

**UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION**

# **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 3**

**Photographic Equipment and Supplies, Recordings,  
and Musical Instruments**

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## **SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION BY SCHEDULES**

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(in 14 volumes)
- Schedule 2 - Wood and Paper; Printed Matter**  
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- Schedule 6 - Metals and Metal Products**  
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- Schedule 7 - Specified Products; Miscellaneous  
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(in 8 volumes)
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- 8 - Pyrotechnics and Products Not Elsewhere Enumerated**

## FOREWORD

In an address delivered in Boston on May 18, 1917, Frank W. Taussig, distinguished first chairman of the Tariff Commission, delineated the responsibility of the newly established Commission to operate as a source of objective, factual information on tariffs and trade. He stated that the Commission was already preparing a catalog of tariff information--

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. Subsequently three series of summaries of tariff information on commodities were published--in 1921, 1929, and 1948-50. The current series, entitled Summaries of Trade and Tariff Information, presents the information in terms of the tariff items provided for in the eight tariff schedules of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), which on August 31, 1963, replaced the 16 schedules of the Tariff Act of 1930.

Through its professional staff of commodity specialists, economists, lawyers, statisticians, and accountants, the Commission follows the movement of thousands of articles in international commodity trade, and during the years of its existence, has built up a reservoir of knowledge and understanding, not only with respect to imports but also regarding products and their uses, techniques of manufacturing and processing, commercial practices, and markets. Accordingly, the Commission believes that, when completed, the current series of summaries will be the most comprehensive publication of its kind and will present benchmark information that will serve many interests. This project, although encyclopedic, attempts to conform with Chairman Taussig's admonition to be "exhaustive in inquiry, and at the same time brief and discriminating in statement."

This series is being published in 62 volumes of summaries, each volume to be issued as soon as completed. Although the order of publication may not follow the numerical sequence of the items in the TSUS, all items are to be covered. As far as practicable, each volume reflects the most recent developments affecting U.S. foreign trade in the commodities included.



# SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

## SCHEDULE 7

### Volume 3

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## INTRODUCTION

This volume (identified as volume 7:3) is the fourth in a series of 8 volumes of summaries on the specified products and miscellaneous and nonenumerated products classified under schedule 7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). Schedule 7 is divided into 14 parts, and this volume deals with photographic equipment and supplies (part 2, subpart F); motion pictures, tape recordings, phonograph records, and recording media (part 2, subpart G); musical instruments (part 3, subpart A); and musical instrument parts and accessories (part 3, subpart B) of that schedule. Not included in this volume are optical elements other than photographic filters (see volume 7:2), and still pictures (volume 2:5). Toy musical instruments (classifiable in item 737.60), antique musical instruments made over 100 years before entry into the United States (classifiable in item 766.25), electrical pickup or amplifying devices (classifiable in item 684.70 and in part 2 of schedule 7) are discussed in separate summaries in volumes 7:4, 7:6, 6:11, and 7:2, respectively.

World production (excluding Communist countries) of photographic equipment and supplies was valued at \$3,940 million in 1966; U.S. production accounted for \$2,650 million, or about 67 percent of the total--more than seven times as much as Japan, the second leading producer (\$371 million).

The production of photographic equipment and supplies in the United States is classified by the Bureau of the Census in industry number 3861 (based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1967)). The Business and Defense Services Administration of the Department of Commerce reported that this industry, which encompasses substantially the photographic equipment and supplies discussed in this volume, was comprised of 540 establishments, with an employment of 104,000 persons in 1967. New York State, with 70 percent of the industry's output and 60 percent of employees was the principal producing area. Other important producing areas are situated in Illinois and Massachusetts.

U.S. exports of photographic equipment and supplies amounted to \$312 million in 1967, well over twice the value of imports. Principal foreign markets are Canada, the United Kingdom, West Germany, Japan and France. Exports of sensitized goods, including film, plates, paper, and cloth are the most important items. Exports of still picture film and plates amounted to over \$58 million in 1967; motion-picture film (under 35 mm) was valued at \$22 million; and X-ray film, at \$17 million in the same year. Still picture equipment constitutes the second largest class of exports.

Imports accounted for about 5 percent of the value of apparent U.S. consumption of photographic equipment and supplies during each year in the period 1964-67. Imports of photographic equipment and supplies as discussed in this volume were valued at \$129 million in

1967. Japan and West Germany were the principal sources of imports of both still and motion-picture cameras. Belgium supplied over 50 percent of the value of photographic film imported and Belgium, West Germany, and the United Kingdom were the chief sources of imports of photographic papers. Imports of motion-pictures, tape recordings, phonograph records and recording media (subpart G) were valued at \$19 million; feature motion-picture films (35 mm and over) were supplied by over 40 countries. Mexico supplied 69 percent of the value of imports of recorded video tape; the United Kingdom and West Germany accounted for 70 percent of the value of all phonograph records imported; and Japan and West Germany supplied 81 percent of the imports of magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon.

The United States is by far the world's leading producer and consumer of musical instruments and musical instrument parts and accessories. Total consumption of such articles considered in this volume amounted to about \$474 million in 1966, about 92 percent of which was supplied from domestic production. Consumption has increased substantially in recent years, owing chiefly to the growth in the number of school-age children and the formation of school bands and orchestras. The increased interest in rock-'n'-roll and folk music has been an important factor in the increase in sales of percussion musical instruments and fretted stringed instruments.

U.S. exports of musical instruments, parts, and accessories have been smaller than the imports of such articles; in 1967 the value of exports was \$24 million, less than one-half that of imports. Exports went to a number of markets in Western Europe, Africa, and South America and to Canada and Japan.

In 1967, imports of musical instruments were valued at \$46.8 million, and imports of musical instrument parts and accessories were valued at \$12.0 million. Japan accounted for 42 percent of the aggregate imports in 1967 with the balance supplied principally by Italy (19%), West Germany (14%), France (7%), Switzerland (5%), and the United Kingdom (3%). Japan was the principal supplier of pianos, fretted stringed instruments, drums, and music boxes; West Germany was the source of bowed instruments and brass wind instruments; Canada was the principal source of pipe organs; France supplied most of the imports of woodwind instruments; Italy was the chief supplier of piano accordions and electronic organs; and West Germany, Japan, and Italy supplied most of the musical instrument parts and accessories.

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Photographic motion-picture cameras, with or without sound recording systems-----	722.02-.04
Photographic cameras (other than motion-picture cameras), photographic enlargers, and combination camera-enlargers:	
Having a photographic lens valued over 50 percent of value of article-----	722.10
Other cameras:	
Fixed-focus-----	722.12
Other than fixed-focus-----	722.14-.16
Other enlargers and camera-enlargers-----	722.18
Parts of any of the foregoing cameras, enlargers, and camera-enlargers:	
Containing a photographic lens valued over 50 percent of the value of the part-----	722.30
Other:	
For motion-picture cameras-----	722.32
Other-----	722.34

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

### U.S. trade position

The United States is the world's largest producer of photographic equipment and supplies. Imports of cameras and enlargers, although about 60 percent larger than exports, are small compared with domestic production.

### Description and uses

This summary includes motion-picture and still cameras (except television cameras which are provided for in item 685.10), both professional and amateur, and parts of these articles. Most amateur motion-picture cameras are of the 8 mm type and are used to make home movies. The 16 mm motion-picture camera is generally recognized as semiprofessional and is used for work such as research and education; it is also used (but not exclusively) for the production of motion pictures for the television industry. Professional (35 mm and 70 mm) cameras are used by the motion-picture industry in the production of theatrical films.

Items 722.10 and 722.30 provide for cameras (other than motion-picture cameras), enlargers, camera-enlargers, and parts of these articles having a photographic lens valued over 50 percent of the value of the article or the part. Still cameras (722.12 to 722.16) vary considerably in size and price, and cover a wide range from the very simple, fixed-focus box camera for use by amateurs to the complex camera used for aerial photography. Also included herein are the many types and models of professional still cameras, such as press, studio, view, and medical cameras. Cameras included in the scope of these TSUS items differ also in the types of film they require. Some require roll film, others require film packs, cut-sheet film, or cartridge film. Noteworthy improvements have been incorporated into cameras within the past several years that have affected the convenience of use or the quality of pictures obtainable from cameras designed for amateur use. Among the most significant of these were the development of the instant-loading cartridge type of still and 8 mm motion-picture cameras and the picture-in-an-instant camera.

Enlargers and camera-enlargers containing a photographic lens not valued over 50 percent of the value of the article are provided for in item 722.18. Practically all photographic prints of importance (apart from album snapshots), whether amateur or professional, now represent some degree of enlargement.

Parts of the foregoing cameras, enlargers, and camera-enlargers, covered by items 722.30 to 722.34, include a wide variety of articles, such as camera bodies, cable releases, photographic shutters, and viewfinders. It should be noted, however, that items 722.30 to 722.34 do not include photographic lenses (items 708.03 and 708.23) or any accessory articles, such as photograph filters (item 722.64), lens caps (item 722.60), photographic light meters (item 722.75) or photographic rangefinders (item 722.78). These articles are discussed in other summaries.

#### U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to im-

PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS, ENLARGERS, AND PARTS

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ports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows (in percent ad valorem):

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Photographic motion-picture cameras, with or without sound recording systems:			
722.02:	Valued under \$50 each-----	15	14	12
722.04:	Valued \$50 or more each----	12	10.5	6
	Photographic cameras (other than motion-picture cameras), photographic enlargers, and combina- tion camera-enlargers:			
722.10:	Having a photographic lens valued over 50 percent of value of article.	25	22	12.5
	Other cameras:			
722.12:	Fixed-focus-----	20	18	10
	Other than fixed-focus:			
722.14:	Valued not over \$10 each.	17	1/	1/
722.16:	Valued over \$10 each---	15	13	7.5
722.18:	Other enlargers and camera- enlargers.	15	13	7.5
	Parts of any of the fore- going cameras, enlargers, and camera-enlargers:			
722.30:	Containing a photographic lens valued over 50 per- cent of the value of the part.	25	22	12.5
	Other:			
722.32:	For motion-picture cameras.	15	13	7.5
722.34:	Other-----	20	18	10

1/ Duty status not affected by the trade conference.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect as

May 1968

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of December 31, 1967, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

#### U.S. consumption

The value of U.S. consumption of the articles discussed herein approximated \$141 million in 1963 or about \$17 million more than in the previous census year of 1958. These data, however, exclude the value of U.S. producers' shipments of microfilm cameras and parts of cameras (reported in conjunction with other photographic goods in official statistics) and the value of exports of parts of cameras not separately reported in export figures.

It is known that the domestic market is very large and expanding, and consumption is increasing annually. Indicative of the growth of the market is the increase between 1963 and 1966 of (1) U.S. producers' shipments of the class of products (Standard Industrial Classification 3861) of which the articles included in this summary constitute a significant share and (2) the imports of the articles covered by this summary. In the period 1963-66 the U.S. producers' shipments increased by about 100 percent, and imports, by about 80 percent. This growth is attributable not only to the increasing number of amateur motion-picture and still photographers, but to the new automatic error-eliminating camera devices as well. Some of these devices automatically set exposures, prevent double exposures, increase magnification with a zoom effect, and some produce a finished photograph within seconds after exposure.

#### U.S. producers

There are about 15 to 20 domestic producers of photographic cameras and enlargers. For all of these firms, these items are of considerable importance. Several of the larger firms (with thousands of employees) are engaged in the production of a wide variety of photographic goods; a number of smaller manufacturers (with 10 to 20 employees) produce only the cameras or enlargers covered by this summary. Some of the larger producers are also engaged in the manufacture of products not related to photography. New York and Illinois are the main producing areas.

Some of the largest domestic producers of cameras (still and motion-picture), own or are affiliated with foreign manufacturing

concerns which produce cameras (bearing U.S. brand names) for sale in the United States. Some of these U.S. firms also import a substantial number of parts that are incorporated in the production of domestic cameras.

America's largest--also the world's largest--producer of photographic goods spends tens of millions of dollars yearly on research and development. Among its most recent achievements have been (1) the instant-loading cartridge film and cameras and (2) an improved 8 mm movie system that is based on film on which the exposed area is 50 percent larger than that on the 8 mm films previously produced.

It is believed that U.S. producers' shipments of cameras registered a further and significant increase subsequent to 1963. Such increase was stimulated by the introduction of cartridge-loading still cameras and the new 8 mm movie film, film cartridge, and cameras. The significance of these new cameras is indicated by the quantities sold. World production of these two types of cameras was estimated to have reached 25 million units by the end of 1966.

#### U.S. producers' shipments

The value of shipments by U.S. producers of the articles here under consideration (not including parts or microfilm or photocopying cameras) increased from about \$105 million in 1958 to \$125 million in 1963. During the 1958-63 period, shipments of still cameras and enlargers increased in value from about \$54 million to \$92 million, while shipments of motion-picture cameras decreased in value from about \$51 million to about \$33 million (tables 1 and 2). The reduction in domestic shipments of motion-picture cameras was due in part to the increased competition from imported 8 mm cameras (principally from Japan); imports of these cameras were equal to about half of the U.S. producers' shipments of such cameras in 1963. A significant decline occurred from 1958 to 1963 in the quantity of 16 mm motion-picture cameras shipped; the value of such shipments, however, was larger in 1963 than in 1958, reflecting a substantial increase in the unit value of the cameras shipped. It is believed that the decrease in quantity is accounted for by the fact that shipments in 1958 consisted of the lower priced 16 mm cameras used by amateurs, whereas shipments in 1963 were of the more expensive 16 mm cameras used by industry and education.

#### U.S. exports

Total U.S. exports (including Special Category Commodities 1/) of cameras and enlargers were valued at about \$34 million in 1965, the

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1/ See note 1 to table 3.

first full year for which comparable statistics are available (table 3). The value of exports increased to about \$39 million in 1966, but then declined to \$28 million in 1967, mainly because of the substantial decline in exports to Canada and other markets of photocopying cameras and parts in that year (table 4).

In the period 1965-67, excepting exports of Special Category Commodities, hand type, variable-focus still cameras were the most important articles exported. Exports of hand type, variable-focus cameras increased from about 232,00 units, valued at \$7 million dollars, in 1965 to about 366,000 units, valued at \$9.7 million, in 1966, then decreased to about 233,000 units, valued at \$7.5 million, in 1967 (table 4). The value of exports of motion-picture cameras increased from about \$5.6 million in 1965 to \$6.5 million in 1966, then decreased to about \$4.4 million in 1967 (table 5). The value of exports of photographic enlargers including parts and parts for projectors, increased from \$1.3 million in 1965 to \$2 million in 1967.

Exports were sent to approximately 100 countries. Six countries, however, received approximately 70 percent of the reported U.S. exports of cameras, enlargers and parts during the years 1965-66 (table 3). Canada, France, West Germany, and the United Kingdom were the principal foreign markets; in 1967, exports to these four markets were considerably lower than they were in 1965-66.

#### U.S. imports

Imports of the articles here considered far exceeded exports in all years in the period 1964-67. Many of the medium- and high-priced cameras (both still and motion-picture) sold on the U.S. market with domestic manufacturers brand names are supplied by imports. Moreover, many of the cameras produced in the United States incorporate foreign-made parts.

The annual value of imports of the photographic goods here considered increased from about \$42 million in 1964 to \$64 million in 1967 (table 6); Japan and West Germany were the main suppliers. Japan supplied about 63 percent and West Germany about 22 percent of the value during the years 1964-67.

Imports of fixed-focus cameras (item 722.12) increased from about 631,000 units, valued at \$816,000 in 1964 to about 2.2 million units, valued at \$6.1 million in 1967 (table 7). This large increase is due partly to the importation by domestic firms from their foreign subsidiaries or suppliers and to the hundreds of thousands of inexpensive miniature cameras from Hong Kong and Japan.



The following tabulation compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, shows the quantity and value of still picture cameras (other than fixed-focus) valued over \$10 each, by type, imported during the years 1964-67:

Type of camera	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (units)			
35 mm-----	531,035	509,997	328,878	303,366
Other-----	135,026	156,096	345,565	383,720
Total-----	666,061	666,093	674,443	687,086
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
35 mm-----	19,421	20,120	13,718	13,670
Other-----	5,717	7,760	13,454	16,505
Total-----	25,138	27,880	27,172	30,175

The decline in imports of 35 mm cameras as indicated above was brought about to a large degree by the earlier introduction of the competitive instant-loading-cartridge cameras by the leading U.S. producer of photographic goods. Imports of such cameras (from subsidiaries abroad and under licensing agreements with foreign producers) accounted for a large part of the increase of cameras other than 35 mm.

Imports of motion-picture cameras increased in value from about \$12 million in 1964 to \$21 million in 1967 (tables 9 and 10). During 1964-67 Japan supplied about 94 percent of the quantity and 98 percent of the value of 8 mm motion-picture cameras valued under \$50. Switzerland, West Germany, and France were the principal suppliers of 16 mm motion-picture cameras. Imports of such cameras increased from 3,600 units, valued at \$1.1 million, in 1964 to 8,474 units, valued at \$1.9 million, in 1967.

Imports of enlargers and camera-enlargers increased from about 11,000 units, valued at \$557,000, in 1964, to about 34,000 units, valued at \$1.2 million, in 1967. During the year 1967, imports of enlargers ranged from a unit value of \$16 for those from Czechoslovakia to \$9,440 for those from Switzerland.

The value of imports of parts for cameras and camera-enlargers increased from \$3.1 million in 1964 to \$4.8 million in 1967 (table 8). Many of the imported camera parts are used in the production of domestic cameras.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS, ENLARGERS, AND PARTS

Table 1.--Still cameras and enlargers: U.S. producers' shipments, by types, 1958 and 1963 <sup>1/</sup>

Type	1958	1963
	Quantity (units)	
Hand type cameras:		
Variable focus with adjustable shutter speeds:		
35 mm or smaller-----	242,485	)
Over 35 mm, or sheet and pack film-----	553,121	)
Other hand types (fixed-focus and/or time and single shutter speed) using roll film-----	2,954,514	) 7,765,907
Process cameras for photoengraving and photolithography-----	814	2,262
Other still cameras-----	2/	2/
Enlargers-----	23,859	12,182
Total-----	3,774,793	7,780,351
	Value (1,000 dollars)	
Hand type cameras:		
Variable focus with adjustable shutter speeds:		
35 mm and smaller-----	9,379	)
Over 35 mm, or sheet and pack film-----	18,187	)
Other hand types (fixed-focus and/or time and single shutter speed) using roll film-----	15,861	) 62,099
Process cameras for photoengraving and photolithography-----	2,767	4,727
Other still cameras-----	6,032	23,046
Enlargers-----	2,084	1,787
Total-----	54,310	91,659

<sup>1/</sup> Data do not include parts.<sup>2/</sup> Quantity not reported.

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

Table 2.--Motion-picture cameras: U.S. producers' shipments, by types, 1958 and 1963

Type	1958	1963
	Quantity (units)	
8 mm-----	1,094,279	585,426
16 mm-----	18,842	4,891
35 mm and over-----	359	715
Total-----	1,113,480	591,032
	Value (1,000 dollars)	
8 mm-----	45,620	25,067
16 mm-----	3,648	4,314
35 mm and over-----	1,824	4,041
Total-----	51,092	33,422
	Unit value	
8 mm-----	\$41.69	\$42.82
16 mm-----	193.61	882.03
35 mm and over-----	5,080.78	5,651.75

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

## PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS, ENLARGERS, AND PARTS

Table 3.--Cameras, enlargers, and parts: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1965-67 <sup>1/</sup>

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1965	1966	1967
Canada-----	8,941	7,664	4,600
France-----	3,672	5,281	2,491
United Kingdom-----	2,177	2,061	1,055
Sweden-----	379	1,314	960
Italy-----	1,023	1,207	883
West Germany-----	2,317	2,056	832
Switzerland-----	610	1,376	565
Republic of South Africa-----	364	523	411
Netherlands-----	338	494	333
All other-----	5,135	7,737	6,068
Total-----	24,956	29,713	18,198

<sup>1/</sup> Data do not include parts for motion-picture cameras, or certain types of cameras which are classified as Special Category Commodities. The total value of U.S. exports of these cameras classified as Special Category Commodities to all countries combined, without country of designation or other detail, amounted to 9,450 thousand dollars in 1965, 9,759 thousand dollars in 1966, and 10,020 thousand dollars in 1967.

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

Table 4.--Still picture cameras: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by types, 1965-67

Type	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (units)		
Still picture cameras, hand type:			
Variable focus-----	231,963	365,851	233,006
Other-----	675,001	1,147,595	465,163
Microfilm cameras and parts-----	1/	1/	1/
Photocopying cameras and parts-----	1/	1/	1/
Still cameras and parts, not elsewhere enumerated-----	1/	1/	1/
Total-----	906,964	1,513,446	698,169
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Still picture cameras, hand type:			
Variable focus-----	7,024	9,660	7,539
Other-----	3,394	6,672	3,232
Microfilm cameras and parts-----	1,772	1,839	1,730
Photocopying cameras and parts-----	7,462	5,188	779
Still cameras and parts, not elsewhere enumerated-----	7,824	7,820	8,437
Total-----	27,476	31,179	21,717
	Unit value 2/		
Still picture cameras, hand type:			
Variable focus-----	\$30.28	\$26.40	\$32.36
Other-----	5.03	5.81	6.95
Microfilm cameras and parts-----	1/	1/	1/
Photocopying cameras and parts-----	1/	1/	1/
Still cameras and parts, not elsewhere enumerated-----	1/	1/	1/

1/ Not available.

2/ Calculated from the rounded figures.

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

## PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS, ENLARGERS, AND PARTS

Table 5.--Motion-picture cameras: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by types, 1965-67

Type	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (units)		
Under 16 mm-----	105,368	120,485	75,237
16 mm-----	2,208	2,012	1,814
Over 16 mm-----	439	455	382
Total-----	108,015	122,952	77,433
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Under 16 mm-----	3,955	4,697	2,853
16 mm-----	792	836	798
Over 16 mm-----	842	1,003	785
Total-----	5,589	6,536	4,436
	Unit value <sup>1/</sup>		
Under 16 mm-----	\$37.54	\$38.98	\$37.92
16 mm-----	358.70	415.51	440.00
Over 16 mm-----	1,918.00	2,204.40	2,054.97

<sup>1/</sup> Calculated from the rounded figures.

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

Table 6.--Cameras (including motion-picture cameras), enlargers, and parts: U.S. imports for consumption, by sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Japan-----	24,627	27,416	35,402	41,922
West Germany-----	11,763	12,358	10,919	10,112
United Kingdom-----	400	407	591	3,219
Switzerland-----	2,042	1,922	1,886	1,835
France-----	656	626	770	1,695
Hong Kong-----	395	1,047	1,228	1,551
Sweden-----	495	613	1,042	1,043
East Germany-----	354	350	245	470
Austria-----	230	132	105	11
All other-----	637	1,547	1,819	1,991
Total-----	41,599	46,418	54,007	63,849

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

Table 7.--Cameras (except motion-picture), enlargers, and camera-enlargers (items 722.10-722.18): U.S. imports for consumption, by types, 1964-67

Type	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (units)			
Photographic cameras, enlargers, and combination camera-enlargers:				
Having a photographic lens valued over 50 percent of value of article-----	7,236	3,913	9,329	479
Other cameras:				
Fixed-focus-----	630,579	1,529,148	1,925,092	2,187,564
Other than fixed-focus:				
Valued not over \$10 each-----	697,141	1,643,864	1,099,939	1,304,921
Valued over \$10 each-----	666,061	666,093	674,443	687,068
Other enlargers and camera-enlargers-----	10,785	18,340	19,975	33,857
Total-----	2,011,802	3,861,358	3,728,778	4,213,889
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Photographic cameras, enlargers, and combination camera-enlargers:				
Having a photographic lens valued over 50 percent of value of article-----	49	43	46	29
Other cameras:				
Fixed-focus-----	816	2,556	3,208	6,136
Other than fixed-focus:				
Valued not over \$10 each-----	356	699	764	748
Valued over \$10 each-----	25,138	27,880	27,172	30,176
Other enlargers and camera-enlargers-----	557	1,045	1,128	1,179
Total-----	26,916	32,223	32,318	38,268

See source at end of table.



Table 7.--Cameras (except motion-picture), enlargers, and camera-enlargers (items 722.10-722.18): U.S. imports for consumption, by types, 1964-67--Continued

Type	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Unit value <u>1/</u>			
Photographic cameras, en-				
largers, and combina-				
tion camera-enlargers:				
Having a photographic				
lens valued over 50				
percent of value of				
article-----	\$6.77	\$10.99	\$4.93	\$60.54
Other cameras:				
Fixed-focus-----	1.29	1.67	1.67	2.80
Other than fixed				
focus:				
Valued not over \$10				
each-----	.51	.43	.69	.57
Valued over \$10				
each-----	37.74	41.86	40.29	43.92
Other enlargers and				
camera-enlargers-----	51.65	56.98	56.47	34.82

1/ Calculated from the rounded figures.

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

## PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS, ENLARGERS, AND PARTS

Table 8.--Parts for cameras, enlargers, and camera-enlargers (items 722.30 and 722.34): U.S. imports for consumption, by types, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)				
Type	1964	1965	1966	1967
Parts of cameras, enlargers, and camera-enlargers:				
Containing a photographic lens valued over 50 percent of the value of the part-----	183	68	64	120
Other:				
For motion picture cameras-----	1,417	1,444	1,396	1,476
Other-----	1,525	2,201	3,144	3,192
Total-----	3,125	3,713	4,604	4,788

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

Table 9.--Motion-picture cameras: U.S. imports for consumption, by types, 1964-67

Type	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (units)			
Valued under \$50 each-----	209,399	271,524	434,117	452,221
Valued at \$50 or more each:				
8 mm-----	44,778	21,796	43,346	59,725
16 mm-----	3,600	4,256	5,182	8,474
Other-----	10,356	7,375	10,895	11,221
Total-----	268,133	304,951	493,540	531,641
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Valued under \$50 each-----	5,942	6,692	10,972	12,397
Valued at \$50 or more each:				
8 mm-----	3,308	1,646	3,216	4,707
16 mm-----	1,119	1,219	1,228	1,885
Other-----	1,190	926	1,669	1,803
Total-----	11,559	10,483	17,085	20,792
	Unit value			
Valued under \$50 each-----	\$ 28.38	\$ 24.65	\$ 25.27	\$ 27.41
Valued at \$50 or more each:				
8 mm-----	73.88	75.52	74.19	78.81
16 mm-----	310.83	286.42	236.97	222.45
Other-----	114.91	125.56	153.19	160.68

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

## PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS, ENLARGERS, AND PARTS

Table 10.--Motion-picture cameras (items 722.02 and 722.04): U.S.  
imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)				
Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Japan-----	7,864	7,417	12,950	15,768
West Germany-----	1,476	1,262	2,424	2,540
Switzerland-----	1,427	1,064	754	1,177
France-----	584	501	620	829
Austria-----	114	124	100	4
All other-----	94	115	237	474
Total-----	11,559	10,483	17,085	20,792

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Projectors, and combination camera-projectors, with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing, systems:	
Projectors other than motion-picture projectors----	722.40
Motion-picture projectors-----	722.42-44
Combination camera-projectors-----	722.46
Parts of any of the foregoing projectors or camera- projectors-----	722.50
Photographic projection screens-----	722.70

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

#### U.S. trade position

The United States is the world's largest producer of photographic equipment and supplies. Exports of photographic projectors and projection screens are several times larger than imports.

#### Description and uses

Projectors other than motion-picture projectors (item 722.40) are instruments designed for projecting still images. The most common type is the slide projector, which is used to project the transparent image of an object. The number of slide projector models would probably run to well over a hundred. Also included in this item number are planetaria (**optical devices** to project various celestial images on a dome-like ceiling) and microfilm readers. Item 722.42 provides for motion-picture projectors with sound recording and reproducing systems; and those capable of projecting only sound motion pictures. Sound can be recorded on film by a photographic process or by a magnetic process; in either method the pattern on the film is changed to electric current in the projector, and a speaker changes it into sound. Projectors for professional motion pictures project 35 mm or 70 mm film.

Within the past 15 years several new processes have been introduced to show larger pictures in theaters. These processes use screens that measure 60 feet or more in width; some use as many as three projectors, while others use a special lens in the projector to expand the picture onto a wide screen. Motion-picture projectors for 16 mm film are generally recognized as semiprofessional, and are used for education, business, and the like; they are also used for showing recorded television programs. Silent projectors or silent and sound projectors are

provided for in item 722.44. During the past decade or so there has been a tremendous growth in the number of amateur home movie photographers; the 8 mm projector is generally used by these amateurs to show their home movies. Combination camera-projectors (item 722.46) are motion-picture cameras which, with slight manipulation, can also be used for projecting motion pictures. Item 722.50 provides for parts (except lenses) of any of the foregoing projectors or camera-projectors. Photographic projection screens (item 722.70) are used in conjunction with showing motion pictures or viewing slides. The greater part of such screens are of a portable type which can be set up in the home or auditorium. Also included herein are the various types of screens used in motion-picture theaters.

### U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate pursuant to concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference		
		Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Projectors, and combination camera-projectors, with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing, systems:			
722.40:	Projectors other than motion-picture projectors:	33% ad val.	29.5% ad val.	17.5% ad val.
722.42:	Motion-picture projectors: With sound recording and reproducing systems; and those capable of projecting only sound motion pictures.	11.5% val.	10% ad val.	5.5% ad val.
722.44:	Other-----	35% ad val.	31% ad val.	17.5% ad val.
722.46:	Combination camera-projectors.	35% ad val.	31% ad val.	17.5% ad val.
722.50:	Parts of any of the foregoing projectors or camera-projectors.	35% ad val.	31% ad val.	17.5% ad val.
722.70:	Photographic projection screens.	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	10% ad val.

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The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect as of December 31, 1967, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

#### U.S. consumption

Apparent U.S. consumption of the photographic projectors and projection screens herein considered amounted to an estimated \$90 million to \$95 million in 1963, and about \$125 million in 1967. The increase is due in large part to the sales of amateur still and 8 mm motion-picture projectors, and 16 mm motion-picture projectors for use in education, business, and industry. Sales of professional motion-picture projectors (35/70 mm) and projection screens have increased over the past several years with the construction of new theaters. There were about 12,650 theaters in operation in 1963 and an estimated 13,400 by the end of 1967.

#### U.S. production and producers

Complete statistical data are not available on U.S. production of the photographic projectors and parts here considered; however, the value of shipments in 1963 has been estimated at \$80 million to \$90 million. Shipments of projection screens (still and motion-picture) in that year were valued at about \$14 million (for 1.4 million units). The value of U.S. production in 1967 of all the articles herein considered has been estimated at about \$140 million to \$150 million.

In the field of education, funds are available from the Federal Government for the purchase of audiovisual equipment; these funds are provided for under the National Defense Education Act and the Higher Education Act. In 1965, schools and colleges purchased about 59 million dollars' worth of still and motion-picture projectors, a large portion of which was financed by Federal Funds.

There are about 20 to 25 domestic manufacturers of the photographic articles herein considered. New York and Illinois are the main producing areas. The domestic market for still and motion-picture projectors is very competitive and is dominated by about eight major concerns with nationally known brand merchandise. These firms also manufacture other photographic equipment and supplies, and some of them manufacture products not directly related to photography.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of the articles here considered (not including parts) increased in value from about \$11 million in 1963 to about \$14 million in 1967 (table 1). Canada, France, the United Kingdom, Mexico, and Sweden are the principal foreign markets; however, exports are sold to approximately 50 countries. Exports of still-picture projectors increased from about 47,000 units, valued at \$3.3 million, in 1963 to about 80,000 units, valued at \$6.2 million in 1967; this represents an increase in the unit value from about \$70.00 to \$77.45 each (table 2). Exports of 8 mm motion-picture projectors decreased from about 51,000 units, valued at about \$2.4 million, in 1963 to about 32,000 units, valued at \$2.1 million, in 1967; the value of total annual exports of motion-picture projectors, however, increased from \$4.9 million to \$5.2 million during the 1963-67 period. The value of exports of projection screens, although fluctuating somewhat during 1963-67, averaged about \$2.8 million a year (table 2).

Canada has been the major foreign market for the projectors and projection screens here considered. In 1963 Canada received 24 percent of the total exports of these articles; this figure increased to 34 percent in 1967 (table 1). Table 3 shows exports of photographic projectors, by principal markets, in 1967; as previously mentioned, Canada, France, the United Kingdom and Mexico have been the major markets. These four countries accounted for 66 percent of the quantity and 56 percent of the value for the year.

U.S. imports

Separate import statistics on the photographic articles herein considered have been available only for the period since August 31, 1963, the effective date of the TSUS. Data for 1964, however, are not included herein, owing to incomplete information on motion-picture projectors. The total value of imports increased from about \$3.8 million in 1965 to \$4.9 million in 1967 (table 4).

Imports of still-picture projectors (table 5), increased in value from about \$506,000 in 1965 to about \$854,000 in 1967; West Germany, Japan, and Denmark accounted for about 77 percent of the value, and Japan, Italy, and Hong Kong, for about 90 percent of the quantity. Still-picture projectors accounted for about 16 percent of the total value of imports of all the photographic articles here considered for the years 1965-67. Imports of motion-picture projectors with sound recording and reproducing systems and those capable of projecting only sound motion pictures (table 6) had an average value of about \$1.5 million a year and accounted for about 32 percent of the total value.



Imports of projectors not enumerated above increased in value from about \$1.1 million in 1965 to about \$2 million in 1967 (table 7). Japan, Switzerland, Italy and West Germany were the main suppliers.

Japan has been the principal source of imports for parts of projectors or camera-projectors (table 8), accounting for about 65 percent of the value of such articles during 1965-67. Some of the large domestic manufacturers of photographic projectors use imported parts in their products.

Total imports of combination camera-projectors for the years 1965-67 amounted to 27 units, valued at about \$67,000. Imports of projection-screens have been small for the years herein considered; total imports in 1965-67 amounted to about 1,400 screens, valued at \$39,000, principally from Japan and the United Kingdom.

Table 1.--Projectors and projection screens: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1963-67

(In thousands of dollars)						
Market	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	
Canada-----	2,641	2,358	3,533	4,186	5,192	
France-----	641	626	712	1,018	1,119	
United Kingdom-----	1,097	1,506	1,582	1,137	952	
Mexico-----	589	819	836	694	788	
Sweden-----	500	681	852	679	711	
Australia-----	402	403	791	618	472	
West Germany-----	837	518	388	409	381	
Italy-----	383	389	251	166	231	
Switzerland-----	313	225	384	197	221	
All other-----	3,662	3,640	4,563	4,157	4,119	
Total-----	11,065	11,165	13,892	13,261	14,186	

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

## PHOTOGRAPHIC PROJECTORS AND PROJECTION SCREENS

Table 2.--Projectors and projection screens: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by types, 1963-67

Type	:	1963	:	1964	:	1965	:	1966	:	1967
	:	Quantity (units)								
Still-picture pro-	:		:		:		:		:	
jectors-----	:	46,588	:	43,247	:	55,085	:	58,879	:	80,452
8 mm motion-picture	:		:		:		:		:	
projectors-----	:	51,160	:	46,099	:	51,719	:	37,052	:	32,446
16 mm sound pro-	:		:		:		:		:	
jectors-----	:	5,882	:	8,349	:	9,326	:	9,378	:	6,634
Other motion-picture	:		:		:		:		:	
projectors-----	:	1,360	:	1,263	:	1,821	:	1,536	:	1,682
Photographic pro-	:		:		:		:		:	
jection screens----	:	<u>1/</u>	:	<u>1/</u>	:	402,796	:	298,169	:	288,725
	:	Value (1,000 dollars)								
Still-picture pro-	:		:		:		:		:	
jectors-----	:	3,258	:	3,027	:	4,056	:	4,473	:	6,231
8 mm motion-picture	:		:		:		:		:	
projectors-----	:	2,390	:	2,149	:	2,493	:	2,193	:	2,099
16 mm sound pro-	:		:		:		:		:	
jectors-----	:	1,971	:	2,587	:	3,206	:	3,017	:	2,327
Other motion-picture	:		:		:		:		:	
projectors-----	:	532	:	500	:	1,109	:	1,018	:	767
Photographic pro-	:		:		:		:		:	
jection screens----	:	2,914	:	2,901	:	3,027	:	2,560	:	2,763
Total <u>2/</u> -----	:	11,065	:	11,165	:	13,892	:	13,261	:	14,186

1/ Quantity not reported.

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

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

Table 3.--Projectors: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by type and principal markets, 1967

Market	:	:	:	:	:	:
	8 mm	:	16 mm	:	Motion-	:
	motion-	:	sound	:	picture	:
	picture	:	projectors	:	projectors	:
	:	:	:	:	other than	:
	:	:	:	:	not	:
	:	:	:	:	elsewhere	:
	:	:	:	:	enumerated	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:
	Quantity (units)					
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Canada-----	6,937	:	701	:	646	:
France-----	3,264	:	532	:	126	:
United Kingdom---	3,868	:	377	:	27	:
Mexico-----	3,802	:	409	:	271	:
Sweden-----	877	:	244	:	3	:
Australia-----	804	:	399	:	-	:
West Germany-----	1,460	:	346	:	-	:
Switzerland-----	797	:	54	:	8	:
Italy-----	686	:	50	:	4	:
All other-----	9,951	:	3,522	:	597	:
Total-----	32,446	:	6,634	:	1,682	:
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Canada-----	499	:	261	:	187	:
France-----	253	:	183	:	91	:
United Kingdom---	237	:	137	:	25	:
Mexico-----	206	:	133	:	132	:
Sweden-----	69	:	82	:	1	:
Australia-----	52	:	119	:	-	:
West Germany-----	98	:	111	:	-	:
Switzerland-----	49	:	23	:	7	:
Italy-----	55	:	18	:	7	:
All other-----	581	:	1,260	:	317	:
Total-----	2,099	:	2,327	:	767	:
	:	:	:	:	:	:

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

## PHOTOGRAPHIC PROJECTORS AND PROJECTION SCREENS

Table 4.--Projectors and projection screens: U.S. imports  
for consumption, by principal sources, 1965-67 <sup>1/</sup>

Source	:	1965	:	1966	:	1967
Japan-----	:	\$817,591	:	\$1,874,712	:	\$1,955,057
West Germany-----	:	510,040	:	598,300	:	740,497
Switzerland-----	:	838,420	:	433,849	:	698,369
Italy-----	:	168,219	:	106,541	:	590,309
Denmark-----	:	90,554	:	145,412	:	152,852
United Kingdom-----	:	75,888	:	55,361	:	82,601
France-----	:	877,333	:	72,589	:	37,812
All other-----	:	469,216	:	548,829	:	640,803
Total-----	:	3,847,261	:	3,835,593	:	4,898,300

<sup>1/</sup> Complete statistical data are not available for years prior to 1964.

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

Table 5.--Projectors other than motion-picture projectors: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1965-67

Source	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (units)		
West Germany-----	5,437	4,834	5,899
Japan-----	17,878	22,844	20,707
Denmark-----	69	112	61
Italy-----	1,801	10,178	22,826
United Kingdom-----	13	36	131
Netherlands-----	306	254	249
Switzerland-----	34	117	14
Austria-----	-	265	1
Hong Kong-----	17,737	10,544	26,449
All other-----	38	34	1,531
Total-----	43,313	49,218	77,868
	Value		
West Germany-----	\$187,870	\$260,895	\$364,025
Japan-----	118,885	206,078	205,384
Denmark-----	84,074	144,169	81,535
Italy-----	41,579	48,814	65,978
United Kingdom-----	24,572	24,230	34,763
Netherlands-----	25,753	16,527	30,239
Switzerland-----	15,924	15,689	4,203
Austria-----	-	15,446	251
Hong Kong-----	6,098	4,478	11,519
All other-----	990	13,080	56,212
Total-----	505,745	749,406	854,109

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

Table 6.--Motion-picture projectors with sound recording and reproducing systems and those capable of projecting only sound motion pictures: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1965-67

Source	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (units)			
Italy-----	91	41	1,741
Switzerland-----	156	202	1,660
Norway-----	281	322	1,935
West Germany-----	873	740	1,084
Japan-----	649	1,638	1,062
Netherlands-----	715	221	126
France-----	398	29	80
Austria-----	511	839	153
United Kingdom-----	120	9	2
All other-----	32	20	113
Total-----	3,826	4,061	7,956
Value			
Italy-----	\$124,085	\$52,627	\$356,318
Switzerland-----	71,645	87,882	303,179
Norway-----	47,718	46,247	238,293
West Germany-----	137,617	162,632	224,446
Japan-----	116,351	305,942	217,002
Netherlands-----	254,323	248,688	212,046
France-----	870,769	55,188	34,065
Austria-----	49,261	89,369	9,518
United Kingdom-----	18,360	6,406	1,839
All other-----	3,621	31,507	25,572
Total-----	1,693,750	1,086,488	1,622,278

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

Table 7.--Motion-picture projectors not elsewhere enumerated: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1965-67

Source	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (units)		
Japan-----	12,204	30,949	40,096
Switzerland-----	14,683	6,552	16,889
Italy-----	408	-	5,020
West Germany-----	1,373	2,524	2,989
Austria-----	580	741	467
United Kingdom-----	8	27	15
Netherlands-----	4	-	1
France-----	-	101	-
All other-----	35	37	6,077
Total-----	29,295	40,931	71,554
	Value		
Japan-----	\$258,093	\$1,022,792	\$1,295,301
Switzerland-----	730,562	300,054	373,686
Italy-----	1,718	-	162,353
West Germany-----	73,515	117,439	106,137
Austria-----	34,748	39,266	21,839
United Kingdom-----	4,102	5,850	4,925
Netherlands-----	2,073	-	608
France-----	-	6,608	-
All other-----	7,162	2,034	39,939
Total-----	1,111,973	1,494,043	2,004,788

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

## PHOTOGRAPHIC PROJECTORS AND PROJECTION SCREENS

Table 8.--Parts of projectors or camera-projectors: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1965-67

Source	:	1965	:	1966	:	1967
Japan-----	:	\$322,734	:	\$329,774	:	\$237,370
West Germany-----	:	104,493	:	56,445	:	45,368
Netherlands-----	:	37,536	:	39,336	:	14,180
Switzerland-----	:	20,289	:	30,224	:	16,840
France-----	:	6,246	:	9,985	:	1,582
United Kingdom-----	:	23,959	:	5,089	:	4,150
Italy-----	:	837	:	4,459	:	5,660
All other-----	:	5,904	:	3,962	:	25,964
Total-----	:	521,998	:	479,274	:	351,114
	:		:		:	

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



PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM VIEWERS, TITLERS, SPLICERS,  
EDITORS, AND COMBINATIONS THEREOF

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Photographic film viewers, titlers, splicers, editors, and combinations, and parts of: Articles containing an optical lens or designed to contain such a lens, and parts: Editors, and combination editor-splicers, for motion-picture film, and parts-----	722.52
Other-----	722.55
Other-----	722.56

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

Except for editors and combination editor-splicers, the domestic market is supplied for the greater part by domestic production. Imports had an average value of about \$740,000 a year during 1964-67. Exports are probably smaller than imports.

Description and uses

The principal items covered by this summary are slide viewers and motion-picture editors. Editors and combination editor-splicers for motion-picture film (item 722.52) are in effect small projectors with a built-in screen for viewing motion pictures. They are operated manually and can be stopped on any frame to permit examination and splicing. Viewers (other than motion-picture) containing an optical lens are provided for under item 722.55; this item includes the small hand-held viewers (usually with a battery-operated light source) as well as the large table models that connect with an electric current source. Item 722.56 includes splicers and parts of any of the designated articles that do not contain a lens. Film splicers are devices used to cut and rearrange the sequence of motion-picture film during the editing process.

PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM VIEWERS, TITLERS, SPLICERS,  
EDITORS, AND COMBINATIONS THEREOF

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Photographic film viewers, titlers, splicers, and editors, all the fore- going and combinations thereof, and parts of such articles and com- binations:			
	Articles containing an optical lens or designed to contain such a lens, and parts thereof:			
722.52:	Editors, and combina- tion editor-splicers, for motion-picture film, and parts thereof.	35% ad val.	31% ad val.	17.5% ad val.
722.55:	Other-----	45% ad val.	40% ad val.	22.5% ad val.
722.56:	Other-----	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	7% ad val.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect as of December 31, 1967, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

The column 1 rate of duty for item 722.52, from the effective date of the TSUS on August 31, 1963 to December 7, 1965, was 11.5 percent ad valorem; on the latter date the rate of 35 percent ad valorem became effective pursuant to Public Law 89-241.

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U.S. consumption, production, and exports

U.S. consumption of the photographic articles here considered has expanded significantly during recent years, particularly as a result of the growing interest in amateur photography. The bulk of consumption, which is estimated at \$10 million a year, is supplied by domestic production. The greater part of the equipment used by professionals, as well as a large part of the hand-held slide viewers, is supplied by domestic producers. Within the past few years, however, there have been substantial imports of amateur motion-picture editors, which may have supplied as much as 25 percent of the U.S. market for such articles.

There is a substantial domestic production of all the articles included in this summary; a large part of the domestic output is manufactured by the major producers of photographic goods, many of which are engaged in the production of a wide variety of photographic equipment and supplies. For such producers the articles here considered constitute a small part of their total output. A few smaller manufacturers, however, produce only the photographic equipment here considered.

Separate export data are not reported in official statistics. However, exports are probably smaller than imports.

U.S. imports

Separate import statistics on the photographic articles here considered have been available only for the period since August 31, 1963, the effective date of the TSUS. The total value of U.S. imports increased from \$638,000 in 1964 to \$842,000 in 1966, then decreased to \$704,000 in 1967 (table 1). Editors and combination editor-splacers and parts of these articles (722.52), accounted for about 60 percent of the total value; Japan accounted for about 70 percent during 1964-67, and West Germany, for about 22 percent of these articles. Imports of editors and combination editor-splacers remained at about the same level during 1964-67 (table 2), averaging about \$452,000 a year. Film viewers and parts (722.55) accounted for about 18 percent of the total value, with Japan and West Germany supplying about 80 percent of these articles. As shown in table 3, the value of imports of film viewers fluctuated during 1964-67, averaging about \$131,000 a year during this period. Photographic titlers, splacers, and parts of these articles (722.56) accounted for the remainder of the total value of imports. The Netherlands, Switzerland, and West Germany were the three principal suppliers of these articles during 1964-67 (table 4).

PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM VIEWERS, TITLERS, SPLICERS,  
EDITORS, AND COMBINATIONS THEREOF

Table 1.--Photographic film viewers, titlers, splicers, and editors, and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Japan-----	\$385,365	\$430,297	\$385,386	\$338,210
West Germany-----	176,056	134,398	219,630	179,695
United Kingdom-----	20,415	14,243	19,621	45,035
Italy-----	15,596	21,748	28,828	37,308
France-----	16,585	20,550	9,254	13,319
Netherlands-----	2,563	38,768	104,535	8,927
All other-----	21,749	118,834	74,959	81,834
Total-----	638,329	778,838	842,213	704,328

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

Table 2.--Editors, and editor splicers using a lens, and parts: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Japan-----	\$343,355	\$368,909	\$308,925	\$259,809
West Germany-----	83,522	55,382	121,312	135,883
Italy-----	7,857	5,908	10,704	12,758
France-----	14,947	13,347	7,296	5,313
Denmark-----	-	4,386	15,964	1,356
All other-----	11,459	3,922	1,868	14,428
Total-----	461,140	451,854	466,069	429,547

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

PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM VIEWERS, TITLERS, SPLICERS,  
EDITORS, AND COMBINATIONS THEREOF

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Table 3.--Photographic film viewers, using lens, and parts: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Japan-----	\$38,233	\$47,979	\$59,450	\$51,834
Hong Kong-----	11,505	13,716	15,592	21,118
West Germany-----	83,953	53,200	67,714	17,246
Netherlands-----	500	1,568	6,240	8,927
Denmark-----	-	-	16,708	-
All other-----	2,421	3,373	-	3,861
Total-----	136,612	119,836	165,704	102,986

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

Table 4.--Photographic splicers, titlers, and parts: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
United Kingdom-----	\$12,106	\$8,900	\$19,621	\$33,523
Japan-----	3,777	13,409	17,011	26,567
West Germany-----	8,581	25,816	30,604	26,566
Italy-----	6,553	15,840	18,124	24,550
Switzerland-----	5,002	89,331	15,789	19,922
Sweden-----	371	6,420	4,034	8,142
Netherlands-----	2,063	37,200	98,295	-
All other-----	2,124	10,232	8,462	32,525
Total-----	40,577	207,148	211,940	171,795

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



<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Lens caps; lens hoods; and adapter rings for attaching lens hoods, filters, supplemental lenses, or other attachments to photographic cameras-----	722.60
Photographic filters for cameras, enlargers, or photofinishing equipment-----	722.64
Photographic flash-lighting apparatus, including electronic stroboscopic flash apparatus-----	722.72
Photographic light meters-----	722.75
Range finders designed to be used with photographic cameras, and parts thereof-----	722.78
Photographic film reels and reel cans-----	722.80
Frames or mounts for photographic slides-----	722.82
Halftone screens designed for use in engraving or photographic processes:	
Made photographically on plastics material-----	722.83
Other-----	722.85

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

#### U.S. trade position

The value of domestic production is much greater than that of imports. Exports are believed to be smaller than imports.

#### Description and uses

The lens caps, lens hoods, and adapter rings covered by item 722.60 are accessory articles, generally designed for use with particular cameras. However, photographic filters (item 722.64), which are designed to repress or lock out certain types of light rays, may be used on cameras, enlargers, or photofinishing equipment; they are made in various colors and to certain standards with respect to their light transmission qualities.

Photographic flash-lighting apparatus, including electronic stroboscopic flash apparatus is provided for in item 722.72. Practically all cameras have devices for the firing of flash-lighting equipment which are either built into the camera or attached thereto. The introduction of the flash cube (which uses four disposable flash bulbs), combined with that of the many models of instant-loading cameras, has contributed to the increasing use of flash photography.

Photographic light meters (item 722.75) (also called exposure meters) help assure correct exposure; they are generally operated by a photo-electric cell which measures the amount of light in a scene and shows the camera settings for the proper exposure. Many of today's cameras incorporate such a meter.

Range finders designed to be used with photographic cameras (item 722.78) common with many cameras today, assist in obtaining a fine degree of accuracy in focusing. Photographic film reels and reel cans (item 722.80) are the usual holders and containers for photographic film; they are generally made of metal or plastics. Frames or mounts for photographic slides (item 722.82) are generally used to hold color slides. Such frames or mounts, usually made of cardboard, plastics, or metal, are of standard sizes for use with still projectors.

Items 722.83 and 722.85 provide for halftone screens designed for use in engraving or photographic processes. Glass halftone screens (item 722.85) are ruled with fine lines both horizontally and vertically for the purpose of breaking up light into dots in order to make plates for engraving, rotogravure, or lithographic offset printing. Screens made photographically on plastics materials (item 722.83) are produced on photographic film by making a photographic copy of a glass halftone screen.

#### U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:



## SPECIFIED PHOTOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

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TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	:Rate pursuant to conces- :sions granted in 1964-67 : <u>trade conference</u>	
			:First stage, effective : Jan. 1, 1968	:Final stage, effective : Jan. 1, 1972
722.60:	Lens caps; lens hoods; and:	19% ad val.:	17% ad val.:	9.5% ad val.
:	adapter rings for at-	:	:	:
:	taching lens hoods, fil-	:	:	:
:	ters, supplemental	:	:	:
:	lenses, or other attach-	:	:	:
:	ments to photographic	:	:	:
:	cameras.	:	:	:
722.64:	Photographic filters for:	20% ad val.:	18% ad val.:	10% ad val.
:	cameras, enlargers, or	:	:	:
:	photofinishing equipment.	:	:	:
722.72:	Photographic flash-light-	11.5% ad	10% ad val.:	5.5% ad val.
:	ing apparatus, including:	val.	:	:
:	electronic stroboscopic	:	:	:
:	flash apparatus.	:	:	:
722.75:	Photographic light meters--:	9% ad val.:	8% ad val.:	4.5% ad val.
722.78:	Range finders designed to:	25% ad val.:	22% ad val.:	12.5% ad
:	be used with photo-	:	:	val.
:	graphic cameras, and	:	:	:
:	parts thereof.	:	:	:
722.80:	Photographic film reels	19% ad val.:	17% ad val.:	9.5% ad val.
:	and reel cans.	:	:	:
722.82:	Frames or mounts for	19% ad val.:	17% ad val.:	9.5% ad val.
:	photographic slides.	:	:	:
:	Half-tone screens designed:	:	:	:
:	for use in engraving	:	:	:
:	or photographic pro-	:	:	:
:	cesses:	:	:	:
722.83:	Made photographically	8.5% ad	7.5% ad	4% ad val.
:	on plastics material.	val.	val.	:
722.85:	Other-----	27.5% ad	24.5% ad	13.5% ad
:	:	val.	val.	val.
:	:	:	:	:

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect as of December 31, 1967, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

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Prior to the implementation of the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965, all halftone screens were combined under item 722.84 at the rate of 27.5 percent ad valorem.

#### U.S. consumption, production, and exports

Domestic consumption of the photographic products considered herein, is known to be very large and expanding. The growth in consumption is attributable mainly to the increasing number of amateur photographers and the popularity of the instant-loading and picture-in-an-instant cameras.

There are many producers and a substantial domestic production of the photographic equipment covered by this summary. Complete production figures are not available; however, in 1963, the last year for which official figures are available on photographic flash-lighting apparatus (except built-in) and photographic light-meters (except built-in), domestic production was valued in excess of \$7.5 million; this figure represents only a part of the total production of these articles, since many of today's automatic cameras incorporate such devices.

In 1966, in the United States an estimated 2 billion colored still pictures were made by amateurs; about 850 million of these were color transparencies mounted in slides. Film reels and reel cans are manufactured by some of the largest domestic manufacturers of photographic goods. There are some independent producers, however, that manufacture these and a variety of other articles. Generally film reels and reel cans are part of the film package, and the market for such articles sold separately is small.

Complete U.S. exports of all the articles included herein are not separately reported in official statistics, but it is believed that exports of these photographic articles are smaller than imports.

#### U.S. imports

The total value of U.S. imports of the photographic equipment covered by this summary increased from \$5.7 million in 1964 to \$9.1 million in 1967 (table 1). Japan and West Germany were by far the principal suppliers. Japan accounted for about 49 percent of the total value during 1964-67, and West Germany, for about 39 percent.

As shown in table 2, the value of imports of flash-lighting apparatus increased from about \$2.9 million in 1964 to about \$4.6 million in 1967 and accounted for 50 percent of the total value of imports in

1964-67 of the articles covered in this summary. Photographic light meters had an average value of about \$1.7 million a year during 1964-67 and accounted for 23 percent of the total imports in these years.

Imports of lens caps, lens hoods, adapter rings, and photographic filters have contributed substantially to the total value of imports; as previously stated these are accessory articles generally designed for specific cameras, enlargers, or photofinishing equipment. The value of imports of photographic range finders increased from \$18,000 in 1964 to more than \$1 million in 1967, owing in part to the purchase of such articles for use in the production of domestic cameras.

Photographic film reels and cans, frames or mounts for photographic slides, and halftone screens constitute the remainder; the greater part of the value of imports of these articles was accounted for by frames or mounts for photographic slides.

Table 1.--Specified photographic products: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)								
Source	:	1964	:	1965	:	1966	:	1967
	:		:		:		:	
Japan-----	:	2,912	:	3,637	:	3,635	:	4,400
West Germany-----	:	2,228	:	2,510	:	3,687	:	3,846
Switzerland-----	:	124	:	162	:	188	:	236
Sweden-----	:	51	:	37	:	49	:	80
All other-----	:	424	:	316	:	565	:	527
Total-----	:	5,739	:	6,662	:	8,124	:	9,089
	:		:		:		:	

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

## SPECIFIED PHOTOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Table 2.--Specified photographic products: U.S. imports for consumption, by types, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Type	1964	1965	1966	1967
Lens caps; lens hoods; and adapter rings for attaching lens hoods, filters, supplemental lenses, or other attachments to photographic cameras-----	725	565	697	652
Photographic filters for cameras, enlargers, or photofinishing equipment-----	345	484	570	675
Photographic flash-lighting apparatus, including electronic stroboscopic flash apparatus-----	2,940	3,659	3,688	4,561
Photographic light meters-----	1,496	1,667	1,755	1,786
Range finders designed to be used with photographic cameras, and parts thereof-----	18	74	1,061	1,012
Photographic film reels and reel cans-----	37	54	112	72
Frames or mounts for photographic slides-----	161	132	184	220
Halftone screens designed for use in engraving or photographic processes:				
Made photographically on plastics material-----	1/ 17	1/ 27	41	82
Other-----	2/ 17	2/ 27	16	29
Total-----	5,739	6,662	8,124	9,089

1/ Prior to the implementation of the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965, effective Dec. 7, 1965, all halftone screens were combined under one item number 722.84 at the rate of 27.5 percent ad valorem.

2/ Represents the value of all halftone screens.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Equipment for photofinishing (still picture):	
Contact printers-----	722.86
Developing tanks-----	722.88 -.90
Enlarging easels-----	722.92
Other-----	722.94
Equipment for processing and printing motion- picture film-----	722.96

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

### U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of the photographic equipment here considered is supplied for the most part by domestic production. Exports are many times larger than imports.

### Description and uses

Contact printers (item 722.86) are usually boxlike devices with a glass top which permits light to shine through a negative onto a piece of sensitized paper held in contact with the negative, thus producing a latent image which, when developed, becomes a positive print.

Developing tanks made of plastic and having a developing fluid capacity of not over 2 quarts (item 722.88) or other developing tanks (item 722.90) are containers for film and various chemical solutions used for processing exposed photographic film.

Enlarging easels (item 722.92) are holders for photographic paper placed under an enlarger. They usually have two adjustable straight-edge masks set at right angles to each other. By adjustment of the masks, the size of the print can be controlled.

Item 722.94 covers miscellaneous photofinishing equipment ranging from small print tongs (for handling prints) and film clips, to a complete film-processing machine.

Equipment designed for processing and printing motion-picture film (item 722.96) is primarily highly specialized equipment, such as color processing machines, motion-picture reduction printers, and reversal film-processing units; it is used principally by commercial film-processing laboratories.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Equipment specially designed for photo- finishing (still picture):			
722.86:	Contact printers-----	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	5.5% ad val.
	Developing tanks:			
722.88:	Of plastic and having: a developing fluid capacity of not over 2 quarts.	21¢ per lb.: + 17% ad val.	18¢ per lb.: + 15% ad val.	10¢ per lb.: + 8.5% ad val.
722.90:	Other-----	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
722.92:	Enlarging easels-----	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
722.94:	Other, not specially provided for.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	5% ad val.
722.96:	Equipment specially designed for processing: and printing motion- picture film.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	5% ad val.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect as of December 31, 1967, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

The ad valorem equivalent of the compound rate of duty applicable to imports of developing tanks in item 722.88, based on imports entered in 1967, was 21.4 percent for the rate in effect as of December 31, 1967, and 18.8 percent for the rate which became effective on January 1, 1968.

U.S. consumption, production, and producers

There is substantial production of all the articles included herein, and historically domestic production has supplied all but a small part of U.S. consumption. In 1958, the value of domestic production (factory shipments) of all photofinishing and motion-picture processing equipment was in excess of \$19 million; by 1963 (the last year for which official figures are available) it had risen to \$42 million. While the articles whose value is represented by this figure are not entirely comparable with the scope of this summary, the figure is a satisfactory indication of the relative importance of imports to production.

The articles covered by this summary are made by numerous manufacturers throughout the United States. The bulk of the more expensive photofinishing and film-processing machines are produced in the Northeastern and North Central States.

U.S. exports

The value of exports of equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still picture) increased from about \$14 million in 1965 to about \$22 million in 1967 (table 1). Canada, the United Kingdom, Japan, and West Germany were the principal markets, accounting for about 50 percent of U.S. exports of this equipment during 1965-67.

Exports of equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-picture film were valued at \$4 million in 1965 and at \$9 million in 1967 (table 2). Canada and the United Kingdom received about 40 percent of this equipment during the years 1965-67; however, exports are sold to approximately 40 countries.

Of the many articles included under these exports, it is believed that the higher valued processing machines account for the bulk of the exports.

U.S. imports

The value of imports of equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still picture) increased from \$266,000 in 1964 to \$972,000 in 1966, then declined to \$901,000 in 1967 (table 3). Contact printers and enlarging easels accounted for about 20 percent of the value of such imports during 1964-67.

Imports of the equipment covered by item 722.94, the "basket" provision covering photofinishing equipment not elsewhere provided for in the TSUS, increased in value from \$210,000 in 1964 to \$626,000 in 1967 and accounted for 69 percent of the total value during 1964-67.

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Included in this item number are the many types of machines used for washing, drying, printing, and glazing still picture film; some of the imported equipment is produced by foreign subsidiaries of U.S. firms. Developing tanks of plastic or other materials make up the remainder of these imports.

Prior to the effective date of the TSUS, complete import statistics were not reported on equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-picture film. With the exception of 1966, in which there was a slight decline from the previous year, the value of imports of such equipment increased steadily from \$294,000 in 1964 to \$568,000 in 1967 (table 4). West Germany, France, Canada, and the United Kingdom accounted for about 90 percent of the value of imports of this equipment during 1964-67.



Table 1.--Still picture equipment, parts, and accessories: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1965-67 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1965	1966	1967
Canada-----	3,113	3,357	3,754
United Kingdom-----	1,214	2,179	2,929
Japan-----	904	1,322	2,551
West Germany-----	1,246	1,470	1,793
France-----	951	1,109	1,701
Belgium-----	688	1,209	1,062
Italy-----	794	803	1,010
Australia-----	641	797	904
All other-----	4,146	4,722	5,902
Total-----	13,697	16,968	21,606

1/ Data for exports are not entirely comparable with import data.

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

Table 2.--Motion-picture equipment, parts, and accessories: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1965-67 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1965	1966	1967
Canada-----	942	1,288	2,127
United Kingdom-----	671	1,043	1,399
France-----	408	494	834
Japan-----	246	299	771
West Germany-----	262	601	766
Mexico-----	289	428	729
Australia-----	215	192	345
Italy-----	119	117	258
Spain-----	115	137	166
All other-----	1,119	1,196	1,788
Total-----	4,386	5,795	9,183

1/ Data for exports are not entirely comparable with import data.

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

Table 3.--Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still picture): U.S. imports for consumption, by type, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Type of equipment	1964	1965	1966	1967
Contact printers-----	7	93	245	101
Developing tanks:				
Of plastic and having a devel-				
oping fluid capacity of not				
over 2 quarts-----	13	8	53	25
Other-----	12	50	54	81
Enlarging easels-----	24	18	28	68
Other, not specially provided				
for-----	210	505	592	626
Total-----	266	674	972	901

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

Table 4.--Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-picture film: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
West Germany-----	47	24	240	281
United Kingdom-----	15	27	54	124
France-----	180	136	96	52
Japan-----	2	4	16	49
Canada-----	2	267	34	40
All other-----	48	13	29	22
Total-----	294	471	469	568

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

PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM, PHOTO-SENSITIVE EMULSION,  
AND DRY PLATES, UNEXPOSED

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Photographic film, sensitized but not exposed:	
Motion-picture film-----	723.05-.10
Other film-----	723.15
Emulsion in sheet or strip form, photo-sensitive, but not exposed-----	723.20
Photographic dry plates-----	723.25

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of photographic film, emulsion, and plates is supplied almost entirely by domestic production; less than 5 percent of domestic consumption is supplied by imports. U.S. exports of these commodities are about three times as large as imports.

Description and uses

This summary discusses unexposed photographic film of all kinds (including that for both motion-picture and still photography), photo-sensitive emulsion, and photographic dry plates. Photographic film is by far the most important commercially. Among the articles not covered by this summary are exposed motion-picture film (other than waste or scrap), which is provided for in item 724.10, and exposed still picture film (other than waste or scrap), which is classifiable under the provision for photographs in Schedule 2 in the TSUSA. Photographic film and dry plates manufactured in the United States (except motion-picture film to be used for commercial purposes) and exposed abroad, whether developed or not, is accorded free entry in item 805.00.

In the TSUSA sensitized motion-picture film is divided into two classes: (1) under 1 inch in width, or substandard (item 723.05), and (2) 1 inch or more in width, or standard (item 723.10). The substandard class includes the popular 8 mm film and the 16 mm film. The 8 mm film is used by amateur photographers to make home movies. The 16 mm film is generally recognized as semiprofessional, and is used for work such as research and education; it is also used for the production of motion-picture prints used by the television industry. Standard motion-picture film, 1 inch or more in width (35 mm), is commonly used by the motion-picture industry in the production of feature films and short subjects; 70 mm film has been used increasingly in the production of films which utilize the wide-screen projection techniques.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM, PHOTO-SENSITIVE EMULSION,  
AND DRY PLATES, UNEXPOSED

Motion-picture film is of three types--negative, positive, and reversal. Negative film is used to record the images originally by exposure in a camera; the images are then transferred to positive film for projection on a viewing screen. Reversal film is used to record the images originally in the same way that negative film is used, but a special process is used in developing the films, whereby the image is reversed into a positive for projection without first being transferred to positive film.

The photographic film constituting item 723.15 consists of cartridge or roll film produced in a number of standard widths and lengths; it is used principally by amateurs to make still pictures. Also included are aerofilm and X-ray film, which, unlike other film, are coated on both sides. Photographic film is also produced in what is known as cut-sheet and sold as such in packs of sheets known as film-pack.

Emulsion in sheet or strip form (item 723.20) is obtained by stripping the light-sensitive layer of emulsion from its base of glass or other material. Stacks of such sheets are used to measure radiation in nuclear experiments.

Photographic dry plates (item 723.25) use sheet glass as a base for the light-sensitive emulsion. They are used primarily by the photoengraving industry.

PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM, PHOTO-SENSITIVE EMULSION,  
AND DRY PLATES, UNEXPOSED

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U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Photographic film, sensi- tized but not ex- posed:			
	Motion-picture film:			
723.05:	Under 1 inch in width.	6.25% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	1/ 3% ad val.
723.10:	1 inch or more in width.	0.1¢ per 16.5 sq. in.	0.09¢ per 16.5 sq. in.	0.05¢ per 16.5 sq. in.
723.15:	Other than motion- picture film.	6.25% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	1/ 3% ad val.
723.20:	Emulsion in sheet or strip form, photo- sensitive, but not ex- posed.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
723.25:	Photographic dry plates--	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	7.5% ad val.

1/ This rate as well as those for 1970 and 1971 is contingent; see footnote 1 to Staged Rates and Historical Notes to part 2 of schedule 4 of the TSUSA-1968, as shown in appendix A to this volume.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect as of December 31, 1967, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

The ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate of duty applicable to motion-picture film 1 inch or more in width (item 723.10), based on imports entered in 1967, was 8.3 percent for the rate in effect as of December 31, 1967, and 7.4 percent for the rate which became effective on January 1, 1968.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM, PHOTO-SENSITIVE EMULSION,  
AND DRY PLATES, UNEXPOSEDU.S. consumption

The apparent consumption of the photographic articles discussed in this summary increased in value from \$367 million in 1958 to \$889 million in 1966 (table 1). This growth in consumption is attributable not only to the increasing number of amateur photographers in the United States but also to the growing use of film in business and industry, education, medicine, and other fields of activity. An estimated 10,000 nontheatrical motion pictures were produced in the United States in 1964.

In making pictures for theatrical and television use, the motion-picture industry utilizes a large part of the motion-picture film produced in the United States. The principal centers of consumption are the Chicago, Hollywood-Los Angeles, and New York City areas.

The value of apparent consumption of X-ray film increased from \$73 million in 1958 to \$115 million in 1963.

U.S. producers and production

The domestic industry is composed of a small group of manufacturers of photographic film and plates, three of which account for most of the production. These three firms also manufacture other photographic articles as well as a number of products not directly related to photography. The largest of the three is the world's leading producer of photographic film and has a number of subsidiaries in the United States and other countries.

The total value of producers' shipments of the photographic articles discussed in this summary increased from \$396 million in 1958 to \$960 million in 1966 (table 1). During 1958-63, the value of annual shipments of X-ray film increased from \$78 million to \$113 million; and that of shipments of graphic arts film, from \$36 million to \$63 million.

U.S. exports

The United States is a net exporter of the photographic articles considered herein; in 1958-67 the value of annual exports of these articles more than trebled. The articles exported are comparable with those produced for domestic use; they are marketed in approximately 100 countries. U.S. exports of these articles were valued at \$39 million in 1958 and at \$128 million in 1967 (table 2). Exports of still picture film increased in value from \$23 million in 1958 to \$87 million

PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM, PHOTO-SENSITIVE EMULSION,  
AND DRY PLATES, UNEXPOSED

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in 1967, and those of motion-picture film, from \$16 million in 1958 to \$41 million in 1967. Canada, Japan, Mexico, and a number of European countries have been the principal export markets.

U.S. imports

The value of annual U.S. imports of the photographic film and plates discussed in this summary increased from \$10 million in 1958 to about \$37 million in 1967, but these imports were much smaller than exports and very small in relation to domestic production (table 1). During 1958-67, U.S. imports of X-ray film increased in value from \$3 million in the former year to \$18 million in the latter.

Belgium has supplied more than half of total U.S. imports of these photographic articles in recent years, and other Western European countries, most of the remainder (table 3); during 1967, Belgium supplied about 61 percent of the imports of X-ray film. Imported photographic film and plates are generally comparable, both in quality and in use, to the domestic products.

PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM, PHOTO-SENSITIVE EMULSION,  
AND DRY PLATES, UNEXPOSED

Table 1.--Photographic film, photo-sensitive emulsion, and dry plates, unexposed: U.S. shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1958, and 1961-67

Year	Value of shipments	Imports	Exports	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-----	396,014	10,050	39,215	366,849	2.7
1961-----	511,000	16,631	54,225	473,406	3.5
1962-----	546,387	23,635	59,500	510,522	4.6
1963-----	604,928	24,344	66,140	563,132	4.3
1964-----	677,000	32,655	76,417	633,238	5.2
1965-----	785,998	33,636	87,709	731,925	4.6
1966-----	960,365	35,557	107,130	888,792	4.0
1967-----	<u>1/</u>	37,410	127,824	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>

1/ Not available.

2/ Insufficient data for computation.

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



PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM, PHOTO-SENSITIVE EMULSION,  
AND DRY PLATES, UNEXPOSED

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Table 2.--Photographic film, photo-sensitive emulsion, and dry plates, unexposed: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by markets, 1958, 1963, and 1965-67

(In thousands of dollars)						
Market	1958	1963	1965	1966	1967	
Canada-----	6,931	7,300	12,577	13,289	17,246	
Japan-----	2,645	9,158	8,625	11,586	14,220	
West Germany-----	2,163	4,164	7,117	9,206	11,524	
Mexico-----	3,480	4,729	5,116	5,789	6,757	
United Kingdom-----	1,080	2,476	4,185	6,093	7,486	
Switzerland-----	2,001	3,892	3,940	5,596	6,079	
Sweden-----	1,545	2,528	3,739	5,220	6,056	
Netherlands-----	1,374	1,978	3,695	3,936	3,850	
Spain-----	110	2,872	3,565	4,832	5,600	
Brazil-----	2,091	2,066	2,843	3,372	3,964	
Italy-----	553	1,546	2,724	3,431	4,893	
Belgium-----	959	1,511	2,354	1,911	2,792	
France-----	554	1,143	1,939	2,233	3,915	
Hong Kong-----	976	1,218	2,156	2,623	2,563	
All other-----	12,753	19,559	23,134	28,013	30,879	
Total-----	39,215	66,140	87,709	107,130	127,824	

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

PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM, PHOTO-SENSITIVE EMULSION,  
AND DRY PLATES, UNEXPOSED

Table 3.--Photographic film, photo-sensitive emulsion, and dry plates, unexposed: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1958, 1963, and 1965-67

(In thousands of dollars)					
Source	1958	1963	1965	1966	1967
Belgium-----	6,371	12,991	19,425	18,215	20,350
United Kingdom-----	1,973	5,121	3,965	4,589	4,850
Italy-----	522	1,577	3,535	2,819	3,277
West Germany-----	352	2,697	2,851	2,934	2,217
Canada-----	745	1,191	1,905	2,298	967
France-----	44	475	315	258	370
All other-----	43	292	1,640	4,444	5,379
Total-----	10,050	24,344	33,636	35,557	37,410

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Photographic papers, including blueprint and brown-print papers, sensitized but not exposed:	
Silver halide papers-----	723.30
Other papers-----	723.32
Heat-sensitive papers designed for duplicating or recording, not exposed-----	723.35

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

### U.S. trade position

Production of photographic and heat-sensitive papers increased in value from \$334 million in 1964 to \$431 million in 1966. Imports, which are smaller than exports, supplied less than 3 percent of consumption in 1965 and 1966.

### Description and uses

This summary discusses photographic papers used for photoreproduction and heat-sensitive papers used for duplicating or recording.

Silver halide papers (item 723.30) are used in the photographic process for line reproduction and for use in the printing of pictures. They are produced by applying a light-sensitive emulsion to the surface of prepared papers and are manufactured in a wide variety of grades and finishes.

Item 723.32 includes blueprint and brownprint papers. Blueprint papers are rendered light-sensitive by a coating of a chemical solution (usually ferric salt), and are used principally in producing copies of engineers' and architects' drawings and specifications. Brownprint papers, sensitized in much the same way as blueprint papers, are used primarily for making translucent negatives by contact printing from original drawings and tracings; these negatives are then used for making contact positive prints.

Heat-sensitive papers (item 723.35) are used for copying or recording by the application of heat. There are two general types of such papers. One type records by means of a heated stylus on paper coated with a waxlike material, while the other type depends upon a chemical reaction brought about by the application of heat. The former

## PHOTOGRAPHIC AND HEAT-SENSITIVE PAPERS

type is widely used in communications work and in the making of electrocardiograms, while the latter is used primarily with office copying machines.

Basic papers to be sensitized for use in photography are discussed under separate summaries in schedule 2.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Photographic papers, including blueprint and brownprint papers, sensitized but not exposed:			
723.30:	Silver halide papers-----	10.5% ad val.	9% ad val.	5% ad val.
723.32:	Other-----	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	4% ad val.
723.35:	Heat-sensitive papers designed for duplicating or recording, not exposed.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	3.5% ad val.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect as of December 31, 1967, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

U.S. consumption

In the 1964-66 period U.S. consumption of the papers herein considered increased at an average rate of about \$28 million a year, or from about \$322 million in 1964 to \$406 million in 1966. This growth is attributable to the increasing number of amateur photographers, the increased use of brownprint paper by industry, and the growing popularity of office copying machines; the advances in quality and speed of these machines, along with the decrease in cost per copy, have stimulated demand for heat- and light-sensitive papers.

U.S. producers and production

There are about 40 companies situated throughout the United States, the majority in the central and northeastern sections of the country, manufacturing papers of the types included in this summary. One large firm produces by far the greatest part of sensitized photographic paper. This firm also produces other photographic articles, as well as a number of products not related to photography. Relatively few manufacturers account for the bulk of the domestic production of blueprint and brownprint paper and of heat-sensitive paper.

The value of production of photographic and heat-sensitive papers increased from \$334 million in 1964 to \$431 million in 1966 (table 1). Papers of the silver halide type accounted for about 57 percent of the total during 1964-66.

The following tabulation, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, shows total value of shipments of sensitized photographic and heat-sensitive papers, by types, 1964-66 in thousands of dollars:

Year	Sensitized photographic paper and cloth, silver halide type	Sensitized photographic paper and cloth, other than silver halide type
1964-----	198,958	135,176
1965-----	211,659	165,319
1966-----	235,537	195,706

U.S. exports

The value of U.S. exports of photographic and heat-sensitive papers increased steadily from about \$23 million in 1964 to about \$36 million in 1966, then declined about \$1 million in 1967 (table 2). The percentage of total production that was exported each year increased from 7.0 percent in 1964 to 8.3 percent in 1966.

Photographic and heat-sensitive papers are exported to about 100 countries; Canada, Mexico, Japan and a number of European countries are the principal export markets (table 2). A large part of the exported papers are for use with machines of U.S. manufacture. Exports of domestic photocopying equipment increased in value from about \$22 million in 1965 to about \$58 million in 1967 (photocopying equipment is discussed under a separate summary).

U.S. imports

The value of annual U.S. imports of photographic and heat-sensitive papers increased irregularly from \$10.7 million in 1964 to \$11.3 million in 1967 (table 3); imports supplied less than 3 percent of domestic consumption in 1965 and 1966. Belgium has been the chief source of U.S. imports of these papers, supplying about 43 percent of the total during the years 1964-67; West Germany was the second largest supplier in those years, with 28 percent, followed by the United Kingdom, with 13 percent.

The following tabulation, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, shows the value of imports of photographic and heat-sensitive papers (in thousands of dollars):

Type	1964	1965	1966	1967
Photographic papers-----	10,584	9,586	10,221	11,265
Heat-sensitive papers-----	173	127	194	44
Total-----	10,757	9,713	10,415	11,309

Table 1.--Photographic and heat-sensitive papers: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise and apparent consumption, 1964-67

Year	Production <sup>1/</sup>	Imports	Exports	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>
1964-----	334,134	10,757	23,270	321,621	3.3
1965-----	376,978	9,713	29,728	356,963	2.7
1966-----	431,243	10,415	35,668	405,990	2.6
1967-----	<u>2/</u>	11,309	34,612	<u>2/</u>	-

<sup>1/</sup> Includes sensitized cloth.<sup>2/</sup> Not available.

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

Table 2.--Photographic and heat-sensitive papers: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1964	1965	1966	1967
West Germany-----	1,872	2,973	3,377	3,953
Canada-----	3,135	4,089	4,545	3,391
Sweden-----	1,146	1,581	1,635	2,318
United Kingdom-----	1,616	2,072	2,716	2,144
Mexico-----	1,970	2,262	2,427	2,133
Japan-----	1,027	1,319	1,708	1,980
Italy-----	997	1,485	2,260	1,906
Switzerland-----	1,181	1,251	1,703	1,835
Australia-----	798	993	1,140	1,271
France-----	1,243	1,623	1,995	987
Venezuela-----	810	954	782	660
Republic of South Africa-----	614	797	618	583
All other-----	6,861	8,329	10,762	11,451
Total-----	23,270	29,728	35,668	34,612

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

## PHOTOGRAPHIC AND HEAT-SENSITIVE PAPERS

Table 3.--Photographic and heat-sensitive papers: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	:	1964	:	1965	:	1966	:	1967
Belgium-----	:	4,723	:	4,719	:	4,427	:	4,213
West Germany-----	:	2,981	:	2,606	:	2,648	:	3,449
United Kingdom-----	:	1,091	:	956	:	1,488	:	1,822
France-----	:	562	:	513	:	926	:	1,084
Netherlands-----	:	317	:	324	:	526	:	378
Japan-----	:	749	:	316	:	251	:	253
All other-----	:	334	:	279	:	149	:	110
Total-----	:	10,757	:	9,713	:	10,415	:	11,309
	:		:		:		:	

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



EXPOSED MOTION-PICTURE FILM, RECORDED VIDEO TAPE, AND  
RELATED SOUND RECORDINGS

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Motion-picture film in any form on which pictures, or sound and pictures, have been recorded, whether or not developed:	
Newsreels, not developed, of current events abroad-----	724.05
Other-----	724.10
Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded-----	724.12
News sound recordings relating to current events abroad----	724.15
Sound recordings (except those provided for in item 724.05) produced on photographic or magnetic film, tape, or wire, and suitable for use in connection with motion-picture exhibits-----	724.20

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

The United States is a substantial net exporter of the products discussed herein. Imports of films and tape for distribution in the United States are insignificant in relation to domestic production and are much smaller than exports.

Description and uses

This summary discusses motion-picture film and video tape in any form on which pictures, or sound and pictures, have been recorded, whether or not developed, and related sound recordings. Included herein are theatrical motion pictures for public entertainment, as well as nontheatrical motion pictures for business and industry, education, religious uses, and the like. Entertainment films are generally 35 mm or 70 mm in width, nontheatrical films are usually 16 mm, and films for home movies are predominantly 8 mm.

In the preparation of entertainment motion pictures, the scenes are recorded on negative film; the shooting of these scenes takes place in the film studios or on locations where the backgrounds may be authentic. From the original negative several positive prints are made, which after editing are used to make several duplicate negatives. From these duplicate negatives hundreds of positive prints may be made for release to motion-picture theaters. Theatrical motion-picture feature films are the most important in domestic and world trade. In

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recent years, however, the production of nontheatrical motion-picture films has become increasingly important.

Also included in this summary are news sound recordings relating to current foreign events (item 724.15), sound recordings suitable for use with motion pictures (item 724.20), and recorded magnetic video tape (item 724.12). Most of the sound recordings discussed here are the sound tracks related to certain pictorial material recorded separately in the production of motion pictures; there is a growing practice of recording such sound on magnetic tape. Particularly in the field of television, magnetic video tape has the advantage of immediate playbacks as opposed to the processing time required for motion-picture film.

Among the articles not covered by this summary are photographic films manufactured in the United States (except motion-picture films to be used for commercial purposes) and exposed abroad, whether developed or not (item 805.00) and sound recordings, recorded video tapes and exposed motion-picture films for the use of public institutions or any nonprofit institution established for educational, scientific, literary, or philosophical purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts (item 851.10). Phonograph records and other sound recordings other than those referred to above are covered in a separate summary in this volume.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Motion-picture film in any form on which pictures, or sound and pictures, have been recorded, whether or not developed:			
724.05	Newsreels, not devel- oped, of current events abroad.	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
724.10	Other-----	0.96¢ per lin. ft. <u>2/</u>	0.85¢ per lin. ft. <u>2/</u>	0.48¢ per lin. ft. <u>2/</u>
724.12	Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded.	0.8¢ per lin. ft.	0.7¢ per lin. ft.	0.4¢ per lin. ft.
724.15	News sound recordings relating to current events abroad.	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
724.20	Sound recordings (ex- cept those provided for in item 724.05) produced on photo- graphic or magnetic film, tape, or wire, and suitable for use in connection with motion-picture exhibits.	1¢ per lin. ft.	0.9¢ per lin. ft.	0.5¢ per lin. ft.

1/ Duty-free status was bound at the trade conference.

2/ See headnote 2, subpart 2G, schedule 7.

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EXPOSED MOTION-PICTURE FILM, RECORDED VIDEO TAPE, AND  
RELATED SOUND RECORDINGS

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect as of December 31, 1967, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

Based on imports in 1967, the average ad valorem equivalents of the specific rates of duty shown above are as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Ad valorem equivalent based on--</u>	
	<u>1967 rate</u> (percent)	<u>1968 rate</u> (percent)
724.10	8.7	7.7
724.12	8.0	7.0
724.20	14.7	13.2

#### U.S. consumption

U.S. consumption, as well as production, exports, and imports, of the products covered herein cannot be adequately gauged because of the nature of the statistical data that are available. The U.S. market for these products, however, is known to be substantial and is expanding mainly as a result of the large and continuously increasing demand for film and video tape for use on television. Available data indicate that the market for feature films shown in theaters has improved somewhat since 1962; in that year receipts from theater admissions reached their lowest level after a continuous decline since 1956. Some of the improvement in receipts has been due to extended showings of long feature films on a reserved-seat basis with increased admission prices and a substantial general increase in average admission prices.

#### U.S. producers and production

In 1963, more than 1,200 establishments were engaged in the production of motion pictures and video tapes for showing in theaters and on television. Eight large firms, each operating numerous establishments, accounted for the great bulk of U.S. film production--particularly of feature films. Some of these firms derive a large portion of their income from the production of television series, and the renting of new and old feature films to television networks. A large number of other firms produced film and tape for commercials, education, industry, and home use.

During the period 1962-66, production by domestic film companies averaged about 165 feature films a year; in addition, a large number of nontheatrical films (estimated at about 10,000 a year during 1964-67) were produced.

### U.S. exports

The United States is a substantial net exporter of motion-picture films and exposed video tape. The U.S. motion-picture and television industries derive a significant part of their income from exports. Overseas earnings on domestic motion-picture films and television programs averaged about \$270 million a year in 1963-66, owing in part to the increasing number of foreign theaters that are being equipped to exhibit 70 mm and other wide-screen films made in the United States. The declared value of U.S. exports of motion-picture films increased from about \$24 million in 1964 to about \$29 million in 1967 (table 1). Feature motion-picture films accounted for about 68 percent of the total exports during 1964-67. Short subjects, newsreels, sound tracks, and the like made up the remaining 32 percent during this period. Domestic production of newsreels ceased early in 1968.

A comparison between the value of exports of feature films and the value of domestic production would have little meaning, inasmuch as the declared value of an exported feature print merely represents the cost of making that print from the negative; in many instances this represents a cost of only several hundred dollars. Quantity data may also be misleading for comparison purposes, in that it is not uncommon for negatives to be exported and the positive prints made in the country in which they are to be exhibited. In fact, some foreign countries restrict the number of prints of a given feature film that may be imported; some require that any additional prints necessary for exhibition be made in the film laboratories of the importing country.

The principal export markets have been Canada, the United Kingdom, Japan, Australia, and certain Latin American and West European countries; in all, exports have gone to about 90 countries.

### U.S. imports

The declared value of imports of motion-picture films and video tapes for distribution in the United States is insignificant in relation to the value of domestic production and much smaller than that of

EXPOSED MOTION-PICTURE FILM, RECORDED VIDEO TAPE, AND  
RELATED SOUND RECORDINGS

exports. The following tabulation, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, shows the total value of imports in 1964-67 of the articles considered in this summary:

Year	Value (1,000 dollars)
1964-----	5,144
1965-----	5,702
1966-----	6,658
1967-----	7,824

Motion-picture films make up the greater part of these imports--averaging about 82 percent of the total for the years 1964-67. Feature length films, which have enjoyed great popularity in recent years, have been principally supplied by the United Kingdom, Japan, Mexico, and Italy (table 2). The imports of foreign newsreels and video tape have been small both in relation to the total value of the imports of the film and tape herein considered and in relation to the domestic output of comparable film and tape. Canada and Mexico were the principal sources of imported video tapes; imports from these countries combined averaged 64 percent of both quantity and value in the period 1964-67 (table 3). A large part of the shipments from Mexico consisted of film and tape for exhibition in theaters and on television networks that feature Spanish language programs. Imports of foreign newsreels (not developed) and news sound recordings relating to current events abroad were small during the years 1964-67, having an average value of about \$23,000 a year.

The value of imports of sound recordings (except newsreel sound) for use with motion-picture exhibits increased irregularly from \$684,000 in 1964 to \$950,000 in 1967 (table 4). Japan, Mexico, and the United Kingdom were the major suppliers.

Entertainment motion pictures are generally not produced for sale, but are leased to motion-picture theaters in return for a percentage of the theater receipts. Payments to the producers of foreign-made motion picture films shown in the United States were estimated at about \$70 million a year in 1963-66.

EXPOSED MOTION-PICTURE FILM, RECORDED VIDEO TAPE, AND  
RELATED SOUND RECORDINGS

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Table 1.--Motion-picture films, exposed and developed: U.S. exports  
of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1964	1965	1966	1967
Canada-----	4,190	3,933	4,353	5,437
United Kingdom-----	2,740	3,141	3,359	3,980
Japan-----	1,666	1,213	1,528	1,562
Brazil-----	1,317	1,284	1,472	1,506
Australia-----	1,332	1,076	1,163	1,401
Italy-----	961	956	1,045	1,401
Mexico-----	965	1,042	980	1,083
West Germany-----	524	604	724	1,040
France-----	730	881	818	929
Republic of South Africa-----	674	655	788	749
Venezuela-----	626	598	418	487
All other <sup>1/</sup> -----	8,420	8,281	7,947	9,257
Total-----	24,145	23,664	24,595	28,832

<sup>1/</sup> Includes exports to a substantial number of countries.

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

EXPOSED MOTION-PICTURE FILM, RECORDED VIDEO TAPE, AND  
RELATED SOUND RECORDINGS

Table 2.--Motion-picture films: U.S. imports for  
consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)				
Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
United Kingdom-----	1,351	1,513	2,236	1,874
Japan-----	575	587	723	1,324
Mexico-----	378	345	518	838
Italy-----	446	339	540	496
Hong Kong-----	218	259	290	447
France-----	376	433	370	411
West Germany-----	80	135	126	104
All other-----	723	930	879	918
Total-----	4,147	4,541	5,682	6,412

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



EXPOSED MOTION-PICTURE FILM, RECORDED VIDEO TAPE, AND  
RELATED SOUND RECORDINGS

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Table 3.--Recorded magnetic video tape: U.S. imports for  
consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (linear feet)				
Mexico-----	5,537,883	907,520	944,800	2,303,530
Canada-----	925,480	1,442,719	403,843	712,825
United Kingdom-----	645,810	363,900	482,860	438,928
West Germany-----	108,040	235,892	257,362	178,692
Italy-----	138,183	213,643	322,707	246,665
Switzerland-----	71,959	229,132	126,750	201,600
Japan-----	727,520	127,920	244,125	33,600
Australia-----	33,762	208,800	11,800	-
Panama-----	-	395,800	127,200	-
Greece-----	-	86,400	-	-
All other-----	270,652	92,305	359,990	331,097
Total-----	8,459,289	4,304,031	3,281,437	4,446,937
Value				
Mexico-----	\$105,383	\$11,807	\$30,698	\$305,910
Canada-----	69,002	112,390	22,673	53,881
United Kingdom-----	35,918	22,452	26,165	27,163
West Germany-----	8,239	16,167	14,982	17,734
Italy-----	8,598	14,016	18,758	15,085
Switzerland-----	5,312	18,070	6,636	8,400
Japan-----	28,534	8,584	7,204	1,188
Australia-----	4,626	13,296	1,800	-
Panama-----	-	6,951	1,325	-
Greece-----	-	6,912	-	-
All other-----	17,443	4,488	24,865	14,544
Total-----	283,055	235,133	155,106	443,905

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

EXPOSED MOTION-PICTURE FILM, RECORDED VIDEO TAPE, AND  
RELATED SOUND RECORDINGS

Table 4.--Sound recordings (except newsreel sound) for use with motion-picture exhibits: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)					
Source	1964	1965	1966	1967	
Japan-----	49	34	41	224	
Mexico-----	277	416	289	214	
United Kingdom-----	125	175	172	199	
France-----	56	72	103	90	
Italy-----	93	55	96	79	
West Germany-----	18	27	17	28	
All other-----	66	124	84	116	
Total-----	684	903	802	950	

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Phonograph records-----	724.25
Wax master records or metal matrices, for use in the manufacture of sound records for export-----	724.30

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

### U.S. trade position

The United States is a large producer and consumer of phonograph records. In recent years imports have accounted for about 2 percent of the value of U.S. consumption; the value of exports of records has been more than double the value of imports.

### Description and uses

Before 1945, phonograph records were made of a shellac-base composition. Currently most phonograph records are made of either vinyl or polystyrene; each material has advantages and each is suitable for producing a record of excellent quality.

To prepare for the production of a phonograph record, the prospective content is recorded on magnetic tape (wax discs are no longer used), edited, and then transferred to a blank metal disc which is called the master recording. After the master is chemically washed and electroplated, a "mother" recording is made from it; the "mother," in turn, is used as a die for making nickel "stampers" (or matrices) from which the phonograph records are produced.

The records are molded, by either compression or injection molding, on large presses which make as many as eight records at a time.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
724.25:	Phonograph records (except those provided for in item 724.15).	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	5% ad val.
724.30:	Sound recordings on discs of soft wax (master records), or metal matrices obtained therefrom, for use in the manufacture of sound records for export.	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

1/ Duty-free status was bound at the trade conference.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect as of December 31, 1967, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

U.S. consumption

U.S. consumption of phonograph records has increased substantially in recent years. The value of apparent annual consumption rose from about \$128 million in 1958 to an estimated \$229 million in 1967 (see table 1). While a significant part of this increase in value is attributable to the growing proportion of total sales comprised of high-priced long-playing records, the total quantity of records sold is known to have increased. About 35 million persons in the United States are believed to have owned some type of record player in 1960. Since then large numbers of stereophonic and monaural record-playing equipment have been sold, thus adding to the demand for phonograph records; trade sources indicate that more than 5 million phonographs and radio phonograph combinations alone were sold in 1964, and that this figure

increased to more than 6 million in 1966. Moreover, substantial numbers of phonograph records are required to service some 600,000 coin-operated juke boxes and approximately 6,000 domestic commercial radio stations.

### U.S. producers

In 1963 about 165 concerns were engaged in the production of phonograph records in the United States; 60 of these had 20 or more employees. Most of the concerns were located in northeastern United States and the State of California. Some U.S. producers own or control foreign plants, which produce records from master tapes imported from the United States.

Four large firms, which are parts of larger business complexes, account for the bulk of domestic production of phonograph records. These four firms produce all kinds of phonograph records. Many of the other firms specialize in one or two types of records and rely on the sale of phonograph records for the principal source of their income. Some of the larger firms have their own distribution outlets, while others sell chiefly through independent distributors.

### U.S. production

The value of U.S. factory shipments of phonograph records increased from about \$136 million in 1958 to an estimated \$238 million in 1967 (table 1). Annual shipments in 1958-67 increased in quantity also; an estimated 500 million records were sold in 1964.

About a fifth of the total number of records sold are distributed through "record clubs" sponsored by various producers. In 1963 (the latest year for which quantity data are available), long-playing records (stereophonic and monaural) accounted for more than 44 percent of the reported number of phonograph records produced in the United States and for about 74 percent of the value of such production.

### U.S. exports

The value of U.S. exports of domestically produced phonograph records, master tapes, and master records increased from about \$7.2 million in 1963 to about \$13.3 million in 1967 (table 2). A number of the larger domestic concerns have acquired financial interests in foreign recording studios. It is believed that a growing proportion of the export market for American recordings is supplied from records produced abroad from master tapes or matrices made in the United States. Records are exported from the United States to approximately 100 foreign

countries; Canada, Japan, West Germany, the United Kingdom, Mexico, and Hong Kong were the principal markets in the period 1963-67.

#### U.S. imports

The value of annual U.S. imports of phonograph records was about \$4 million in each of the years 1964-67. Such imports were insignificant relative to U.S. output. The United Kingdom, the chief source, supplied about 54 percent of the quantity and about 44 percent of the value of imports during that period. West Germany, Mexico, and Japan supplied a large part of the remainder (see table 3).

The majority of imports consist of the long-playing musical records, a large part of which are recordings of classical music, priced on the performance of the artist and the quality of the recording. The popularity of a number of British singing groups resulted in increased imports of the small 45 r.p.m. records during 1964-65.

Imports of wax discs, master records, or metal matrices obtained therefrom for use in the manufacture of sound records for export, which would enter free of duty, have been practically nonexistent in recent years.

#### Foreign production and trade

Statistics on the production of phonograph records in most foreign countries are not available. Large numbers are known to be manufactured in the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Japan. One large firm in the United Kingdom claims to sell one-quarter of all the records sold in the world. This firm owns one of the four major U.S. producers.

Table 1.--Phonograph records and master records or metal matrices obtained therefrom for use in the manufacture of sound records for export: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1958 and 1963-67 1/

Year	Factory shipments	Imports <u>2/</u>	Exports	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---	136,165	2,974	11,456	127,683	2.3
1963---	178,699	3,285	7,192	174,792	1.9
1964---	203,661	3,831	7,483	200,009	1.9
1965---	197,654	3,837	9,345	192,146	2.0
1966---	218,662	4,089	11,825	210,926	1.9
1967---: <u>3/</u>	238,000	4,213	13,336	228,877	1.8

1/ Data are not strictly comparable; data on imports include only phonograph records, whereas production and export data include recorded tapes, and record blanks in addition to phonograph records.

2/ Data do not include imports of master records, or metal matrices for making sound records for export. Imports of these items amounted to 10,000 dollars in 1965, 784 dollars in 1966, and 4,799 dollars in 1967.

3/ Estimated.

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

Table 2.--Phonograph records, record blanks and prerecorded tapes:  
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets,  
1963-67 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Canada-----	1,099	1,332	1,552	2,165	2,267
Japan-----	677	679	589	698	1,359
West Germany-----	355	270	710	978	757
United Kingdom-----	421	475	603	836	710
Hong Kong-----	326	362	391	507	553
Mexico-----	395	428	476	509	532
Australia-----	228	267	278	481	514
Singapore-----	222	<u>2/</u> 282	309	272	486
Venezuela-----	226	254	290	372	443
Italy-----	234	196	178	262	415
All other <u>3/</u> -----	3,009	2,938	3,969	4,745	5,300
Total-----	7,192	7,483	9,345	11,825	13,336

1/ Separate data are not available for phonograph records only.

2/ Includes exports to the former Federation of Malaya, the State of Singapore, Sarawak, and North Borneo.

3/ Includes about 90 countries.

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



Table 3.--Phonograph records: U.S. imports for consumption,  
by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	: 1963	: 1964	: 1965	: 1966	: 1967
	Quantity (1,000 units)				
United Kingdom-----	2,576	2,583	3,199	3,309	3,271
West Germany-----	515	731	684	1,027	708
Japan-----	291	387	309	124	1,745
Mexico-----	373	459	299	182	123
Italy-----	102	109	146	149	205
France-----	134	74	84	82	65
All other-----	406	844	571	567	1,178
Total-----	4,397	5,187	5,292	5,440	7,295
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
United Kingdom-----	1,583	1,487	1,699	1,832	1,939
West Germany-----	769	1,000	965	1,134	1,003
Japan-----	94	96	101	122	190
Mexico-----	340	506	439	306	170
Italy-----	116	105	109	99	113
France-----	120	85	122	117	100
All other-----	263	552	402	479	698
Total-----	3,285	3,831	3,837	4,089	4,213

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



<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Sound recordings, and magnetic recordings:	
Recorded on wire-----	724.35
Recorded on magnetic tape or on any medium other than wire-----	724.40
Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon-----	724.45

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

#### U.S. trade position

The United States is probably the world's largest producer of magnetic recordings and magnetic recording media. U.S. imports have been substantially smaller than exports, and very small compared with domestic production.

#### Description and uses

This summary discusses sound recordings and magnetic recordings, not elsewhere enumerated, on wire (item 724.35) or magnetic tape or on any medium other than wire (item 724.40), and magnetic recording media on which no material has yet been recorded (item 724.45). Phonograph or master records and sound recordings or magnetic recordings for use with motion-picture exhibits or television are not covered by this summary (see summaries dealing with items 724.05 to 724.30). Of the articles covered here, tape is by far the most important, and is marketed in a number of types and sizes. All tape--from the audio tape used on the home type of tape recorders to the video tape used for television--is presently composed of: (1) iron oxide particles which hold the magnetic recordings, (2) the base upon which the iron oxide is coated (cellulose acetate or polyester film), and (3) the binder (a mixture of resins and plasticizers) which holds the iron oxide to the base. Because of its many economic and technical advantages, tape has replaced wire to a major degree.

Magnetic tape is used in commercial recording (such as by the television and radio industries) for the recording of programs for later rebroadcasting; by individuals to record music, correspondence, special events, etc.; in industrial applications (such as directing automated machine tool operations); and in exploring the earth's substrata, principally by the mineral and petroleum industries. Such

tape is being increasingly used for many other purposes as more sophisticated electronic devices are developed.

### U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Sound recordings, and magnetic recordings, not provided for in the foregoing provisions of items 724.05 through 724.30:			
724.35:	Recorded on wire-----	0.8¢ per lin. ft.	0.5¢ per lin. ft.	0.4¢ per lin. ft.
724.40:	Recorded on magnetic tape or on any medium other than wire.	2¢ per sq. ft. of re- cording surface	1.8¢ per sq. ft. of recording surface	1¢ per sq. ft. of re- cording surface
724.45:	Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon.	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	6% ad val.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect as of December 31, 1967, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

The column 1 rate of duty for item 724.40, from the effective date of the TSUS on August 31, 1963, to December 7, 1965, was 0.25¢ per square inch of recording surface; on the latter date the rate of 2¢ per square foot of recording surface became effective pursuant to the Tariff Schedules Technical Amendments Act of 1965 (Public Law 89-241).

The ad valorem equivalent of the specific rate of duty applicable to imports of recordings on magnetic tape or on any medium other than wire in item 724.40, based on imports in 1967, was 6.8 percent for the rate in effect as of December 31, 1967, and 6.2 percent for the rate which became effective on January 1, 1968. There were no imports of recordings on wire (724.35) during 1967.

#### U.S. production and consumption

U.S. production and consumption of the articles considered herein is known to have increased during the period 1964-67. Indicative of this is the increase in the U.S. production of magnetic tape and wire; which was valued at \$125 million in 1964, and \$185 million in 1966. This growth reflects the increasing use of tape for making commercial recordings, particularly television, and tape for use on tape recorders, sales of which increased from 825,000 units in 1963 to over 5 million units in 1967.

#### U.S. producers

There are about 30 domestic companies, located throughout the United States, that manufacture magnetic tape. One of the major producers (with three manufacturing plants in the United States) accounts for a large part of the total output. Several of the larger firms manufacture articles not related to magnetic tape. These firms do, however, derive a substantial part of their income from the sale of such tape. A number of the smaller producers rely on the sale of magnetic tape for the principal source of their income.

#### U.S. exports and imports

Before January 1965, U.S. exports of the articles discussed in this summary were not separately reported, but they are known to have been substantial. U.S. exports of magnetic recording tape and wire in 1965 were valued at about \$26 million; this figure increased to \$41 million in 1967 (table 1). There were approximately 75 export markets, of which the United Kingdom, West Germany, Canada, Japan, France, and Australia were the most important.

Separate statistical data are not available on U.S. imports of the articles considered herein prior to August 31, 1963, the effective date of the TSUS. Imports of sound and magnetic recordings increased from a value of \$170,000 in 1964 to one of \$1.8 million in 1967 (table 2). Japan, Italy, Mexico, and the United Kingdom were the principal suppliers. Imports of magnetic recording media, not having any material recorded thereon increased from \$531,000 in 1964 to \$5.1 million in

1967 (table 3). Japan, West Germany, Netherlands and Canada were the principal suppliers. In recent years, such media has accounted for about 75 percent of the value of the total imports of the articles discussed herein.

A large portion of the imported magnetic tape is of the audio type and is incorporated into cartridges or cassettes for use with domestic or imported tape recorders; much of the imported tape lacks the quality of the domestic product and sells at lower prices. Imported video tape, generally from Japan and for use with home type video tape recorders, is generally comparable with the tape produced domestically.

Imports of instrumentation and computer tapes, the requirements of which are much more critical than audio tape, are believed to be very small and lack comparability with the domestic product.

Table 1.--Magnetic recording tape and wire: U.S. exports  
of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1965-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1965	1966	1967
United Kingdom-----	6,356	8,008	8,377
West Germany-----	2,120	4,481	5,677
Canada-----	2,623	3,868	5,180
Japan-----	2,756	2,794	4,379
France-----	1,811	2,529	2,157
Australia-----	1,416	1,866	2,084
Italy-----	925	909	1,454
Sweden-----	762	803	1,293
Argentina-----	261	534	796
Brazil-----	329	449	680
Venezuela-----	247	325	468
All other-----	6,058	7,385	8,755
Total-----	25,664	33,951	41,300

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

Table 2.--Sound and magnetic recordings, not elsewhere enumerated, recorded on magnetic tape or on any medium other than wire: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67 1/

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Japan-----	1	4	348	1,319
Italy-----	-	1	201	178
Mexico-----	4	102	3	120
United Kingdom-----	32	46	93	68
West Germany-----	19	5	27	28
Switzerland-----	18	167	14	24
Netherlands-----	2/	2	46	21
All other-----	96	112	58	79
Total-----	170	439	790	1,837

1/ Imports of wire recordings were valued at \$500 in 1964, and \$5,842 in 1966; none were entered in 1965 and 1967.

2/ Less than \$500.

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



Table 3.--Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)				
Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Japan-----	221	682	1,447	2,390
West Germany-----	89	140	239	1,715
Netherlands-----	42	164	209	293
Canada-----	32	307	159	182
United Kingdom-----	78	16	25	167
France-----	41	25	31	159
All other-----	28	20	27	188
Total-----	531	1,354	2,137	5,094

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



SCRAP AND WASTE PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM FIT ONLY FOR THE  
RECOVERY OF ITS CONSTITUENT MATERIALS

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Commodity

TSUS  
item

Scrap and waste photographic film fit only for  
the recovery of its constituent materials---- 724.50

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

No official statistics are available on the amount of scrap and waste photographic film resulting from the operations of the domestic industry. The value of imports increased from \$118,000 in 1963 to \$177,000 in 1967. Exports are believed to be nil.

Description and uses

Scrap and waste photographic film fit only for the recovery of its constituent materials, provided for in item 724.50, includes obsolete or wornout motion-picture film, scrap industrial and medical X-ray film, film damaged in the process of manufacturing, outdated film, and film scraps, including the small pieces resulting from perforating certain types of film. From such film the silver in the emulsion can be recovered, as can the base which was coated with the emulsion. In the present silver shortage, the reclamation of the silver is of vital importance to the photographic and other industries.

SCRAP AND WASTE PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM FIT ONLY FOR THE  
RECOVERY OF ITS CONSTITUENT MATERIALS

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rate of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) is as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
724.50:	Scrap and waste photo-	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
	graphic film fit only			
	for the recovery of			
	its constituent			
	materials.			

1/ Duty-free status not affected by the trade conference.

U.S. consumption and production

There are no official statistics on the quantity of scrap and waste photographic film resulting from the operations of the domestic motion-picture industry or the manufacture of photographic film. It is estimated that well over a billion linear feet is reclaimed each year, largely from obsolete or wornout motion pictures. Film manufacturers also reclaim materials from damaged or outdated film; it is known that one of the largest domestic producers recovers about 5 million ounces of silver annually. The large film-processing laboratories that print the thousands of motion-picture features (item 724.10) shown throughout the United States are also important recoverers of silver.

U.S. exports and imports

There are no known exports of scrap and waste photographic film fit only for the recovery of its constituent materials.

For the years covered by this summary, the value of annual imports of scrap and waste photographic film averaged about \$155,000. Prior to the effective date of the TSUS the quantity of such film was also reported in linear feet; the quantity averaged slightly over 128 million linear feet a year for 1958 and 1961-63. Canada

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7:3

and the United Kingdom were the principal supplying countries (see accompanying table). The bulk of the imports consist of obsolete or wornout U.S. motion-picture prints which have outlived their usefulness for exhibition purposes. The constituent materials of practically all film used by the motion-picture industry are recovered, for little of it is owned by others than the large studios, which see to it that every foot of every print of a film is accounted for at all times until it is destroyed. The motion-picture companies' policy of making certain that their obsolete prints are destroyed is an important factor influencing imports.

SCRAP AND WASTE PHOTOGRAPHIC FILM FIT ONLY FOR THE  
RECOVERY OF ITS CONSTITUENT MATERIALS

Scrap and waste photographic film fit only for the recovery of its constituent materials: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Canada-----	\$53,482	\$80,560	\$82,849	\$97,655	\$164,043
United Kingdom-----	63,432	74,294	55,868	62,939	7,250
West Germany--	-	250	890	-	-
Japan-----	-	2,728	-	2,146	-
All other-----	1,245	359	1/ 15,877	2,791	5,896
Total-----	118,159	158,191	155,484	165,531	177,189

1/ Includes scrap and waste valued at \$13,615 imported from Vietnam.

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

Note.--Annual recovery is estimated to total over 1 billion linear feet. There are no known exports.

CommodityTSUS  
item

Pianos (including player pianos, whether or not with keyboards); harpsichords, clavichords, and other keyboard stringed instruments----- 725.02

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

Most of the keyboard stringed instruments consumed in the United States have been supplied by the U.S. industry. The United States has, however, been a net importer of such instruments. Exports are negligible.

Description and uses

Pianos, harpsichords, clavichords, and other keyboard stringed instruments have four essential elements: Strings, action, soundboard, and framework. The metal strings generate musical sounds when struck by padded hammers. The player controls the striking of the hammers through the action, the movement of which is initiated by depressing the keys. The soundboard amplifies the sound made by the vibrating strings, and the framework holds the parts together as a unit.

Pianos are commercially by far the most important of the instruments considered in this summary; the domestic output and imports of keyboard stringed instruments other than pianos have been negligible in recent years. Pianos are manufactured in a wide variety of styles and finishes. Grand pianos are strung horizontally, whereas spinets, consoles, and studio pianos are strung vertically. The framework of pianos is of wood, most pianos being made of walnut, mahogany, cherry, fruitwood, or ebony. In recent years 40 percent of the pianos sold in the United States have been in the modern style; 23 percent, in the traditional; 19 percent, in Italian provincial; and 18 percent, in French provincial.

Piano-related items that are covered by other summaries include strings (item 726.40), tuning pins (item 726.45), and parts of pianos not specially provided for (item 726.80).

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	:Rate pursuant to conces- :sions granted in 1964-67 : trade conference	
			:First stage, : effective : Jan. 1, : 1968	:Final stage, : effective : Jan. 1, : 1972
725.02	Pianos (including player pianos, whether or not with keyboards); harpsi- chords, clavichords, and other keyboard stringed instruments.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	8.5% ad val.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rate of duty in effect as of December 31, 1967, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

U.S. consumption

Annual U.S. consumption of pianos rose from about 160,000 units in 1958 to about 244,000 units in 1967 (table 1). The increase largely reflects the growth in the number of school-age children and the inclusion of piano courses in the curriculum of many schools. It is estimated by trade sources that about 85 percent of the pianos purchased by consumers are for student use. The great bulk of the pianos are upright or vertical models; grand pianos account for less than 5 percent of the pianos sold. The consumption of harpsichords, clavichords, player pianos, and other keyboard stringed instruments is negligible.



### U.S. producers

Most of the domestic output of pianos is supplied by 22 manufacturers, situated principally in small communities east of the Mississippi River. Sales of pianos are the principal source of income for most of the producers; however, several of the larger producers also manufacture electronic organs and band instruments. The industry is primarily comprised of small firms that employ fewer than 100 workers. In recent years some of the producers have opened branch manufacturing facilities in small towns in the South Central States. The large labor force available in those States and the proximity of the Appalachian hardwood-lumber-producing area stimulated the expansion.

About 25 firms scattered throughout the United States manufacture components of pianos and sell them to the domestic producers; these firms do not manufacture complete pianos. Most of these concerns also produce other articles not related to the musical instrument field.

### U.S. production

Annual U.S. factory shipments of pianos increased from about 159,000 units in 1958 to about 214,000 units in 1963, or by almost 35 percent. The value of the output in 1963 was almost \$88 million (table 1). Trade sources estimate that annual domestic shipments have increased to about 230,000 units in recent years. The prices of domestic pianos increased on the average by about 5 percent from the period 1957-59 to the end of 1967.

### U.S. exports

Their fragility, their susceptibility to damage from moisture, and the cost of shipping, have tended to limit international trade in pianos. U.S. exports, which consisted chiefly of overland shipments to Canada and Mexico, ranged between 1,000 and 2,000 units a year in the period 1958-67.

### U.S. imports

Annual U.S. imports of pianos rose sharply from about 7,000 units in 1964 to more than 15,000 units in 1967 (table 2). However, even in the latter year, the imports constituted less than 7 percent of domestic consumption.

Whereas in 1958 the United Kingdom, Italy, and Canada were the principal sources of U.S. imports, in recent years Japan has been by

far the leading foreign supplier, accounting for more than 90 percent of imports in 1967. The remaining imports have been supplied by a number of countries in Western Europe of which the United Kingdom was the principal source.

The pianos imported from Japan and the United Kingdom have generally been directly competitive with the lower priced pianos of domestic manufacture. In recent years, improvements in the design and engineering of Japanese pianos have been reflected in a rise in the unit values of the imports of that product; during the period 1958-67, the average unit value of the annual imports of pianos from Japan rose from \$121 to \$363. The average unit value of the pianos from the United Kingdom increased from \$344 in 1958 to more than \$400 in the period 1961-63, declined to \$245 in 1964, but increased to about \$496 in 1967.

Whereas the pianos from Japan and the United Kingdom have their low price as the major selling point, many of the pianos from the other countries are purchased by U.S. customers principally because of the high quality of the instruments. The brand name is often an important selling point for the latter pianos.

Table 1.--Pianos: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1958 and 1961-67

(Quantity in thousands of units; value in thousands of dollars)						
Year	Production (shipments)	Imports <sup>1/</sup>	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (per- cent) of imports to consumption	
Quantity						
1958-----	159	2	1	160	1.3	
1961-----	<sup>2/</sup> 208	3	2	209	1.4	
1962-----	<sup>2/</sup> 207	5	1	211	2.4	
1963-----	214	6	1	219	2.7	
1964-----	<sup>2/</sup> 209	7	2	214	3.3	
1965-----	<sup>2/</sup> 230	8	2	236	3.4	
1966-----	<sup>2/</sup> 230	11	2	239	4.6	
1967-----	<sup>2/</sup> 230	16	2	244	6.6	
Value						
1958-----	63,674	420	705	63,389	0.7	
1961-----	<sup>3/</sup>	1,003	800	-	-	
1962-----	<sup>3/</sup>	1,553	659	-	-	
1963-----	87,705	1,867	730	88,842	2.1	
1964-----	<sup>3/</sup>	2,424	806	-	-	
1965-----	<sup>3/</sup>	2,881	837	-	-	
1966-----	<sup>3/</sup>	4,213	841	-	-	
1967-----	<sup>3/</sup>	6,132	897	-	-	

<sup>1/</sup> Includes harpsichords, clavichords, and other keyboard stringed instruments; however, imports of such instruments are known to be negligible.

<sup>2/</sup> Estimated primarily from data supplied by the National Association of Piano Manufacturers.

<sup>3/</sup> Comparable data not available.

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

## PIANOS AND OTHER KEYBOARD STRINGED INSTRUMENTS

Table 2.--Pianos (including player pianos, whether or not with keyboards); harpsichords, clavichords, and other keyboard stringed instruments: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (number)				
Japan-----	4,696	6,219	9,263	14,308
United Kingdom-----	1,250	553	607	520
Ireland-----	383	314	160	312
West Germany-----	205	219	350	253
Canada-----	80	121	72	71
Netherlands-----	116	24	257	43
Denmark-----	51	59	60	41
Austria-----	11	5	16	31
Spain-----	10	79	1	12
Italy-----	2	2	-	2
All other-----	62	41	26	68
Total-----	6,866	7,636	10,812	15,661
Value				
Japan-----	\$1,633,562	\$2,141,517	\$3,360,482	\$5,202,304
United Kingdom-----	306,132	263,732	283,597	257,771
Ireland-----	85,471	55,047	33,355	79,240
West Germany-----	228,360	254,492	280,735	340,662
Canada-----	50,233	73,215	61,831	84,469
Netherlands-----	35,972	12,129	88,227	16,741
Denmark-----	25,373	29,739	31,433	20,077
Austria-----	24,743	15,825	37,285	78,690
Spain-----	1,589	1,327	1,033	1,937
Italy-----	484	3,382	-	2,515
All other-----	31,950	30,671	35,380	47,560
Total-----	2,423,869	2,881,076	4,213,358	6,131,966

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

Note.--Imports of harpsichords, clavichords, and other keyboard stringed instruments are known to be negligible.

# VIOLINS, VIOLAS, VIOLONCELLOS, DOUBLE BASSES, AND RELATED ITEMS

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Stringed musical instruments: Violins, violas, violoncellos, and double basses-----	725.04
Bow rosin-----	726.15
Bow hair-----	726.20
Parts of violins, violas, violoncellos, and double basses (except strings):	
Bows, parts of bows, and chin rests-----	726.50
Other-----	726.52

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

## U.S. trade position

U.S. requirements for violins and violas are supplied almost entirely by imports. Data are not available on domestic production and exports of violoncellos, double basses and the other articles discussed in this summary, but exports are known to be negligible.

## Description and uses

A standard orchestra consists of about 100 instruments, of which about 60 are "bowed" instruments. Although school orchestras consisting of less than 100 musicians are the principal users of the instruments covered here, the ratio of bowed instruments to other instruments is the same. Violins and violas are the backbone of the modern symphony orchestra; they are generally given the most important melodic parts of the musical score. Violins, violas, violoncellos, and double basses are in general currently made of the same kinds of wood (maple for the back, ribs, and neck, and spruce for the top) and are of the same sizes and shapes as those made more than 300 years ago. Both imported and domestic instruments are, for the most part, "commercial" types produced by large-scale production processes using a substantial amount of machinery. So-called professional instruments made largely by hand account for only a small part of the trade in violins and violas. However, most of the violoncellos and double basses--both those produced in the United States and those imported--are professional grade instruments made of laminated wood. Violins, violas, violoncellos, and double basses made over 100 years before entry into the United States are accorded duty-free treatment as antiques and are the subject of a separate summary covering item 766.25.

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VIOLINS, VIOLAS, VIOLONCELLOS, DOUBLE BASSES,  
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Such antique bowed instruments are used by professional musicians and only infrequently by students.

Parts of bowed instruments, such as pegs, finger boards, and tailpieces, are made of ebony or other hard woods; bridges are made of maple; and bows are made of Pernambuco wood. Bow hair, which is usually horsehair or nylon, chin rests, and shoulder rests are the most important articles considered here used with bowed instruments. Bow rosin, usually sold in cake or block form, is applied to the hair of the bow in order to give it the necessary grip upon the strings. Parts and other accessories are either used in repair shops or sold as replacement parts for assembled instruments.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
725.04	Violins, violas, violoncellos, and double basses.	50¢ each + 14% ad val.	45¢ each + 12.5% ad val.	25¢ each + 7% ad val.
726.15	Bow rosin-----	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	6% ad val.
726.20	Bow hair-----	20% ad val.	1/	1/
	Parts of violins, violas, violoncellos, and double basses (except strings but including chin rests and shoulder rests):			
726.50	Bows, parts of bows, and chin rests.	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	7% ad val.
726.52	Other-----	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	8% ad val.

1/ Status not affected by the trade conference.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect as of December 31, 1967, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of tariff

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negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

The ad valorem equivalent of the rate of duty for TSUS item 725.04 as of December 31, 1967, based on imports entered during 1967, was 16.1 percent.

#### U.S. consumption

The annual U.S. consumption of violins, violas, violoncellos, and double basses increased markedly in the period 1958-63, particularly as a result of the growth in the number of school-age children and the formation of school orchestras. Consumption declined somewhat from 1963 to 1965, increased in 1966, but declined in 1967. Violins and violas accounted for the largest part of the bowed instruments consumed in the United States in the 1958-67 period.

#### U.S. producers

U.S. firms have not produced significant quantities of violins and violas since 1958. Two industrial producers of violoncellos and double basses are situated in Chicago and Cleveland. The Chicago concern is also engaged in the production of fretted stringed instruments (guitars, mandolins, ukuleles, and banjos). The firm in Cleveland is a leading importer of violins and violas. The U.S. producers are not affiliated with foreign manufacturers.

#### U.S. production and exports

Violoncellos and double basses are the only bowed instruments covered in this summary that are produced industrially in the United States. The annual output has increased slightly in the past several years. Domestic production of parts and accessories was small during the 1958-67 period. The prices of violoncellos, double basses, parts, and accessories have remained fairly stable with only a slight rise in the last few years.

Exports are not separately classified in official statistics but are known to be negligible. Because of their fragility, their susceptibility to moisture damage, and the cost of shipping, the foreign trade in violoncellos and double basses has never been large.

VIOLINS, VIOLAS, VIOLONCELLOS, DOUBLE BASSES,  
AND RELATED ITEMSU.S. imports

Annual U.S. imports of violins, violas, violoncellos, and double basses increased from about 35,000 units in 1958 to 52,000 units in 1963, declined to about 47,000 units in 1965 and increased to 65,000 units in 1967. With the exception of violoncellos and double basses, the great bulk of U.S. consumption of bowed instruments, parts, and accessories in the 1958-67 period was supplied by imports. Violins and violas accounted for about 85 percent of the imports covered here. West Germany, which has traditionally been the principal source of bowed instruments and parts, supplied more than 75 percent of total imports in 1967 (table 1).

The value of the annual imports of parts and accessories for violins, violas, violoncellos, and double basses, although increasing in recent years, has been negligible (table 2). The aggregate value of the imports of bows, parts of bows, and chin rests--the most important articles of trade--increased from about \$134,000 in 1958 to about \$335,000 in 1967.

Imported violoncellos and double basses made of plywood have generally been comparable in quality to the articles of domestic manufacture; however, a small part of the imports have been comprised of custom or handcrafted instruments not available domestically.



VIOLINS, VIOLAS, VIOLONCELLOS, DOUBLE BASSES,  
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Table 1.--Violins, violas, violoncellos, and double basses: U.S. im-  
ports for consumption, by principal sources, 1958-67

Year	All countries	West Germany	East Germany	Czecho- slo- vakia	France	Italy	All other
Quantity (number)							
1958-----	34,682	28,286	4,331	701	208	146	1,010
1959-----	33,008	29,402	2,328	64	412	183	619
1960-----	38,500	34,703	1,932	1,019	362	146	338
1961-----	49,105	40,873	3,560	2,610	180	573	1,309
1962-----	49,326	39,151	1,971	6,059	425	169	1,551
1963-----	52,159	41,798	1,107	5,216	390	503	3,145
1964-----	47,622	38,851	943	3,880	361	131	3,456
1965-----	46,721	40,626	851	1,184	224	201	3,635
1966-----	67,168	57,924	1,026	197	793	303	6,925
1967-----	65,100	51,270	845	1,695	295	283	10,712
Value (dollars)							
1958-----	468,785	410,369	22,524	4,141	6,246	15,321	10,184
1959-----	514,173	448,065	13,112	2,487	11,306	20,705	18,498
1960-----	646,805	560,717	24,390	5,302	14,737	18,266	23,393
1961-----	816,530	726,829	21,221	18,115	9,245	23,089	18,031
1962-----	935,301	802,088	23,425	40,522	19,858	23,038	26,370
1963-----	1,005,591	843,055	18,435	40,786	28,652	35,998	38,665
1964-----	970,996	827,002	14,758	25,745	21,911	22,381	59,199
1965-----	1,099,809	942,124	15,359	13,848	24,121	47,409	56,948
1966-----	1,333,751	1,133,264	16,284	4,739	22,778	63,621	93,065
1967-----	1,551,676	1,339,696	10,628	21,944	22,657	40,260	116,491

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

Note.--It is known that violins and violas constitute by far the greater part of the imports shown in this table.

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VIOLINS, VIOLAS, VIOLONCELLOS, DOUBLE BASSES,  
AND RELATED ITEMS

Table 2.--Parts of violins, violas, violoncellos, and double basses (including chin rests and shoulder rests but not including strings), bow rosin, and bow hair: U.S. imports for consumption, by kinds, 1964-67

Kind	1964	1965	1966	1967
Bow rosin-----	\$6,607	\$5,660	\$8,929	\$7,201
Bow hair-----	6,242	19,607	17,153	22,104
Parts of violins, violas, violoncellos, and double basses (except strings but including chin rests and shoulder rests):				
Bows, parts of bows, and chin rests-----	246,951	276,757	340,440	335,058
Other-----	72,043	74,092	99,139	127,890

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Fretted stringed musical instruments and harps-----	725.06
Electronic fretted stringed instruments-----	725.46
Parts of stringed musical instruments provided for in item 725.06 (except strings and tuning pins)-----	726.55

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

### U.S. trade position

The U.S. consumption of fretted stringed instruments, harps, and parts thereof was valued at more than \$22 million in 1963; 90 percent of this total was supplied by domestic producers. Exports are believed to be small.

### Description and uses

This summary covers electronic fretted stringed instruments and all nonelectronic musical stringed instruments other than pianos and keyboard stringed instruments, violins, violas, violoncellos, and double basses (see separate summaries in this volume). Fretted stringed musical instruments and harps are the only instruments known commercially in this group. The summary covers parts (not including strings and tuning pins) for all the musical instruments here except the electronic fretted stringed instruments (parts for the latter are included under item 726.80 in this volume).

Frets are raised lines (usually of metal or wood) fixed on the fingerboard of certain stringed musical instruments, which mark the position for the stopping of the plucked strings. The principal fretted stringed instrument in use today is the guitar; the two types of guitars are usually referred to as hollow-body, or Classic, and solid-body, or electronic. Hollow-body guitars are made of various grades of spruce or maple bodies, hard maple necks, and rosewood fingerboards. The higher priced instrument consists of a select curly maple laminated body with deluxe trimmings and finishes. Many hollow-body guitars are fitted with electronic pickup units and amplifying devices, a desirable feature for playing the instrument with or without amplification. Solid-body guitars are made of selected hardwoods, usually mahogany, and often contain as many as three magnetic pickup units which operate separately or together. These instruments have become popular in the last few years but have limited value, since they are not suitable for playing without electronic amplification.

Other fretted stringed instruments of lesser importance in commerce include mandolins, ukuleles, banjos, and electronic basses (solid-body); the only nonfretted, plucked stringed instruments covered here are the harps, popular in symphony orchestras but having little importance as an article of trade.

The principal parts of fretted stringed instruments are machine heads, shell picks or plectrums, and bridges. Most parts are used as replacement parts in repair shops or sold in retail music stores to the consumer.

#### U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
725.06:	Stringed instruments	34% ad val.	30.5% ad	17% ad val.
:	other than keyboard	:	val.	:
:	and violin-type.	:	:	:
725.46:	Electronic fretted	34% ad val.	30.5% ad	17% ad val.
:	stringed instruments.	:	val.	:
726.55:	Parts of stringed musical	34% ad val.	30.5% ad	17% ad val.
:	instruments provided	:	val.	:
:	for in item 725.06 (ex-	:	:	:
:	cept strings and tuning:	:	:	:
:	pins).	:	:	:
:	:	:	:	:

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates in effect as of December 31, 1967, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

The separate provision for item 725.46 was established by Public Law 89-241 and became effective on December 7, 1965; from the effective date of the TSUS on August 31, 1963 to that date, the articles covered by this provision were provided for by item 725.45 at the rate of 17 percent ad valorem.

U.S. consumption

Data on sales of the stringed instruments discussed here are not available for recent years but sales increased markedly in the period 1961-66, particularly as a result of the popularity of rock-'n'-roll and folk music. Consumption was valued at more than \$22 million in 1963. Guitar unit sales in 1964 of 1,065,000 marked the first time in the history of the music industry that a single instrument passed the one million mark in a given year. The dollar volume at retail in 1965 is estimated to have been almost three times the dollar volume in 1961; however, the market for fretted stringed instruments showed signs of leveling off in 1967.

U.S. producers

Most of the domestic output of fretted stringed instruments is supplied by about 15 producers, several of which are engaged in the production of a complete line of musical instruments. The producers are concentrated in the North Central States (Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio) and the Northeastern States (Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey); most of the remaining output is produced by manufacturers situated in California. The U.S. producers are not affiliated with foreign manufacturers. The one known domestic producer of harps is situated in Chicago, Ill.

U.S. production and exports

The value of annual shipments of domestically produced fretted stringed instruments has increased dramatically in the past several years. The value of the output in 1963 was more than \$20 million. It is known that the value of shipments was considerably higher in 1967 than in 1963. Virtually all of the increase is attributable to the expanding market for guitars. In recent years the annual shipments of banjos, ukuleles, and mandolins have declined somewhat. The bulk of U.S. production consisted of hollow-body guitars in the years prior to 1963; however, the increased interest in rock-'n'-roll music and the use of amplification in playing this type of music have caused domestic producers to greatly enlarge productive facilities for manufacturing electronic solid-body instruments. Domestic production of parts in the period 1961-67 has been small, chiefly owing to the demand for assembled instruments. The prices of fretted stringed instruments have remained fairly stable in the last few years, although the repeal of the excise tax resulted in lower prices to the consumer on most fretted instruments in 1965 and 1966. Data on production of harps are not known, but, owing to the limited demand for such instruments, production is known to be small.

Exports are not separately classified in official statistics but are believed to account for only a very small part of total annual shipments of fretted stringed instruments.

### U.S. imports

The value of annual U.S. imports of stringed instruments other than pianos, violins, violas, violoncellos, and double basses increased from \$4.4 million in 1964 to \$7.8 million in 1967 (table 1). The value of imports of electronic fretted stringed musical instruments increased from \$2.1 million in 1964 to about \$9 million in 1966 but declined to \$5.2 million in 1967 (table 2). Nonelectronic instruments, principally hollow-body or Classic guitars, accounted for 34 percent of the aggregate value of imports in 1967. Japan continued to be the principal supplier of fretted stringed instruments during the period 1964-67, accounting for about 62 percent of the total value of imports in 1964 and 71 percent in 1967.

The imports from Sweden, which accounted for a large portion of the increase in the value of imports from non-Japanese sources in 1964-67, were comprised in large part of a high-quality Classic guitar that has gained wide acceptance in the United States and is not directly comparable with the domestic product. The imports from West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and Spain tend to be comparable to domestically produced instruments and to sell at about the same retail prices. A large part of the imports from Japan, chiefly hollow-body guitars, are low-priced and are distributed through syndicate retail outlets other than conventional music stores. Imports of parts of the fretted stringed instruments covered here are negligible (table 3).

U.S. imports of harps are known to be negligible or nil.

Table 1.--Stringed instruments, not including keyboard stringed instruments and violins, violas, violoncellos, and double basses: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 units)				
Japan-----	638	1,158	841	790
Italy-----	28	76	33	30
Republic of Korea-----	-	29	90	28
West Germany-----	54	65	33	23
Spain-----	8	14	18	19
Netherlands-----	30	46	17	19
Sweden-----	15	15	18	18
Brazil-----	5	25	20	10
Poland-----	-	8	9	9
Finland-----	1/	2	4	8
Republic of South Africa-----	7	2	1	7
All other-----	39	50	25	14
Total-----	824	1,490	1,109	975
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan-----	2,735	5,069	4,282	5,524
Italy-----	235	669	309	308
Republic of Korea-----	-	111	279	71
West Germany-----	476	485	584	512
Spain-----	97	153	190	189
Netherlands-----	165	256	103	112
Sweden-----	357	352	523	631
Brazil-----	52	238	193	90
Poland-----	-	28	37	31
Finland-----	3	27	89	134
Republic of South Africa-----	32	9	5	32
All other-----	243	349	224	176
Total-----	4,395	7,746	6,818	7,810

1/ Less than 500.

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

Table 2.--Electronic fretted stringed musical instruments: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964 <u>1/</u>	1965 <u>1/</u>	1966	1967
	Quantity (number)			
Japan-----	-	-	536,862	325,212
Italy-----	-	-	28,670	21,296
Sweden-----	-	-	15,555	6,163
West Germany-----	-	-	5,085	3,819
Republic of Korea--	-	-	184	860
Switzerland-----	-	-	-	372
United Kingdom-----	-	-	1,521	41
All other-----	-	-	344	72
Total-----	-	-	588,221	357,835
	Value			
Japan-----	\$1,511,043	\$6,178,215	\$6,828,449	\$3,843,845
Italy-----	128,862	627,490	1,184,972	880,391
Sweden-----	175,889	514,570	533,807	221,486
West Germany-----	122,155	249,556	212,789	194,900
Republic of Korea--	-	-	2,915	4,727
Switzerland-----	-	-	-	13,116
United Kingdom-----	92,205	401,721	175,334	7,518
All other-----	69,131	102,282	11,021	3,317
Total-----	2,099,285	8,073,834	8,949,287	5,169,300

1/ No quantity data reported.

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



Table 3.--Parts of stringed musical instruments provided for in item 725.06 (except strings and tuning pins): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Japan-----	\$122,663	\$248,584	\$368,871	\$182,221
United Kingdom-----	2,130	4,095	5,064	94,347
West Germany-----	19,116	23,560	56,421	64,147
Netherlands-----	3,873	10,088	10,922	11,036
Sweden-----	12,472	1,178	1,385	1,967
All other-----	1,146	2,734	8,483	<u>1/</u> 74,882
Total-----	161,400	290,239	451,146	428,600

1/ Principally from Italy.

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



<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Organs:	
Pipe-----	725.10
Other-----	725.12
Parts of pipe organs:	
Player actions, and parts thereof-----	726.60
Other-----	726.62

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

### U.S. trade position

The value of annual U.S. consumption of pipe and reed organs and parts amounted to about \$15 million during the period 1958-63; more than 90 percent of this total was supplied by domestic producers. Exports are smaller than imports.

### Description and uses

Pipe organs and reed organs are wind musical instruments played by means of one or more keyboards (electronic organs are discussed in a separate summary covering item 725.47). Of these two types of organs, pipe organs are of far greater commercial significance. Pipe organs vary greatly in size and quality and include the largest and most powerful musical instruments in the world. Such organs produce musical notes by means of compressed air that is forced through pipes of graduated lengths and diameters, whereas reed organs, which are generally much smaller than pipe organs, are sounded by compressed air that is passed over metallic reeds. The pipes in pipe organs are placed on airtight wind chests that are supplied with valves and operated by keys. For both pipe organs and reed organs, rotary blowers deliver constant supplies of compressed air at steady pressure.

Pipe organs are used almost exclusively in churches, auditoriums, and other large assembly areas. The prices of such organs range from about \$10,000 to more than \$100,000, depending upon the size and quality of the particular organ (i.e., number of keyboards and pipes). The cost of installing a pipe organ amounts to about 5 to 10 percent of the price of the organ. Until recent years reed organs were popular in homes, small churches, and chapels, but they have now been largely displaced by electronic organs. Trade in parts of organs is negligible; imported parts consist principally of pipes (item 726.62) which are used by the domestic producers of organs.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	:Rate pursuant to conces- :sions granted in 1964-67 : trade conference	
			:First stage, : effective : Jan. 1, : 1968	:Final stage, : effective : Jan. 1, : 1972
	: Organs:			
725.10	: Pipe-----	: 10% ad val.:	: 9% ad val.:	: 5% ad val.
725.12	: Other-----	: 17% ad val.:	: 15% ad val.:	: 8.5% ad val.
	: Parts of pipe organs:	:	:	:
726.60	: Player actions, and	: 12% ad val.:	: 10.5% ad	: 6% ad val.
	: parts thereof.	:	: val.	:
726.62	: Other-----	: 10% ad val.:	: 9% ad val.:	: 5% ad val.
	:	:	:	:

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect as of December 31, 1967, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

U.S. consumption

The value of annual U.S. consumption of pipe and reed organs and parts thereof remained fairly constant during the period 1958-63, amounting to about \$15 million (exclusive of installation costs). It is believed that consumption declined slightly from 1963 to 1967. In contrast, the value of annual U.S. consumption of electronic organs rose from about \$65 million to about \$95 million in the 1958-63 period, and has continued to increase in recent years.

U.S. producers

Most of the domestic output of pipe organs is supplied by about eight producers, situated in Maryland, the Middle West (chiefly Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio) and the North Atlantic States. The domestic producers are small concerns principally engaged in the production and installation of pipe organs. The various components of

pipe organs (mainly pipes and electric blowers) are either purchased from foreign sources or from domestic organ supply manufacturers for assembly into complete organs.

### U.S. production

The value of annual shipments of domestically produced pipe and reed organs declined from \$14.1 million in 1958 to \$13.7 million in 1963. It is believed that the value of the shipments was slightly higher in 1967 than in 1963. Shipments of reed organs have been insignificant in recent years compared with shipments of pipe organs. Shipments of domestically produced player actions and parts of pipe organs were negligible during 1958-67.

### U.S. exports

U.S. exports of pipe and reed organs are far smaller than imports. They amounted to 24 units, valued at \$78,538, in 1965; 64 units, valued at \$178,035, in 1966; and 40 units, valued at \$61,705, in 1967. Canada and Mexico were the principal export markets in 1967. Their fragility, their susceptibility to moisture damage, and the cost of shipping, have tended to limit international trade in pipe organs.

### U.S. imports

Annual U.S. imports of pipe organs increased from 46 units, valued at \$961,000, in 1964 to 89 units, valued at \$1.8 million, in 1967 (table 1). Canada supplied 45 percent of the quantity and more than 75 percent of the value of the imports in 1967. Imports of organs except pipe or electronic organs increased from about 3,000 units, valued at \$135,000, in 1964 to 11,000 units, valued at \$487,000, in 1967 (table 2). Japan and Italy accounted for more than 95 percent of the quantity in 1967. The value of U.S. imports of player actions for pipe organs and parts thereof amounted to only \$3,600 in 1967. The imports have fluctuated from year to year, but have shown no evident trend since 1964.

The value of annual imports of parts of pipe organs increased from about \$677,000 in 1964 to \$890,000 in 1967 (table 3). The imported parts of pipe organs consisted principally of sets of pipes (ranks); some of the so-called parts, however, were partially assembled instruments. West Germany, the Netherlands, and Canada (in that order) were the principal suppliers of U.S. imports of parts of pipe organs in the period 1964-67.

Table 1.--Pipe organs: U.S. imports for consumption,  
by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (number)				
Canada-----	27	46	38	40
West Germany-----	11	74	9	19
Netherlands-----	3	5	6	7
All other-----	5	1	4	<u>1/</u> 23
Total-----	46	126	57	89
Value				
Canada-----	\$795,904	\$1,266,622	\$1,203,812	\$1,356,353
West Germany-----	93,287	162,121	96,581	198,868
Netherlands-----	38,971	183,035	99,366	48,284
All other-----	33,158	7,140	84,527	<u>1/</u> 184,983
Total-----	961,320	1,618,918	1,484,286	1,788,488

1/ Includes 15 units, valued at \$12,727, from Belgium.

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

Table 2.--Organs except pipe and electronic organs: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (number)				
Japan-----	286	2,281	6,053	6,586
Italy-----	2,300	2,717	2,556	3,717
West Germany-----	341	198	524	398
United Kingdom-----	3	4	4	83
Spain-----	22	7	15	24
All other-----	10	<u>1</u> / 1,093	10	14
Total-----	2,962	6,300	9,162	10,822
Value				
Japan-----	\$9,027	\$30,231	\$58,177	\$288,931
Italy-----	80,515	75,261	174,932	160,616
West Germany-----	33,597	26,934	24,184	17,633
United Kingdom-----	859	1,511	1,593	1,220
Spain-----	2,314	1,803	1,913	6,103
All other-----	8,306	<u>1</u> / 13,634	1,401	12,682
Total-----	134,618	149,374	262,200	487,185

1/ Includes 1,091 units, valued at \$10,549, from Canada.

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

Table 3.--Parts of pipe organs: U.S. imports for consumption,  
by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	:	1964	:	1965	:	1966	:	1967
West Germany-----	:	\$209,148	:	\$249,006	:	\$312,423	:	\$434,601
Netherlands-----	:	173,334	:	169,157	:	223,089	:	202,451
Canada-----	:	166,120	:	155,439	:	126,825	:	77,795
United Kingdom-----	:	72,157	:	80,294	:	101,144	:	119,370
All other-----	:	55,987	:	66,239	:	67,243	:	55,311
Total-----	:	676,746	:	720,135	:	830,724	:	889,528

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



<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Accordions and concertinas:	
Piano accordions-----	725.14
Other-----	725.16
Parts of accordions and concertinas-----	726.63

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

### U.S. trade position

U.S. requirements for accordions and concertinas are supplied almost entirely by imports. Domestic production is negligible.

### Comment

Accordions and concertinas are box-shaped in appearance and consist of a bellows to each end of which is attached a framework. As the bellows is being worked, the player depresses keys or buttons which open valves and admit the wind to free reeds. Piano accordions have a piano keyboard on the right side for playing the treble or melody notes and buttons on the left side for operating the bass notes and full chords. Accordions other than piano accordions are equipped with buttons or studs for both the treble and bass; the substitution of buttons for a keyboard makes these instruments much more difficult to play. Concertinas are small button accordions supported entirely by hand.

Although their principal use is as solo instruments for folk music, especially polkas, the instruments covered by this summary are widely used for playing popular music, particularly in the jazz idiom. The use of piano accordions has increased in the past few decades, while the use of button accordions and concertinas has declined.

Parts, either domestically produced or imported, are used in repair shops or sold as replacement parts. Reeds are the principal part of the sound-producing mechanism and are, therefore, the chief item of repair or replacement.

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

## ACCORDIONS AND CONCERTINAS

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate, as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Accordions and concer- tinas:			
725.14:	Piano accordions-----	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	7% ad val.
725.16:	Other-----	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	8% ad val.
726.63:	Parts of accordions and concertinas.	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	7% ad val.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect as of December 31, 1967, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

The annual U.S. consumption of accordions and concertinas corresponds closely to imports. U.S. production of accordions and concertinas has always been negligible; however, imported components have occasionally been assembled in the United States. The U.S. firms which have assembled imported components are not directly affiliated with the foreign manufacturers of such components. Exports of accordions, concertinas, and parts are negligible.

As indicated in table 1, annual imports of piano accordions declined from about 79,000 units, valued at \$4.1 million, in 1958 to about 22,000 units, valued at \$2.1 million, in 1967. The average unit value of such instruments increased from \$52 to \$93 during the 1958-67 period. Imports of button accordions and concertinas, which have always been small in relation to imports of piano accordions, declined from about 13,000 units, valued at \$325,000, in 1958 to about 10,000 units, valued at \$198,000, in 1967. The value of annual imports of parts of accordions and concertinas also declined from about \$69,000 in 1958 to \$14,000 in 1967.

Italy supplies the bulk of the piano accordions consumed in the United States (table 2). West Germany supplies the bulk of the button accordions and concertinas. Italy supplied 90 percent of the imported parts of accordions and concertinas in 1967.

Table 1.--Accordions, concertinas, and parts: U.S. imports  
for consumption, 1958 and 1961-67

Year	Piano		Concertinas		Parts	Total
	accordions	and other than piano accordions	and accordions	other than piano accordions		
Quantity (number)						
1958-----	78,694	:	13,120	:	-	91,814
1961-----	58,652	:	<u>1/</u> 23,487	:	-	<u>1/</u> 82,139
1962-----	57,241	:	11,680	:	-	68,921
1963-----	53,861	:	10,011	:	-	63,872
1964-----	43,406	:	11,210	:	-	54,616
1965-----	28,276	:	8,320	:	-	36,596
1966-----	30,739	:	8,015	:	-	38,754
1967-----	22,126	:	10,132	:	-	32,258
Value (1,000 dollars)						
1958-----	4,114	:	325	:	69	4,508
1961-----	3,603	:	<u>1/</u> 399	:	27	<u>1/</u> 4,029
1962-----	3,394	:	161	:	20	3,575
1963-----	3,350	:	149	:	29	3,528
1964-----	3,401	:	152	:	21	3,574
1965-----	2,416	:	121	:	18	2,555
1966-----	2,574	:	139	:	21	2,734
1967-----	2,062	:	198	:	14	2,274

1/ Includes some portable chord (electronic) organs incorrectly reported as button accordions in official statistics.

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

## ACCORDIONS AND CONCERTINAS

Table 2.--Piano accordions: 1/ U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, average 1952-57, annual 1958-67

Period	Total	Italy	West Germany	East Germany	All other
Quantity (number)					
Average					
1952-57-----	117,209	110,813	5,898	296	202
1958-----	78,694	75,907	1,637	864	286
1959-----	79,343	76,148	2,686	319	190
1960-----	71,818	65,907	5,500	140	271
1961-----	58,652	54,802	2,458	1,294	98
1962-----	57,241	53,714	2,450	834	243
1963-----	53,861	48,796	2,627	853	1,585
1964-----	43,406	39,363	1,369	1,956	718
1965-----	28,276	26,564	746	791	175
1966-----	30,739	28,148	2,075	250	266
1967-----	22,126	19,386	2,398	120	222
Value					
Average					
1952-57-----	\$5,648,874	\$5,481,346	\$151,679	\$2,838	\$12,011
1958-----	4,113,887	4,031,445	63,184	10,904	8,354
1959-----	4,345,634	4,227,159	96,634	9,544	12,297
1960-----	3,973,610	3,829,522	124,346	2,330	17,412
1961-----	3,602,921	3,456,074	119,145	18,403	9,299
1962-----	3,394,061	3,245,101	112,870	12,288	23,802
1963-----	3,350,328	3,207,740	102,035	10,126	30,427
1964-----	3,401,157	3,246,639	100,940	35,893	17,685
1965-----	2,416,233	2,359,264	38,543	14,132	4,294
1966-----	2,574,144	2,466,019	86,306	5,729	16,090
1967-----	2,062,219	1,956,642	93,737	1,100	10,740
Unit value (per instrument)					
Average					
1952-57-----	\$48.19	\$49.46	\$25.72	\$9.59	\$59.46
1958-----	52.28	53.11	38.60	12.62	29.21
1959-----	54.77	55.51	35.98	29.92	64.72
1960-----	55.33	58.10	22.61	16.64	64.25
1961-----	61.43	63.06	48.47	14.22	94.89
1962-----	59.29	60.41	46.07	14.73	97.95
1963-----	62.20	65.74	38.84	11.87	19.20
1964-----	78.36	82.48	73.73	18.35	24.63
1965-----	85.45	88.81	51.67	17.87	24.54
1966-----	83.74	87.61	41.59	22.92	60.49
1967-----	93.20	100.93	39.09	9.17	48.38

1/ Parts are not included in the statistics.

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

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Mouth organs-----	725.18

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume)

### U.S. trade position

The domestic demand for mouth organs is supplied almost entirely by imports. U.S. production is small and exports are negligible.

### Comment

Mouth organs or harmonicas are wind musical instruments, consisting of a small, flat box or case with a number of channels or blowholes on the oblong edge, each channel of which leads to a metal reed inside the box. The shape, size, and design of mouth organs vary.

There are four major types of mouth organs, with variations in each. The main classifications are named "Marine Band" (single-hole), "Full Concert" (double hole), "Tremolo" (vibrato-tuned), and "Chromonica" (containing the full chromatic scale). Mouth organs, which are widely used in playing popular music, have become increasingly popular in recent years for background music in radio, television, and the movies. The instrument is a particular favorite with children because of its small size and weight. The mouth organ is relatively easy to play and the majority of players are self-taught.

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	:Rate pursuant to conces- :sions granted in 1964-67 : trade conference	
			:First stage, effective : Jan. 1, 1968	:Final stage, effective : Jan. 1, 1972
725.18	Mouth organs-----	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	7% ad val.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rate of duty in effect as of December 31, 1967, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

The domestic demand for mouth organs is supplied almost entirely by imports. The limited domestic output is produced by two concerns that manufacture a good quality of brass plate and bronze reed mouth organs. One of these producers also manufactures pitch pipes as well as many nonmusical products. Exports are not separately classified in official statistics but are known to be negligible or nil.

Annual U.S. imports of mouth organs amounted to about 1.5 million units in 1958 and 1959; no data on the volume of imports for the period 1960-63 are available. Imports increased to about 1.7 million units in 1967. The total value of imported mouth organs increased from about \$614,000 in 1964 to about \$832,000 in 1967 (see accompanying table). West Germany supplied more than 90 percent of the aggregate imports in 1967.

The Black Forest factory of Hohner, in West Germany, now produces most of the world's output of mouth organs. This factory, which was founded almost 100 years ago, employs about 5,000 persons and ships its products to almost every country in the world. Most Hohner harmonicas are fair-trade items in music stores and are sold in the United States at prices considerably above those of the domestic product.

Mouth organs: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources,  
1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (dozen)				
West Germany-----	95,061	104,003	162,476	103,556
Japan-----	12,670	19,912	24,776	28,936
Ireland-----	-	604	9,158	7,206
Poland-----	3,534	11,730	6,959	4,420
Italy-----	4	-	84	84
All other-----	4,580	1,180	6,440	145
Total-----	115,849	137,429	209,893	144,347
Value				
West Germany-----	\$561,488	\$657,001	\$1,048,321	\$760,777
Japan-----	34,324	39,635	32,992	35,548
Ireland-----	-	1,896	26,303	24,547
Poland-----	6,135	19,999	13,506	7,923
Italy-----	238	-	2,318	2,552
All other-----	12,270	6,270	5,347	1,058
Total-----	614,455	724,801	1,128,787	832,405

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





<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Brass wind instruments:	
Valued not over \$10 each-----	725.20
Valued over \$10 each-----	725.22
Parts of brass wind instruments-----	726.65

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

#### U.S. trade position

The U.S. consumption of brass wind instruments and parts in 1963 was valued at more than \$18 million; more than 90 percent of this total was supplied by domestic producers. Exports are negligible.

#### Description and uses

Brass wind musical instruments are in the "cupped-mouthpiece" family and include trumpets, trombones, tubas, bass horns, sousaphones, euphoniums, bugles, French horns, cornets, and flugelhorns. Practically all symphony orchestras have one or more of each of the principal brass winds, and many of these instruments are provided for in an increasing number of orchestrations, both in the classical and popular fields. Trumpets, cornets, and trombones have long been used by dance orchestras and jazz groups. Parts of brass winds are used in repair shops and are also sold as replacement parts for assembled instruments.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Brass wind instruments:			
725.20:	Valued not over \$10 each.	30% ad val.	<u>1</u> /	<u>1</u> /
725.22:	Valued over \$10 each---	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	10% ad val.
726.65:	Parts of brass wind instruments.	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	10% ad val.

1/ Duty status not affected by the trade conference.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect as of December 31, 1967, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

U.S. consumption

U.S. consumption of brass wind musical instruments and parts has increased markedly since World War II, owing chiefly to the growth in the number of school-age children and the formation of school bands and orchestras. In the period 1958-66 the aggregate annual apparent consumption of brass winds more than doubled, rising from about 120,000 units to about 255,000 units (table 1). Although data are not available for more recent years, it is believed that consumption has shown a slight increase.

U.S. producers

The number of domestic producers of brass wind instruments and parts has declined significantly in recent years chiefly as a result of mergers within the industry. Currently there are about six producers,

compared with about 12 a decade ago. The industry is concentrated in Elkhart, Ind., Elkhorn and Kenosha, Wis., and Cleveland, Ohio. Some of the producers market brass winds in virtually all price ranges as a result of the mergers mentioned above. A few of the producers also manufacture a complete line of woodwind instruments.

Recent additions to plant facilities and the utilization of formerly idle machinery has resulted in a marked increase in the annual production of brass winds. The techniques for producing brass wind instruments have not changed much in recent years. Although assembly-line methods are used, from the forming of metals into instrument components to the final application of the various finishes, modern automation and quality-control techniques only complement the precision hand craftsmanship in the manufacture of brass winds. Owing to the constantly expanding school market, there has been an increasing use of plastics, fiber glass, and light metals for the production of medium- and low-priced instruments. The U.S. producers are not affiliated with foreign manufacturers; however, two of the U.S. producers import professional grade instruments to complement their product line.

#### U.S. production

The estimated annual U.S. output of brass wind instruments more than doubled during the period 1958-63, increasing from about 97,000 units to 234,000 units (table 1). The value of the output in 1963 was more than \$17 million. Trade sources believe that production was somewhat higher in 1967 than in 1966. Data on the domestic production of the individual brass wind instruments are not available. Domestic production of parts was small during the 1958-67 period. The prices of brass wind instruments and parts have increased slightly in recent years.

#### U.S. exports

Exports have been small in recent years. Trade sources indicate, however, that the export potential for the domestic brass winds is substantial, and individual manufacturers are taking an active interest in the promotion of exports.

#### U.S. imports

Annual U.S. imports of brass wind instruments increased from about 21,000 units in 1961 to 38,000 units in 1964 but declined in subsequent years to about 21,000 units in 1966. They rose to 26,000 units in 1967 (table 2). Imports supplied an estimated 19.2 percent of the

U.S. consumption of brass wind instruments in 1958, compared with about 8.2 percent in 1966, the latest year for which reliable estimates of consumption can be made. West Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Czechoslovakia, and Italy have been the principal suppliers of U.S. imports of brass winds in recent years. The imports from Czechoslovakia were dutiable as products of a Communist country at the statutory rate of 40 percent ad valorem.

Although a few high-priced tubas, euphoniums, and French horns are imported, the great bulk of the imports consist of low-priced trumpets, trombones, and cornets for student use. Almost all of the imported instruments had an invoice value of more than \$10 per unit. Brass wind instruments produced in the United States are superior to their imported counterparts, with the possible exception of the few professional grade instruments imported from France and the United Kingdom.

The value of the annual imports of parts of brass winds increased irregularly from about \$37,000 in 1964 to \$78,000 in 1967 (table 3). France and West Germany supplied 80 percent of the total imports of parts in 1967.

Table 1.--Brass wind musical instruments: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1958 and 1961-67

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

Year	Production	Imports	Apparent consumption 1/	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity				
1958-----	2/ 97	23	120	19.2
1961-----	2/ 106	21	127	16.5
1962-----	2/ 135	26	161	16.1
1963-----	198	35	233	15.0
1964-----	2/ 205	38	243	15.6
1965-----	3/	33	-	-
1966-----	2/ 234	21	255	8.2
1967-----	3/	26	-	-
Value				
1958-----	2/ 7,772	721	8,493	8.5
1961-----	3/	798	-	-
1962-----	3/	843	-	-
1963-----	17,386	1,018	18,404	5.5
1964-----	3/	1,125	-	-
1965-----	3/	1,173	-	-
1966-----	3/	1,067	-	-
1967-----	3/	1,345	-	-

1/ Production plus imports, exports are not separately classified but are known to be small relative to domestic production and to imports.

2/ Estimated primarily from data supplied by the National Association of Band Instrument Manufacturers, whose members account for about 90 percent of total domestic production.

3/ Not available.

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

## BRASS WIND INSTRUMENTS

Table 2.--Brass wind musical instruments: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (number)				
West Germany-----	9,921	7,794	6,359	9,291
France-----	5,888	5,606	6,885	5,857
United Kingdom-----	8,400	7,949	3,722	3,639
Czechoslovakia-----	4,221	5,575	603	3,458
Italy-----	3,930	2,469	1,936	2,701
Netherlands-----	1,391	1,700	984	472
East Germany-----	790	285	91	83
All other-----	3,608	1,163	307	976
Total-----	38,149	32,541	20,887	26,477
Value				
West Germany-----	\$321,770	\$297,114	\$327,723	\$489,520
France-----	223,731	239,740	317,635	267,976
United Kingdom-----	338,597	398,428	251,988	352,308
Czechoslovakia-----	42,566	53,697	24,365	47,057
Italy-----	120,290	101,025	79,606	127,394
Netherlands-----	32,663	41,502	26,947	11,939
East Germany-----	15,478	15,360	9,284	8,752
All other-----	29,409	25,887	29,569	40,108
Total-----	1,124,504	1,172,753	1,067,117	1,345,054

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

Table 3.--Parts of brass wind instruments: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
France-----	\$12,407	\$24,545	\$23,101	\$33,140
West Germany-----	11,712	14,452	78,520	28,900
Italy-----	8,115	3,106	4,362	10,629
Japan-----	980	257	1,102	2,600
Netherlands-----	3,342	2,124	4,429	1,848
All other-----	474	1,588	1,360	678
Total-----	37,030	46,072	112,874	77,795

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





<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Woodwind instruments:	
Bagpipes-----	725.23
Other-----	725.24
Parts of woodwind instruments:	
Parts of bagpipes-----	726.69
Other-----	726.70

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

#### U.S. trade position

The U.S. consumption of woodwind musical instruments and parts was valued at \$17 million in 1963; more than 75 percent of this total was supplied by domestic producers. Exports are known to be negligible.

#### Description and uses

The woodwinds of principal importance in the trade are clarinets, saxophones, oboes, English horns, bassoons, flutes, piccolos, and recorders. Bamboo flutes, usually foreign-made, are also important articles of commerce. Clarinets and saxophones have long been the most widely used of the listed woodwinds; use of the others, however, has been increasing in recent years. So far as the Commission is aware, bagpipes and parts are not produced in the United States in commercial volume, and information on the extent of imports of these instruments is lacking. Practically all modern bands and symphony orchestras include at least one of each of the instruments in the woodwind group with the exception of recorders, bamboo flutes, and bagpipes.

The feature that distinguishes woodwind instruments from brass wind instruments, also operated by wind from the lungs, is the type of mouthpiece employed. (See separate summary on brass wind musical instruments and parts, TSUS items 725.20, 725.22, and 726.65.) Brass winds are fitted or equipped with cup mouthpieces, whereas woodwinds are never fitted with such mouthpieces. Most woodwinds (except flutes, piccolos, recorders, bamboo flutes, and bagpipes) use a reed mouthpiece, i.e., a reed placed on a mouthpiece.

Parts of woodwind instruments sold in the United States consist largely of domestically produced reeds and items to repair instruments. Most of the reeds are produced in this country from raw cane (arundo

donax) imported from southern France and provided for in the TSUS under item 222.64. Only small quantities of reeds are imported in a form ready for use with woodwind instruments. The imported items classified for tariff purposes as "parts of woodwind instruments" consist largely of partially assembled instruments.

Techniques for producing woodwind instruments differ significantly, depending on the type of instrument and the material used. Most of the lower priced clarinets produced in this country and abroad for student use are made largely of plastics materials that permit extensive use of machine techniques, thereby eliminating the substantial proportion of hand labor formerly required. Similarly, saxophones, flutes, piccolos, recorders, and bamboo flutes lend themselves to the use of machine techniques. The other types of woodwinds, however, including the higher quality clarinets made of grenadilla wood or ebonite (hard rubber), are essentially hand crafted by highly skilled artisans.

#### U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Wind musical instruments:			
	Woodwind instruments:			
725.23:	Bagpipes-----	Free	1/	1/
725.24:	Other-----	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
	Parts of woodwind in- struments:			
726.69:	Parts of bagpipes-----	Free	1/	1/
726.70:	Other-----	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
1/ Duty-free status not affected by trade conference.				

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect as of December 31, 1967, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the

first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

The separate provisions for items 725.23 and 726.69 were established by P.L. 90-234 and became effective on December 30, 1967; from the effective date of the TSUS on August 31, 1963, to that date, the articles now covered by these two provisions were provided for by items 725.24 and 726.70 at the rate of 15 percent ad valorem.

### U.S. consumption

U.S. consumption of woodwind musical instruments and parts has increased markedly since World War II, owing chiefly to the growth in the number of school-age children, and the formation of school bands and orchestras. In the period 1958-64, the aggregate annual apparent consumption of woodwinds rose by 85 percent, from about 211,000 units to 395,000 units (table 1). At least a fourth of the increase was accounted for by inexpensive imported recorders and bamboo flutes. Although data are not available for recent years, it is believed that consumption has shown a slight increase.

### U.S. producers

The number of domestic producers of woodwinds has declined significantly in recent years chiefly as a result of mergers within the industry. Currently, most of the U.S. output is accounted for by about five manufacturers situated in the North Central States. Elkhart, Ind., and Kenosha, Wis., are the principal areas of production. The leading manufacturers produce a full line of woodwind instruments. Some of the producers also manufacture a complete line of brass wind instruments. The aforementioned mergers enabled some producers to market woodwinds in virtually all price ranges. Moreover, production facilities have been expanded and modernized in recent years. Two of the producers of woodwinds import the "professional" grade instruments from their foreign affiliates but manufacture the "student" line.

### U.S. production

The estimated annual U.S. output of all woodwinds almost doubled during the period 1958-63, increasing from about 91,000 units to 178,000 units. The value of the output in 1963 was about \$13 million. Trade sources believe that production was slightly higher in 1964 (about 198,000 units) than in 1963. Data on the domestic production of the individual woodwind instruments cannot be made public without disclosing the operations of individual producers. Most of the increase

in production was accounted for, however, by a rise in the production of clarinets made of plastics for student use. In addition, sizable gains were made in the production of flutes and piccolos. It is reported that the domestic output of saxophones, oboes, English horns, and bassoons declined somewhat as a result of increased competition from European imports. Domestic production of parts of woodwinds was small during the 1958-64 period. The prices of woodwind instruments and parts have increased slightly in recent years.

### U.S. exports

Exports are not separately classified in official statistics but are known to be insignificant.

### U.S. imports

Although annual U.S. imports of clarinets have declined since 1962, the imports of most of the other woodwind instruments and parts of woodwind instruments have increased significantly. Imports supplied approximately 50 percent of the U.S. consumption of all woodwind instruments in 1964, the latest year for which reliable estimates of consumption can be made.

Imports of clarinets declined from about 59,000 units in 1964 to 51,000 units in 1967 (table 2). France supplied about 75 percent of the imports in 1964 but only 65 percent in 1967. Imports from West Germany accounted for only 3 percent in 1964 but increased to more than 23 percent in 1967. The average unit value of the French clarinets in 1967 was \$49.

Imports of saxophones rose without interruption from about 13,000 units in 1961 to 22,000 units in 1964. Although there have been annual fluctuations, there has been no trend in imports during the period 1964-67 (table 3). France, Italy, and West Germany, in that order, have been the principal suppliers of U.S. imports of saxophones. In 1967 the average unit value of imports from France was about \$90 and from West Germany, about \$85; the corresponding figure for the imports from Italy was considerably lower, amounting to about \$63 in that year.

The annual imports of all other woodwinds--comprised chiefly of such articles as oboes, English horns, bassoons, flutes, piccolos, recorders, and cheap bamboo flutes--increased from 116,000 units in 1964 to 353,000 units in 1967 (table 4); the value of imports in 1967 was \$1.1 million. The unusually large imports during this period consisted of substantial numbers of inexpensive bamboo flutes, which

came principally from Japan, the United Arab Republic, India, Ecuador, and Yugoslavia. West Germany was the principal supplier of oboes, English horns, bassoons, and recorders, whereas Italy supplied the bulk of the flutes and piccolos. Average unit values of the imports of the group of woodwinds other than clarinets and saxophones are meaningless inasmuch as many recorders of plastics and bamboo flutes enter at values of about \$1.50 per unit, and unit values of oboes, English horns, and bassoons range from about \$200 to more than \$1,000. Information on the extent of imports of bagpipes and parts of bagpipes is lacking, but it is known that the United Kingdom is the principal supplier of such instruments.

The value of the annual imports of parts of woodwinds (principally parts of clarinets) increased from \$837,000 in 1964 to more than \$1.1 million in 1967 (table 5). France supplied 82 percent and Italy, 10 percent, of the total imports of parts of woodwinds in 1967. Most of the imported parts consist of instruments almost completely assembled that are entered by producer-importers.

Imported and domestic woodwinds are generally comparable in quality, and--except when a musician has a strong preference for either a domestic or foreign instrument--competition is on a price basis. For example, some clarinets of grenadilla wood imported from France are of very high quality and, regardless of price, are preferred to the domestic clarinets by professional musicians and students alike. Saxophones, flutes, and piccolos produced in the United States are generally superior in quality to the imported instruments, with the possible exception of the few professional grade instruments imported from France and the United Kingdom.

## WOODWIND INSTRUMENTS

Table 1.--Woodwind musical instruments: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1958 and 1961-67

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

Year	Production	Imports	Apparent consumption <sup>1/</sup>	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Quantity				
1958-----	2/ 91	120	211	56.9
1961-----	3/	224	-	-
1962-----	3/	171	-	-
1963-----	178	165	343	48.1
1964-----	2/ 198	197	395	49.9
1965-----	3/	258	-	-
1966-----	3/	251	-	-
1967-----	3/	423	-	-
Value				
1958-----	3/	3,090	-	-
1961-----	3/	3,265	-	-
1962-----	3/	3,809	-	-
1963-----	13,033	3,950	16,983	23.3
1964-----	3/	4,138	-	-
1965-----	3/	-	-	-
1966-----	3/	4,307	-	-
1967-----	3/	4,688	-	-

<sup>1/</sup> Production plus imports. Exports are not separately classified but are known to be small relative to domestic production and to imports.

<sup>2/</sup> Estimated primarily from data supplied by the National Association of Band Instrument Manufacturers, whose members account for about 90 per cent of total domestic production.

<sup>3/</sup> Not available.

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

Note.--Bagpipes are not produced in the United States in commercial volume, and information on the extent of imports of these instruments is lacking.

Table 2.--Clarinets: U.S. imports for consumption,  
by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (number)				
France-----	44,125	40,096	35,280	33,655
West Germany-----	1,778	5,165	7,421	11,892
United Kingdom-----	9,473	4,246	3,383	2,550
Italy-----	2,155	1,532	1,688	1,892
East Germany-----	-	-	165	-
Netherlands-----	-	10	-	-
All other-----	1,232	670	1,123	1,047
Total-----	58,763	51,719	49,060	51,036
Value				
France-----	\$1,701,531	\$1,515,162	\$1,596,108	\$1,644,377
West Germany-----	50,474	136,277	191,585	313,611
United Kingdom-----	264,645	116,026	68,016	45,421
Italy-----	51,249	42,710	48,355	65,048
East Germany-----	-	-	6,602	-
Netherlands-----	-	636	-	-
All other-----	27,543	13,652	17,978	16,730
Total-----	2,095,442	1,824,463	1,928,644	2,085,187

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

## WOODWIND INSTRUMENTS

Table 3.--Saxophones: U.S. imports for consumption,  
by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (number)				
France-----	8,406	8,986	11,953	10,978
Italy-----	6,768	6,965	7,484	4,975
West Germany-----	1,594	1,756	2,247	1,562
East Germany-----	155	57	54	-
Netherlands-----	272	190	105	273
All other-----	1/ 5,025	231	784	844
Total-----	22,220	18,185	22,627	18,632
Value				
France-----	\$762,994	\$838,138	\$894,699	\$984,388
Italy-----	394,921	399,187	442,484	314,841
West Germany-----	122,984	139,136	196,990	132,413
East Germany-----	6,393	2,280	2,314	-
Netherlands-----	19,334	17,837	6,075	17,301
All other-----	1/ 7,181	12,465	30,992	52,706
Total-----	1,313,807	1,409,043	1,573,554	1,501,649

1/ Includes 4,980 units, valued at \$2,685, from Yugoslavia, incorrectly classified as saxophones in official statistics; they were "toy musical instruments", which are provided for in the TSUS under item 737.60.

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



Table 4.--Woodwind musical instruments (except clarinets and saxophones): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (number)				
Japan-----	34,404	86,784	84,641	127,548
West Germany-----	50,282	54,315	61,565	97,695
United Kingdom-----	7,667	12,757	13,921	13,232
Yugoslavia-----	4,948	2,904	6,160	8,397
France-----	6,948	5,135	2,943	6,676
Italy-----	3,610	4,415	3,947	3,878
East Germany-----	939	1,594	2,031	100
All other-----	7,236	20,650	4,308	1/ 95,729
Total-----	116,034	188,554	179,516	353,255
Value				
Japan-----	\$13,021	\$33,067	\$34,958	\$60,588
West Germany-----	273,671	302,341	348,321	487,514
United Kingdom-----	41,283	34,945	53,404	35,277
Yugoslavia-----	1,701	960	1,760	2,848
France-----	260,993	315,381	255,235	312,090
Italy-----	103,189	127,543	134,920	146,983
East Germany-----	18,628	17,652	20,709	15,864
All other-----	16,018	29,957	15,988	1/ 39,877
Total-----	728,504	861,846	865,295	1,101,041

1/ Includes 34,840 units, valued at \$3,810, from Ecuador, 28,893 units, valued at \$6,299, from India, and 25,000 units, valued at \$1,500, from the United Arab Republic.

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

Note.--Imports from Japan, the United Arab Republic, India, Ecuador, and Yugoslavia consisted principally of bamboo flutes.

## WOODWIND INSTRUMENTS

Table 5.--Parts of woodwind instruments: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
France-----	\$723,581	\$698,878	\$826,141	\$920,283
Italy-----	58,598	106,418	105,515	107,663
Switzerland-----	23,696	25,370	50,488	64,275
United Kingdom-----	23,946	15,339	24,952	18,181
West Germany-----	5,496	2,240	22,674	14,515
All other-----	1,278	2,126	4,319	474
Total-----	836,595	850,371	1,034,089	1,125,391

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Wind instruments not elsewhere enumerated-----	725.26

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

### U.S. trade position

The domestic market for the wind instruments discussed herein is supplied largely by imports, which amounted to about \$287,000 in value in 1967.

### Comment

The wind instruments included herein are those other than organs, accordions and concertinas, mouth organs, brass winds and woodwinds. The articles included are principally "novelty" items, such as kazoos, ocarinas, "jaw" harps, whistle musical instruments, and novelty keyboard wind instruments. Toy musical instruments, however, are covered by a separate summary in another volume (see item 737.60).

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
725.26	Miscellaneous wind instruments-----	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	8.5% ad val.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rate of duty in effect as of December 31, 1967, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

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No data are available on the production and exports of the articles herein considered; however, it is known that the demand for these novelty wind instruments is limited and imports supply most of the domestic market.

U.S. imports of miscellaneous wind instruments increased from \$111,000 in 1964 to about \$287,000 in 1967 (see accompanying table). West Germany and Italy accounted for about 93 percent and 4 percent, respectively, of the total value of imports in 1967.

Other wind instruments, n.e.s.: U.S. imports for consumption,  
by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
West Germany-----	\$60,897	\$94,531	\$189,325	\$265,296
Italy-----	40,451	30,428	37,579	11,267
Japan-----	3,618	4,378	3,439	4,990
United Kingdom-----	2,276	1,640	3,820	2,539
All other-----	3,881	1,624	1,080	2,523
Total-----	111,123	132,601	235,243	286,615

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



<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Percussion musical instruments:	
Cymbals-----	725.30
Drums-----	725.32
Sets of tuned bells known as chimes, peals, or carillons-----	725.34, -.38
Other-----	725.40

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

#### U.S. trade position

Data on U.S. production of the articles discussed in this summary are not available. It is estimated, however, that the value of U.S. consumption exceeds \$20 million, of which imports supply approximately 25 to 35 percent. U.S. requirements for nonelectronic chimes, peals, and carillons are supplied entirely by imports. Exports are small.

#### Description and uses

The percussion instruments of principal importance in the trade are cymbals, drums, chimes, peals, carillons, tuned handbells, glockenspiels, xylophones, marimbas, and a wide variety of rhythm instruments with percussive qualities. Such articles are generally used in rhythm bands for preschool and kindergarten children, and they include tambourines, triangles, maracas, gourds, castanets, claves, and other instruments.

The chimes, peals, and carillons considered here are used almost exclusively in churches or campaniles; electronic instruments are discussed in a separate summary in this volume (see item 725.47). Educational institutions use drums, cymbals, and most of the other portable percussion instruments for school orchestras and bands and also often provide group or individual instruction.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Percussion musical in- struments:			
725.30:	Cymbals-----	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	5% ad val.
725.32:	Drums-----	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
	Sets of tuned bells known as chimes, peals, or caril- lons:			
725.34:	Containing not over 22 bells.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	5% ad val.
725.36:	Containing over 22 but not over 34 bells..	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	7% ad val.
725.38:	Containing over 34 bells.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	3% ad val.
725.40:	Other-----	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	8.5% ad val.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect as of December 31, 1967, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

U.S. consumption

Data on consumption are not available, but consumption of most percussion instruments has increased markedly in the period 1958-67, particularly as a result of the growth in the number of school bands and orchestras. The use of chimes, peals, and carillons covered here has declined to some extent, owing chiefly to the demand for electronic

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carillons.

### U.S. producers

Currently there are six producers of drums and related rhythm-band instruments in the United States, five of which are situated in the Midwest. There is one producer of cymbals, situated in Massachusetts. U.S. firms have not produced nonelectronic chimes, peals, or carillons since 1950; the domestic output consists almost exclusively of electronic instruments produced principally by three manufacturers.

### U.S. production

No statistics are available on the domestic production of individual types of percussion musical instruments. Trade sources indicate, however, that production is increasing and is many times larger than imports. Several firms have recently enlarged their plant facilities to keep pace with the increasing demand for drums and cymbals. The prices of percussion instruments have increased slightly in recent years.

### U.S. exports

U.S. exports of percussion musical instruments increased in value from \$2.5 million in 1965 to \$2.8 million in 1966, and to about \$3.0 million in 1967. Canada was by far the most important market in 1967, accounting for 33 percent of the aggregate exports in that year; Japan, Italy, West Germany, and the United Kingdom were also important markets.

### U.S. imports

U.S. imports of cymbals increased significantly from a value of \$301,000 in 1964 to \$1.7 million in 1967 (table 1). It is known, however, that production by the sole U.S. manufacturer is many times greater than imports. Switzerland, Japan, the United Kingdom, and Italy were the principal suppliers of U.S. imports of cymbals in 1967.

Imports of drums and other percussion musical instruments (other than cymbals, chimes, peals, or carillons) rose from a value of \$827,000 in 1964 to \$5.9 million in 1966 but declined to \$4.6 million in 1967 (table 2). Japan supplied about 82 percent, and Mexico, 9 percent of the imports in 1967. Imports from Mexico, however, consist primarily of inexpensive novelty rhythm instruments with percussive qualities, which are not comparable with products of domestic manufacture.

## PERCUSSION MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

The value of imports of chimes, peals, and carillons increased from \$230,000 in 1964 to about \$380,000 in 1966 but declined to \$251,000 in 1967 (table 3). The Netherlands, which supplied 51 percent of total imports of these instruments in 1967, has long been the principal supplier; France accounted for about 25 percent of the total value of imports from all countries in that year.

Table 1.--Cymbals: U.S. imports for consumption,  
by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Switzerland-----	\$103,911	\$413,881	\$693,546	\$974,705
Japan-----	49,103	292,621	635,177	447,137
Italy-----	77,024	155,266	169,485	76,393
United Kingdom-----	23,781	136,785	167,111	90,335
Turkey-----	25,567	26,365	51,994	52,081
All other-----	<u>1/</u> 21,559	<u>1/</u> 88,654	<u>1/</u> 116,001	<u>1/</u> 48,342
Total-----	300,945	1,113,572	1,833,314	1,688,993

1/ Principally from West Germany.

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

Table 2.--Drums and other percussion musical instruments (other than cymbals, chimes, peals, or carillons): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)				
Source	: 1964	: 1965	: 1966	: 1967
Japan-----	507	2,797	4,697	3,738
Mexico-----	155	252	272	392
West Germany-----	78	340	452	230
United Kingdom-----	48	308	384	85
All other-----	39	74	115	106
Total-----	827	3,771	5,920	4,551

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

## PERCUSSION MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Table 3.--Sets of tuned bells known as chimes, peals, or carillons:  
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Netherlands-----	\$160,852	\$148,877	\$186,339	\$126,854
France-----	5,443	18,172	66,643	63,320
United Kingdom-----	46,615	60,456	109,066	35,668
West Germany-----	7,072	10,111	-	-
All other-----	9,710	8,034	18,409	25,252
Total-----	229,692	245,650	380,457	251,094

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

ELECTRONIC MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS (OTHER THAN FRETTED  
STRINGED INSTRUMENTS)

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Commodity

TSUS  
item

Electronic musical instruments (other than  
fretted stringed instruments)----- 725.47

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

Electronic organs are the principal electronic musical instruments (other than fretted stringed instruments) in international trade. The great bulk of U.S. consumption of "console" organs is supplied by the U.S. industry; the value of exports of such organs in 1967 exceeded that of imports. Portable chord organs constitute the greater part of imports and domestic production is negligible.

Description and uses

The principal instruments covered in this summary are electronic organs. Electronic (also often referred to as electric) organs are wind musical instruments that are played by means of one or more keyboards. Not included here are pipe organs and reed organs (items 725.10 and 725.12) which are discussed in a separate summary in this volume. Sound amplification in electronic organs is achieved either by various generators containing a series of small tone wheels, vacuum tube oscillator circuits, or transistors. The principal types of electronic organs are chord, spinet, church, and concert; the spinet or home model is the most popular instrument in terms of number sold and sales value. The portable chord organ, usually foreign-made, is a small, easy-to-play, single-keyboard instrument, the use of which has greatly increased in recent years.

Domestic output and imports of electronic musical instruments other than organs and fretted stringed instruments have been negligible.

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ELECTRONIC MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS (OTHER THAN FRETTED  
STRINGED INSTRUMENTS)

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
725.47	Electronic musical instruments (other than fretted stringed instruments).	17% ad val.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

1/ Duty status not affected by the trade conference.

The separate provision of item 725.47 was established by P.L. 89-241 and became effective on December 7, 1965; from the effective date of the TSUS on August 31, 1963, to that date, the articles now covered by this provision were provided for in item 725.45 at the rate of 17 percent ad valorem.

U.S. consumption

The value of electronic musical instruments consumed in the United States in 1963 (the latest year for which data are available) was in excess of \$89 million. In 1958 U.S. consumption was valued at just over \$63 million.

Organs consumed in the United States consist of two types--console and portable chord organs. More than 90 percent of the value of consumption of electronic organs represents console organs, practically all of which are supplied by domestic manufacturers. Portable chord organs constitute by far the greater part of the imports.

The imported articles are not like or comparable with the domestic articles; thus any ratio of imports to consumption would be meaningless.

### U.S. producers

Most of the domestic output of electronic organs is supplied by about 15 producers, several of which are engaged in the production of a complete line of musical instruments. The producers are concentrated in the North Central States (Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan) and the Northeastern States (Vermont, New Hampshire, and New York); most of the remaining output is accounted for by manufacturers situated in Oregon and California.

### U.S. production

U.S. producers' annual shipments of electronic organs (table 1) increased from 89,000 units valued at \$65.2 million in 1958 to 142,000 units valued at \$93.6 million in 1963. It is known that the shipments of organs were somewhat higher in 1967 than in 1963. The prices of organs have increased slightly in recent years.

### U.S. exports

U.S. exports of electronic organs more than tripled in the period 1958-67. They amounted to 3,000 units, valued at \$2.4 million, in 1958 and to 14,000 units, valued at \$8.9 million, in 1967 (table 1). The principal markets for U.S. exports of electronic organs in recent years have been Canada, the United Kingdom, the Republic of South Africa, Australia, Belgium, and West Germany.

The increase in exports of console electronic organs was due primarily to an expanding foreign market where the production of such organs is extremely limited.

### U.S. imports

The value of annual U.S. imports of electronic organs was \$328,000 in 1964 and increased to \$5.5 million in 1967 (table 2). Imports consisted principally of portable chord organs, sales of which have increased markedly as a result of the popularity of chord organs in rock-and-roll bands. Informed trade sources predict a continued increase in imports of such organs.

During the period 1964-67, Italy was by far the principal supplier of imports of portable chord organs, accounting for more than 75 percent of the total volume of imports.

ELECTRONIC MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS (OTHER THAN FRETTED  
STRINGED INSTRUMENTS)

Imports of electronic musical instruments other than fretted stringed instruments and organs were valued at \$322,973 in 1966 and \$350,707 in 1967, the only years for which data are available. It is believed that such imports were "novelty" instruments. Japan, West Germany, and Italy, in that order, supplied more than 90 percent of these imports in that year.



ELECTRONIC MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS (OTHER THAN FRETTED  
STRINGED INSTRUMENTS)

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Table 1.--Electronic musical instruments (other than fretted stringed instruments): U.S. production, imports for consumption, and exports of domestic merchandise, 1958 and 1961-67

Year	Production (shipments)	Imports	Exports
Quantity (1,000 units)			
1958-----	89	1/	3
1961-----	1/	1/	7
1962-----	1/	1/	7
1963-----	142	1/	8
1964-----	1/	8	12
1965-----	1/	18	9
1966-----	1/	1/	10
1967-----	1/	1/	14
Value (1,000 dollars)			
1958-----	65,250	329	2,385
1961-----	1/	2,871	4,337
1962-----	1/	2,140	4,631
1963-----	93,609	815	5,222
1964-----	1/	328	7,054
1965-----	1/	2,568	6,177
1966-----	1/	5,480	7,039
1967-----	1/	5,845	8,852

1/ Not available.

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

Note.--It is known that portable chord organs constitute by far the greater part of the imports shown in this table; such imports are not comparable with production and exports and, therefore, apparent consumption figures would be meaningless. Data on production and exports largely reflect console electronic organs.

ELECTRONIC MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS (OTHER THAN FRETTED  
STRINGED INSTRUMENTS)

Table 2.--Electronic organs: U.S. imports for consumption,  
by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (number)				
Italy-----	7,636	14,913	22,693	25,697
Japan-----	152	879	5,342	5,282
West Germany-----	536	1,414	1,064	686
United Kingdom-----	38	861	582	59
All other-----	1	23	29	719
Total-----	8,363	18,090	29,710	32,443
Value				
Italy-----	\$249,339	\$2,046,759	\$4,317,904	\$4,618,558
Japan-----	23,553	73,877	514,456	636,329
West Germany-----	38,568	156,798	128,625	86,367
United Kingdom-----	15,814	284,166	181,003	19,257
All other-----	405	5,978	15,262	133,780
Total-----	327,679	2,567,578	5,157,250	5,494,291

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

Note.--It is known that portable chord organs constitute by far the greater part of the imports shown in this table.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Music boxes-----	725.50
Movements and other parts of music boxes---	726.75

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

### U.S. trade position

The domestic demand for music boxes and music box movements and parts is supplied almost entirely by imports. U.S. production is small and exports are nil.

### Comment

A music box is a box or case containing an apparatus (movement) which plays a certain tune or tunes automatically. The music-box movements are for the most part spring driven, but some are operated by hand. The musical notes of the tune are made by vibrations of steel teeth actuated by pins on the face of a revolving cylinder or disc.

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
725.50	Music boxes-----	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	8% ad val.
726.75	Movements and other parts of music boxes.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	8% ad val.

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates in effect as of December 31, 1967, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above

(see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

The domestic market for music boxes and music-box movements and parts has long been supplied almost entirely by imports. One small producer, situated in New Jersey, manufactures pitch pipes and a wide variety of plastic articles not related to the musical instrument field. Virtually all production (other than that of the above-mentioned producer) consists almost entirely of imported movements and parts assembled in this country. In recent years there has been an increased demand for jewel boxes, cigarette lighters, toy articles, Christmas decorations, and other articles incorporating music box movements. Statistical data are not available on domestic production or exports of such articles.

Annual U.S. imports of music boxes and music-box movements and parts more than doubled in value during the period 1961-66, increasing from \$3.5 million to \$7.3 million; however, imports declined to \$6.2 million in 1967 (see accompanying table). Switzerland, which supplied 33 percent of total imports in 1967, had long been the principal supplier; the United States consistently receives more than 90 percent of the Swiss exports of these articles. Japan was the second leading supplier until 1964 when it became the principal supplier; it accounted for about 54 percent of the total value of imports from all countries in 1967.

Music boxes and parts: U.S. imports for consumption, by  
principal sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	: 1964	: 1965	: 1966	: 1967
Japan-----	: 2,651	: 3,601	: 3,758	: 3,357
Switzerland-----	: 2,472	: 2,445	: 3,008	: 2,056
Italy-----	: 179	: 165	: 335	: 499
West Germany-----	: 138	: 111	: 109	: 162
Hong Kong-----	: 15	: 20	: 52	: 39
United Kingdom-----	: 16	: 8	: 11	: 12
All other-----	: 27	: 64	: 53	: 54
Total-----	: 5,498	: 6,414	: 7,326	: 6,179

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



MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PARTS, AND ACCESSORIES  
NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Miscellaneous musical instruments and musical instrument parts, not specially provided for-----	725.52, 726.80
Cases for musical instruments-----	726.05
Metronomes, pitch pipes, tuning forks, and tuning hammers-----	726.10
Mutes, pedals, dampers, and spurs for drums, pedals and holders for cymbals, lyres (music holders), and music stands-----	726.25
Strings for musical instruments-----	726.40
Tuning pins-----	726.45

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1968) (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

Imports of the articles discussed in this summary were valued at \$5.2 million in 1967, the latest year for which official statistics are available. No data on domestic production or exports are available, but it is known that imports supply a negligible part of consumption.

Description and uses

The miscellaneous musical instruments (item 725.52) discussed in this summary consist principally of novelty items, e.g., singing bird cages producing sound by a music box movement; parts of such instruments (item 726.80) and parts of instruments such as pianos; electronic musical instruments, harmonicas, percussion instruments, and reed organs are also included.

Cases for musical instruments are made in various sizes and shapes. For the most part, they are rigid cases of plastics, cardboard, fiberboard, or plywood construction and are covered with leather or imitation leather. They are usually fitted and lined with plush, cotton velveteen, or other textile material. In recent years the use of guitar and ukulele bags made of vinyl with textile lining has accounted for much of the domestic consumption of cases for musical instruments. Cloth or canvas cases fitted with slide fasteners or drawstrings are often used for large bulky instruments.

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Metronomes are mechanical devices, operated either by a spring mechanism or electrically, to indicate time intervals corresponding to the tempo of musical compositions. Pitch pipes and tuning forks are devices used to produce a note of constant pitch. The most popular pitch pipes are those made of metal and plastics and tuned chromatically. The modern tuning forks (two-pronged pieces of steel), whether for musical or other purposes usually give the international pitch for the tone A (440 vibrations per second). Tuning hammers are wrenches used to turn the tuning pins of pianos and harps, thus changing the tension of the strings in order to alter the pitch.

Mutes for musical instruments are made of wood, metal or fiber glass and vary in size or shape. Pedals, spurs, and cymbal holders are necessary hardware for drummers. Lyres (music holders) and music stands, usually made of metal, are also an important and essential part of the equipment used by musicians.

Strings for musical instruments are made of nylon, gut, metal-wound gut, wire, or wire wound on a core of wire, depending on the particular instrument for which they are intended or the tone desired. In recent years the use of nylon strings for fretted stringed instruments has resulted in lessened demand for strings of steel or gut. The domestic consumption of strings has increased dramatically owing to the increased use of pianos and fretted stringed instruments. Nylon strings and guitar strings of flat wire-wound chrome steel account for the larger share of the total consumption of strings for musical instruments.

Tuning pins are small pegs made from steel wire, which are driven into the frame of pianos and harps and used for attaching the strings. The pins are turned by means of a tuning wrench or "hammer" to change the tension of the strings for the purpose of adjusting pitch.



MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PARTS, AND ACCESSORIES  
NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED

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U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1968) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
725.52:	)	:	:	:
726.80:	Miscellaneous musical in-	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	8.5% ad
:	struments and musical	:	:	val.
:	instrument parts, not	:	:	:
:	specially provided for.	:	:	:
726.05:	Cases for musical instru-	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	8.5% ad
:	ments.	:	:	val.
726.10:	Metronomes, pitch pipes,	14% ad val.	12.5% ad	7% ad val.
:	tuning forks, and	:	val.	:
:	tuning hammers.	:	:	:
726.25:	Mutes; pedals, dampers,	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	9.5% ad
:	and spurs for drums;	:	:	val.
:	pedals and holders for	:	:	:
:	cymbals; lyres (music	:	:	:
:	holders), and music	:	:	:
:	stands.	:	:	:
726.40:	Strings for musical	14% ad val.	12.5% ad	7% ad val.
:	instruments.	:	val.	:
726.45:	Tuning pins-----	34¢ per	30¢ per	17¢ per
:	:	1,000	1,000	1,000
:	:	pins +	pins +	pins +
:	:	12% ad	10.5% ad	6% ad
:	:	val.	val.	val.
:	:	:	:	:

The tabulation above shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect as of December 31, 1967, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the first and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1968 for the intermediate staged rates).

The ad valorem equivalent of the rate of duty for item 726.45 as of December 31, 1967, based on imports entered during 1967, was 15.0 percent.

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U.S. consumption and production

No data are available on the domestic consumption and production of the articles herein considered. Trade sources indicate that both consumption and production are increasing and are many times larger than imports.

U.S. producers

There are seven domestic producers engaged primarily in the manufacture of cases for musical instruments. A number of luggage manufacturers in the United States supplement their product line with such cases, and five producers of musical instruments manufacture their own cases. Cases for musical instruments account for only a small part of the total output of these firms.

There are three major manufacturers of metronomes, two large producers of pitch pipes, and five firms manufacturing tuning forks and tuning hammers in the United States. The production of these articles, however, is believed to constitute but a small part of the total output of these firms. Metronomes, pitch pipes, tuning forks, and tuning hammers are usually produced in conjunction with other metal products, electronics equipment, and clockwork mechanisms.

There are three major producers of mutes situated in Illinois, 12 producers of music stands in the Midwest and New England, and about 20 producers of drum and cymbal accessories, many of which manufacture these articles in connection with their production of musical instruments.

There are 12 U.S. manufacturers of strings for musical instruments; they are situated principally in Connecticut, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, and New York. A few of the producers also manufacture fretted stringed instruments, and one firm produces piano components.

Tuning pins are produced in the United States by one manufacturer, situated in New Jersey. This producer also manufactures tuning hammers and other equipment for pianos, as well as unrelated articles. Tuning pins account for only a small part of the aggregate income of this producer.

Musical-instrument parts covered in this summary are usually produced by the firms that manufacture the complete musical instrument.

U.S. exports

Although exports have been negligible in recent years, the export potential for some of the parts for musical instruments is substantial, and individual manufacturers are taking an active interest in the promotion of exports.

U.S. imports

The imports of the miscellaneous musical instruments, parts, and accessories covered in this summary are for the most part like and directly competitive with the articles produced domestically. Although U.S. imports are known to have increased in recent years to a value of \$5.2 million in 1967, domestic production increased by larger amounts than the imports.

The value of U.S. imports of miscellaneous musical instruments and musical instrument parts, not specially provided for, was \$3.0 million in 1967 (table 1). Parts of electronic musical instruments accounted for the bulk of these imports; Italy, West Germany, Japan, and the United Kingdom were the chief suppliers.

U.S. imports of cases for musical instruments increased from about 114,000 units, valued at \$246,000, in 1964 to 274,000 units, valued at \$725,000, in 1966 but declined to 192,000 units, valued at \$640,000, in 1967 (table 2). Virtually all imported cases (with the exception of guitar and ukulele vinyl bags) accompany the instrument for which they are designed. West Germany was the principal supplier of cases for musical instruments in 1961-63, accounting for more than half of the total imports in that period. Japan accounted for more than 70 percent of the total imports in 1964 and 1965, however, owing principally to the increased demand for the above-mentioned vinyl bags for guitars. Japan supplied 73 percent of total imports in 1967, and West Germany, 13 percent. West Germany continues to supply the bulk of the imported cases for brass wind and woodwind musical instruments.

The value of U.S. imports of metronomes, pitch pipes, tuning forks, and tuning hammers increased from \$107,000 in 1964 to about \$139,000 in 1967 (table 3). Notwithstanding the increase, imports have remained small relative to domestic consumption, the great bulk of which continues to be supplied by the U.S. industry. West Germany supplied about 63 percent of the aggregate imports in 1966 and 56 percent in 1967.

U.S. imports of mutes, parts for drums and cymbals, lyres, and music stands were valued at \$126,000 in 1964 (table 4). They increased to \$1.1 million in 1966 but declined to \$946,000 in 1967. Japan accounted for more than 90 percent of such imports in 1967.

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PARTS, AND ACCESSORIES  
NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED

Although the value of imports of strings increased from \$203,000 in 1964 to \$413,000 in 1967 (table 5), imported strings accounted for a very small part of domestic consumption. West Germany supplied about 57 percent of the aggregate imports in 1967, and the United Kingdom, 24 percent.

U.S. imports of tuning pins, virtually all from West Germany, amounted to 7.7 million units, valued at \$80,000, in 1964 and increased to 9.4 million units, valued at \$107,000, in 1966; they declined to 6.8 million units, valued at \$78,000, in 1967 (table 6). The increase in imports and domestic production during the period 1964-66 was attributed primarily to the use of new tuning pins in rebuilt pianos in the expanding piano market.

Table 1.--Miscellaneous musical instruments and musical instrument parts, not specially provided for: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)					
Source	1964	1965	1966	1967	
Italy-----	597	794	1,124	1,493	
West Germany-----	166	219	146	603	
Japan-----	144	227	485	473	
United Kingdom-----	57	114	388	247	
Canada-----	45	29	54	34	
All other-----	42	141	211	132	
Total-----	1,051	1,524	2,408	2,982	

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

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PARTS, AND ACCESSORIES  
NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED

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Table 2.--Cases for musical instruments: U.S. imports for consumption,  
by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (number)				
Japan-----	83,452	114,747	118,377	141,016
West Germany-----	20,911	18,886	121,110	24,373
Italy-----	5,424	16,065	28,347	20,086
Czechoslovakia-----	1,569	850	1,520	3,439
All other-----	3,114	1/ 10,169	5,122	3,213
Total-----	114,470	160,717	274,476	192,127
Value				
Japan-----	\$110,973	\$202,457	\$228,425	\$264,696
West Germany-----	97,600	83,860	182,964	156,262
Italy-----	11,080	95,338	287,515	203,171
Czechoslovakia-----	2,757	1,533	3,935	2,964
All other-----	23,178	1/ 45,207	22,623	12,709
Total-----	245,588	428,395	725,462	639,802

1/ Includes 3,614 units, valued at \$14,643, from Denmark and 2,744 units, valued at \$5,916, from Switzerland.

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

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PARTS, AND ACCESSORIES  
NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED

Table 3.--Metronomes, pitch pipes, tuning forks, and tuning hammers:  
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
West Germany-----	\$79,154	\$89,064	\$86,705	\$77,650
Japan-----	7,475	6,462	26,843	19,086
Switzerland-----	12,564	11,936	16,304	17,974
France-----	4,920	9,414	1,997	4,007
Czechoslovakia-----	2,822	522	848	-
All other-----	-	-	4,883	1/ 20,339
Total-----	106,935	117,398	137,580	139,056

1/ Includes imports valued at \$11,492 from the United Kingdom.

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

Table 4.--Mutes, parts for drums and cymbals, lyres, and music stands:  
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Japan-----	\$86,872	\$419,961	\$947,925	\$855,928
West Germany-----	4,194	27,338	18,986	54,263
United Kingdom-----	33,094	102,204	134,981	24,681
France-----	741	816	3,988	5,085
Mexico-----	853	562	-	1,548
Italy-----	504	3,062	11,639	1,058
All other-----	-	6,091	3,120	3,389
Total-----	126,258	560,034	1,120,639	945,952

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

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PARTS, AND ACCESSORIES  
NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED

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Table 5.--Strings for musical instruments: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
West Germany-----	\$160,626	\$201,007	\$288,667	\$234,179
United Kingdom-----	6,521	32,021	124,973	98,029
Japan-----	3,265	10,579	32,732	31,857
Austria-----	28,395	27,825	31,352	14,154
Italy-----	3,970	4,534	20,305	5,844
Belgium-----	-	17,351	9,336	-
All other-----	314	13,865	1/ 42,092	2/ 28,635
Total-----	203,091	307,182	549,457	412,698

1/ Includes imports valued at \$29,139 from France.

2/ Includes imports valued at \$13,422 from Australia, and \$6,767 from France.

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

Table 6.--Tuning pins: U.S. imports for consumption, 1964-67

Year	Quantity	Value
	<u>1,000 units</u>	
1964-----	7,734	\$80,032
1965-----	7,459	84,326
1966-----	9,434	106,668
1967-----	6,795	78,085

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





A P P E N D I X     A

Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968):  
General headnotes and rules of interpretation, and  
excerpts relating to the items included in this  
volume.

NOTE: The shaded areas in this appendix cover  
headnotes and TSUS items not included in the  
summaries in this volume.



## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

## GENERAL HEADNOTES AND RULES OF INTERPRETATION

Page 3

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. <sup>1/</sup>

(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.

(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.

<sup>1/</sup> 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".

## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

## General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

Page 4

(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  
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.

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.

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.

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.

## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

## General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

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7. Commingling 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. 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
c	-	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;

(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.

## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1938)

## General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

Page 6

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:

(1) a superior heading cannot be enlarged by inferior headings indented under it but can be limited thereby;

(11) 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 --

(1) 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;

(11) 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;

(11) 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.

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.

General statistical headnotes:

1. Statistical Requirements for Imported Articles. Persons making customs entry or withdrawal of articles imported into the customs territory of the United States shall complete the entry or withdrawal forms, as provided herein and in regulations issued pursuant to law, to provide for statistical purposes information as follows:

(a) the number of the Customs district and of the port where the articles are being entered for consumption or warehouse, as shown in Statistical Annex A of these schedules;

(b) the name of the carrier or the means of transportation by which the articles were transported to the first port of unloading in the United States;

(c) the foreign port of lading;

(d) the United States port of unloading;

(e) the date of importation;

(f) the country of origin of the articles expressed in terms of the designation therefor in Statistical Annex B of these schedules;

(g) a description of the articles in sufficient detail to permit the classification thereof under the proper statistical reporting number in these schedules;

(h) the statistical reporting number under which the articles are classifiable;

(11) gross weight in pounds for the articles covered by each reporting number when imported in vessels or aircraft;

(k) the net quantity in the units specified herein for the classification involved;

(1) the U.S. dollar value in accordance with the definition in Section 402 or 402a of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, for all merchandise including that free of duty or dutiable at specific rates; and

(m) such other information with respect to the imported articles as is provided for elsewhere in these schedules.

## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1966)

## General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

Page 7

3. Statistical Annotations. (a) The statistical annotations to the Tariff Schedules of the United States consist of --

- (i) the 2-digit statistical suffixes,
- (ii) the indicated units of quantity,
- (iii) the statistical headnotes and annexes, and
- (iv) the italicized article descriptions.

(b) The legal text of the Tariff Schedules of the United States consists of the remaining text as more specifically identified in headnote 10(a) of the general headnotes and rules of interpretation.

(c) The statistical annotations are subordinate to the provisions of the legal text and cannot change their scope.

3. Statistical Reporting Number. (a) General Rule: Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this headnote, and in the absence of specific instructions to the contrary elsewhere, the statistical reporting number for an article consists of the 7-digit number formed by combining the 5-digit item number with the appropriate 2-digit statistical suffix. Thus, the statistical reporting number for live monkeys dutiable under item 100.95 is "100.9520".

(b) Whenever in the tariff schedules an article is classifiable under a provision which derives its rate of duty from a different provision, the statistical reporting number is, in the absence of specific instructions to the contrary elsewhere, the 7-digit number for the basic provision followed by the item number of the provision from which the rate is derived. Thus, the statistical reporting number of mixed apple and grape juices, not containing over 1.0 percent of ethyl alcohol by volume, is "165.6500-165.40".

4. Abbreviations. (a) The following symbols and abbreviations are used with the meanings respectively indicated below:

s. ton	-	short ton
C. "	-	one hundred
Cwt.	-	100 lbs.
mg.	-	milligram
M.	-	1,000
bd. ft.	-	board feet
M. bd. ft.	-	1,000 board feet
mc.	-	millicurie
cord	-	128 cubic feet
square	-	amount to cover 100 square feet of surface
sup. ft.	-	superficial foot
oz.	-	ounces avoirdupois
fl. oz.	-	fluid ounce
oz. troy	-	troy ounce
pf. gal.	-	proof gallon

(b) An "X" appearing in the column for units of quantity means that no quantity (other than gross weight) is to be reported.

(c) Whenever two separate units of quantity are shown for the same article, the "v" following one of such units means that the value of the article is to be reported with that quantity.

## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

## HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1  
General  
Headnotes

Amendments and ModificationsPROVISIONS

Gen Hdnte--Language "Except as provided in headnote 6 of 3(a)(1) schedule 7, part 2, subpart E," added; language "except that all articles" deleted and language "except that all such articles" inserted in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-805, Secs. 1(a), (c), Nov. 10, 1966, 80 Stat. 1521, 1522, effective date Jan. 1, 1967.

Language "Except as provided in headnote 4 of schedule 7, part 7, subpart A," added. Pub. L. 89-806, Secs. 2(b), (c), Nov. 10, 1966, 80 Stat. 1523, effective date March 11, 1967.

PROVISIONS

Gen Hdnte--Headnotes 3(d), (e), and (f) redesignated as 3(d), (e), headnotes 3(e), (f), and (g), respectively, (f) and (g) and new headnote 3(d) added. Pub. L. 89-283, Secs. 401(a), 403, Oct. 21, 1965, 79 Stat. 1021, 1022; entered into force Oct. 22, 1965, by Pres. Proc. 3682, Oct. 21, 1965, 3 CFR, 1965 Supp., p. 68.

Gen Hdnte--Language "and containers of usual types ordinarily sold at retail with their contents," 6(b)(1) added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 4, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 934, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.



**SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND  
NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS**

SCHEDULE 7 - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND  
NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS

[illegible][illegible]

1. 2014年12月31日，公司总资产为1,000,000,000.00元，净资产为500,000,000.00元。

1. 1991年12月，在“中国—东盟国家领导人非正式会议”上，中国领导人正式提出建立中国—东盟自由贸易区。

2. 1992年，在“中国—东盟国家领导人非正式会议”上，中国领导人正式提出建立中国—东盟自由贸易区。

3. 1993年，在“中国—东盟国家领导人非正式会议”上，中国领导人正式提出建立中国—东盟自由贸易区。

[illegible]
$$J_{1,1} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in \text{Hom}(S \times T, S \times T) \quad (3.1)$$
[illegible]

1. Silicoflagellates, Diatoms  
 2. Radiolarians, Forams  
 3. Pollen of land and sea plants  
 4. Pollen of flowering plants, ferns, mosses, gymnosperms, angiosperms, Quill, small ferns, etc.  
 5. Yeasts and molds

Figure 2. The effect of the initial concentration of the monomer on the polymerization of  $\alpha$ -methylstyrene initiated by  $\text{SnCl}_4$  in  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  at  $-78^\circ\text{C}$  for 24 h. The concentration of  $\text{SnCl}_4$  was  $1.0 \times 10^{-2}$  mol/L. The concentration of  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  was 10 mL. The concentration of  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  was 10 mL.

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## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS  
 Part 2. - Optical Goods; Scientific and Professional Instruments; Watches, Clocks, and Timing  
 Devices; Photographic Goods; Motion Pictures; Recordings and Recording Media

7 - 2 - F  
 722.02 - 722.50

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		<b>Subpart F. - Photographic Equipment and Supplies</b>			
		<u>Subpart F headnote:</u>			
		1. This subpart does not cover -- (i) optical elements other than photographic filters (see subpart A of this part); (ii) electrical pick-up or amplifying devices or other articles which are provided for in part 5 of schedule 6; or (iii) still pictures (see part 5 of schedule 2) or motion pictures (see subpart G of this part).			
		<u>Subpart F statistical headnote:</u>			
		1. For the purposes of item 722.10, the quantity called for, linear feet, is to be reported in 1-3/8 inch equivalents (16.5 square inches).			
		Photographic motion-picture cameras, with or without sound recording systems:			
722.02		Valued under \$50 each.....		14% ad val.	20% ad val.
	20	8-mm (including cameras capable of taking double 8-mm film pictures).....	No.		
	40	Other.....	No.		
722.04		Valued \$50 or more each.....		10.5% ad val.	20% ad val.
	20	8-mm (including cameras capable of taking double 8-mm film pictures).....	No.		
	40	16-mm.....	No.		
	60	Other.....	No.		
		Photographic cameras (other than motion-picture cameras), photographic enlargers, and combination camera-enlargers:			
722.10	00	Having a photographic lens valued over 50 percent of value of article.....	No.....	22% ad val.	45% ad val.
		Other cameras:			
722.12		Fixed-focus.....		18% ad val.	20% ad val.
	20	Valued less than \$50 each.....	No.		
	40	Valued \$50 or more each.....	No.		
		Other than fixed-focus:			
722.14	00	Valued not over \$10 each.....	No.....	17% ad val.	20% ad val.
722.16		Valued over \$10 each.....		13% ad val.	20% ad val.
	20	35-mm.....	No.		
	40	Other.....	No.		
722.18	00	Other enlargers and camera-enlargers.....	No.....	13% ad val.	20% ad val.
		Parts of any of the foregoing cameras, enlargers, and camera-enlargers:			
722.30	00	Containing a photographic lens valued over 50 percent of the value of the part.....	X.....	22% ad val.	45% ad val.
		Other:			
722.32	00	For motion-picture cameras.....	X.....	13% ad val.	20% ad val.
722.34	00	Other.....	X.....	18% ad val.	20% ad val.
		Projectors, and combination camera-projectors, with or without sound reproducing, or sound recording and reproducing, systems:			
722.40	00	Projectors other than motion-picture projectors....	No.....	29.5% ad val.	45% ad val.
		Motion-picture projectors:			
722.42	00	With sound recording and reproducing systems; and those capable of projecting only sound motion pictures.....	No.....	10% ad val.	45% ad val.
722.44	00	Other.....	No.....	31% ad val.	45% ad val.
722.46	00	Combination camera-projectors.....	No.....	31% ad val.	45% ad val.
722.50	00	Parts of any of the foregoing projectors or camera-projectors.....	X.....	31% ad val.	45% ad val.

## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1966)

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SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS  
 Part 2. - Optical Goods; Scientific and Professional Instruments; Watches, Clocks, and Timing  
 Devices; Photographic Goods; Motion Pictures; Recordings and Recording Media

7 - 2 - F  
 722.52 - 723.

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Photographic film viewers, titlers, splicers, and editors, all the foregoing and combinations thereof, and parts of such articles and combinations:			
722.52	00	Articles containing an optical lens or designed to contain such a lens, and parts thereof:			
722.55	00	Editors, and combination editor-splicers, for motion-picture film, and parts thereof..	X.....	31% ad val.	45% ad val.
722.56	00	Other.....	X.....	40% ad val.	45% ad val.
		Other.....	X.....	12.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
722.60	00	Lens caps; lens hoods; and adapter rings for attaching lens hoods, filters, supplemental lenses, or other attachments to photographic cameras.....	X.....	17% ad val.	45% ad val.
722.64	00	Photographic filters for cameras, enlargers, or photofinishing equipment.....	X.....	18% ad val.	20% ad val.
722.70	00	Photographic projection screens.....	No.....	18% ad val.	50% ad val.
722.72	00	Photographic flash-lighting apparatus, including electronic stroboscopic flash apparatus.....	X.....	10% ad val.	35% ad val.
722.75	00	Photographic light meters.....	No.....	8% ad val.	27.5% ad val.
722.78	00	Range finders designed to be used with photographic cameras, and parts thereof.....	X.....	22% ad val.	45% ad val.
722.80	00	Photographic film reels and reel cans.....	X.....	17% ad val.	45% ad val.
722.82	00	Frames or mounts for photographic slides.....	X.....	17% ad val.	45% ad val.
		Half-tone screens designed for use in engraving or photographic processes:			
722.83	00	Made photographically on plastics material.....	X.....	7.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
722.85	00	Other.....	X.....	24.5% ad val.	55% ad val.
		Equipment specially designed for photofinishing (still picture):			
722.86	00	Contact printers.....	X.....	10% ad val.	35% ad val.
722.88	00	Developing tanks:			
		Of plastic and having a developing fluid capacity of not over 2 quarts.....	Lb.....	18¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 40% ad val.
722.90	00	Other.....	X.....	17% ad val.	45% ad val.
722.92	00	Enlarging easels.....	No.....	17% ad val.	45% ad val.
722.94	00	Other, not specially provided for.....	X.....	9% ad val.	35% ad val.
722.96	00	Equipment specially designed for processing and printing motion-picture film.....	X.....	9% ad val.	35% ad val.
		Photographic film, sensitized but not exposed:			
723.05		Motion-picture film:			
		Under 1 inch in width.....		5.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
	15	Black and white film.....	Lin. ft.		
	35	Color film, except reversal.....	Lin. ft.		
	55	Reversal color film.....	Lin. ft.		
723.10		1 inch or more in width.....		0.09¢ per 16.5 sq. in.	0.4¢ per 16.5 sq. in.
	20	Black and white film.....	Lin.ft.1/		
	40	Color film, except reversal.....	Lin.ft.1/		
	60	Reversal color film.....	Lin.ft.1/		

1/ See subpart F statistical headnote 1.

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## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

7 - 2 - F, G SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS  
 723.15 - 723.35 Part 2. - Optical Goods; Scientific and Professional Instruments; Watches, Clocks, and Timing  
 Devices; Photographic Goods; Motion Pictures; Recordings and Recording Media

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
723.15		Photographic film, sensitized but not exposed (con.):			
	10	Other than motion-picture film.....	.....	5.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
		X-ray film.....	X		
		Other:			
		In cartridges or rolls:			
	20	Black and white film.....	No. rolls		
	30	Color film.....	No. rolls		
		Other:			
	40	Graphic arts film (for lithog- raphy, photoengraving, roto- gravure, and silk-screen printing).....	X		
	50	Film, n.e.s.....	X		
723.20	00	Emulsion in sheet or strip form, photo-sensitive, but not exposed.....	X.....	13% ad val.	20% ad val.
723.25	00	Photographic dry plates.....	X.....	13% ad val.	20% ad val.
723.30		Photographic papers, including blue print and brown print papers, sensitized but not exposed:			
		Silver halide papers.....	.....	9% ad val.	30% ad val.
		For pictorial use (continuous tone):			
	20	Black and white.....	Sq. ft.		
	40	Color.....	Sq. ft.		
	60	Other (line reproduction).....	Sq. ft.		
723.32	00	Other.....	Sq. ft.	7.5% ad val.	30% ad val.
723.35	00	Heat-sensitive papers designed for duplicating or recording, not exposed.....	Sq. ft.	6.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
<p><b>Subpart G. - Motion Pictures; Tape Recordings, Phonograph Records, and Other Recordings; Recording Media; Scrap and Waste Photographic Film</b></p> <p><u>Subpart G headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. The provisions of items 724.05 and 724.10 are the only provisions in this subpart which cover photographic film on which pictures have been recorded.</p> <p>2. For the purposes of assessing the duty on motion-picture film provided for in item 724.10, the footage of multiple film matrices of equal length, on each of which are recorded photographic images complementary to like images on the other matrices, shall be the length of a single matrix only, if such matrices are imported together for producing motion-picture film, in color, of a length no greater than that of one of the imported matrices.</p>					

## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

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SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS  
 Part 2. - Optical Goods; Scientific and Professional Instruments; Watches, Clocks, and Timing  
 Devices; Photographic Goods; Motion Pictures; Recordings and Recording Media

7 - 2 - G  
 724.05 - 724.50

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
724.05	00	Motion-picture film in any form on which pictures, or sound and pictures, have been recorded, whether or not developed:			
		Newsreels, not developed, of current events abroad.....	Lin.ft..	Free	Free
724.10	20	Other.....	Lin.ft.v	0.85¢ per lin. ft.	3¢ per lin. ft.
	40	Feature films, 35-mm and over.....	No. of reels Lin.ft.		
		Other.....			
724.12	00	Magnetic video tape on which pictures or pictures and sound have been recorded.....	Lin.ft..	0.7¢ per lin. ft.	1¢ per lin. ft.
724.15	00	News sound recordings relating to current events abroad.....	X.....	Free	Free
724.20	00	Sound recordings (except those provided for in item 724.05) produced on photographic or magnetic film, tape, or wire, and suitable for use in connection with motion-picture exhibits.....	Lin.ft..	0.9¢ per lin. ft.	1¢ per lin. ft.
724.25	00	Phonograph records (except those provided for in item 724.15).....	No.....	9% ad val.	30% ad val.
724.30	00	Sound recordings on discs of soft wax (master records), or metal matrices obtained therefrom, for use in the manufacture of sound records for export.....	X.....	Free	Free
		Sound recordings, and magnetic recordings, not provided for in the foregoing provisions of this subpart:			
724.35	00	Recorded on wire.....	Lin.ft..	0.5¢ per lin. ft.	1¢ per lin. ft.
724.40	00	Recorded on magnetic tape or on any medium other than wire.....	Sq.ft...	1.8¢ per sq. ft. of recording surface	8¢ per sq. ft. of recording surface
724.45	00	Magnetic recording media not having any material recorded thereon.....	X.....	10.5% ad val.	80% ad val.
724.50	00	Scrap and waste photographic film fit only for the recovery of its constituent materials.....	X.....	Free	Free

## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

## STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1  
Schedule 7,  
Part 2

## Staged Rates

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. 3744 (Japanese Compensation), Sept. 13, 1966, 3 CFR, 1966 Comp., p. 75, as modified by Pres. Proc. 3818, Nov. 6, 1967, 32 F.R. 15487:

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after October 1 --				
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
708.72	35% ad val.	35% ad val.	33% ad val.	1/	1/	1/
709.40	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
722.40	35% ad val.	33% ad val.	33% ad val.	1/	1/	1/

1/ See Kennedy Round staged rates, infra.

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), 32 F.R. :

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
708.01	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
708.03	28% ad val.	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	19.5% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	14% ad val.
708.05	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	32% ad val.	28% ad val.	24% ad val.	20% ad val.
708.07	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	32% ad val.	28% ad val.	24% ad val.	20% ad val.
708.09	42.5% ad val.	38% ad val.	34% ad val.	29.5% ad val.	25% ad val.	21% ad val.
708.21	35% ad val.	31% ad val.	28% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	17.5% ad val.
708.23	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	20% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
708.25	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	32% ad val.	28% ad val.	24% ad val.	20% ad val.
708.27	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	32% ad val.	28% ad val.	24% ad val.	20% ad val.
708.29	42.5% ad val.	38% ad val.	34% ad val.	29.5% ad val.	25% ad val.	21% ad val.
708.41	45% ad val.	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	31% ad val.	27% ad val.	22.5% ad val.
708.43	30% ad val.	27% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	18% ad val.	15% ad val.
708.45	17% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	16% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	15% ad val.	15% ad val.
708.47	17% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	16% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	15% ad val.	15% ad val.
708.51	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
708.52	30% ad val.	28% ad val.	26% ad val.	24% ad val.	22% ad val.	20% ad val.
708.53	22.5% ad val.	22% ad val.	21% ad val.	21% ad val.	20% ad val.	20% ad val.
708.55	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.
708.57	45% ad val.	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	31% ad val.	27% ad val.	22.5% ad val.
708.71	25% ad val.	24% ad val.	23% ad val.	22% ad val.	21% ad val.	20% ad val.
708.72	33% ad val.	30% ad val.	27% ad val.	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	20% ad val.
708.73	45% ad val.	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	31% ad val.	27% ad val.	22.5% ad val.
708.75	45% ad val.	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	31% ad val.	27% ad val.	22.5% ad val.
708.76	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
708.78	22% ad val.	19.5% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.
708.80	30% ad val.	27% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	18% ad val.	15% ad val.
708.82	22% ad val.	19.5% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.
708.85	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	20% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
708.87	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
708.89	45% ad val.	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	31% ad val.	27% ad val.	22.5% ad val.
708.91	30% ad val.	27% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	18% ad val.	15% ad val.
708.93	45% ad val.	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	31% ad val.	27% ad val.	22.5% ad val.
709.01	45% ad val.	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	31% ad val.	27% ad val.	22.5% ad val.
709.03	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	20% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
709.05	50% ad val.	45% ad val.	40% ad val.	35% ad val.	30% ad val.	25% ad val.
709.06	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
709.07	22% ad val.	19.5% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.
709.09	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
709.10	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
709.11	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.

## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

## STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 7  
Schedule 7,  
Part 2Staged Rates

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), 32 F.R. (con.):

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
720.82	The column 1 rate specified in item 720.67 for the plate or plates + 12.5¢ for each jewel (if any) + 2.5¢ for each other part or piece (if any), but the total duty on the assembly or subassembly shall not exceed the column 1 duty for the complete movement	The column 1 rate specified in item 720.67 for the plate or plates + 11.25¢ for each jewel (if any) + 2.25¢ for each other part or piece (if any), but the total duty on the assembly or subassembly shall not exceed the column 1 duty for the complete movement	The column 1 rate specified in item 720.67 for the plate or plates + 10¢ for each jewel (if any) + 2¢ for each other part or piece (if any), but the total duty on the assembly or subassembly shall not exceed the column 1 duty for the complete movement	The column 1 rate specified in item 720.67 for the plate or plates + 8.75¢ for each jewel (if any) + 1.75¢ for each other part or piece (if any), but the total duty on the assembly or subassembly shall not exceed the column 1 duty for the complete movement	The column 1 rate specified in item 720.67 for the plate or plates + 7.5¢ for each jewel (if any) + 1.5¢ for each other part or piece (if any), but the total duty on the assembly or subassembly shall not exceed the column 1 duty for the complete movement	The column 1 rate specified in item 720.67 for the plate or plates + 6.25¢ for each jewel (if any) + 1.25¢ for each other part or piece (if any), but the total duty on the assembly or subassembly shall not exceed the column 1 duty for the complete movement
720.84	65% ad val. + 25¢ for each jewel (if any) + 3¢ for each other piece or part	58% ad val. + 22.5¢ for each jewel (if any) + 2.7¢ for each other piece or part	52% ad val. + 20¢ for each jewel (if any) + 2.4¢ for each other piece or part	45% ad val. + 17.5¢ for each jewel (if any) + 2.1¢ for each other piece or part	39% ad val. + 15¢ for each jewel (if any) + 1.8¢ for each other piece or part	32.5% ad val. + 12.5¢ for each jewel (if any) + 1.5¢ for each other piece or part
720.86	32.5% ad val. + 12.5¢ for each jewel (if any) + 1.5¢ for each other piece or part	29% ad val. + 11.25¢ for each jewel (if any) + 1.35¢ for each other piece or part	26% ad val. + 10¢ for each jewel (if any) + 1.2¢ for each other piece or part	22.5% ad val. + 8.75¢ for each jewel (if any) + 1.05¢ for each other piece or part	19% ad val. + 7.5¢ for each jewel (if any) + 0.9¢ for each other piece or part	16% ad val. + 6.25¢ for each jewel (if any) + 0.75¢ for each other piece or part
720.90	55% ad val.	49% ad val.	44% ad val.	38% ad val.	33% ad val.	27.5% ad val.
720.92	50% ad val.	45% ad val.	40% ad val.	35% ad val.	30% ad val.	25% ad val.
720.94	32.5% ad val.	29% ad val.	26% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	19% ad val.	16% ad val.
721.05	45% ad val.	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	31% ad val.	27% ad val.	22.5% ad val.
721.10	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
721.12	22.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.
722.02	15% ad val.	14% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	13% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	12% ad val.
722.04	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
722.10	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	20% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
722.12	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
722.16	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
722.18	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
722.30	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	20% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
722.32	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
722.34	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
722.40	33% ad val.	29.5% ad val.	26.5% ad val.	23.5% ad val.	20.5% ad val.	17.5% ad val.
722.42	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.
722.44	35% ad val.	31% ad val.	28% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	17.5% ad val.
722.46	35% ad val.	31% ad val.	28% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	17.5% ad val.
722.50	35% ad val.	31% ad val.	28% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	17.5% ad val.
722.52	35% ad val.	31% ad val.	28% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	17.5% ad val.
722.55	45% ad val.	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	31% ad val.	27% ad val.	22.5% ad val.
722.56	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.
722.60	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
722.64	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
722.70	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
722.72	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.



## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

## STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 8  
Schedule 7,  
Part 2

Staged Rates

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), 32 F.R. (con.):

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
722.75	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.
722.78	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	20% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
722.80	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
722.82	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
722.83	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.
722.85	27.5% ad val.	24.5% ad val.	22% ad val.	19% ad val.	16% ad val.	13.5% ad val.
722.86	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.
722.88	21¢ per lb. + 17% ad val.	18¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.	16¢ per lb. + 13.5% ad val.	14.5¢ per lb. + 11.5% ad val.	12¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	10¢ per lb. + 8.5% ad val.
722.90	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
722.92	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
722.94	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
722.96	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
723.05 1/	6.25% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.	3% ad val.
723.10	0.1¢ per 16.5 sq. in.	0.09¢ per 16.5 sq. in.	0.08¢ per 16.5 sq. in.	0.07¢ per 16.5 sq. in.	0.06¢ per 16.5 sq. in.	0.05¢ per 16.5 sq. in.
723.15 1/	6.25% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.	3% ad val.
723.20	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
723.25	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
723.30	10.5% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
723.32	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.
723.35	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.
724.10	0.96¢ per lin. ft.	0.85¢ per lin. ft.	0.75¢ per lin. ft.	0.65¢ per lin. ft.	0.55¢ per lin. ft.	0.48¢ per lin. ft.
724.12	0.8¢ per lin. ft.	0.7¢ per lin. ft.	0.64¢ per lin. ft.	0.55¢ per lin. ft.	0.48¢ per lin. ft.	0.4¢ per lin. ft.
724.20	1¢ per lin. ft.	0.9¢ per lin. ft.	0.8¢ per lin. ft.	0.7¢ per lin. ft.	0.6¢ per lin. ft.	0.5¢ per lin. ft.
724.25	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
724.35	0.8¢ per lin. ft.	0.5¢ per lin. ft.	0.5¢ per lin. ft.	0.4¢ per lin. ft.	0.4¢ per lin. ft.	0.4¢ per lin. ft.
724.40	2¢ per sq. ft. of recording surface	1.8¢ per sq. ft. of recording surface	1.6¢ per sq. ft. of recording surface	1.4¢ per sq. ft. of recording surface	1.2¢ per sq. ft. of recording surface	1¢ per sq. ft. of recording surface
724.45	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.

1/ See footnote 1 to Kennedy Round Staged Rates at the end of schedule 4, part 2.

Other Amendments and ModificationsPROVISION

Subpt A--Headnote 4 added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 40(b),  
Hdnte 4 Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 942, effective date  
Dec. 7, 1965.

709.06--Item 709.06 added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 60(a),  
Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 945, effective date  
Dec. 7, 1965.

PROVISION

709.10--Language "and stethoscopes" added to article  
description. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 60(b),  
Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 945, effective date  
Dec. 7, 1965.

710.12--Column 1 rate of duty of 11.5% ad val. increased  
to 28% ad val. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a),  
61, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 945, effective date  
Dec. 7, 1965.

## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

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## STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Other Amendments and Modifications--(con.)

## PROVISION

722.52---Column 1 and 2 rates of duty increased from 11.5% ad val. and 35% ad val., respectively, to 35% ad val. and 45% ad val., respectively. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 64, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 946, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

722.83---Item 722.84 (column 1 rate--27.5% ad val.; column 2 rate--55% ad val.) deleted and items 722.83 and 722.85 722.85 and heading immediately preceding item 722.83 added in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 65, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 946, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

## PROVISION

723.35---Column 1 rate of duty of 15% ad val. reduced to 7.5% ad val. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 66, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 946, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

724.40---Column 1 and 2 rates of duty reduced from 0.25¢ per sq. in. and 1¢ per sq. in., respectively, to 2¢ per sq. ft. and 8¢ per sq. ft., respectively. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 67, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 946, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

## Statistical Notes

## PROVISION

Effective  
Date

## PROVISION

Effective  
Date

## 700.43--

00--Estat. (transferred from 700.4300 & 40).....Jan. 1, 1965

10--Estat. (transferred to 700.4300).....do

30--Estat. do do

## 700.45--

00--Estat. (transferred to 700.4500).....Jan. 1, 1965

10--Estat. (transferred from 700.4500 & 50).....do

30--Estat. (transferred to 700.4500).....do

## 700.52--

00--Estat. (transferred from 700.4300-50).....Jan. 1, 1965

10--Estat. (transferred to 700.4300).....do

30--Estat. do do

50--Estat. do do

60--Estat. do do

## 702.00--See Other Amendments and Modifications

00--Estat. (transferred from 700.5700pt).....Dec. 7, 1965

## 702.10--See Other Amendments and Modifications

## 710.12--See Other Amendments and Modifications

## 710.45--

00--Estat. (transferred to 710.2050-50).....Jan. 1, 1965

10--Estat. (transferred from 710.6000pt).....do

30--Estat. do do

50--Estat. do do

## 710.60--See Other Amendments and Modifications

## 711.14--See Other Amendments and Modifications

00--Estat. (transferred from 711.1500).....Jan. 1, 1965

## 711.25--See Other Amendments and Modifications

00--Estat. (transferred to 711.4400).....Jan. 1, 1965

10--Estat. (transferred to 711.4400).....do

## 711.35--See Other Amendments and Modifications

00--Estat. (transferred from 711.4400).....Jan. 1, 1965

711.65--See Other Amendments and Modifications

00--Estat. (transferred to 711.6500).....Dec. 7, 1965

711.84--See Other Amendments and Modifications

00--Estat. (transferred from 711.6500 & 711.6500).....Dec. 7, 1965

Unit of quantity changed from "kg." to "l".....Jan. 1, 1965

711.70--See Other Amendments and Modifications

00--Estat. (transferred to 711.6500).....Dec. 7, 1965

711.85--See Other Amendments and Modifications

00--Estat. (transferred from 711.6500pt).....Dec. 20, 1965

711.90--

00--Estat. (transferred from 711.3250 & 40).....Dec. 7, 1965

10--Estat. (transferred to 711.3250).....do

30--Estat. do do

711.91--See Other Amendments and Modifications

10--Estat. (transferred from 711.6000pt).....Dec. 50, 1965

711.92--See Other Amendments and Modifications

00--Estat. (transferred to 711.6500).....Dec. 7, 1965

711.93--See Other Amendments and Modifications

00--Estat. (transferred from 711.3250pt).....Dec. 22, 1965

711.94--See Other Amendments and Modifications

00--Estat. (transferred to 711.6500).....Dec. 7, 1965

711.95--See Other Amendments and Modifications

00--Estat. (transferred to 711.6500).....Dec. 7, 1965

711.98--

00--Estat. (transferred to 711.4400).....Dec. 7, 1965

10--Estat. (transferred from 711.3250, 711.3250, 711.3250pt & 711.3250pt).....do

Diopole speedsters and parts trans-

ferred to 711.2250 articles subject to

automatic increase from 10% (APTA)

transferred to 711.3250.....Dec. 20, 1965

40--Estat. (transferred from 711.3250).....Dec. 7, 1965

Articles subject to APTA transferred to

711.3250.....Dec. 20, 1965

## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

## STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

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## Statistical Notes--(con.)

PROVISION	Effective date	PROVISION	Effective date
711.99--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Etab.(transferred from 711.9820pt & 30pt).....Dec. 20, 1965		722.52--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
712.12--See Other Amendments and Modifications		722.83--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Etab.(transferred from 722.8400pt).....Dec. 7, 1965	
712.26--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Tachometers transferred to 712.9820.....Dec. 7, 1965		722.84--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Disc.(transferred to 722.8300 & 722.8600).....Dec. 7, 1965	
712.27--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Parts of tachometers transferred to 711.9820.....Dec. 7, 1965		722.85--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Etab.(transferred from 722.8400pt).....Dec. 7, 1965	
712.47--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Etab.(transferred from 712.5000pt).....Jan. 1, 1966		723.05-- 10--Disc.(transferred to 723.0515).....Jan. 1, 1966	
712.49--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Etab.(transferred from 712.5000pt).....Jan. 1, 1966		15--Etab.(transferred from 723.0510 & 20)....do	
712.50--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Disc.(transferred to 712.4700 & 712.4900).....Jan. 1, 1966		20--Disc.(transferred to 723.0515).....do	
712.61--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Etab.(transferred from 712.6000pt).....Dec. 20, 1965		30--Disc.(transferred to 723.0535).....do	
713.06-- 00--Etab.(transferred from 713.0520 & 40)....Jan. 1, 1966		35--Etab.(transferred from 723.0530 & 40)....do	
20--Disc.(transferred to 713.0500).....do		40--Disc.(transferred to 723.0535).....do	
40--Disc. do do		50--Disc.(transferred to 723.0555).....do	
Subpt.E--See Other Amendments and Modifications for rate of duty change covering items 716.10-719.--(Items 932.10-935.--)		55--Etab.(transferred from 723.0550 & 60)....do	
720.84-- 00--Etab.(transferred from 720.8410 & 20)....Jan. 1, 1966		60--Disc.(transferred to 723.0555).....do	
10--Disc.(transferred to 720.8400).....do		723.30-- 20--Unit of quantity changed from "Lb." to "Sq.ft.".....Jan. 1, 1966	
20--Disc. do do		40-- do do	
720.86-- 00--Etab.(transferred from 720.8610 & 20)....Jan. 1, 1966		60-- do do	
10--Disc.(transferred to 720.8600).....do		723.32-- 00--Unit of quantity changed from "Lb." to "Sq.ft.".....Jan. 1, 1966	
20--Disc. do do		723.35--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Unit of quantity changed from "Lb." to "Sq.ft.".....Jan. 1, 1966	
720.92--See Other Amendments and Modifications		724.12-- 00--Certain recorded video tapes transferred to 830.0000, 831.0000, 850.1000 & 851.1000.....Feb. 1, 1967	
721.20--See Other Amendments and Modifications 00--Etab.(transferred from 715.1500pt- 716.6800pt, 720.0910pt-720.1840pt, 720.3320pt-720.6700pt, 720.8200pt, 720.9500pt, 720.9400pt & 721.1200pt).....Dec. 20, 1965		724.40--See Other Amendments and Modifications	

## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS  
Part 3. - Musical Instruments, Parts, and Accessories

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725.02 - 725.21

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		<b>PART 3. - MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PARTS, AND ACCESSORIES</b>			
		<b>Subpart A. - Musical Instruments</b>			
		<u>Subpart A headnotes:</u>			
		1. This subpart does not cover -- (i) articles which are toys (see part 5 of this schedule); or (ii) articles which are antiques (see part II of this schedule).			
		2. For the purposes of this subpart -- (a) the term "brass wind instruments" refers to wind instruments of the "cupped-mouthpiece family" such as, but not limited to, trumpets, trombones, tubas, bass horns, sousaphones, bugles, French horns, cornets, flugelhorn, and saxhorns; (b) the term "wood-wind instruments" refers to wind instruments, usually sounded with reeds, and includes, but is not limited to, clarinets, oboes, bassoons, English horns, flutes, recorders, fifes, flageolets, piccolos, saxophones, and sarrusophones; and (c) the term "electronic musical instruments" embraces all musical instruments in which the sound is generated electrically, and conventional-type instruments not suitable for playing without electrical amplification, but the term does not include conventional-type instruments, fitted with electrical pick-up and amplifying devices, when the instrument is suitable for playing without such amplification.			
		3. The provisions of this subpart for string, wind, and percussion musical instruments include such instruments whether or not fitted with electrical pick-up and amplifying devices. Such devices, how- ever, are separately classifiable from the musical instrument with which imported unless such devices are, or are designed and intended to be, fitted into or housed in the instrument itself.			
		<b>Stringed musical instruments:</b>			
725.02	00	Pianos (including player pianos, whether or not with keyboards); harpsichords, clavichords, and other keyboard stringed instruments.....	No.....	15% ad val.	40% ad val.
725.04	00	Violins, violas, violoncellos, and double basses.....	No.....	45¢ each + 12.5% ad val.	\$1.25 each + 35% ad val.
725.06	00	Other stringed instruments.....	No.....	30.5% ad val.	40% ad val.
		<b>Wind musical instruments:</b>			
		<b>Organs:</b>			
725.10	00	Pipe.....	No.....	9% ad val.	35% ad val.
725.12	00	Other.....	No.....	15% ad val.	40% ad val.
		<b>Accordions and concertinas:</b>			
725.14	00	Piano accordions.....	No.....	12.5% ad val.	40% ad val.
725.16	00	Other.....	No.....	14% ad val.	40% ad val.
725.18	00	Mouth organs.....	Doz.....	12.5% ad val.	40% ad val.
		<b>Brass wind instruments:</b>			
725.20	00	Valued not over \$10 each.....	No.....	30% ad val.	40% ad val.
725.22	00	Valued over \$10 each.....	No.....	18% ad val.	40% ad val.
		<b>Wood-wind instruments:</b>			
725.23	00	Bagpipes.....	No.....	Free	40% ad val.
725.24	20 40 70	Other..... Clarinets..... Saxophones..... Other.....	No. No. No.	13% ad val.	40% ad val.
725.26		Other wind instruments.....	No.....	15% ad val.	40% ad val.

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## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

7 - 3 - A, B

## SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS

## Part 3. - Musical Instruments, Parts, and Accessories

725.30 - 726.40

Item	Stat. Sur- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
725.30	00	Percussion musical instruments:			
725.32	00	Cymbals.....	X.....	9% ad val.	40% ad val.
		Drums.....	X.....	15% ad val.	40% ad val.
		Sets of tuned bells known as chimes, peals, or carillons:			
725.34	00	Containing not over 22 bells.....	X.....	9% ad val.	40% ad val.
725.36	00	Containing over 22 but not over 34 bells.....	X.....	12.5% ad val.	20% ad val.
725.38	00	Containing over 34 bells.....	X.....	5.5% ad val.	20% ad val.
725.40	00	Other.....	X.....	15% ad val.	40% ad val.
		Electronic musical instruments:			
725.46	00	Fretted stringed instruments.....	No.....	30.5% ad val.	40% ad val.
725.47		Other.....		17% ad val.	40% ad val.
	20	Organs.....	No.		
	40	Other.....	X		
		Other musical instruments:			
725.50	00	Music boxes.....	No.....	14% ad val.	40% ad val.
725.52	00	Other.....	X.....	15% ad val.	40% ad val.
Subpart B. - Musical Instrument Parts and Accessories					
Subpart B headnote:					
1. This subpart does not cover electrical pick- up or amplifying devices or other articles which are provided for in part 5 of schedule 6 or part 2 of schedule 7.					
726.05	00	Cases for musical instruments.....	No.....	15% ad val.	50% ad val.
726.10	00	Metronomes, pitch pipes, tuning forks, and tuning hammers, all the foregoing for whatever use intended.....	X.....	12.5% ad val.	40% ad val.
726.15	00	Bow rosin.....	X.....	10.5% ad val.	15% ad val.
726.20	00	Bow hair.....	Lb.....	20% ad val.	40% ad val.
726.25	00	Mutes for musical instruments; pedals, dampers, and spurs for drums; pedals and holders for cymbals; lyres and other music holders for attachment to musical instruments; and collapsible stands for holding music or for holding musical instruments.....	X.....	17% ad val.	45% ad val.
726.40	00	Strings for musical instruments.....	X.....	12.5% ad val.	40% ad val.

## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS  
Part 3. - Musical Instruments, Parts, and Accessories

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7 - 3 - B  
726.45 - 726.80

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
726.45	00	Tuning pins.....	M.....	30¢ per 1000 pins + 10.5% ad val.	\$1 per 1000 pins + 35% ad val.
		Parts of violins, violas, violoncellos, and double basses (except strings but including chin rests and shoulder rests):			
726.50	00	Bows, parts of bows, and chin rests.....	X.....	12.5% ad val.	40% ad val.
726.52	00	Other.....	X.....	14% ad val.	40% ad val.
726.55	00	Parts of stringed musical instruments provided for in item 725.06 (except strings and tuning pins).....	X.....	30.5% ad val.	40% ad val.
		Parts of pipe organs:			
726.60	00	Player actions, and parts thereof.....	X.....	10.5% ad val.	60% ad val.
726.62	00	Other.....	X.....	9% ad val.	35% ad val.
726.63	00	Parts of accordions and concertinas.....	X.....	12.5% ad val.	40% ad val.
726.65	00	Parts of brass wind instruments.....	X.....	18% ad val.	40% ad val.
		Parts of wood-wind instruments:			
726.69	00	Parts of bagpipes.....	X.....	Free	40% ad val.
726.70	00	Other.....	X.....	13% ad val.	40% ad val.
726.75	00	Movements and other parts of music boxes.....	X.....	14% ad val.	40% ad val.
726.80		Musical instrument parts not specially provided for.....		15% ad val.	40% ad val.
	20	Piano parts.....	X		
	40	Other.....	X		

## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

## STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1  
Schedule 7,  
Part 3Staged Rates

Modification of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. 3822 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1967, 32 F.R. 19002;

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
725.02	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
725.04	50¢ each + 14% ad val.	45¢ each + 12.5% ad val.	40¢ each + 11% ad val.	35¢ each + 9.5% ad val.	30¢ each + 8% ad val.	25¢ each + 7% ad val.
725.06	34% ad val.	30.5% ad val.	27% ad val.	23.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	17% ad val.
725.10	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
725.12	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
725.14	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.
725.16	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.
725.18	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.
725.22	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
725.24	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
725.26	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
725.30	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
725.32	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
725.34	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
725.36	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.
725.38	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	3.5% ad val.	3% ad val.
725.40	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
725.46	34% ad val.	30.5% ad val.	27% ad val.	23.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	17% ad val.
725.50	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.
725.52	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
726.05	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
726.10	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.
726.15	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
726.25	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
726.40	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.
726.45	34¢ per 1000 pins + 12% ad val.	30¢ per 1000 pins + 10.5% ad val.	27¢ per 1000 pins + 9.5% ad val.	23¢ per 1000 pins + 8% ad val.	20¢ per 1000 pins + 7% ad val.	17¢ per 1000 pins + 6% ad val.
726.50	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.
726.52	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.
726.55	34% ad val.	30.5% ad val.	27% ad val.	23.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	17% ad val.
726.60	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
726.62	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
726.63	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.
726.65	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
726.70	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
726.75	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.
726.80	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.

Other Amendments and ModificationsPROVISION

725.23--Item 725.24 (column 1 rate--15% ad val.; column 2 rate--40% ad val.) deleted and new items 725.23 and 725.24 and heading immediately preceding item 725.23 added in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 90-234, Secs. 1(a), 2(a), Dec. 30, 1967, 81 Stat. 752, effective date Dec. 30, 1967.

725.45--Item 725.45 (column 1 rate--17% ad val.; column 2 rate--40% ad val.) deleted and items 725.46 and 725.47 and heading immediately preceding item 725.46 added in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 68, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 946, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

PROVISION

726.69--Item 726.70 (column 1 rate--15% ad val.; column 2 rate--40% ad val.) deleted and new items 726.69 and 726.70 and heading immediately preceding item 726.69 added in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 90-234, Secs. 1(b), 2(a), Dec. 30, 1967, 81 Stat. 752, effective date Dec. 30, 1967.

## APPENDIX A

## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

## STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 2  
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Statistical Notes

<u>PROVISION</u>	<u>Effective date</u>	<u>PROVISION</u>	<u>Effective date</u>
725.23--See Other Amendments and Modifications		725.46--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
00--Etab.(transferred from 725.2460pt).....	Dec.30, 1967	00--Etab.(transferred from 725.4540pt).....	Dec. 7, 1965
725.24--See Other Amendments and Modifications		725.47--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
60--Disc.(Bagpipes transferred to 725.2300; other articles transferred to 725.2470).....	Dec.30, 1967	20--Etab.(transferred from 725.4520).....	Dec. 7, 1965
70--Etab.(transferred from 724.2460pt).....	do	40--Etab.(transferred from 725.4540pt).....	do
725.30--		726.69--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
00--Unit of quantity changed from "No." to "X".....	Sept.1, 1964	00--Etab.(transferred from 726.7000pt).....	Dec.30, 1967
725.32--		726.70--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
00--Unit of quantity changed from "No." to "X".....	do	00--Parts of bagpipes transferred to 726.6900.....	Dec.30, 1967
725.46--See Other Amendments and Modifications			
20--Disc.(transferred to 725.4720).....	Dec. 7, 1965		
40--Disc.(transferred to 725.4600 & 725.4740).....	do		



A P P E N D I X    B

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, 1967.



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, 1967

(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	cent						
	1967	change from 1966						
Photographic cameras, enlargers, and parts (p. 3)								
722.02	12,397	+13	Japan	11,897	Hong Kong	308	W. Germany	159
722.04	8,395	+37	Japan	3,870	W. Germany	2,381	Switzerland	1,150
722.10	29	-36	W. Germany	16	Japan	9	U.K.	3
722.12	6,136	+91	U.K.	2,873	W. Germany	788	France	673
722.14	748	-2	Hong Kong	440	U.K.	112	W. Germany	88
722.16	30,176	+11	Japan	23,737	W. Germany	4,734	Sweden	795
722.18	1,179	+5	Italy	588	Japan	338	W. Germany	77
722.30	120	+88	Japan	42	Taiwan	37	France	28
722.32	1,476	+6	W. Germany	889	Japan	293	France	114
722.34	3,192	+2	Japan	996	W. Germany	974	Canada	463
Photographic projectors and projection screens (p. 21)								
722.40	854	+14	W. Germany	364	Japan	205	Denmark	82
722.42	1,622	+49	Italy	356	Switzerland	303	Norway	238
722.44	2,005	+34	Japan	1,295	Switzerland	374	Italy	162
722.46	55	+1,193	U.K.	28	Denmark	22	Spain	4
722.50	351	-27	Japan	237	W. Germany	45	Switzerland	17
722.70	11	-49	U.K.	9	France	1	W. Germany	1
Photographic film viewers, titlers, splicers, editors, and combinations thereof (p. 33)								
722.52	430	-8	Japan	260	W. Germany	136	Italy	13
722.55	103	-37	Japan	52	Hong Kong	21	W. Germany	17
722.56	172	-19	U.K.	34	Japan	27	W. Germany	27
Specified photographic products (p. 39)								
722.60	652	-6	Japan	460	W. Germany	107	Canada	22
722.64	675	+18	Japan	504	W. Germany	124	Sweden	33
722.72	4,561	+24	Japan	2,491	W. Germany	1,748	Switzerland	86
722.75	1,786	+2	Japan	882	W. Germany	718	U.K.	147
722.78	1,012	-5	W. Germany	977	Japan	29	Sweden	6
722.80	72	-35	W. Germany	40	Norway	7	Sweden	6
722.83	82	+99	Italy	37	W. Germany	26	Japan	18
722.85	28	+68	W. Germany	19	Italy	6	Japan	3
Photofinishing, processing, and printing equipment (p. 45)								
722.86	101	-59	W. Germany	41	U.K.	23	Switzerland	26
722.88	25	-52	W. Germany	23	Taiwan	1	Japan	1
722.90	81	+50	Japan	52	W. Germany	25	Switzerland	2
722.92	68	+143	Japan	66	W. Germany	1	Italy	1
722.94	626	+6	U.K.	239	W. Germany	224	Canada	63
722.96	568	+21	W. Germany	281	U.K.	124	France	52

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, 1967--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 1967	cent change from 1966	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
Photographic film, photo-sensitive emulsion, and dry plates, unexposed (p. 51)								
723.05	3,499	+10	Belgium	1,689	Japan	722	Italy	468
723.10	2,699	-33	Belgium	1,346	Japan	603	Italy	335
723.15	31,042	+10	Belgium	17,308	U.K.	4,642	Japan	3,002
723.20	16	+39	U.K.	16	-	-	-	-
723.25	155	+33	U.K.	123	Canada	20	Belgium	7
Photographic and heat-sensitive papers (p. 59)								
723.30	11,216	+10	Belgium	4,208	W. Germany	3,429	U.K.	1,814
723.32	49	+41	W. Germany	16	Netherlands	10	Canada	9
723.35	44	-77	France	22	Austria	12	W. Germany	4
Exposed motion-picture film, recorded video tape, and related sound recordings (p. 65)								
724.05	9	+16	Canada	2	France	1	W. Germany	1
724.10	6,412	+13	U.K.	1,874	Japan	1,324	Mexico	838
724.12	444	+186	Mexico	306	Canada	54	U.K.	27
724.15	9	-19	Italy	8	Thailand	1/	-	-
724.20	950	+18	Japan	224	Mexico	215	U.K.	199
Phonograph records (p. 75)								
724.25	4,213	+3	U.K.	1,939	W. Germany	1,003	Japan	190
724.30	5	+512	Canada	3	Mexico	2	France	1/
Sound and magnetic recordings, and magnetic recording media (p. 83)								
724.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
724.40	1,837	+133	Japan	1,319	Italy	178	Mexico	120
724.45	5,094	+138	Japan	2,390	W. Germany	1,715	Netherlands	293
Scrap and waste photographic film fit only for the recovery of its constituent materials (p. 91)								
724.50	177	+7	Canada	164	U.K.	7	Mexico	5
Pianos and other keyboard stringed instruments (p. 95)								
725.02	6,132	+46	Japan	5,202	W. Germany	341	U.K.	258
Violins, violas, violoncellos, double basses, and related items (p. 101)								
725.04	1,552	+16	W. Germany	1,340	Japan	65	Italy	40
726.15	7	-19	U.K.	4	W. Germany	2	Australia	1
726.20	22	+29	Japan	21	W. Germany	1	Canada	1/
726.50	335	-2	W. Germany	270	Japan	27	Czecho.	14
726.52	128	+29	W. Germany	109	France	7	Sweden	3

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, 1967--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 in 1967	Per- cent change from 1966	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
Fretted stringed instruments and harps (p. 107)								
725.06	7,810	+15	Japan	5,524	Sweden	631	W. Germany	512
725.46	5,169	-42	Japan	3,844	Italy	880	Sweden	221
726.55	429	-5	Japan	182	U.K.	94	Italy	74
Pipe organs and reed organs (p. 115)								
725.10	1,788	+20	Canada	1,356	W. Germany	199	Austria	81
725.12	487	+86	Japan	289	Italy	161	W. Germany	18
726.60	4	+36	Netherlands	2	Denmark	1	W. Germany	1/
726.62	890	+7	W. Germany	435	Netherlands	202	U.K.	119
Accordions and concertinas (p. 121)								
725.14	2,062	-20	Italy	1,957	W. Germany	94	Japan	6
725.16	198	+43	W. Germany	126	Italy	64	E. Germany	5
726.63	14	-36	Italy	12	W. Germany	2	-	-
Mouth organs (p. 125)								
725.18	832	-26	W. Germany	761	Japan	36	Ireland	25
Brass wind instruments (p. 129)								
725.20	37	-9	Czecho.	28	France	5	Hong Kong	1
725.22	1,308	+23	W. Germany	489	U.K.	352	France	263
726.65	78	-30	France	33	W. Germany	29	Italy	11
Woodwind instruments (p. 137)								
725.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
725.24	4,688	+7	France	2,941	W. Germany	934	Italy	527
726.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
726.70	1,125	+9	France	920	Italy	108	Switzerland	64
Other wind instruments, n.e.s. (p. 147)								
725.26	287	+22	W. Germany	265	Italy	11	Japan	5
Percussion musical instruments (p. 151)								
725.30	1,689	-8	Switzerland	975	Japan	447	U.K.	90
725.32	4,032	-26	Japan	3,522	Mexico	255	W. Germany	143
725.34	124	-36	Netherlands	102	Belgium	14	U.K.	7
725.36	21	+1	Japan	10	U.K.	9	Netherlands	2
725.38	106	-36	France	63	Netherlands	23	U.K.	20
725.40	519	+5	Japan	216	Mexico	137	W. Germany	87

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, 1967--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 in 1967	Per- cent change from 1966	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
Electronic musical instruments (other than fretted stringed instruments) (p. 157)								
725.47	5,845	+7	Italy	4,718	Japan	789	W. Germany	179
Music boxes (p. 163)								
725.50	2,178	+9	Japan	1,180	Italy	499	Switzerland	273
726.75	4,002	-25	Japan	2,177	Switzerland	1,783	Hong Kong	20
Musical instruments, parts, and accessories not elsewhere enumerated (p. 167)								
725.52	277	-1	W. Germany	144	Japan	76	Mexico	21
726.05	640	-12	Japan	265	Italy	203	W. Germany	156
726.10	139	+1	W. Germany	78	Japan	19	Switzerland	18
726.25	946	-16	Japan	856	W. Germany	54	U.K.	25
726.40	413	-25	W. Germany	234	U.K.	98	Japan	32
726.45	78	-27	W. Germany	68	Japan	10	-	-
726.80	2,705	+27	Italy	1,482	W. Germany	459	Japan	397

1/ Less than \$500.