.5% ad val.	40% ad val.
# 731.44	Other.....	27.5% ad val.	65% ad val.
# 731.50	Fish landing nets.....	25% ad val.	40% ad val.
# 731.60	Equipment designed for sport fishing, fishing tackle, and parts of such equipment and tackle, all the foregoing not specially provided for.....	25% ad val.	55% ad val.

For the concession granted by the United States in the GATT negotiations completed on June 30, 1967, see list of final stage rates on pages 218-219.

SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
	<p>PART 5. - ARMS AND AMMUNITION; FISHING TACKLE; WHEEL GOODS; SPORTING GOODS, GAMES AND TOYS--Continued</p> <p>Subpart C. - Wheel Goods</p> <p><u>Subpart C headnote:</u></p> <p>1. For the purposes of classifying bicycles under the provisions therefor in this subpart, the diameter of each wheel is the diameter measured to the outer circumference of the tire which is mounted thereon or, if none is mounted thereon, of the usual tire for such wheel.</p> <hr/> <p>Bicycles:</p> <p>Having both wheels not over 19 inches in diameter:</p> <p># 732.02 Valued not over \$6.25 each..... 30% ad val. 30% ad val.</p> <p># 732.04 Valued over \$6.25 but not over \$8.33-1/3 each... \$1.875 each 30% ad val.</p> <p># 732.06 Valued over \$8.33-1/3 each..... 22.5% ad val. 30% ad val.</p> <p>Having both wheels over 19 inches but not over 25 inches in diameter:</p> <p># 732.08 Valued not over \$10 each..... 30% ad val. 30% ad val.</p> <p># 732.10 Valued over \$10 but not over \$13.33-1/3 each..... \$3 each 30% ad val.</p> <p># 732.12 Valued over \$13.33-1/3 each..... 22.5% ad val. 30% ad val.</p> <p>Having both wheels over 25 inches in diameter:</p> <p>If weighing less than 36 pounds complete without accessories and not designed for use with tires having a cross-sectional diameter exceeding 1.625 inches:</p> <p># 732.14 Valued not over \$8.33-1/3 each..... 22.5% ad val. 30% ad val.</p> <p># 732.16 Valued over \$8.33-1/3 but not over \$16.66-2/3 each..... \$1.875 each 30% ad val.</p> <p># 732.18 Valued over \$16.66-2/3 each..... 11.25% ad val. 30% ad val.</p> <p>Other:</p> <p># 732.20 Valued not over \$12.50 each..... 30% ad val. 30% ad val.</p> <p># 732.22 Valued over \$12.50 but not over \$16.66-2/3 each..... \$3.75 each 30% ad val.</p> <p># 732.24 Valued over \$16.66-2/3 each..... 22.5% ad val. 30% ad val.</p> <p># 732.26 Other..... 30% ad val. 30% ad val.</p> <p>Parts of bicycles:</p> <p>Frames:</p> <p># 732.30 Valued not over \$4.16-2/3 each..... 30% ad val. 30% ad val.</p> <p># 732.32 Valued over \$4.16-2/3 but not over \$8.33-1/3 each..... \$1.25 each 30% ad val.</p> <p># 732.34 Valued over \$8.33-1/3 each..... 15% ad val. 30% ad val.</p> <p># 732.36 Other parts of bicycles..... 30% ad val. 30% ad val.</p> <p># 732.40 Doll carriages, doll strollers, and parts thereof... 35% ad val. 70% ad val.</p>		
	<p># For the concession granted by the United States in the GATT negotiations completed on June 30, 1967, see list of final stage rates on pages 218-219.</p>		

SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
	PART 5. - ARMS AND AMMUNITION; FISHING TACKLE; WHEEL GOODS; SPORTING GOODS, GAMES AND TOYS--Continued		
	Subpart C. - Wheel Goods--Continued		
	Tricycles, scooters, wagons, pedal cars, and other wheeled goods (except skates), all the foregoing designed to be ridden by children, and parts thereof:		
# 732.50	Chain-driven wheeled goods.....	9% ad val.	27.5% ad val.
# 732.52	Other.....	18% ad val.	45% ad val.
	Baby carriages, baby strollers, and parts thereof:		
# 732.60	Of metal.....	15% ad val.	45% ad val.
# 732.62	Other.....	12% ad val.	33-1/3% ad val.
	Subpart D. - Games and Sporting Goods		
	<u>Subpart D headnotes:</u>		
	1. This subpart covers equipment designed for indoor or outdoor games, sports, gymnastics, or athletics, but does not cover --		
	(i) arms and ammunition or fishing tackle (see subparts A and B of this part);		
	(ii) footwear, other than footwear with skates permanently attached (see part 1A of this schedule);		
	(iii) headwear (see part 1B of this schedule);		
	(iv) body-supporting garments provided for in part 6D of schedule 3;		
	(v) other wearing apparel, other than specially designed protective articles such as, but not limited to, gloves, shoulder pads, leg guards, and chest protectors; or		
	(vi) automobiles, motorcycles, or other vehicles; canoes, boats, or other watercraft; or aircraft (see part 6 of schedule 6).		
	(vii) luggage (see part 1D of this schedule).		
	2. For the purposes of this subpart --		
	(a) the term "in sets" (item 734.30), as used with regard to table-tennis equipment means at least 2 but not more than 4 bats, 1 net with requisite clamps and supports, and not over 6 balls, packaged together as a unit in immediate containers of a type used in retail stores.		
# For the concession granted by the United States in the GATT negotiations completed on June 30, 1967, see list of final stage rates on pages 218-219.			

SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
	PART 5. - ARMS AND AMMUNITION; FISHING TACKLE; WHEEL GOODS; SPORTING GOODS, GAMES AND TOYS--Continued		
	Subpart D. - Games and Sporting Goods--Continued		
	Bagatelle, billiard, and pool equipment (except tables), and parts thereof:		
# 734.05	Balls.....	20% ad val.	50% ad val.
# 734.10	Other.....	16-2/3% ad val.	33-1/3% ad val.
# 734.15	Chess, checkers, pachisi, backgammon, darts, and other games played on boards of special design, all the foregoing games and parts thereof (including their boards); mah-jong, and dominoes; any of the foregoing games in combination with each other, or with other games, packaged together as a unit in immediate containers of a type used in retail sales; poker chips and dice.....	20% ad val.	50% ad val.
# 734.20	Game machines, including coin or disc operated game machines and including games having mechanical controls for manipulating the action, and parts thereof.....	10% ad val.	30% ad val.
# 734.25	Playing cards.....	4¢ per pack + 4% ad val.	10¢ per pack + 20% ad val.
	Table-tennis equipment (except tables), and parts thereof:		
734.30	In sets.....	8% ad val.	30% ad val.
	Not in sets:		
# 734.32	Balls.....	16% ad val.	30% ad val.
734.34	Other.....	8% ad val.	30% ad val.
	Tables specially designed for games:		
# 734.40	Of wood.....	16-2/3% ad val.	33-1/3% ad val.
# 734.42	Other.....	19% ad val.	45% ad val.
# 734.45	Archery equipment, and parts thereof.....	17.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
734.50	Badminton equipment, and parts thereof.....	14% ad val.	30% ad val.
# 734.55	Baseball equipment, and parts thereof.....	15% ad val.	30% ad val.
734.60	Croquet equipment, and parts thereof.....	8% ad val.	30% ad val.
734.65	Curling stones, and parts thereof.....	Free	Free
	Football, soccer, and polo equipment, and parts thereof:		
# 734.70	Balls.....	10% ad val.	30% ad val.
# 734.71	Polo mallets, and soccer guards.....	8% ad val.	30% ad val.
# 734.72	Other.....	15% ad val.	30% ad val.
# For the concession granted by the United States in the GATT negotiations completed on June 30, 1967, see list of final stage rates on pages 218-219.			

SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
	PART 5. - ARMS AND AMMUNITION; FISHING TACKLE; WHEEL GOODS; SPORTING GOODS, GAMES AND TOYS--Continued		
	Subpart D. - Games and Sporting Goods--Continued		
	Golf equipment, and parts thereof:		
# 734.75	Balls and parts thereof.....	12.5% ad val.	30% ad val.
# 734.77	Other.....	15% ad val.	30% ad val.
# 734.80	Ice-hockey and field-hockey equipment (except skates), and parts thereof.....	9% ad val.	30% ad val.
	Lawn-tennis equipment, and parts thereof:		
# 734.85	Balls.....	10% ad val.	30% ad val.
	Rackets, whether or not strung:		
# 734.86	Not strung.....	11.5% ad val.	30% ad val.
# 734.87	Strung.....	17.5% ad val.	30% ad val.
# 734.88	Other.....	8% ad val.	30% ad val.
	Skates (including footwear with skates permanently attached), and parts thereof:		
# 734.90	Roller skates, and parts thereof.....	10% ad val.	20% ad val.
# 734.92	Ice-skates, and parts thereof.....	10% ad val.	20% ad val.
	Skis and ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, and toboggans, all the foregoing and parts thereof:		
# 734.95	Toboggans.....	10% ad val.	33-1/3% ad val.
# 734.96	Skis and snowshoes.....	16-2/3% ad val.	33-1/3% ad val.
# 734.97	Other.....	18.5% ad val.	45% ad val.
# 735.05	Boxing gloves, and other gloves, not provided for in the foregoing provisions of this subpart, specially designed for use in sports.....	15% ad val.	30% ad val.
	Beach balls, play balls, toy balls, and other balls for games or sports, not provided for in the foregoing provisions of this subpart:		
# 735.09	Inflatable balls.....	12% ad val.	30% ad val.
# 735.10	Noninflatable hollow balls not over 7.5 inches in diameter.....	35% ad val.	70% ad val.
# 735.11	Sponge rubber balls.....	27.5% ad val.	70% ad val.
# 735.12	Other.....	15% ad val.	30% ad val.
# 735.15	Underwater breathing devices designed as a complete unit to be carried on the person and not requiring attendants.....	9% ad val.	27.5% ad val.
# 735.17	Lacrosse sticks.....	7.5% ad val.	30% ad val.
# 735.18	Skeet targets.....	10% ad val.	20% ad val.
# 735.20	Puzzles; game, sport, gymnastic, athletic, or playground equipment; all the foregoing, and parts thereof, not specially provided for.....	20% ad val.	40% ad val.
# For the concession granted by the United States in the GATT negotiations completed on June 30, 1967, see list of final stage rates on pages 218-219.			

SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
	<p>PART 5. - ARMS AND AMMUNITION; FISHING TACKLE; WHEEL GOODS; SPORTING GOODS, GAMES AND TOYS--Continued</p> <p>Subpart E. - Models; Dolls, Toys, Tricks, Party Favors</p> <p><u>Subpart E headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. The articles described in the provisions of this subpart (except parts) shall be classified in such provisions, whether or not such articles are more specifically provided for elsewhere in the tariff schedules, but the provisions of this subpart do not apply to --</p> <p>(i) doll carriages, doll strollers, and parts thereof (see part 5C of this schedule);</p> <p>(ii) wheeled goods designed to be ridden by children, and parts thereof (see part 5C of this schedule); or</p> <p>(iii) games and other articles in items 734.15 and 734.20, toy balls (items 735.09-.12), and puzzles and games in item 735.20 (see part 5D of this schedule).</p> <p>2. For the purposes of the tariff schedules, a "toy" is any article chiefly used for the amusement of children or adults.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Model trains, model airplanes, model boats, and other model articles, all the foregoing whether or not toys; and construction kits or sets for making or assembling such model articles:</p>		
# 737.05	Models of inventions and of other improvements in the arts, to be used exclusively as models.....	Free	Free
# 737.07	Other models, and construction kits or sets: Rail locomotives and rail vehicles; railroad and railway rolling stock; track, including switching track; rail depots, round houses, signal towers, water towers, and other track-side structures; trolley buses and trolley-bus systems; cable-car systems; highway vehicles; ships and harbor structures; and airplanes and spacecraft; all the foregoing made to scale of the actual article at the ratio of 1 to 85 or smaller.....	16% ad val.	45% ad val.
# 737.09	Construction kits or sets with construction units prefabricated to precise scale of the actual article.....	19% ad val.	45% ad val.
# 737.15	Other.....	35% ad val.	70% ad val.
# 737.20	Dolls, and parts of dolls including doll clothing...	35% ad val.	70% ad val.
<p># For the concession granted by the United States in the GATT negotiations completed on June 30, 1967; see list of final stage rates on pages 218-219.</p>			

SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS

Item	Articles	Rates of duty	
		1	2
	PART 5. - ARMS AND AMMUNITION; FISHING TACKLE; WHEEL GOODS; SPORTING GOODS, GAMES AND TOYS--Continued		
	Subpart E. - Models; Dolls, Toys, Tricks, Party Favors--Continued		
	Toy figures of animate objects (except dolls): Not having a spring mechanism:		
	Stuffed:		
# 737.25	Valued not over 10 cents per inch of height...	28% ad val.	70% ad val.
# 737.30	Valued over 10 cents per inch of height.....	18% ad val.	70% ad val.
	Not stuffed:		
# 737.35	Wholly or almost wholly of metal.....	21% ad val.	70% ad val.
# 737.40	Other.....	35% ad val.	70% ad val.
	Having a spring mechanism:		
# 737.45	Wholly or almost wholly of metal.....	24% ad val.	70% ad val.
# 737.50	Other.....	41% ad val. <u>1/</u>	70% ad val.
# 737.52	Toy books, including coloring books and books the only reading matter in which consists of letters, numerals, or descriptive words.....	Free	Free
# 737.55	Toy alphabet blocks; and toy building blocks, bricks, and shapes.....	21% ad val.	70% ad val.
# 737.60	Toy musical instruments.....	26% (29%) ad val.*	70% ad val.
# 737.65	Magic tricks, and practical joke articles.....	18% ad val. <u>1/</u>	70% ad val.
# 737.70	Confetti, paper spirals or streamers, party favors, and noisemakers.....	20% ad val.	45% ad val.
	Toys, and parts of toys, not specially provided for:		
# 737.80	Toys having a spring mechanism.....	41% ad val. <u>1/</u>	70% ad val.
# 737.90	Other.....	35% ad val.	70% ad val.

Listed below are the items in this volume on which the United States granted concessions in the tariff negotiations concluded on June 30, 1967 (the Kennedy Round), and the final stage rates. Under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, which gave the President authority to reduce duties by 50 percent of the rate existing on July 1, 1962, most U.S. concessions involving reduction in duty must be placed in effect in five stages--the first expected to become effective on January 1, 1968, and the other stages at annual intervals thereafter.

TSUS item	Concession rate (final stage)	TSUS item	Concession rate (final stage)
730.05	8.5% ad val.	730.27	\$1.20 each + 9% ad val.
730.10	Free	730.29	\$2.50 each + 11% ad val.
730.15	\$1 each + 27.5% ad val.	730.31	7% ad val.
730.17	67¢ each + 15% ad val.	730.39	50¢ each + 15% ad val.
730.19	70¢ each + 11% ad val.	730.41	\$1 each + 7.5% ad val.
730.23	37¢ each + 11% ad val.	730.43	\$1.02 each + 5% ad val.
730.25	\$1 each + 11% ad val.	730.45	8% ad val.

*See general headnote 3(g)(iii).

1/ First stage reduction effective Oct. 1, 1966-Sept. 30, 1967, inclusive.

For the concession granted by the United States in the GATT negotiations completed on June 30, 1967, see list of final stage rates on pages 218-219.

TSUS item	Concession rate (final stage)	TSUS item	Concession rate (final stage)
730.51	32¢ each + 9.5% ad val.	732.62	6% ad val.
730.53	85¢ each + 9.5% ad val.	734.10	8% ad val.
730.55	\$1.27 each + 9.5% ad val.	734.15	10% ad val.
730.57	\$2.12 each + 9.5% ad val.	734.20	5.5% ad val.
730.59	13.5% ad val.	734.25	2¢ per pack + 2% ad val.
730.61	21% ad val.	734.32	10% ad val.
730.63	\$1 each + 10% ad val.	734.40	8% ad val.
730.65	80¢ each + 10% ad val.	734.42	9.5% ad val.
730.67	9% ad val.	734.45	8.5% ad val.
730.71	42.5¢ each + 5% ad val.	734.55	No reduction on baseball and softball gloves and mitts (new item 734.54); 7.5% ad val. on "other" baseball equipment and parts thereof (new item 734.56).
730.73	2.5% ad val.	734.70	5% ad val.
730.74	35¢ each + 5% ad val.	734.71	4% ad val.
730.75	6% ad val.	734.72	7.5% ad val.
730.77	13.5% ad val.	734.75	6% ad val.
730.80	21% ad val.	734.77	7.5% ad val.
730.81	4.5% ad val.	734.80	4.5% ad val.
730.85	17.5% ad val.	734.85	6% ad val.
730.86	4.5% ad val.	734.86	5.5% ad val.
730.88	9.5% ad val.	734.87	8.5% ad val.
730.90	12.5% ad val.	734.88	4% ad val.
730.91	6% ad val.	734.90	5% ad val.
730.92	8% ad val.	734.92	No reduction on footwear with ice- skates permanently attached (new item 734.91); 5% ad val. on "other" ice-skates and parts thereof (new item 734.93).
730.93	9% ad val.	734.95	5% ad val.
731.05	12.5% ad val.	734.96	8% ad val.
731.06	15% ad val.	734.97	9% ad val.
731.10	12.5% ad val.	735.05	7.5% ad val.
731.15	16.5% ad val.	735.10	17.5% ad val.
731.20	23% ad val.	735.11	13.5% ad val.
731.22	62.5¢ each	735.12	7.5% ad val.
731.24	7.5% ad val.	735.15	4.5% ad val.
731.26	13.5% ad val.	735.17	3.5% ad val.
731.30	17.5% ad val.	735.18	5% ad val.
731.40	10% ad val.	735.20	10% ad val.
731.42	6.5% ad val.	737.05	Free
731.44	13.5% ad val.	737.07	8% ad val.
731.50	12.5% ad val.	737.09	9.5% ad val.
731.60	12.5% ad val.	737.15	17.5% ad val.
732.02	15% ad val.	737.20	17.5% ad val.
732.04	93.5¢ each	737.30	9% ad val.
732.06	11% ad val.	737.35	10.5% ad val.
732.08	15% ad val.	737.40	17.5% ad val.
732.10	\$1.50 each	737.45	12% ad val.
732.12	11% ad val.	737.50	22% ad val.
732.14	11% ad val.	737.52	Free
732.16	93¢ each	737.55	10.5% ad val.
732.18	5.5% ad val.	737.60	16% ad val.
732.20	15% ad val.	737.70	10% ad val.
732.22	15% ad val.	737.80	22% ad val.
732.24	11% ad val.	737.90	17.5% ad val.
732.26	15% ad val.		
732.30	15% ad val.		
732.32	62.5¢ each		
732.34	7.5% ad val.		
732.36	15% ad val.		
732.40	17.5% ad val.		
732.50	4.5% ad val.		
732.52	9% ad val.		
732.60	7.5% ad val.		

Value of U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS items included in the individual summaries of this volume, total and from the 3 principal suppliers, 1966

(In thousands of dollars. The dollar value of imports shown is defined generally as the market value in the foreign country and therefore excludes U.S. import duties, freight, and transportation insurance)

TSUS item	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount	Per-						
	in 1966	centage from 1965	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value

Side arms, except firearms (p. 3)

730.05 : 634 : -1 : W. Germany : 340 : Spain : 163 : India : 45

Firearms and certain related articles (p. 7)

730.10	: 620	: 30	: Italy	: 289	: Belgium	: 142	: Spain	: 66
730.15	: 6	: 249	: U.K.	: 4	: W. Germany	: 1	: India	: 1/
730.17	: 308	: -28	: W. Germany	: 168	: Spain	: 85	: France	: 25
730.19	: 6,948	: 73	: W. Germany	: 2,722	: Belgium	: 1,830	: Italy	: 1,120
730.23	: 775	: 25	: W. Germany	: 198	: Italy	: 174	: Spain	: 150
730.25	: 77	: 32	: Belgium	: 42	: Spain	: 20	: Canada	: 14
730.27	: 895	: 22	: Belgium	: 668	: W. Germany	: 209	: Canada	: 16
730.29	: 369	: 137	: W. Germany	: 264	: Belgium	: 60	: Italy	: 21
730.31	: 2,614	: 4	: W. Germany	: 724	: Finland	: 688	: Belgium	: 624
730.37	: 1	: 121	: U.K.	: 1/	: Kenya	: 1/	-	-
730.39	: 116	: -17	: Spain	: 59	: Japan	: 47	: Brazil	: 5
730.41	: 139	: -17	: Canada	: 82	: Spain	: 46	: Italy	: 4
730.43	: 786	: 24	: Spain	: 684	: Japan	: 89	: W. Germany	: 7
730.45	: 13,301	: 17	: Belgium	: 8,861	: Japan	: 2,708	: Italy	: 1,312
730.51	: -	: -	-	-	-	-	-	-
730.53	: -	: -	-	-	-	-	-	-
730.55	: -	: -	-	-	-	-	-	-
730.57	: -	: -	-	-	-	-	-	-
730.59	: 22	: 65	: Austria	: 12	: W. Germany	: 8	: Italy	: 2
730.61	: 1,617	: 29	: W. Germany	: 1,288	: Italy	: 228	: Belgium	: 63
730.63	: 90	: -9	: Italy	: 47	: W. Germany	: 30	: Belgium	: 11
730.65	: 26	: -4	: Finland	: 15	: Belgium	: 7	: Austria	: 2
730.67	: 792	: 25	: Belgium	: 178	: U.K.	: 170	: Yugoslavia	: 104
730.71	: 57	: 72	: Belgium	: 29	: Italy	: 17	: W. Germany	: 5
730.73	: 75	: 93	: Belgium	: 58	: Canada	: 17	-	-
730.74	: 569	: 19	: Belgium	: 490	: W. Germany	: 37	: Italy	: 30
730.75	: 137	: -18	: Belgium	: 67	: W. Germany	: 45	: Japan	: 11
730.77	: -	: -	-	-	-	-	-	-
730.80	: 428	: 34	: Italy	: 324	: W. Germany	: 101	: Spain	: 1
730.81	: 55	: -69	: Japan	: 15	: Italy	: 12	: U.K.	: 8

Arms other than firearms (p. 25)

730.85	: 607	: 86	: U.K.	: 456	: Czecho.	: 60	: Japan	: 44
730.86	: 214	: 27	: France	: 73	: Italy	: 42	: Czecho.	: 34
730.88	: 36	: -22	: Switzerland	: 19	: Italy	: 12	: Spain	: 3

Ammunition (p. 29)

730.90	: 6,046	: 48	: Canada	: 3,322	: Sweden	: 908	: U.K.	: 501
730.91	: 522	: 31	: W. Germany	: 256	: Italy	: 114	: Czecho.	: 66
730.92	: 17	: 75	: Italy	: 11	: Canada	: 6	-	-
730.93	: 7,337	: 163	: Canada	: 6,569	: Switzerland	: 191	: U.K.	: 143

Fishing tackle and equipment (p. 39)

731.05	: 278	: 15	: Japan	: 254	: Mexico	: 19	: U.K.	: 4
731.06	: 1,553	: 13	: Norway	: 1,176	: Japan	: 240	: U.K.	: 104

See footnotes at end of table.

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Value of U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS items included in the individual summaries of this volume, total and from the 3 principal suppliers, 1966--Continued

(In thousands of dollars. The dollar value of imports shown is defined generally as the market value in the foreign country and therefore excludes U.S. import duties, freight, and transportation insurance)

TSUS item	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount	Per-						
	in	cent	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
	1966	change						
		from						
		1965						

Fishing tackle and equipment--Con. (p. 39)

731.10	371	21	Japan	315	Hong Kong	54	-	-
731.15	913	-12	Japan	438	Portugal	346	W. Germany	97
731.20	1,904	16	Japan	1,668	France	150	Sweden	41
731.22	6,236	24	France	4,320	Sweden	690	W. Germany	691
731.24	1,008	16	Sweden	686	W. Germany	153	France	76
731.26	1,118	17	Japan	785	France	142	Sweden	76
731.30	70	-31	Japan	60	W. Germany	7	Austria	6
731.40	5	2/	Japan	4	Hong Kong	1/	-	-
731.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
731.44	103	-24	W. Germany	68	Japan	19	Sweden	11
731.50	275	52	Japan	149	Korea Rep.	115	Canada	9
731.60	4,089	15	Japan	2,421	Finland	772	France	448

Bicycles (p. 49)

732.02	8	1,176	Italy	6	Spain	2	-	-
732.04	23	26	Italy	19	U.K.	2	Spain	1
732.06	238	-26	U.K.	146	W. Germany	32	Japan	31
732.08	5	397	W. Germany	5	-	-	-	-
732.10	1,052	-16	W. Germany	426	Poland	206	Hungary	196
732.12	5,420	90	Japan	3,044	W. Germany	1,526	U.K.	519
732.14	2	-35	Italy	2	-	-	-	-
732.16	901	-7	Japan	438	W. Germany	210	Korea Rep.	125
732.18	9,186	-36	U.K.	4,651	Japan	2,077	Austria	1,418
732.20	1	3/	Hungary	1	-	-	-	-
732.22	31	-19	Poland	16	Czecho.	10	Japan	3
732.24	86	181	U.K.	67	Italy	9	Austria	4
732.26	94	192	Italy	66	Czecho.	11	Japan	9
732.30	1/	3/	W. Germany	1/	-	-	-	-
732.32	22	326	U.K.	19	Japan	3	-	-
732.34	4	17	U.K.	3	Italy	1	-	-
732.36	10,717	-3	W. Germany	2,906	Japan	2,747	France	1,509

Children's vehicles (p. 63)

732.40	24	146	W. Germany	10	Czecho.	7	Italy	4
732.50	33	-4	U.K.	14	Italy	7	W. Germany	5
732.52	862	121	Italy	562	Canada	185	Netherlands	47
732.60	802	19	U.K.	354	Italy	198	Canada	182
732.62	3	-38	U.K.	2	Italy	1	W. Germany	1/

Bagatelle, billiard, and pool equipment (p. 69)

734.05	966	16	Belgium	883	U.K.	80	Hong Kong	3
734.10	1,630	48	Japan	786	Italy	525	Belgium	132

Chess, checkers, and similar games, puzzles, games, and sporting equipment (p. 73)

734.15	2,985	19	U.K.	971	W. Germany	596	Japan	546
735.20	3,157	20	Japan	1,075	U.K.	298	Italy	294

Game machines (p. 77)

734.20	2,253	81	Canada	843	Hong Kong	591	Japan	488
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See footnotes at end of table.

Value of U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS items included in the individual summaries of this volume, total and from the 3 principal suppliers, 1966--Continued

(In thousands of dollars. The dollar value of imports shown is defined generally as the market value in the foreign country and therefore excludes U.S. import duties, freight, and transportation insurance)

TSUS item	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount	Per-						
	in	cent	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
	1966	change						
		from						
		1965						
Playing cards (p. 81)								
734.25	885	76	Japan	665	Hong Kong	131	Austria	36
Table-tennis equipment (except tables) (p. 85)								
734.30	202	34	Japan	199	Hong Kong	3	U.K.	1/
734.32	361	22	U.K.	251	Japan	63	W. Germany	40
734.34	227	14	Japan	145	Hong Kong	70	U.K.	8
Tables designed for games (p. 91)								
734.40	20	-26	Italy	9	U.K.	4	Japan	2
734.42	20	-14	Canada	18	Italy	2	W. Germany	1/
Archery equipment (p. 93)								
734.45	52	25	Japan	40	Hong Kong	7	Austria	1.
Badminton equipment (p. 95)								
734.50	2,473	24	Japan	2,174	Taiwan	65	Pakistan	15
Baseball equipment (p. 99)								
734.55	9,676	37	Japan	8,549	Haiti	574	Korea Rep.	163
Croquet equipment (p. 107)								
734.60	167	-19	Japan	159	U.K.	7	W. Germany	1
Curling stones (p. 111)								
734.65	16	5	U.K.	12	Canada	3	Japan	1
Football, soccer, and polo equipment (p. 113)								
734.70	209	51	W. Germany	79	Japan	57	Pakistan	18
734.71	17	-41	U.K.	11	Pakistan	6	W. Germany	1
734.72	58	53	W. Germany	26	Japan	16	U.K.	14
Golf equipment (p. 119)								
734.75	1,282	26	Japan	997	U.K.	253	Canada	31
734.77	1,864	33	U.K.	971	Japan	487	Italy	141
Ice-hockey and field-hockey equipment (except skates) (p. 125)								
734.80	1,676	30	Canada	1,289	U.K.	252	Pakistan	41
Lawn-tennis equipment (p. 129)								
734.85	1,443	-11	U.K.	1,110	Sweden	308	Belgium	27
734.86	139	-69	U.K.	66	Australia	35	Belgium	27
734.87	2,366	-6	Japan	1,042	Belgium	713	Pakistan	305
734.88	261	-4	Japan	130	Canada	47	France	34
Skates (including footwear with skates attached) (p. 137)								
734.90	35	-58	Canada	18	Japan	10	Austria	3
734.92	2,072	2/	Canada	1,666	Japan	227	U.K.	162

See footnotes at end of table.

Value of U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS items included in the individual summaries of this volume, total and from the 3 principal suppliers, 1966--Continued

In thousands of dollars. The dollar value of imports shown is defined generally as the market value in the foreign country and therefore excludes U.S. import duties, freight, and transportation insurance)

TSUS item	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount	Per-	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
	in 1966	cent : change from 1965						
Skis and ski equipment, snowshoes, sleds, and toboggans (p. 145)								
734.95	487	10	Canada	486	Switzerland	1	-	-
734.96	7,409	10	Japan	3,626	Austria	1,512	W. Germany	1,010
734.97	3,646	16	France	1,088	Japan	1,004	W. Germany	821
Gloves designed for use in sports (p. 153)								
735.05	290	167	Spain	117	Japan	79	Canada	49
Toy balls, and balls for games and sports (p. 157)								
735.09	864	8	Japan	645	Taiwan	155	Korea Rep.	30
735.10	31	47	W. Germany	13	Japan	9	U.K.	4
735.11	8	265	Japan	6	W. Germany	1	U.K.	1
735.12	925	61	Japan	701	Italy	168	U.K.	29
Underwater breathing devices (p. 161)								
735.15	80	129	Japan	45	Spain	18	Italy	11
Lacrosse sticks (p. 165)								
735.17	122	11	Canada	106	U.K.	17	-	-
Skeet targets (p. 169)								
735.18	87	-12	Canada	84	W. Germany	3	-	-
Models (p. 171)								
737.05	7	-76	U.K.	3	Canada	2	Japan	1
737.07	4,313	166	U.K.	1,673	Italy	1,111	Japan	760
737.09	471	3	Japan	212	W. Germany	139	U.K.	63
737.15	4,453	91	U.K.	3,070	Spain	154	W. Germany	153
Dolls and stuffed figures of animate objects (p. 179)								
737.20	23,450	7	Japan	14,963	Hong Kong	7,104	U.K.	256
737.25	5,471	50	Japan	5,240	Hong Kong	201	W. Germany	10
737.30	2,295	74	Japan	1,679	W. Germany	375	U.K.	50
Toys and party favors (p. 189)								
737.35	850	-34	Japan	632	Hong Kong	114	U.K.	51
737.40	3,218	-11	Hong Kong	1,276	Japan	1,272	W. Germany	183
737.45	1,776	17	Japan	1,373	Hong Kong	287	W. Germany	103
737.50	84	54	Japan	46	Hong Kong	24	W. Germany	7
737.52	33	-27	Japan	19	U.K.	11	W. Germany	1
737.55	170	18	Japan	68	Hong Kong	61	W. Germany	21
737.60	2,219	32	Japan	1,557	Italy	294	Hong Kong	272
737.65	2,159	86	Japan	1,732	Hong Kong	280	W. Germany	43
737.70	775	18	Japan	582	Hong Kong	83	Italy	42
737.80	885	-7	Japan	718	W. Germany	124	Hong Kong	28
737.90	36,555	8	Hong Kong	12,332	Japan	11,782	Italy	1,834

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ Less than 1 percent

3/ No imports were reported in 1965.

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

OTHER AVAILABLE VOLUMES OF THE SUMMARY SERIES

<i>Schedule</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Title</i>
1	6	Cereal, Grains, Malts, Starches, and Animal Feeds
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2	1	Wood and Related Products I
4	3	Inorganic Chemicals
6	4	Iron and Steel