

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

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

Schedule 1

**Animal and Vegetable Products
(In 14 volumes)**

Volume 13

**Hides, Skins, Leather, Feathers, and Miscellaneous
Articles of Animal Origin**

**TC Publication 281
Washington, D. C.
1969**

SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION BY SCHEDULES

- Schedule 1 - Animal and Vegetable Products
(In 14 volumes)
 - Schedule 2 - Wood and Paper; Printed Matter
(In 5 volumes)
 - Schedule 3 - Textile Fibers and Textile Products
(In 6 volumes)
 - Schedule 4 - Chemicals and Related Products
(In 12 volumes)
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 - Schedule 6 - Metals and Metal Products
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and Nonenumerated Products
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- 2 - Fish, Fresh, Chilled, Frozen, or Cured
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Spices
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- 13 - Hides, Skins, Leather, Feathers, and Miscel-
laneous Articles of Animal Origin
- 14 - Edible Preparations, Natural Resins, and Miscel-
laneous Articles of Vegetable Origin

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 (abbreviated to TSUS in these volumes), 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 1

Volume 13

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This volume, identified as volume 1:13, covers hides, skins, leathers, furskins, feathers, and miscellaneous articles of animal origin classifiable under part 5A, 5B, 15D, or 15F of schedule 1 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). Part 5A of schedule 1 covers hides, skins, and leathers; part 5B covers furskins; part 15D covers feathers, downs, bristles, and hair; and part 15F covers miscellaneous animal products.

Generally, the summaries in this volume appear in the numerical order of the TSUS item numbers. Whenever a summary contains more than one TSUS item, the first number of the summary controls the sequence of that summary in the volume. General statements precede those summaries on hides, skins, and leathers and those on furskins.

Appendix A to this volume reproduces pertinent segments of the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969) relative to the items covered by this volume. It includes the general headnotes to the TSUS, a list of products covered by schedule 1, the headnotes to parts 5A, 5B, and 15D, and the individual product descriptions. The shaded portions of Appendix A denote those provisions not covered by this volume. Appendix A also shows the rates of duty applicable to the individual TSUS items, including the staged annual rate modifications that resulted from concessions granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Historical notes in the appendix document the changes in the text of the tariff schedules after these schedules went into effect on August 31, 1963.

Appendix B shows the value of U.S. imports in 1967 for the TSUS items included in this volume. The data also show the percentage change from imports in 1966 and the three principal supplying countries.

For many years the United States has been the world's largest producer and consumer of hides, skins, and leathers. In terms of value, the United States is a net exporter of hides and skins and a net importer of leathers.

Most hides and skins are byproducts of the meat, dairy, and wool-growing industries, and output depends essentially on the slaughter of animals for meat, not on the demand for leather products. Changes in the demand for leather products, ordinarily, are not very wide. The great bulk of leather is used in the manufacture of footwear. Both production and tanning of hides and skins are widely distributed, but there is no close parallelism between the geographic distribution of the two branches.

U.S. production of hides and skins has been gradually increasing for a number of years. The expansion in hide output is accounted for almost entirely by increased cattle slaughter; the slaughter of calves, sheep, and lambs has declined in recent years. The value of shipments of leather by U.S. producers also has been increasing in recent years. In the period 1963-66 the value of annual shipments rose from \$636 million to \$799 million. In 1966 cattle leather accounted for about two-thirds of the total and calf, sheep, and lamb leathers accounted for the bulk of the remainder. Shipments of leather by producers have risen in recent years, notwithstanding an increase in the use of man-made materials in lieu of leather by shoe makers and other manufacturers.

Two types of tanneries produce leather--regular tanneries and contract tanneries. Regular tanneries purchase the raw materials, tan the hides and skins, and sell the finished leather; in effect, they perform all of the usual manufacturing and marketing functions. Contract tanneries process materials owned by others according to specification; they do not become involved in the purchase of the raw material or in the sale of the finished product. Tanning establishments derive most of their income from the manufacture of leather. Some are affiliates of slaughtering establishments or leather product concerns.

In 1963 some 460 tanneries, employing 31,000 workers, produced leather. The value added to the product by manufacture in these tanneries was about \$250 million in that year. Most of the tanneries are located in the New England, Middle Atlantic, and North Central States.

Exports of hides, skins, and leathers have been small in relation to the total export trade of the United States. In the period 1964-67 the value of exports of these commodities ranged from \$133 million to \$197 million annually and constituted less than 1 percent of the total of all U.S. exports. Hides and skins accounted for three-fourths of the combined value of these exports and leather accounted for the remainder. Cattle hides were the principal hides exported; sheep, lamb, and cattle leathers were the principal leathers exported.

GENERAL STATEMENT ON HIDES, SKINS, AND LEATHERS

The United States has consumed a larger quantity of leather than it has produced from domestic supplies of hides and skins. Imports have been in the form of hides, skins, and leathers. Imports of hides and skins have consisted partly of kinds either not produced in this country or produced here in only small quantity relative to consumption. Examples of these kinds are hides and skins of goats and kids, kangaroos and wallabies, wild pigs, reptiles, and buffaloes. On the other hand, calf and kip skins and sheep and lamb skins--all produced domestically in large volume--also have been imported in substantial volume. Certain leathers are imported because there is no domestic production of closely comparable kinds; a large part of the imports of leather, however, is of kinds similar to those produced in the United States in large quantities.

Imports of hides, skins, and leathers have been small in relation to the total import trade of the United States. In the period 1964-67 the imports of these commodities ranged in value from \$130 million to \$164 million annually and constituted less than 1 percent of the value of all imports. Hides and skins accounted for 55 percent of the combined value of these imports and leather accounted for the remainder. The principal kinds of skins imported were those of sheep and lamb, goat and kid, and reptiles; the principal kinds of leather were those of calf and kip, cattle, and goat and kid.

The following tabulation shows the number of TSUS items covering hides, skins, and leathers and the actions taken on them at the 1964-67 trade conference (Kennedy Round) under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 872), in terms of number of items affected and value of 1967 imports thereof:

<u>Action taken at</u> <u>trade conference</u>	<u>Number of items</u> <u>affected</u>	<u>Value of 1967</u> <u>imports</u> <u>(million dollars)</u>
No concession granted----	1	0.3
Duty bound-----	1	54.0
Duty reduced less than 50 percent-----	3	18.9
Duty reduced by 40 per- cent or more-----	12	53.3
Duty eliminated-----	2	3.0
Total-----	19	129.5

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Hides and skins of adult bovine, except buffalo:	
Whole hides-----	120.14
Other-----	120.17 (pt.)
Leather made from such hides and skins, in the rough, partly finished, or finished:	
Patent-----	121.20 <u>1/</u>
Upholstery-----	121.25 <u>1/</u>
Other:	
Not fancy-----	121.57 (pt.)
Fancy-----	121.65 (pt.)

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969).

U.S. trade position

The United States, the world's principal consumer of cattlehides and cattlehide leather, is a substantial net exporter of hides and a net importer of leather. In recent years imports of hides have been equivalent to less than 1 percent of domestic output; imports of the different kinds of leathers have been equal to 3 to 15 percent of output.

Description and uses

This summary covers hides and skins of full size (adult) bovines, except buffalo, such as cows, steers, and bulls, raw or uncured, dried, salted, limed, pickled, or otherwise cured, and leathers made from such hides and skins. A "full size bovine" is one from which the dried hide weighs more than 12 pounds or the wet hide weighs more than 25 pounds. The term does not include runts. For purposes of this summary the hides and skins described above are hereinafter referred to as "cattlehides." A separate summary in this volume titled "calf and kip skins and leathers" covers skins and leathers made from the smaller bovine (except buffalo) animals, including runts.

1/ Patent leather and possibly upholstery leather are sometimes made from hides other than bovine hides. However, available data indicate that they are virtually all made from bovine hides in current domestic commerce. For practical reasons they are covered only in this summary.

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Cattlehides are cured and shipped in either a wet or dry condition. The drying of a hide does not affect the quality of leather that can be made from the raw hide. However, the better quality hides are generally shipped in a wet condition and poorer quality hides in a dried condition, inasmuch as wet hides are usually obtained from meat-packing establishments in which the better quality hides are produced, and dry hides are usually obtained from regions where facilities for preserving hides in a wet condition are limited and where hides are generally of lower quality.

Two basic types of leather are made from cattlehides. One of these is called heavy leather because it usually takes the full thickness of the hide and it is characterized by firmness, comparative rigidity, and strength. Leathers used in making soles and machine belting belong to the heavy leather class. The second type includes the lighter and more flexible leathers suitable for shoe uppers, clothing, upholstery, fancy leather goods, and many other products. Ordinarily, in the manufacture of these leathers, cattlehides are cut into various thicknesses. The great bulk of all cattlehides are used in making leather for footwear; cattlehides are the only hides available in large volume suitable for making leather shoe soles.

Cattle side upper leather, made from cattle sides (half hides), is commonly used in the uppers of medium- and low-priced shoes. Most of the cattle side leather is too thick to be used in shoe uppers unless it has been cut into two or more thicknesses known as splits.

The leather used for soles of footwear is usually thick. It is made from that part of the hide that covers the back and side of the animal behind the shoulders. In general, soles for men's shoes are made from thick steerhides whereas soles for women's shoes are made from the somewhat thinner cowhides.

Cattlehide leathers commonly used in traveling bags, suitcases, and other luggage, and straps for such articles, are usually made from hides which have been reduced in thickness.

Upholstery leather is used to cover cushions or seats of furniture, automobiles, buses, and airplanes. Upholstery leather is usually made from large cattlehides, split at least once, and often two or three times. The top or grain cuts go into the higher grades of leather, and the splits go into the lower grades.

Leather coated with a hard, brilliant, flexible varnish applied in successive coats is called patent leather. The principal use of patent leather is for shoe uppers and, to a lesser extent, for women's bags, belts, and fancy articles. The use of patent leather is influenced greatly by fashion. Plastics, fabrics, and other leathers are used for the same purposes as patent leather.

Leathers for use in gloves and garments are usually thin and soft. Such leathers made from cattlehides are used mainly in the manufacture of work gloves, and only to a very limited extent in the manufacture of dress gloves or other garments because cattlehides are not the best source material for such leathers.

Leather used for the manufacture of leather belts for transmitting power in machinery is usually made from high grade cattlehides which are strong, pliable, and durable. Other leathers having mechanical uses as washers and packings are also made from cattlehides.

Cattlehide leathers are also used in the manufacture of numerous other articles, including handbags, wallets, and similar personal leather goods, sporting goods equipment, and saddles.

Some leathers are embossed, printed, or otherwise decorated. Other leathers have the original grain pattern accentuated. Such leathers are termed "fancy leathers" for tariff purposes. 1/

1/ Headnote 1(b) of subpart 5A of schedule 1 defines the term "fancy leather" as meaning a "leather which has been embossed, printed, or otherwise decorated in any manner or to any extent (including leather finished in aluminum, gold, silver, or like effects and leather on which the original grain has been accentuated by any process)."

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Bovine (adult) hides: and skins, ex- cept buffalo, raw or uncured, or dried, salted, limed, pickled, or otherwise cured:			
120.14	Whole hides or skins weighing over 12 pounds each when dried or dry-salted, or over 25 pounds each when wet or wet-salted.	4% ad val.	2% ad val.	Free
120.17(pt.)	Other----- Leather, in the rough, partly finished, or finished, made from above- described hides and skins:	4% ad val.	3% ad val.	2% ad val. <u>1/</u>
121.20	Patent-----	7.5% ad val.	6% ad val.	3.5% ad val.
121.25	Upholstery----- Other:	12.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	6% ad val.
121.57(pt.)	Not fancy-----	10% ad val.	8% ad val.	5% ad val.
121.65(pt.)	Fancy-----	12.5% val.	10% ad val.	6% ad val.

1/ The final rate for this item will become effective Jan. 1, 1971, at the fourth stage.

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The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, 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 second (that in effect during 1969) and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1969 for the other stages).

U.S. consumption

For many years the United States has been the world's principal consumer of cattlehides and cattlehide leather. During the past decade the annual domestic demand for cattlehides did not change significantly. In the period 1964-67, U.S. annual consumption of cattlehides ranged from 21.5 million to 23.1 million hides (table 1) and averaged 22.1 million hides.

U.S. consumption of cattlehide leather has neither trended upward nor downward in recent years. In the period 1964-67, consumption amounted to about 1 billion square feet annually (table 2). The great bulk of the cattlehide leathers is used in the manufacture of footwear. The use of composition soles instead of leather soles in shoes has been substantial for many years. More recently, new synthetic materials have been developed which simulate upper leather. An increasingly larger share of the shoes and boots produced in this country has been made with such materials. In the mid-1950's about two-fifths of the nonrubber shoes and boots made had leather soles, and four-fifths had leather uppers. By the mid-1960's only a fourth had leather soles, and about three-fourths had leather uppers.

U.S. producers

In 1964 cattle and other animal hides were produced by about 2,800 slaughtering establishments. The hides produced by a fifth of these establishments came exclusively from cattle and calves; four-fifths of the establishments produced hides also from other animals. In recent years the principal producing States have been Iowa, Nebraska, California, and Texas. The output of hides by slaughtering establishments is an incidental part of their meat-production operations.

In 1963 there were about 120 regular tanneries and 3 contract tanneries that produced primarily cattlehide leathers. In that year the principal producing States were Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Illinois, and New York.

U.S. production and stocks

U.S. production of cattlehides has trended upward for many years. In the period 1964-67 annual output increased from 33.3 million to 35.7 million hides (table 1) and averaged 34.8 million hides. The average annual production in this period was 22 percent more than in 1954-57. The output of cattlehides is dependent upon the demand for beef, which has been increasing.

No long-time changing trend in the U.S. production of cattlehide leather is evident. Annual output declined somewhat during the late 1950's and early 1960's, then rose during the mid-1960's to a level approximating that in the early 1950's. In the period 1964-67 annual production of all cattlehide leather (except finished split, wetting, and offal leathers) ranged from 913.4 million to 953.2 million square feet (table 2). The annual aggregate output of finished split, wetting, and offal leathers is believed to have averaged somewhat more than 200 million square feet; annual data are not available.

The bulk of the cattlehide leather produced is made for the footwear trade (table 3). In the period 1963-67 the U.S. annual output of leathers for shoes, upholstery, gloves, and garments increased slightly; that for luggage and patent leathers remained relatively unchanged; and that for belting and machine parts declined slightly.

Tanners usually carry large stocks, including raw hides, material in process, and finished leather. Large stocks are necessary because from several weeks to several months are required to make leather. In the period 1964-67 yearend stocks of cattlehides were equivalent to 5 percent of domestic output, and yearend stocks of cattlehide leather (in process and finished) were equal to 23 percent of production.

U.S. exports

Traditionally, U.S. exports of cattlehides have greatly exceeded exports of cattlehide leather (in terms of hide equivalent). In 1964-67 annual exports of cattlehides ranged from 11.5 million to 14.2 million hides (table 4) and averaged 12.9 million hides, valued at \$99.6 million. Exports in that period were about 130 percent larger than in 1954-57. The large domestic exports in recent years were due primarily to increased world demand for cattlehides and to reduced supplies in Argentina, an important exporter of cattlehides. U.S. exports of cattlehides go to many countries. In 1967 the principal markets for domestic whole hides were Japan, the Soviet Union, Mexico, and Canada; these four countries took about three-fourths of the whole hides exported that year.

In 1964-67 U.S. annual exports of cattlehide leathers ranged from 17.4 million to 25.5 million square feet and averaged 20.4 million square feet, valued at \$8.7 million. The bulk of the exports consisted of leather for shoe uppers and patent leather (table 4). In 1967 Hong Kong, the Soviet Union, and Canada were the principal markets for domestic leather of a kind used in shoe uppers, and the Republic of South Africa was the major market for patent leather. Average annual exports of the principal kinds of leather shipped abroad were at a lower level in 1964-67 than in 1954-57; for shoe upper leather, exports were about a third lower and for patent leather, two-fifths lower.

During the period March-November 1966, the U.S. Department of Commerce imposed quotas on exports of cattlehides, calf and kip skins, and bovine leathers. The quotas were for the purpose of alleviating an anticipated shortage of bovine hides in the domestic market.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of cattlehides are more important in the form of leather than they are in the form of hides. In the period 1964-67 annual imports of cattlehides as such ranged from 237,000 to 333,000 hides (table 5) and averaged 285,000 hides, valued at \$2.1 million. Canada has generally supplied the great bulk of the imports; in 1967 that country was the source of four-fifths of the whole cattlehides imported. In recent years imports have been equivalent to less than 1 percent of domestic output.

In the period 1964-67 annual imports of cattlehide leather ranged from 39.4 million to 80.1 million square feet (table 5) and averaged 62.6 million square feet, valued at \$17.6 million. About 98 percent of the imports consisted of leather, not fancy; the bulk of the remainder is believed to have consisted of cattlehide fancy leather. Most of the imported leather is believed to be of a kind suitable for use by footwear manufacturers.

Aggregate annual imports of leather have trended upward in recent years. A direct comparison of the volume of imports in recent years with that a decade earlier is not meaningful because of changes in statistical reporting. In the period 1964-67 imports of leathers of a kind most commonly used in shoe uppers were equivalent to about 3 percent of domestic output. For the other kinds of leather for which data are available, the ratio of imports to production ranged from 4 percent (leathers commonly used in bags, cases, and straps) to 15 percent (leathers commonly used in gloves and garments). These ratios may somewhat understate the significance of imports to domestic output inasmuch as the bulk of the imports classified as "other" bovine leather is believed to also go into the manufacture of footwear, gloves, garments, luggage, and the like.

U.S. imports of cattlehide leather have come from many countries, but several have supplied the bulk of the total. In 1967 about 85 percent of the imports came from Argentina, Canada, Brazil, Colombia, Uruguay, and the United Kingdom.

Foreign production and trade

In recent years the principal producers of cattlehides have been the United States, the Soviet Union, Argentina, Brazil, the European Economic Community (EEC), and Australia. The principal exporters of hides have been the United States and Argentina; in 1966 and 1967 U.S. annual exports averaged 13.4 million hides and Argentine exports averaged 8.4 million hides. Major importers of cattlehides have included Japan, the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, and the EEC. The bulk of the world leather output is produced by the United States and the principal importers of hides.

Table 1.--Cattlehides: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, yearend stocks, and apparent consumption, 1964-67

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports <u>2/</u>	Exports	Year-end stocks	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>hides</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>hides</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>hides</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>hides</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>hides</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1964---	33,262	333	11,503	1,811	21,990	2
1965---	34,550	324	13,309	1,847	21,529	1
1966---	35,520	238	14,189	1,802	21,613	1
1967---	35,700	247	<u>2/</u> 12,629	1,973	23,147	1

1/ Estimated total U.S. slaughter of mature cattle.

2/ Includes cattlehide pieces, data for which are converted from pounds to hide equivalent.

Source: Production and yearend stocks, Tanners' Council of America, Inc.; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 2.--Cattlehide leather: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, yearend stocks, and apparent consumption, 1964-67

Year	Production ^{1/}	Imports	Exports	Yearend stocks	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>Million</u> <u>sq. ft.</u>	<u>Million</u> <u>sq. ft.</u>	<u>Million</u> <u>sq. ft.</u>	<u>Million</u> <u>sq. ft.</u>	<u>Million</u> <u>sq. ft.</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1964-----	913.4	39.4	20.2	230.5	943.3	4
1965-----	937.4	66.2	17.4	210.8	1,005.9	7
1966-----	953.2	80.1	18.5	209.2	1,016.4	8
1967-----	935.8	64.6	25.5	210.5	973.6	7

^{1/} The production data do not include the output of finished split, wetting, and offal leathers (see note on table 3).

Source: Production and yearend stocks compiled from data of the Tanners' Council of America, Inc.; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 3.--Cattlehide leather: U.S. production,
by specified kinds, 1963-67

(In millions of square feet)					
Item	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Cattlehide leather, grains: <u>1/</u>					
Shoe side upper-----	521.1	551.4	571.3	582.8	566.6
Shoe sole-----	156.4	167.7	172.8	178.2	172.2
Bag, case, and strap-----	32.2	32.4	34.3	30.1	28.1
Upholstery-----	22.5	24.3	26.3	26.1	25.5
Patent-----	34.5	31.7	23.1	23.3	32.1
Glove and garment-----	12.6	14.7	17.2	18.1	20.0
Belting and mechanical-----	14.2	14.0	13.2	12.2	10.2
All other-----	72.7	77.2	79.2	82.4	81.1
Total-----	866.2	913.4	937.4	953.2	935.8

1/ The trade designations of kinds of leathers listed below are sometimes merely indicative of major uses of such leathers. To the extent possible this summary has avoided use of the trade designations because they are not definitive in scope.

Source: Compiled from data of the Tanners' Council of America, Inc.

Note.--The data in this table do not include output of finished split, welting, and offal leathers. For 1963 (the latest year for which data are available), statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce indicate that 148.1 million square feet of finished split leather and 62.4 million square feet of welting and offal leathers were produced.

The following conversion factors were used for this table: One hide (or two sides) is equivalent to: 40 square feet of sole or belting and mechanical leathers; 35.8 square feet of upper, glove, or garment leathers; 44 square feet of bag, case, or strap leathers; 50 square feet of upholstery leather; or 33.8 square feet of patent leather.

CATTLEHIDES AND LEATHERS

Table 4.--Cattlehides and cattlehide leather: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by specified kinds, 1964-67

Item	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity			
Cattlehides-----1,000 hides--	11,503	13,309	14,189	<u>1/</u> 12,831
Cattlehide leather, total <u>2/</u>				
1,000 sq. ft--	20,187	17,383	18,462	25,525
Shoe upper, except patent and				
metalized-----1,000 sq. ft--	<u>3/</u> 11,361	12,142	12,393	17,415
Patent and metalized				
1,000 sq. ft--	2,665	3,971	4,462	5,501
All other-----do-----	<u>3/</u> 6,161	1,270	1,607	2,609
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Cattlehides-----	69,262	90,162	131,890	107,251
Cattlehide leather, total <u>2/</u> -----	7,177	7,162	8,858	11,474
Shoe upper, except patent and				
metalized-----	<u>3/</u> 4,009	4,682	5,155	6,538
Patent and metalized-----	1,220	1,748	2,417	2,902
All other-----	<u>3/</u> 1,948	732	1,286	2,033

1/ Includes cattlehide pieces, data for which were converted from pounds to hide equivalent.

2/ See footnote 1 to table 3.

3/ These data are not directly comparable to those in later years because of changes in statistical reporting.

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

Table 5.--Cattlehides and cattlehide leather: U.S. imports for consumption, by specified kinds, 1964-67

Item	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity			
Cattlehides <u>1</u> /-----1,000 hides--	333	324	237	247
Cattlehide leather, total <u>2</u> / 1,000 sq. ft--	39,431	66,185	80,071	64,623
Not fancy, total-----do-----	38,271	65,086	79,214	63,796
Patent-----do-----	1,548	1,818	1,699	2,395
Upholstery-----do-----	1,666	1,305	1,905	1,663
Upper leather:				
Split:				
Grain-----do-----	4,041	12,118	10,226	9,606
Other-----do-----	2,534	2,731	3,987	3,743
Other than split-----do-----	6,014	5,406	6,409	5,665
Belting-----do-----	873	1,488	1,025	705
Glove and garment-----do-----	2,371	2,499	3,121	2,916
Bag, case, strap, and collar 1,000 sq. ft--	1,200	1,247	1,015	1,969
Other-----do-----	18,024	36,474	49,827	35,134
Fancy <u>3</u> /-----do-----	1,160	1,099	857	827
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Cattlehides <u>1</u> /-----	2,180	2,260	2,367	1,727
Cattlehide leather, total <u>2</u> /-----	10,896	17,526	23,312	18,498
Not fancy, total-----	10,107	16,833	22,707	17,893
Patent-----	664	604	634	1,254
Upholstery-----	637	523	775	687
Upper leather:				
Split:				
Grain-----	831	2,929	3,097	2,684
Other-----	248	361	704	615
Other than split-----	1,621	1,615	2,031	1,844
Belting-----	934	1,280	1,250	728
Glove and garment-----	699	787	830	783
Bag, case, strap, and collar---	310	291	265	486
Other-----	4,163	8,443	13,121	8,812
Fancy <u>3</u> /-----	789	693	605	605

1/ Includes cattlehide pieces, quantity data for which were converted from pounds to hide equivalent.

2/ See footnote 1 to table 3.

3/ Includes some noncattlehide leather; data are not separately reported.

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

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Calf and kip (except buffalo):	
Skins-----	120.17 (pt.)
Leather, in the rough, partly finished or finished-----	121.30, -.35, -.40, -.45

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969).

U.S. trade position

The United States is a net exporter of calf and kip skins and a net importer of calf and kip leathers.

Description and uses

Bovine hides and skins fall into three broad classes: calf skins, kip skins, and cattlehides. Only calf and kip skins of bovines other than buffalo are considered in this summary (separate summaries in this volume cover vellum and cattlehides which for purposes of this volume are hides and prepared skins of bovines other than buffalo). Calf skins are skins of young cattle from a few days to a few months old. Kip skins are skins from immature cattle that have grown larger than the size usually slaughtered for veal, and from undersize cattle that have otherwise reached maturity. For purposes of this summary bovine hides and skins are considered to be calf or kip skins if they weight 12 pounds or less each when dried or dry-salted, or 25 pounds or less each when wet or wet-salted. Hides above these weights are covered in the summary on cattlehides.

Most calf and kip skins produced in the United States are wet-salted, whereas both wet and dry (either dried or dry-salted) skins are imported. There are wide differences in the quality and condition of both the domestic and the imported product.

The U.S. Bureau of Customs classifies as calf or kip leather imports of bovine leather made from a whole skin whose area is not more than 30 square feet, or bovine leather made from a side (half skin) whose area is not more than 15 square feet. Bovine leather pieces of larger dimensions are classified as other leather.

Calf leather is soft, fine grained, supple, and possesses considerable strength in relation to its weight. It is finer grained, lighter, and more supple than kip and cattle leather, and it is generally the most expensive of these leathers. Calf leather is chiefly used for dress shoes and handbags, although some is used in making

CALF AND KIP SKINS AND LEATHERS

gloves, billfolds, and other light leather goods. It is especially popular for shoe uppers (the outside parts of a shoe above the sole) because it does not scuff easily and its finish is readily restored by polishing. In each of its general uses the leather is made in a variety of finishes. Kip leather, usually of slightly lower quality than calf leather, is primarily used for the same purposes as calf leather,

Some calf and kip leathers are embossed, printed, or otherwise decorated. Other leathers have the original grain pattern accentuated. Such leathers are termed "fancy leathers" for tariff purposes.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
120.17:	Bovine whole hides or	4% ad	3% ad val.	2% ad
(pt.):	skins, except buffalo,	val.		val. <u>1/</u>
	weighing 12 pounds or			
	less when dried or dry-			
	salted, or 25 pounds or			
	less when wet or wet-			
	salted; and parts of			
	such hides and skins.			
	Calf and kip leathers, in			
	the rough, partly			
	finished, or finished:			
121.30:	Upper-----	12.5%	11% ad val.	9% ad val.
		ad val.		
121.35:	Lining-----	8.5% ad	6.5% ad	4% ad val.
		val.	val.	
	Other:			
121.40:	Not fancy-----	10% ad	8% ad val.	5% ad val.
		val.		
121.45:	Fancy-----	12.5% ad	11% ad val.	9% ad val.
		ad val.		

1/ The final rate for this item will become effective Jan. 1, 1971, at the fourth stage.

January 1969

1:13

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, 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 second (that in effect during 1969) and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1969 for the other stages).

An escape-clause investigation by the Tariff Commission pursuant to section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, resulted in a finding, announced May 29, 1959, that certain calf and kip leathers (upper and fancy leathers then dutiable at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ percent ad valorem) were not being imported into the United States in such increased quantities, either actual or relative, as to cause or threaten serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products.

U.S. consumption

U.S. annual consumption of calf and kip skins and leathers has been declining for a number of years. In the period 1964-67 annual consumption of skins declined from 6.8 million to 4.3 million pieces and that of leather declined from 95 million to 76 million square feet (tables 1 and 2).

The supply of skins has little relation to the demand for leather. Inasmuch as calf and kip skins are byproducts of meat production, their output varies directly with the demand for, and the supply of, meat and dairy products. The consumption of these skins depends upon the demand for leather and leather products. Changes in fashions, the difficulty in obtaining calf skins for leather, and the substitution of other materials for leather have been the primary causes of the decrease in the consumption of leather made from calf and kip skins.

U.S. producers

In 1964 about 530 establishments that slaughtered bovines exclusively produced calf and kip skins. Another 2,200 establishments slaughtered a variety of animals; some of these concerns probably produced calf and kip skins. In recent years the bulk of the output has been in the North Central, South Central, and Middle Atlantic States.

In 1963 there were 13 tanneries that produced primarily calf and kip leathers. Most of the tanneries were located in the Northeast.

U.S. production and stocks

In the period 1964-67 U.S. annual production of calf and kip skins declined from 7.4 million skins in 1965 to 5.9 million skins in 1967 (table 1). In the same period the annual production of calf and kip leathers declined from about 69 million square feet in 1964 to 42 million square feet in 1967. The recent decline in output is part of a long-time downward trend which is related to more U.S. bovine animals being slaughtered at an older age, each producing a larger hide.

Tanners usually carry large stocks, including raw skins, material in process, and finished leather. In the period 1964-67 yearend stocks of calf and kip skins were equivalent to 10 percent of domestic output, and yearend stocks of calf and kip leather (in process and finished) were equal to 37 percent of production.

U.S. exports

Traditionally, U.S. exports of calf and kip skins have greatly exceeded exports of calf and kip leathers (in terms of hide equivalent). In 1964-67 annual exports of skins ranged from 2.4 million to 2.6 million pieces (table 3) and averaged 2.5 million pieces, valued at \$10.8 million. The bulk of the exports consisted of calf skins. The principal markets for U.S. exports of calf and kip skins have been Japan, Italy, Canada, and West Germany. In 1967 these four countries took about two-thirds of the skins exported that year.

In 1964-67 U.S. annual exports of calf and kip leathers ranged from 1.6 million to 2.3 million square feet (table 3) and averaged 1.9 million square feet, valued at \$1.0 million. The bulk of the exports consisted of leather suitable for making shoes. In 1967 Hong Kong, West Germany, and Jamaica were the principal markets for U.S. exports of calf and kip leathers.

During the period March-November 1966, the U.S. Department of Commerce imposed quotas on exports of calf and kip skins, cattlehides, and bovine leathers. The quotas were for the purpose of alleviating an anticipated shortage of bovine hides in the domestic market.

U.S. imports

In recent years U.S. imports of calf and kip skins have been more important in the form of leather than they have been in the form of skins. In the period 1964-67 annual imports of calf and kip leathers ranged from 28.5 million to 35.1 million square feet (table 4) and averaged 31.3 million square feet, valued at \$19.0 million. The bulk of the imports consisted of shoe leather. In 1964-67 the average

annual unit value of imports of all kinds of calf and kip leathers ranged from 53.1 cents to 66.8 cents per square foot. In 1967 the average unit value of imported calf and kip shoe upper leather was 76.4 cents per square foot, that of imported shoe lining leather, 31.9 cents, and that of other calf and kip leathers, 66.5 cents. In 1967 about 85 percent of the imported calf and kip leathers came from the United Kingdom, West Germany, and France.

In the period 1964-67 annual imports of calf and kip skins ranged from 0.7 million to 2.0 million pieces (table 4) and averaged 1.1 million pieces, valued at \$6.5 million. Kip skins accounted for 54 percent of the total and calf skins, 46 percent. In 1964-67 the average annual unit value of imports of calf skins ranged from \$2.77 per piece in 1964 to \$4.00 per piece in 1965 and 1966; for imports of kip skins, the unit value ranged from \$6.79 per piece in 1967 to \$9.89 per piece in 1966. In 1967 Canada was the principal supplier of imported calf skins and France was the major supplier of imported kip skins.

Foreign production and trade

In recent years the principal producers of calf and kip skins have included the United States, France, Argentina, and Poland. The United States has been the principal exporter of skins. The major importers of calf and kip skins have been Western Europe and Japan. The bulk of the world calf and kip leather output is produced by the United States and the principal importers of skins.

Table 1.--Calf and kip skins: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, yearend stocks, and apparent consumption, 1964-67

Year	Production ^{1/}	Imports	Exports	Yearend stocks	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000 skins</u>	<u>1,000 skins</u>	<u>1,000 skins</u>	<u>1,000 skins</u>	<u>1,000 skins</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1964--	7,254	2,010	2,391	908	6,829	29
1965--	7,419	1,065	2,459	592	6,341	17
1966--	6,640	680	2,595	606	4,711	14
1967--	5,928	838	2,445	668	4,259	20

^{1/} Production as here used is the total commercial slaughter of calves.

Source: Production and yearend stocks compiled from statistics of the Tanners' Council of America, Inc.; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 2.--Calf and kip leathers: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, yearend stocks, and apparent consumption, 1964-67

Year	Production ^{1/}	Imports	Exports	Yearend stocks ^{1/}	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>Million sq. ft.</u>	<u>Million sq. ft.</u>	<u>Million sq. ft.</u>	<u>Million sq. ft.</u>	<u>Million sq. ft.</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1964--	68.6	30.2	2.2	28.1	95.0	32
1965--	65.8	28.5	2.3	24.0	96.1	30
1966--	49.6	31.4	1.7	15.6	87.7	36
1967--	42.1	35.1	1.6	15.3	75.9	46

^{1/} Data converted from skins to square feet on the basis of 10.5 square feet per whole calf or kip skin.

Source: Production and yearend stocks compiled from statistics of the Tanners' Council of America, Inc.; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 3.--Calf and kip skins and leather: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, 1964-67

Item	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity			
Skins, total-----1,000 skins--	2,391	2,459	2,595	2,445
Calf 1/-----do-----	2,111	1,985	2,076	1,950
Kip 2/-----do-----	280	474	519	495
Leather-----1,000 sq. ft.--	2,216	2,264	1,682	1,562
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Skins, total-----	7,089	10,049	14,925	10,963
Calf 1/-----	5,471	7,060	10,112	7,710
Kip 2/-----	1,618	2,989	4,813	3,253
Leather-----	1,146	1,176	991	743

1/ Weighing not over 6 pounds each when dried or dry-salted or not over 12 pounds each when wet or wet-salted.

2/ Weighing over 6, but not over 12, pounds each when dried or dry-salted or over 12, but not over 25, pounds each when wet or wet-salted.

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

Table 4.--Calf and kip skins and leathers: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal kinds, 1964-67

Item	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity			
Skins, total-----1,000 skins--	2,010	1,065	680	838
Calf 1/-----do-----	926	458	242	481
Kip 2/-----do-----	1,084	607	438	357
Leather, total-----1,000 sq. ft.--	30,183	28,512	31,429	35,066
Shoe upper-----do-----	12,213	11,101	13,223	18,055
Shoe lining-----do-----	10,531	9,645	10,156	9,022
Other-----do-----	7,439	7,766	8,050	7,989
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Skins, total-----	10,151	6,451	5,299	4,004
Calf 1/-----	2,566	1,830	967	1,581
Kip 2/-----	7,585	4,621	4,332	2,423
Leather, total-----	16,030	16,871	20,982	21,991
Shoe upper-----	8,463	8,764	11,617	13,802
Shoe lining-----	3,011	2,759	3,235	2,877
Other-----	4,556	5,348	6,130	5,312

1/ Weighing not over 6 pounds each when dried or dry-salted or not over 12 pounds each when wet or wet-salted.

2/ Weighing over 6, but not over 12, pounds each when dried or dry-salted or over 12, but not over 25, pounds each when wet or wet-salted.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Horse, colt, ass, and mule hides, raw or cured-----	120.20 (pt.)
Horse, colt, ass, and mule leathers, in the rough, partly finished, or finished:	
Not fancy-----	121.57 (pt.)
Fancy-----	121.65 (pt.)

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969).

U.S. trade position

In terms of value, the United States is a net importer of hides of equine animals and is believed to be a net exporter of the leather of such animals.

Comment

The hide of a horse, colt, ass, or mule (equine animals) is used in making two distinct types of leather. The thick portion of the hide located in the posterior portion of the dorsal part (known commercially as the shell) is made into cordovan (split) leather for shoe uppers. The remainder of the hide is made into a looser leather used for a variety of products such as wearing apparel and sporting goods.

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) are as follows:

HORSE, COLT, ASS, AND MULE HIDES AND LEATHERS

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
120.20:	Horse, colt, ass, and (pt.): mule hides, raw or : cured.	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
	: Horse, colt, ass, and : mule leathers, in the : rough, partly fin- : ished, or finished:			
121.57:	Not fancy-----	10% ad	8% ad val.	5% ad val.
(pt.):		val.		
121.65:	Fancy-----	12.5%	10% ad val.	6% ad val.
(pt.):		ad val.		
:				

1/ The item was bound, effective Jan. 1, 1968. Previously, part of the item (all but dry or dry-salted skins and hides) had been bound in a General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) concession, effective Jan. 1, 1948.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the GATT. Only the second (that in effect during 1969) and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown (see the TSUSA-1969 for the other stages).

In 1963-67 U.S. annual consumption of equine hides is estimated to have ranged from about 300,000 to 400,000 whole hides. In recent years consumption has been significantly less than in earlier years; in 1951 and 1952 annual consumption is estimated to have amounted to about 1 million hides. The decline in consumption is attributable in large part to reductions in the number and slaughter of equine animals.

Domestic consumption of equine leather is probably about equivalent to domestic output. The following tabulation shows the number of pieces of equine hides used by domestic tanners in 1963-67, as

reported by the Tanners' Council of America, Inc. (in thousands of pieces):

<u>Year</u>	<u>Butts</u>	<u>Half fronts</u>	<u>Shanks</u>
1963-----	421	728	928
1964-----	386	660	854
1965-----	359	660	729
1966-----	256	603	522
1967-----	241	485	374

U.S. production of equine leather has trended downward since World War II. In 1963 output amounted to 8.5 million square feet, valued at \$6.3 million, compared with 18.2 million square feet, valued at \$9.6 million in 1958. The unit value of production in 1963 was 74.1 cents per square foot compared with 52.9 cents in 1958.

Data are not separately reported on the number or location of domestic producers. Only a few tanners produce equine leathers.

Yearend stocks of equine hides and leathers in the hands of tanners are substantial inasmuch as considerable time is required to make leather. The following tabulation shows yearend stocks of equine hides and leathers, as reported by the Tanners' Council of America, Inc., in the period 1963-67 (in thousands of pieces):

<u>Year</u>	<u>Hides</u>	<u>Leathers</u>
1963-----	74	525
1964-----	67	432
1965-----	106	420
1966-----	94	392
1967-----	58	415

Virtually all of the leather stocks consisted of material in process; stocks of the finished product were negligible.

In 1965-67 U.S. annual exports of equine hides ranged from 35,000 to 60,000 pieces (table 1) and averaged 52,000 pieces, valued at \$342,000. Japan and Canada were the principal markets for such exports. Annual exports of equine leather in the same period ranged from 164,000 to 206,000 square feet (table 1) and averaged 188,000 square feet, valued at \$211,000. The bulk of the exports went to the Philippine Republic, Canada, and Hong Kong.

In 1963-67 U.S. annual imports of equine whole hides declined irregularly from 132,000 hides, valued at \$1.4 million to 40,000 hides, valued at \$348,000 (table 2). In the same period imports of portions of hides declined from 284,000 pieces, valued at \$1.5 million, to

171,000 pieces, valued at \$1.2 million. In terms of value, the bulk of the imports in recent years have consisted of portions of hides rather than whole hides. The principal suppliers have been France, Canada, and the Netherlands. Imports of equine leather are believed to be small in relation to domestic production; import statistics are not separately reported.

Table 1.--Hides and leathers of equine animals: U.S. exports
of domestic merchandise, 1965-67

Year	Hides		Leather	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>pieces</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>sq. ft.</u>	<u>dollars</u>
1965-----	35	196	195	199
1966-----	60	427	206	233
1967-----	60	403	164	201

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

Note.--Export statistics on equine hides and leather were not separately reported for earlier years.

Table 2.--Hides of equine animals: U.S. imports
for consumption, 1963-67

Year	Whole hides		Other than whole hides	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	<u>1,000</u> <u>pieces</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pieces</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
1963-----	132	1,390	284	1,503
1964-----	135	1,298	252	1,302
1965-----	102	703	297	1,584
1966-----	68	593	174	1,298
1967-----	40	348	171	1,210

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

Note.--Imports of equine leather are believed to be small in relation to domestic output; statistics are not separately reported.

In 1963 U.S. production of equine leather amounted to 8.5 million square feet, valued at \$6.3 million.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Sheep and lamb skins and leather-----	120.20 (pt.)
Leather in the rough, partly finished, or finished:	
Chamois:	
Oil-tanned-----	121.10
Other-----	121.15
Other sheep and lamb:	
Not fancy:	
Vegetable-tanned sheep, in the rough-----	121.54
Other-----	121.57 (pt.)
Fancy-----	121.65 (pt.)

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969).

U.S. trade position

The United States is a net importer of skins of sheep and lambs and a net exporter of leather of such animals.

Description and uses

The lamb and sheep skins and the leathers derived therefrom discussed in this summary are those from which the wool has been removed. (Skins with the wool on, if suitable for use as furs, are covered in the summary on item 123.00; if imported for the removal of the wool, the skins are covered by the summaries on wools. Parchment is treated separately in another summary in this volume.) Included within this summary are cabretta leather (i.e., leather made from Brazilian sheep skins and certain hair sheep) and chamois (soft leather made from the skins of the sheep, goats, or chamois). Virtually all chamois used in the United States is believed to be made from sheep skins; thus, for the practical purposes of this summary the term "chamois" refers to sheep-skin chamois. Sheep and lamb leather is thinner than cattle or horse leather. Because of this, it is particularly well suited for gloves, garments, and shoe uppers and linings.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
120.20(pt.)	Sheep and lamb skins.	Free <u>1/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
	Leather in the rough, partly finished, or finished:			
	Chamois:			
121.10	Oil-tanned-----	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
121.15	Other-----	10% ad val.	8% ad val.	5% ad val.
	Other sheep and lamb:			
	Not fancy:			
121.54	Vegetable- tanned	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val. <u>3/</u>
	sheep, in the rough.			
121.57(pt.)	Other-----	10% ad val.	8% ad val.	5% ad val.
121.65(pt.)	Fancy-----	12.5% ad	10% ad val.	6% ad val.

1/ Part of this item was previously bound free.

2/ Duty-free status bound, effective Jan. 1, 1968.

3/ The final rate for this item will become effective Jan. 1, 1971, at the fourth stage.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, 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 second (that in effect during 1969) and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1969 for the other stages).

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U.S. consumption

Annual consumption of sheep and lamb skins has shown no upward or downward trend for a number of years. In the period 1964-67 some 27 million sheep and lamb skins were tanned annually into leather. During 1965-67, annual consumption of sheep and lamb leathers is estimated to have declined from 213 million to 199 million square feet (table 1). As noted above, the principal uses of sheep and lamb leather are for garments, gloves, and shoes. Because of this, fashion trends exert a significant influence on the consumption of these leathers.

U.S. producers

In 1965 sheep and lamb skins were produced by 1,115 slaughtering establishments. Of these, only 18 establishments slaughtered sheep and lambs exclusively; the other 1,097 plants slaughtered other animals as well, principally cattle and calves. In 1963 there were 29 regular tanneries primarily producing sheep and lamb leathers. Some contract tanneries may have also produced such leathers; data on their operations are not available. The New England and the Middle Atlantic States accounted for about 90 percent of total production of sheep and lamb leathers in 1963.

U.S. production and stocks

During 1964-67, U.S. annual output of sheep and lamb skins declined from 14.6 million to 12.8 million skins. It is believed that about half of this output was tanned into the leathers covered by this summary. Precise data on the production of skins of sheep and lambs tanned into leather are not available inasmuch as an indeterminable number of skins from sheep and lambs are either tanned with the wool on (and thus not covered by this summary) or are discarded.

In the years 1964-67 domestic production of leather of sheep and lambs declined from 253 million to 230 million square feet. The following tabulation shows U.S. production of such leather, by type, as compiled from data of the Tanners' Council of America, Inc. (in millions of square feet):

Year	Grain		Suede	Shoe upper and lining	Other	Total
	Glove	Garment				
1964-----	18	37	105	58	35	253
1965-----	14	37	109	51	34	245
1966-----	11	39	110	44	31	235
1967-----	12	45	104	39	30	230

Suede accounted for almost half of the production and grained leather for garments and leather for shoe uppers and linings accounted for the bulk of the remainder. About two-thirds of the leather in the "other" category consisted of cabretta leather.

In the period 1964-67 annual yearend stocks of sheep and lamb skins averaged about 7 million skins and yearend stocks of leather (in process and finished) averaged about 36 million square feet.

U.S. exports

In terms of value, U.S. exports of leather of sheep and lambs greatly exceed exports of skins (tables 2 and 3). In the period 1965-67 annual exports of leather averaged \$17.5 million and exports of skins averaged \$2.1 million. The bulk of the leather exports consisted of garment leather. In 1967 the principal markets for exports of leather were Canada, the Philippine Republic, and West Germany.

In 1967, U.S. exports of domestic sheep and lamb skins went principally to the Soviet Union. In some years U.S. exports of foreign-produced skins (reexports) have been important; in 1965-67 the value of such exports accounted for about a fifth of the total. In 1967 reexports of sheep and lamb skins went principally to Canada.

U.S. imports

The value of imported skins of sheep and lambs exceeds by a wide margin the value of imported leather. In the period 1964-67 U.S. annual imports of sheep and lamb skins ranged from 53.2 million to 68.0 million pounds (table 4) and averaged 62.7 million pounds, valued at \$38.5 million. The great bulk of the skins imported were in the unsplit form and pickled. In 1967 such skins came primarily from New Zealand and Iran. In that same year imports of skins that were split and pickled came principally from Iran, Turkey, and Lebanon. The bulk of the cabretta and hair sheep skins came from Brazil and Nigeria.

During 1964-67 the value of U.S. annual imports of leather of sheep and lambs ranged from \$5.3 million to \$6.9 million (table 5) and averaged \$6.1 million. The bulk of the imports consisted of oil-tanned chamois, which in 1967 came principally from the United Kingdom, and vegetable-tanned sheep skins, which came mainly from India and France. Other types of sheep and lamb leathers came largely from France and Spain.

Table 1.--Sheep and lamb leather (except shearlings): U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, yearend stocks, and apparent consumption, 1964-67

Year	Production	Imports ^{1/}	Exports	Year-end stocks	Apparent consumption ^{1/}	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>sq. ft.</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>sq. ft.</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>sq. ft.</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>sq. ft.</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>sq. ft.</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1964---	252,992	4,982	2/	38,640	2/	2/
1965---	245,440	6,535	42,450	35,056	213,109	3
1966---	235,336	8,534	41,634	37,896	199,396	4
1967---	230,256	6,922	44,219	31,536	199,319	3

^{1/} Data do not include imports of oil-tanned chamois and vegetable-tanned sheepskin leathers. In terms of quantity, annual aggregate imports of such leathers (data for which are not reported in square feet) are believed to be somewhat less than those shown for all other sheep and lamb leathers. See table 5 for imports by type.

^{2/} Not available.

Source: Production and yearend stocks compiled from data of the Tanners' Council of America, Inc.; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Data on production and yearend stocks converted at the rate of 8 square feet per skin.

Table 2.--Sheep and lamb skins: U.S. imports for consumption and exports of domestic and foreign merchandise, 1964-67

Item	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity			
Imports-----1,000 pounds--	64,930	64,855	68,007	53,186
Exports:				
Domestic merchandise				
1,000 skins--	<u>1/</u>	967	583	1,319
Foreign merchandise-----do-----	<u>1/</u>	118	315	196
Total exports-----do-----	<u>1/</u>	1,085	898	1,515
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Imports-----	34,841	38,156	50,208	30,783
Exports:				
Domestic merchandise-----	<u>1/</u>	1,430	928	2,530
Foreign merchandise-----	<u>1/</u>	247	659	384
Total exports-----	<u>1/</u>	1,677	1,587	2,914

1/ Not available.

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

Table 3.--Sheep and lamb leather (except shearlings): U.S.
exports of domestic merchandise, by type, 1965-67

Type	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 square feet)		
Shoe leather-----	1,360	1,123	959
Garment leather-----	30,213	29,150	29,510
Chamois, parchment-dressed and metalized-----	214	180	255
Other-----	10,663	11,181	13,495
Total-----	42,450	41,634	44,219
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Shoe leather-----	561	482	335
Garment leather-----	11,677	13,146	11,229
Chamois, parchment-dressed and metalized-----	181	113	126
Other-----	4,335	4,329	5,862
Total-----	16,754	18,070	17,552

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

Table 4.--Sheep and lamb skins: U.S. imports for consumption, by type, 1964-67

Type	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Hair sheep, cabretta, raw cured----	2,552	2,285	2,084	2,275
Other:				
Pickled, not split-----	57,614	56,934	53,972	36,439
Pickled and split-----	1,422	2,029	9,449	11,888
Other-----	3,342	3,607	2,502	2,584
Total-----	64,930	64,855	68,007	53,186
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Hair sheep, cabretta, raw cured----	2,352	1,921	1,790	2,000
Other:				
Pickled, not split-----	28,980	32,085	40,400	18,722
Pickled and split-----	1,440	1,918	6,355	8,435
Other-----	2,069	2,232	1,663	1,626
Total-----	34,841	38,156	50,208	30,783

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

Table 5.--Sheep and lamb leather and chamois: U.S. imports for consumption, by type, 1964-67

Type	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity			
Chamois, oil-tanned				
1,000 dozen pieces--	263	281	244	327
Other chamois-----1,000 square feet--	5	19	74	42
Vegetable-tanned sheep skins				
1,000 pounds--	441	503	992	843
Other sheep and lamb leather				
1,000 square feet--	4,977	6,516	8,460	6,880
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Chamois, oil-tanned-----	3,324	3,559	3,562	3,725
Other chamois-----	1	6	31	18
Vegetable-tanned sheep skins-----	348	529	911	668
Other sheep and lamb leather-----	1,643	1,989	2,396	1,727
Total-----	5,316	6,083	6,900	6,138

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Goat and kid skins, raw or cured-----	120.20 (pt.)
Goat and kid leathers, in the rough, partly finished, or finished:	
Not fancy:	
Vegetable-tanned goat, in the rough-----	121.52
Other-----	121.57 (pt.)
Fancy-----	121.60

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969).

U.S. trade position

The United States is a substantial net importer of goat and kid skins and leathers.

Description and uses

The commodities discussed in this summary are the skins of goats and kids (immature goats) and the leathers made from such skins, except chamois made from goat or kid skins which are covered in items 121.10 to 121.15 of the summary for "Sheep and Lamb Skins and Leathers; Chamois." Goat and kid leathers are used in a variety of manufactured products, principally shoes, gloves, garments, and bookbindings. Goat and kid leathers are generally regarded as being strong, flexible, and somewhat elastic--these properties making them particularly suitable for items of wearing apparel. Most vegetable-tanned skins are further processed into finished leather; some skins, however, are used as lacing in the handicraft trade.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) are as follows:

GOAT AND KID SKINS AND LEATHERS

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
120.20 (pt.)	:Goat and kid skins, : raw or cured. :Goat and kid leathers, : in the rough, : partly finished, : or finished : (except chamois): : Not fancy:	: Free	: <u>1/</u>	: <u>1/</u>
121.52 <u>2/</u>	: Vegetable-tanned : goat, in the : rough.	: 8% ad : val.	: 6% ad val.	: 4% ad val.
121.57 (pt.)	: Other-----	: 10% ad : val.	: 8% ad val.	: 5% ad val.
121.60	: Fancy-----	: 10% ad : val.	: 8% ad val.	: 6% ad val.

1/ Duty-free status bound, effective Jan. 1, 1968.

2/ Formerly part of item 121.56. New item created effective Jan. 1, 1968 as a result of the Kennedy Round.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, 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 second (that in effect during 1969) and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown (see the TSUSA-1969 for the other stages).

U.S. consumption, producers, and production

In recent years some 15 million to 20 million goat and kid skins have been annually processed into leather in the United States. Most of these skins were imported. Domestic output of goat skins, primarily from herds in Texas, is believed to have been small in relation to consumption. U.S. consumption of goat and kid leathers has been declining for a number of years. During 1965-67 annual consumption ranged from 61.5 million to 88.6 million square feet (table 1).

Tanners of goat and kid skins are concentrated in the northeastern United States. It is believed that the bulk of the tanning is done by a small number of firms specializing in this type of leather.

In the period 1963-67 the U.S. annual production of goat and kid leathers made from untanned skins ranged from 42.3 million to 72.8 million square feet. About 12 million square feet of leather were made from imported vegetable-tanned skins. The great bulk of the output of goat and kid leathers consisted of shoe upper leather (table 2). Other important types were leathers for garments and shoe linings.

Tanners hold large stocks because of the time required to convert the skins into leather and because most of the supply of skins is obtained from foreign sources. In the period 1963-67 yearend stocks of skins were equivalent to about a fourth of the quantity used to make leather, and yearend stocks of process and finished leather were equal to about half of the output of leather.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of goat and kid skins have shown no upward or downward trend in recent years. In 1965-67 annual exports ranged from 303,000 to 442,000 pieces (table 3) and averaged 367,000 pieces, valued at \$340,000. The principal markets for U.S. exports were Mexico and Italy.

In the period 1965-67 U.S. annual exports of goat and kid leathers declined from 8.5 million to 2.5 million square feet (table 3) and averaged 5.3 million square feet, valued at \$2.4 million. During this period the average annual unit value of exports ranged from 37.6 to 51.7 cents per square foot. The bulk of the exports generally consisted of shoe upper leather. The European Economic Community (EEC) and Switzerland were the principal markets for domestic exports of goat and kid leathers.

U.S. imports

In recent years U.S. imports of skins of goats and kids have decreased while aggregate imports of leather of such animals have increased. In the period 1963-67 U.S. annual imports of goat and kid skins declined irregularly from 14.8 million to 7.1 million pieces (table 4) and averaged 11.9 million pieces, valued at \$13.6 million. The unit value of imports increased from \$1.06 per piece in 1963 to \$1.35 in 1966; in 1967 the unit value was \$1.29 per piece. Most of the imports consisted of dry or dry-salted skins. The principal sources of imports were Nigeria, Brazil, India, and Ethiopia. The decline in volume and increase in value of imports reflects, in part, increased purchases by the Soviet Union and eastern European countries

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from traditional U.S. suppliers. Communist-bloc countries are reported to have reduced sharply their purchases from Mainland China in recent years.

Goat and kid leathers are imported either in the rough or finished. The former leather is generally further processed into finished leather by domestic tanners. In 1963-67 U.S. annual imports of vegetable-tanned goat and kid leathers, in the rough, ranged from 2.0 million to 5.5 million pounds (table 4) and averaged 3.2 million pounds, valued at \$5.0 million. The unit value of imports increased from \$1.40 per pound in 1964 to \$1.76 in 1966 and 1967. Imports came principally from India and Pakistan.

In 1963-67 annual aggregate imports of finished leathers ranged from 11.3 million to 20.0 million square feet and averaged 15.3 million square feet, valued at \$7.2 million. The unit value of imports increased from 37.9 to 54.1 cents per square foot. The great bulk of the imports consisted of finished leathers, not fancy. The principal suppliers of such leathers were the EEC, the United Kingdom, Spain, and Mexico. The United Kingdom was the primary source of imported fancy leathers.

The great bulk of the world output of goat and kid skins is supplied by less developed countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Most of the skins are shipped to industrialized countries for tanning into finished leathers. Some of these countries, notably, the United Kingdom, West Germany, and France, are important exporters of finished leathers.

Table 1.--Goat and kid leathers: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, yearend stocks, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Yearend stocks	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>sq. ft.</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>sq. ft.</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>sq. ft.</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>sq. ft.</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>sq. ft.</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1963--	70,910	12,074	<u>1/</u>	38,290	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1964--	64,370	11,348	<u>1/</u>	35,755	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1965--	72,785	16,096	8,456	36,460	79,720	20
1966--	66,860	19,952	4,974	29,725	88,573	23
1967--	42,280	17,081	2,542	25,005	61,539	28

1/ Not separately reported.

2/ Not available.

Source: Production and yearend stocks compiled from data of the Tanners' Council of America, Inc.; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The data in this table do not include vegetable-tanned goat and kid skins, in the rough, which are imported and further processed by domestic tanners into finished leather. In 1963-67 annual imports of such skins averaged 3.2 million pounds, equivalent to about 12 million square feet.

U.S. output of goat and kid skins has been small for a number of years; annual data are not available.

Table 2.--Goat and kid leathers: U.S. production,
by type, 1963-67

(In thousands of square feet)					
Type	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Shoe upper:					
Grain-----	49,220	42,615	50,315	46,870	31,630
Suede-----	13,570	13,815	15,205	13,755	5,745
Lining-----	6,450	6,435	5,650	4,510	3,265
Other-----	1,670	1,505	1,615	1,725	1,640
Total-----	70,910	64,370	72,785	66,860	42,280

Source: Compiled from data of the Tanners' Council of America, Inc.

Note.--Data converted from number of skins tanned to square feet on basis of 5 square feet per skin.

Table 3.--Goat and kid skins and leathers: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by type, 1965-67

Type	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity		
Hides and skins-----1,000 pieces--	303	442	355
Leather, total-----1,000 sq. ft--	8,456	4,974	2,542
Shoe upper-----1,000 sq. ft--	5,378	2,128	1,453
Other-----1,000 sq. ft--	3,078	2,846	1,089
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Hides and skins-----	308	465	246
Leather, total-----	3,701	2,573	956
Shoe upper-----	2,238	1,089	480
Other-----	1,463	1,484	476

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

Note.--Complete export statistics of goat and kid skins and leathers were not separately reported before 1965.

Table 4.--Goat and kid skins and leathers: U.S. imports for consumption, by type, 1963-67

Type	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity				
Skins, total--1,000 pieces--	14,774	12,882	14,412	10,332	7,109
Dry or dry-salted					
1,000 pieces--	12,336	10,161	12,373	9,513	5,994
Other-----do-----	2,438	2,721	2,039	819	1,115
Leather: 1/					
Not fancy:					
Vegetable-tanned, in					
the rough					
1,000 pounds--	2,116	2,918	5,478	3,319	1,961
Other-----1,000 sq. ft--	10,358	9,006	13,265	16,503	14,500
Fancy-----1,000 sq. ft--	1,716	2,342	2,831	3,449	2,581
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Skins, total-----	15,797	13,842	15,424	13,951	9,199
Dry or dry-salted-----	12,703	10,287	12,839	12,771	7,451
Other-----	3,094	3,555	2,585	1,180	1,748
Leather, total-----	7,823	9,200	15,722	15,673	12,692
Not fancy:					
Vegetable-tanned, in					
the rough-----	3,252	4,274	8,273	5,827	3,443
Other-----	3,733	3,834	6,156	8,202	7,880
Fancy-----	838	1,092	1,293	1,644	1,369

1/ Leather total not available.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Reptile and fish skins, raw or cured-----	120.20 (pt.)
Reptile and fish leathers, in the rough, partly finished, or finished:	
Not fancy-----	121.57 (pt.)
Fancy-----	121.65 (pt.)

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969).

U.S. trade position

The bulk of the reptile and fish skin leathers domestically consumed are made from imported raw skins or rough-tanned leathers that require further processing in the United States.

Comment

This summary covers raw or untanned reptile skins and fish skins and the leathers made from such skins. The skins of the alligator and those of many varieties of lizards and snakes comprise the known trade in reptile skins. In the United States reptile skins are used principally in making leather for shoe uppers, handbags, belts, luggage, and fancy leather articles.

The skins of shark comprise the principal known trade in fish skins. Shark skins are made into a leather which is pliable and supple, but retains the durability and toughness of the original skin. It is virtually scuffproof and for this reason it is often used as a tip material for children's shoes. It is also used for the entire uppers of other shoes and for luggage, billfolds, men's belts, and small leather goods.

Fish skins other than shark skins are used chiefly in the manufacture of fish glue, but small quantities are also converted into leather.

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
120.20(pt.):	Reptile and fish	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
	skins, raw or			
	cured.			
	Reptile and fish			
	leathers, in the			
	rough, partly			
	finished, or fin-			
	ished:			
121.57(pt.):	Not fancy-----	10% ad	8% ad val.	5% ad val.
		val.		
121.65(pt.):	Fancy-----	12.5% ad	10% ad val.	6% ad val.
		val.		

1/ Duty-free status bound, effective Jan. 1, 1968. Parts of this item had been bound previously.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, 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 second (that in effect during 1969) and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown (see the TSUSA-1969 for the other stages).

Except for alligator and shark, virtually all domestic production of leathers of the kinds covered in this summary is made from imported raw skins and from imported rough-tanned leathers that require further processing in the United States. Data on U.S. consumption, production, and exports are not available. It is believed that domestic output of finished reptile and shark skin leathers is larger than imports.

U.S. imports of reptile skins consist of a wide variety of types, ranging in size from snake and lizard skins to very large alligator skins; import statistics by kind of skin are not available. In the period 1963-67 the value of annual imports of reptile skins ranged from \$4.0 million to \$8.2 million (see table) and averaged \$6.4 million. The principal sources of imports were Brazil, Argentina, and India. Statistics on imports of shark skins are not separately reported.

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In 1963-67 the value of U.S. annual imports of reptile leather and shark skin leather increased from \$2.6 million to \$5.7 million. The bulk of the imports is believed to have consisted of rough-tanned reptile leather. Brazil, Bolivia, and France were the principal suppliers of imports.

Reptile skins and reptile and fish skin leathers
U.S. imports for consumption, 1963-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Year	Skins	Leathers
1963-----	3,979	2,595
1964-----	8,185	2,816
1965-----	7,251	3,227
1966-----	5,480	4,119
1967-----	7,184	5,690

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

Note.--Imports of fish skins have not been reported separately since 1963; in that year imports of fish skins were valued at about \$33,000.

Virtually all domestic output of leathers of the kinds covered in this summary is made from imported skins and rough-tanned leathers; data on such output and exports are not available. U.S. output of finished leathers is believed to be larger than imports of such leathers.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Pig and hog (including carpincho) skins, raw or cured-----	120.20 (pt.)
Pig and hog leathers, in the rough, partly finished, or finished-----	121.50

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969).

U.S. trade position

The United States is a net importer of pig skins and leather.

Comment

Included in this summary are the skins of wild and domesticated swine, i.e., hogs and pigs, as well as the skins of a group of related wild, water rodents (carpinchos) indigenous to South America. Also covered in the summary are the leathers made from these skins.

Pig leather is used in a variety of articles of wearing apparel (e.g., shoes, gloves, and hats), as well as in small leather goods (e.g., billfolds and card cases). It is made both in smooth and suede-like finishes (the latter is also known as brushed pig skin). Pig leather is generally regarded as being quite soft and comfortable to wear.

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference (Kennedy Round)	
			Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
120.20(pt.)	Pig and hog (including carpincho) skins, raw or cured.	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
121.50	Pig and hog leathers, in the rough, partly finished, or finished.	12.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	6% ad val.

1/ Duty-free status bound, effective Jan. 1, 1968. Parts of the item had been bound previously.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of a concession granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the second (that in effect during 1969) and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown (see the TSUSA-1969 for the other stages).

Raw skins of swine are available from the several thousand hog slaughtering plants throughout the United States. However, due to the difficulty of processing pig and hog skins for leather, many slaughterers make no attempt to preserve these skins in a condition suitable for tanning. Data on output are not separately reported.

In 1958 domestic production of pig leather amounted to 10.4 million square feet, valued at \$3.4 million. Data on the volume of domestic production are not available for later years. Since 1958 an increase in popularity of pig leather for wearing apparel would indicate a larger volume of production in recent years. One manufacturer is believed to account for the bulk of the domestic output of pig leather.

U.S. exports of raw and cured pig and hog skins are believed to be small; data for recent years are not available. Annual data for only 1963 and 1964 are available on U.S. exports of glove and garment

leather of pig and hog. Exports amounted to 2.9 million square feet, valued at \$1.7 million in 1963 and to 1.8 million square feet, valued at \$1.3 million in 1964. Italy was the market for the bulk of these exports.

Two types of raw skins are imported for tanning and processing into what is commonly termed pig leather. The principal type, pig and hog skins, has come primarily from Brazil, Poland, and Denmark. In the period 1963-67 annual imports of such skins ranged from 1.0 million to 2.8 million pieces and averaged 1.8 million pieces, valued at \$2.2 million (see table). In that same period annual imports of carpincho skins, the other type of skin imported, ranged from 155,000 to 336,000 pieces and averaged 241,000 pieces, valued at \$434,000. In recent years virtually all imports of carpincho skins have come from Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, and Peru.

In 1963-67 the value of U.S. annual imports of pig and hog leathers ranged from \$1.4 million to \$3.1 million. The bulk of the imports came from Brazil and Poland.

Pig and hog skins, carpincho skins, and pig leathers: U.S. imports for consumption, 1963-67

Year	Pig and hog skins		Carpincho skins		Pig leather
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Value
	<u>1,000</u> <u>pieces</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pieces</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
1963-----	989	1,140	336	529	2,080
1964-----	1,759	2,395	327	588	1,600
1965-----	2,790	2,747	214	405	1,972
1966-----	2,094	3,073	155	295	3,147
1967-----	1,130	1,493	175	352	1,411

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

Note.--U.S. production of pig and hog skins and leathers is believed to be larger than imports; data on output are not available. Carpincho skins are not produced commercially in the United States. U.S. exports of pig and hog skins and leathers are believed to be small.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Hides and skins, raw or cured:	
Buffalo-----	120.11
Not elsewhere enumerated-----	120.20 (pt.)
Leather, in the rough, partly finished, or finished:	
Not elsewhere enumerated:	
Not fancy-----	121.57 (pt.)
Fancy-----	121.65 (pt.)

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969).

U.S. trade position

Imports supply virtually all of the domestic consumption of the miscellaneous hides and skins herein considered. Imports of miscellaneous leathers are largely of kinds not domestically produced.

Comment

This summary covers all hides, skins, and leathers which are not covered in other summaries. The principal articles considered herein are the hides, skins, and leathers of buffalo, deer, kangaroo, and wallaby. Most buffalo hides are tanned into leather for use in shoe soles and uppers, luggage, and handbags; some India water buffalo hides are used in the manufacture of such industrial rawhide articles as buffing wheels and mallet heads. Deerskins, when tanned into leather, are known in the trade as buckskins. The skins make a soft, pliable leather which is used for producing shoe uppers, moccasins, gloves, clothing, and fancy leather goods. The skins of kangaroo and wallaby (one of the smaller macropodine kangaroos) produce excellent shoe upper leather. The heavier skins are usually vegetable tanned to make leather which is used chiefly in athletic shoes. The smaller, lighter-weight skins are generally chrome tanned and glazed or sueded for use in dress shoe uppers.

MISCELLANEOUS HIDES, SKINS, AND LEATHERS

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Hides and skins, raw:			
	or cured:			
120.11	Buffalo-----	2% ad val.	1% ad val.	Free <u>1/</u>
120.20(pt.)	Not elsewhere enumerated.	Free	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
	Leathers, in the rough, partly finished, or finished:			
	Not elsewhere enumerated:			
121.57(pt.)	Not fancy-----	10% ad val.	8% ad val.	5% ad val.
121.65(pt.)	Fancy-----	12.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	6% ad val.

1/ The final rate for this item will become effective on Jan. 1, 1971, at the fourth stage.

2/ Duty-free status bound, effective Jan. 1, 1968.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, 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 second (that in effect during 1969) and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown (see the TSUSA-1969 for the other stages).

The domestic consumption of most of the articles covered by this summary is supplied by imports which are in the form of either hides or skins (which are converted into leather by U.S. tanners) or rough or finished leathers. U.S. output of miscellaneous hides and skins is small in relation to consumption inasmuch as virtually all of the animals supplying such skins are not slaughtered in the United States on a commercial scale. The bulk of the domestic output probably consists of deerskins. It is believed that the imported leathers are largely of kinds not produced commercially in the United States.

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U.S. exports are believed to be negligible or nil; statistics are not separately reported. In 1964-67 the value of U.S. annual imports of miscellaneous hides and skins ranged from \$4.8 million to \$6.0 million (see table). The principal articles imported were buffalo hides, deerskins, kangaroo skins, and wallaby skins. In 1967 imports of buffalo hides came largely from Pakistan, India, and Malaysia; imports of deerskins came primarily from Brazil and Canada; and imports of kangaroo and wallaby skins came entirely from Australia. In 1964-67 the value of annual imports of miscellaneous leathers ranged from \$0.9 million to \$2.2 million (see table). The bulk of the imports came from Australia, France, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands.

Miscellaneous hides and skins and leathers: U.S. imports
for consumption, 1964-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	1964	1965	1966	1967
Hides and skins, total-----	4,854	4,930	6,034	4,801
Buffalo-----	1,193	1,559	1,719	1,405
Deer-----	834	993	935	957
Kangaroo and wallaby-----	1,887	1,052	1,192	948
Hides and skins not elsewhere enumerated-----	940	1,326	2,188	1,491
Leather, not elsewhere enumerated-----	2,121	2,213	869	1,625

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

Note.--Data on U.S. output and exports are not available. Output of most of the articles covered by this summary is believed to be nil or small in relation to imports; exports are negligible or nil.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Animal parchment and vellum-----	120.50

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969).

U.S. trade position

Imports supply most of the animal parchment and vellum consumed in the United States; exports are believed to be negligible or nil.

Comment

Animal parchment is the skin of sheep, goats, calves, or other young animals, specially prepared to serve as a material upon which manuscripts or other writings may be inscribed. Vellum (formerly prepared only from the skins of calves, kids, and stillborn lambs) is now the term applied to any fine grade of animal parchment. Before the art of papermaking was perfected, parchment was one of the most important materials used in writing. At present, parchment is used in drum and banjo heads, lampshades, and bookbinding, and to a limited extent, for diplomas and records.

The column 1 rate of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) is as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
120.50	Parchment and vellum-----	Free

The duty-free status of parchment and vellum has been bound since January 1948 in a concession granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The existing rate of duty is not one on which the United States granted a concession in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the GATT.

Animal parchment and vellum are produced in limited quantities in the United States by about three tanners, who also manufacture various types of leather. It is believed that domestic tanners supply but a small part of the parchment and vellum consumed in this country.

U.S. exports of animal parchment and vellum are believed to be negligible or nil; export data are not available. In the period 1963-67, U.S. annual imports ranged from 9,600 to 15,000 pounds

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(see table) and averaged 11,600 pounds, valued at \$249,000. During this period the average annual unit value of imports increased from \$18.64 per pound in 1963 to \$25.00 per pound in 1966 and then declined to \$22.25 per pound in 1967. The United Kingdom was the principal source of imports.

Parchment and vellum: U.S. imports for consumption, 1963-67

Year	Quantity	Value
	<u>Pounds</u>	
1963-----	9,835	\$183,283
1964-----	9,635	187,663
1965-----	11,411	239,015
1966-----	12,143	303,566
1967-----	15,004	333,854

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

Note.--U.S. production is believed to be smaller than imports, and exports are negligible or nil; production and export data are not available.

The United States is one of the principal fur-producing countries and also consumes more furskins than any other country. Taking all furskins as a group, domestic production is insufficient to meet the requirements of U.S. manufacturers of fur goods, making it necessary to import large quantities. Some of the imported furskins are of kinds produced in this country (e.g., mink and beaver) and some are of kinds which are not produced in the United States in commercial quantities (e.g., Persian lamb and sable).

Domestic furskins are obtained from animals that are raised on ranches or farms and from animals that are trapped in the wild. Fur ranching in this country began on a commercial scale about the turn of the century. The ranch-raised animal was developed to establish a reliable supply and to improve furskin size, color, and quality. The early ranches raised primarily foxes; later these and other ranches turned to mink, nutria, and chinchilla. An individual ranch generally raises but one kind of fur animal. In 1967 about 3,300 ranches produced mink furskins. The number of ranches raising nutria and chinchilla is believed to be in the thousands. Many ranches are small-scale family operations. For example, in 1966 the aggregate output of 50 percent of the mink ranches accounted for only 12 percent of the total domestic output of mink. The number of trappers is not known; most trappers probably trap fur animals on a part-time basis.

Statistics on aggregate domestic production of furskins are not available. In terms of value, mink furskins have been by far the most important furskins produced in the United States. In 1967 the domestic output of ranch-raised and wild mink furskins was valued at about \$80 million; in 1966 the value was about \$100 million. Most of the output consisted of ranch-raised furskins. Among the many other kinds of furskins produced in the United States, only a few are of commercial importance; they include muskrat, Alaska fur seal, nutria, raccoon, beaver, chinchilla, and fox. The wild catch supplies the bulk of the production of most of these furskins, and the value of output is low in relation to that of mink.

Raw or undressed furskins are raw, unprocessed skins, or processed skins which have not been subjected to any processing which preserves them indefinitely in a pliant state. All undressed furskins are dressed before they are made into fur goods, and many dressed furskins are dyed to provide uniformity of color or to improve their appearance. Dressed skins are skins which have been subjected to any processing which preserves them indefinitely in a pliant state, whether or not dyed or otherwise processed and whether or not in a condition ready for manufacture into garments or other articles. In 1963, 132 establishments, employing 2,600 workers, dressed or dressed and dyed furskins. About two-thirds of the concerns were located in New York State. Most dressers and dyers have small-scale operations; in 1963 only 26 establishments had 20 or more employees.

GENERAL STATEMENT ON FURSKINS

In terms of value, the United States is a net importer of undressed furskins and a net exporter of dressed furskins. The following tabulation shows the value of U.S. aggregate annual imports and exports of undressed and dressed furskins in 1964-67 (in millions of dollars):

Year	Undressed		Dressed	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
1964-----	101.8	32.7	10.0	20.7
1965-----	112.7	41.4	10.9	22.9
1966-----	125.9	44.2	12.7	23.5
1967-----	91.9	39.3	7.6	23.1

In the period 1964-67 the value of U.S. aggregate annual exports of undressed and dressed furskins ranged from \$53.4 million in 1964 to \$67.8 million in 1966 and averaged \$62.0 million. Undressed furskins accounted for 64 percent of the total. In terms of value, the principal kinds of undressed furskins exported were mink, muskrat, and nutria; the major dressed furskins were mink and seal.

The value of U.S. aggregate annual imports of undressed and dressed furskins during 1964-67 ranged from \$99.5 million in 1967 to \$138.6 million in 1966 and averaged \$118.4 million. Undressed furskins accounted for 91 percent of the total. Imports of dressed furskins have been small partly because the duty-free treatment accorded undressed furskins (except those of silver, black, or platinum fox) favors their importation in that form. This traditional trade relationship between undressed and dressed furskins may be altered to some degree as the rates of duty on dressed pelts are reduced as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

In terms of value, mink and Persian lamb and caracul have been the principal kinds of furskins imported in recent years. In 1967 mink furskins accounted for 55 percent of the total and Persian lamb and caracul furskins for 11 percent. The bulk of the remainder consisted of furskins of fox, ocelot, sable, rabbit, and beaver.

GENERAL STATEMENT ON FURSKINS

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The following tabulation shows the number of TSUS items covering furskins and the actions taken on them at the trade conference under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 872), in terms of number of items affected and value of 1967 imports thereof:

<u>Action taken at</u> <u>trade conference</u>	<u>Number of items</u> <u>affected</u>	<u>Value of 1967</u> <u>imports</u> (million dollars)
No concession granted-----	1	11.0
Duty bound-----	1	80.9
Duty reduced by 40 per-		
cent or more-----	9	7.6
Total-----	11	99.5

This general statement on furskins does not cover furskins or parts of furskins assembled in the rough form of garments, of parts or accessories of garments, or of other articles.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Skins bearing wool or hair, if suitable for use as furs:	
Raw or not dressed-----	123.00
Dressed:	
Not dyed--- 124.20 (pt.), -.25 (pt.), -.40 (pt.)	
Dyed----- 124.60 (pt.), -.65 (pt.), -.80 (pt.)	

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969).

U.S. trade position

Domestic producers have supplied most of the shearlings consumed in the United States, whereas imports have supplied virtually all of the other furskins bearing wool or hair consumed domestically. U.S. exports have been negligible.

Description and uses

Furskins bearing wool or hair of a kind described in subpart 1C of schedule 3 of the TSUS that are suitable for, and to be used as, furs are covered by this summary. (Such skins not to be used as furs are provided for in subpart 1C of schedule 3 of the TSUS.) Skins of lambs and sheep are the principal furskins covered by this summary; most notable of these are caracul, Persian lamb, and shearling skins. Skins of animals of the camel family, cashmere goat, angora goat, and angora rabbit are also included but are of only minor commercial importance as furs.

Persian lamb furskins are naturally lustrous, have a tight curl, and are usually black or gray; related lamb furskins are broadtails, Cross Persian, Krimmers, and Shiraz. Caracul lamb furskins, although resembling Persian lamb, have curls which are less tightly locked, are somewhat coarser-haired, and are usually either white, brown, or black. After being dressed, virtually all of these furskins are dyed. Both caracul and Persian lamb furskins are used extensively in fur coats and jackets and as trim on cloth coats and other fur coats.

Shearlings are the skins of lambs and sheep which were sheared shortly before slaughter. Wool one-fourth to five-eighths inch in length usually remains on the skin. Shearlings are frequently treated with an electrical process which imparts to the wool a hair-like texture. These electrically processed shearlings (known as moutons) are used in making fur coats and jackets. Shearlings that are not

electrically processed are used in making linings to provide added warmth in clothing and footwear, and in making invalid bed pads, polishing pads, and covers for paint rollers.

Furskins other than those indicated above are obtained from a wide variety of lambs and sheep. In general, such furskins have hair which is straight rather than curled or wavy. After the furskins are dressed, or dressed and dyed, they are used chiefly as trimmings on low-price cloth garments for women and children.

Small pieces of fur are frequently sewn together into larger pieces, which are shaped in the form of rectangular plates, crosses, strips, etc. These sewn pieces are then manufactured into low-price wearing apparel. Foreign trade in sewn pieces of the furskins herein considered is believed to be negligible.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
123.00	Skins bearing wool or hair of a kind described in sub- part C of part 1 of: schedule 3, raw or not dressed, if suitable for use as: furs without the removal of the wool: or hair from the skins (except re- moval resulting in an unsought residue: of wool or hair in- cidental to proc- essing of the skins: for use as furs) and imported to be so used.	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
	Skins bearing wool or hair of a kind described in sub- part C of part 1 of: schedule 3: Dressed: Not dyed:			
124.20(pt.)	Plates, mats, linings, strips, crosses, or similar forms.	17.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
	Other:			
124.25(pt.)	Caracul and Persian lamb.	5.5% ad val.	4% ad val.	2.5% ad val.
124.40(pt.)	Other-----	10% ad	8% ad val.	5% ad val.

See footnote at end of table.

FURSKINS BEARING WOOL OR HAIR

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Skins bearing wool or hair of a kind described in sub- part C of part 1 of schedule 3--Con- tinued: Dyed:			
124.60(pt.)	Plates, mats, linings, strips, crosses, or similar forms.	20% ad val.	16% ad val.	10% ad val.
	Other:			
124.65(pt.)	Caracul and Persian lamb.	8% ad val.	6% ad val.	4% ad val.
124.80(pt.)	Other-----	12% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	6% ad val.

1/ The rate of duty was not affected by the trade conference. It was bound, effective Jan. 1, 1948, in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the GATT. Only the second (that in effect during 1969) and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown (see the TSUSA-1969 for the other stages).

Products of most Communist-controlled countries or areas are dutiable at the column 2 rates of duty (see appendix A).

U.S. consumption, producers, and production

The United States is a leading consumer of the furskins covered by this summary. In recent years some 5 million to 6 million furskins

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bearing wool or hair are believed to have been consumed annually in the United States; complete data are not available. The bulk of the consumption was of shearling furskins; most of the remainder was of caracul and Persian lamb furskins. In terms of value, however, caracul and Persian lamb rank next to mink as the principal furskins consumed domestically.

U.S. producers have supplied most of the shearlings consumed. Domestic annual output of shearlings is estimated by the trade to be about 3 million to 4 million skins. Domestic production of caracul and Persian lamb furskins and of the other furskins herein considered has been negligible or nil. Sheep raising in the United States traditionally has been oriented toward meat and wool production rather than toward fur production. Hence, domestic output of such furskins has been small in relation to the 13 million or more sheep and lambs slaughtered annually.

U.S. exports and imports

U.S. exports of domestically produced furskins bearing wool or hair (principally shearlings) are believed to have been negligible in recent years; data are not separately reported. Exports of foreign-produced furskins (so-called reexports), however, have been significant inasmuch as New York City is an important world fur auction market. Several hundred thousand Persian lamb furskins are believed to be reexported annually.

In the period 1964-67 U.S. annual imports of furskins herein considered ranged from 1.8 million to 2.8 million furskins and averaged 2.5 million furskins, valued at \$17.6 million. The bulk of the imports consisted of undressed caracul and Persian lamb furskins (see table). The undressed furskins are imported free of duty whereas the dressed furskins are dutiable. In 1967 the principal sources of imported caracul and Persian lamb furskins were Afghanistan, the Republic of South Africa, Argentina, and the Soviet Union. The bulk of the other imported furskins bearing wool or hair came from Argentina.

A decline in imports from 1966 to 1967 by about one-third reflects, in part, a retardation in the economic growth of the United States during the latter year and a reduced demand for furs in general. The average unit value of the imported caracul and Persian lamb furskins declined from \$9.25 to \$7.99 per furskin during those two years.

U.S. imports of pieces of raw furskins bearing wool or hair have been relatively unimportant; in 1967 such imports were valued at \$57,000 and came principally from the Soviet Union.

FURSKINS BEARING WOOL OR HAIR

Furskins bearing wool or hair: U.S. imports for consumption,
by types, 1963-67

Type	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 furskins)					
Caracul and Persian lamb and similar types:					
Raw or undressed-----	1,750	1,636	1,650	1,595	1,168
Dressed:					
Dyed-----	<u>1/</u>	26	67	131	138
Not dyed-----	<u>1/</u>	6	4	1	19
Total-----	<u>2/</u>	1,668	1,721	1,727	1,325
Other, raw-----	831	755	1,100	1,039	505
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Caracul and Persian lamb and similar types:					
Raw or undressed-----	18,637	14,166	15,590	14,471	9,353
Dressed:					
Dyed-----	<u>1/</u>	307	534	1,495	1,095
Not dyed-----	<u>1/</u>	50	44	10	140
Total-----	<u>2/</u>	14,523	16,168	15,976	10,588
Other, raw-----	3,804	2,225	4,424	4,858	1,639

1/ Not separately reported. 2/ Not available.

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

Note.--Imports of pieces of raw furskins bearing wool or hair have also entered from time to time. In 1967 such imports were valued at \$57,000.

Imports of dressed furskins bearing wool or hair except caracul, Persian, and similar types, are not separately reported, but are believed to be relatively small.

U.S. output consists almost entirely of shearlings. Trade sources estimate that in recent years annual output ranged from 3 million to 4 million skins.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Silver, black, or platinum fox furskins, whether or not dressed-----	123.50

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969).

U.S. trade position

Virtually all of the domestic consumption of silver, black, and platinum fox furskins is supplied by domestic producers; exports are larger than imports.

Comment

Silver, black, and platinum foxes have been produced successfully on fur ranches by means of selective breeding which began initially with common red foxes; they are rare in the wild state. Silver fox furskins have a mixture of gray and black guard hairs which give to the pelt a color approximating that of silver. Platinum fox has, as the name implies, a fur which approximates the color of platinum. Black fox furs are not commercially important. The pelts of silver and platinum foxes are used chiefly in the manufacture of jackets, neckpieces, and coats, and as trim on cloth coats. Also covered by this summary are the furskins of any fox which is a mutation, or type developed, from silver, black, or platinum foxes.

SILVER, BLACK, OR PLATINUM FOX FURSKINS

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
123.50	Furskins of the silver, black, or platinum fox (including those of any fox which is a mutation, or type developed, from silver, black, or platinum foxes), whether or not dressed.	37.5% ad val.	30% ad val.	18.5% ad val.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rate of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, 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 second (that in effect during 1969) and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1969 for the other stages).

Products of most Communist-controlled countries or areas are dutiable at the column 2 rate of duty (see appendix A). The entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption of undressed or dressed fox furskins which are the product of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or of Communist China is prohibited (headnote 4 of part 5B of schedule 1 of the TSUS). This embargo has been in effect since August 31, 1951, on fox furskins produced in those parts of China under Communist domination or control, and since January 5, 1952, on furskins produced in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

U.S. consumption of the furskins herein considered, principally silver fox furskins, probably has amounted to about 5,000 pelts a year; annual data are not available. U.S. producers have generally supplied virtually all of domestic consumption. Wisconsin accounted for the bulk of the output.

During the 1930's domestic annual consumption of silver, black, and platinum fox furskins exceeded 300,000 pelts in some years. The decline in consumption since that period reflects the consumer demand

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for fur garments made of mink furskins, and fashion trends that limit the use of a long-haired, bulky pelt such as fox. Moreover, other fox furskins, notably blue fox pelts and dyed red and gray wild fox pelts, compete with the silver, black, and platinum varieties for the limited consumer demand.

U.S. exports of fox furskins are believed to be somewhat larger than imports; data are not separately reported. U.S. imports of silver, black, or platinum fox furskins have been negligible or nil in recent years (see table). Canada and Norway have generally been the principal suppliers of imports.

Silver, black, or platinum fox furskins: U.S. imports
for consumption, 1964-67

Year	Quantity	Value
	<u>Furskins</u>	
1964-----	43 :	\$462
1965-----	<u>1/</u> 615 :	122
1966-----	21 :	601
1967-----	- :	-

1/ These data are believed to include statistical errors.

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

Note.--The domestic output of silver, black, and platinum fox furskins is believed to be about 5,000 pelts annually. Exports, statistics of which are not separately reported, are believed to be larger than imports.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Hare and rabbit furskins:	
Raw or not dressed-----	124.10 (pt.)
Dressed:	
Not dyed-----	124.20 (pt.), -.30, -.40 (pt.)
Dyed-----	124.60 (pt.), -.70, -.80 (pt.)

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969).

U.S. trade position

The United States is a net importer of furskins of hare and rabbit.

Comment

Rabbit fur is used primarily in the undressed condition in making hatters' fur (see separate summary on hatters' fur in this volume). Rabbit fur which has been dressed is used in glove linings, trimmings, novelties, and in the production of fur garments. Hare fur, obtained from a land rodent similar to, but generally larger than, the rabbit, is somewhat different in texture than that obtained from rabbits, being more woolly. For this reason most hare furs are better suited to the uses of the fur-garment trade. Angora rabbit furskins are not covered by this summary but may be found in the summary on item 123.00.

When rabbit and hare furskins are to be used in making hatters' fur, the fur is carrotoed to improve its felting properties and then removed from the skin. Dressed furskins which are to be used by garment manufacturers are usually dyed.

HARE AND RABBIT FURSKINS

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Hare and rabbit fur-			
	skins:			
124.10(pt.)	Raw or not	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
	dressed.			
	Dressed:			
	Not dyed:			
124.20(pt.)	Plates, mats,	17.5% ad	14% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
	linings,	val.		
	strips,			
	crosses, or			
	similar			
	forms.			
	Other:			
124.30	Rabbit-----	10% ad	8% ad val.	5% ad val.
		val.		
124.40(pt.)	Other	10% ad	8% ad val.	5% ad val.
	(hare).	val.		
	Dyed:			
124.60(pt.)	Plates, mats,	20% ad	16% ad val.	10% ad val.
	linings,	val.		
	strips,			
	crosses, or			
	similar			
	forms.			
	Other:			
124.70	Rabbit-----	15% ad	12% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
		val.		
124.80(pt.)	Other	12% ad	9.5% ad	6% ad val.
	(hare).	val.	val.	

1/ The item was bound, effective Jan. 1, 1968. Undressed hare skins were bound, effective Jan. 1, 1948, and undressed rabbit skins, effective July 1, 1962.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade

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negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only the second (that in effect during 1969) and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown (see the TSUSA-1969 for the other stages).

Products of most Communist-controlled countries or areas are dutiable at the column 2 rates of duty (see appendix A).

In the period 1964-67 U.S. annual consumption of undressed (or carroted) and dressed rabbit and hare furskins is estimated to have amounted to about 50 million furskins; complete data are not available. The great bulk of the furskins were used to make hatters' fur. Imports supplied virtually all of the undressed furskins and a large part of the dressed furskins domestically consumed. Some 18 million hutch-raised rabbits and a substantial number of wild rabbits are slaughtered annually for meat in the United States, but the importance of their furskins to the fur trade has been minimal. Most of the animals are slaughtered at an early age before the fur is fully developed. U.S. output of hares is believed to be negligible.

Rabbit at one time was the principal fur in the U.S. market, being made up to simulate almost every known fur; before 1952 rabbit fur masqueraded under some 100 trade names. Since the enactment of the Fur Products Labeling Act (15 U.S.C. 69) in 1952, fur garments must have labels showing the English name of the fur animal. The use of rabbit fur in garments at the present time is at a much lower level than before 1952, reflecting both changes in fashion and a general negative response by consumers to the name "rabbit" being applied to fur garments.

U.S. exports of rabbit and hare furskins are believed to be negligible; statistics are not separately reported.

In the period 1963-67 the annual value of U.S. imports of undressed and dressed furskins of rabbit and hare increased from \$7.5 million in 1963 to \$9.3 million in 1966 and then declined sharply to \$3.6 million in 1967 (see table). The decline in 1967 is attributable in part to a decline in consumer demand for furs in general and to lower unit values. In terms of quantity, most of the imports consisted of undressed rabbit furskins, the bulk of which was consumed by producers of hatters' fur.

In 1967 France and Australia were the principal suppliers of undressed rabbit furskins and Argentina and West Germany supplied the bulk of the undressed hare furskins. Belgium, France, Spain, and Italy accounted for most of the imported dressed furskins.

HARE AND RABBIT FURSKINS

Rabbit and hare furskins, whole and undressed and dressed:
U.S. imports for consumption, by kind, 1963-67

Kind	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity				
Rabbit:					
Undressed-----1,000 pounds--	<u>1</u> /	8,360	9,712	9,055	5,719
Dressed:					
Dyed-----1,000 furskins--	654	931	1,102	1,122	241
Not dyed-----do-----	6,203	6,008	4,395	3,940	1,976
Hare, undressed-----do-----	1,006	911	929	1,237	839
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Rabbit:					
Undressed-----	4,434	4,624	4,902	4,745	2,103
Dressed:					
Dyed-----	928	1,359	2,160	2,810	644
Not dyed-----	1,736	1,597	1,334	1,416	597
Total, undressed and dressed-----	7,098	7,580	8,396	8,971	3,344
Hare, undressed-----	430	347	313	377	230
Total, rabbit and hare---	7,528	7,927	8,709	9,348	3,574
<u>1/</u> Not available.					

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

Note.--Imports of pieces of rabbit and hare furskins have been negligible or nil. U.S. commercial output of rabbit and hare furskins is believed to be negligible; annual data are not available.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Mink furskins:	
Raw or not dressed-----	124.10 (pt.)
Dressed:	
Not dyed:	
Plates, mats, linings, strips, crosses, or similar forms-----	124.20 (pt.)
Other-----	124.25 (pt.)
Dyed:	
Plates, mats, linings, strips, crosses, or similar forms-----	124.60 (pt.)
Other-----	124.65 (pt.)

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969).

U.S. trade position

In recent years, U.S. imports of mink furskins have supplied somewhat more than half of domestic consumption; exports have been equivalent to about a fifth of domestic output.

Description and uses

The raw mink furskin of commerce consists of the entire pelt--i.e., head, tail, and paws. The skin is uncut except in the area under the tail. All raw furskins are dressed to preserve them indefinitely in a pliant state before being made into an article of apparel. In the dressing process, the skin is tanned and the fur is cleaned and brushed. Mink furskins are seldom dyed, inasmuch as the dyed product does not command as high a price as do natural furskins of comparable quality.

Mink furskins are available in a wide variety of colors. Some 50 color categories known as "color phases" are employed; about 15 of them are commercially important. The color phases are classed in three groups--standard colors, blue and gray colors, and high-shade colors. Standard colors include Dark, Pastel (medium brown), and Pale Brown. Blue and gray colors include Sapphire (blue to pale blue), Gunmetal (medium gray), and Platinum (gray to pale gray). High shades are very light colors such as Violet (pale blue), Lavender (light gray-beige), Hope (pale blue-beige), Pearl (pale beige), and White.

Mink furskins are obtained from animals that grow both in the wild and in captivity. The mink raised in captivity throughout the

world is a descendant of the wild mink of North America and is known as ranch mink. Furskins of the so-called North American mink (Mustela vison) and the European mink (Mustela lutreola) are the only furskins that may be labeled or sold in the United States as mink, pursuant to regulations issued by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC). Since May 14, 1967, furskins of Japanese mink (Mustela itatsi) and Chinese mink (Mustela sibirica) must be designated as Japanese weasel or Chinese weasel, respectively, according to the FTC.

Dressed mink furskins are used almost exclusively in the manufacture of fur coats, fur jackets, fur stoles or wraps, and as fur trim on cloth or leather coats. A full-length fur coat requires 50 or more furskins. Male furskins are generally used in the body of the coat; female furskins are used more frequently in making the sleeves and collars. Coats made entirely of female skins require from 60 to 90 furskins. Finger-tip length jackets require about 30 female furskins; female furskins are of suitable length for jackets. A mink collar on a medium-price or less expensive cloth coat usually is made from one fur skin. The furskins used on the less expensive cloth coats are generally lower in quality than those used in all-fur garments. Female furskins are used for narrow collars; male furskins for wide collars.

Tails, paws, and other pieces of mink are exported, principally to Greece, where they are sewn together in the form of plates, strips, and crosses. Such articles are then shipped to Europe or the United States and used in making low-price wearing apparel. U.S. exports of pieces of mink and imports of sewn pieces of mink are relatively small; data are not separately reported.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
124.10(pt.):	Mink furskins: Raw or not dressed.	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
	Dressed: Not dyed:			
124.20(pt.):	Plates, mats, linings, strips, crosses, or similar forms.	17.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
124.25(pt.):	Other-----	5.5% ad val.	4% ad val.	2.5% ad val.
	Dyed:			
124.60(pt.):	Plates, mats, linings, strips, crosses, or similar forms.	20% ad val.	16% ad val.	10% ad val.
124.65(pt.):	Other-----	8% ad val.	6% ad val.	4% ad val.

1/ Duty-free status bound, effective Jan. 1, 1968. Undressed mink skins were also bound, effective Jan. 1, 1948.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, 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 second (that in effect during 1969) and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown (see the TSUSA-1969 for the other stages).

Products of most Communist-controlled countries or areas are dutiable at the column 2 rates of duty (see appendix A). The entry, or

withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption of undressed or dressed mink furskins which are the product of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or of Communist China is prohibited (headnote 4 of part 5B of schedule 1 of the TSUS). This embargo has been in effect since August 31, 1951, on mink furskins produced in those parts of China under Communist domination or control, and since January 5, 1952, on furskins produced in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

U.S. consumption

U.S. annual apparent consumption of mink furskins has approximately trebled since the early 1950's. During 1965-67 annual consumption increased from 8 million furskins to somewhat more than 10 million furskins (table 1).

Almost all of the mink furskins consumed in the United States are from ranch-raised animals; virtually all furskins of wild mink have been exported in recent years. Although the relative importance of the various colors of ranch-raised mink fluctuates from year to year, the standard colors accounted for more than three-fourths of the quantity of mink furskins consumed during the period 1963-67. It is estimated that about 60 percent of the mink furskins were used in manufacturing mink garments, and 40 percent were used as fur trim on cloth or leather coats. The better grades of furskins are used primarily by manufacturers of mink garments, while the trimming trade takes chiefly the furskins falling into the so-called commercial grades.

The increase in the annual consumption of mink furskins since the early 1950's reflects chiefly (1) the increased supply of furskins of domestic and foreign origin made available by the production of ranch-raised mink, (2) the declining trend in prices, (3) the continued popularity of mink as an item of fashion, (4) the increased U.S. population, (5) the increased per capita disposable income, (6) the advertising and promotional activities of domestic and foreign mink ranchers' marketing associations, (7) the enactment of the Fur Products Labeling Act, which requires the proper labeling of furs, and (8) the repeal of a Federal excise tax on furs in June 1965. In recent years the domestic annual consumption of mink furskins has grown at a rate significantly faster than has the U.S. population or the per capita disposable income.

U.S. producers

About 3,300 U.S. ranches or farms have raised and pelted mink in recent years. Mink ranches are found in nearly every State, but the greatest numbers are in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Utah.

A mink ranch is not generally considered to be a so-called commercial operation unless it has at least 250 female breeders and an annual output of at least 1,000 furskins. In 1966, less than 2 percent of the ranchers were large-scale operators, i.e., each producing 10,000 or more furskins; they supplied 17 percent of the U.S. output. Six percent of the ranchers produced from 5,000 to 9,999 furskins each; they accounted for 20 percent of the total output. About 43 percent of the ranchers produced from 1,000 to 4,999 furskins each; their aggregate output accounted for 51 percent of the U.S. production. The remainder of the ranchers, 50 percent of the total, were small-scale operators whose aggregate output accounted for 12 percent of domestic production.

Some ranchers receive a significant part of their income from the sale of other agricultural products such as cattle, poultry, or grain raised on the ranch, or from nonranch employment and other sources. About three-fourths of the ranchers who sold 20,000 or more furskins in 1966 received 90 percent or more of their income from the sale of mink furskins; about three-fifths of the ranchers who had smaller-scale operations received 90 percent or more of their income from the sale of mink furskins.

The number of ranches has declined in recent years, but the aggregate operations of those remaining have expanded, consistent with a trend prevailing in other farm enterprises.

U.S. sales (production) and inventories

U.S. annual sales of mink furskins have been increasing for many years. In the period 1963-67 the aggregate annual sales of ranch and wild mink furskins increased from 4.7 million to 6.2 million furskins (table 1) and averaged 5.5 million furskins. The sale of ranch-raised furskins, which increased at an average annual rate of 9 percent, constituted 95 percent of the total U.S. sales. The sale of wild mink furskins was small--5 percent of the total.

In 1963-67, ranchers' sales of mink furskins of the standard colors accounted for about four-fifths of their total sales. The bulk of the remainder of ranchers' sales consisted of furskins of the high shades.

The great bulk of the domestically produced mink furskins is marketed by ranchers through fur auction houses. The remainder is sold directly to dealers or to manufacturers; ranchers occasionally market their furskins through brokers. Ranchers sell the greater part of their output in the dressed condition; in 1963-67, 63 percent of the furskins sold by ranchers were dressed and 37 percent of the furskins were not dressed.

U.S. ranchers' yearend inventories of mink furskins do not vary materially from year to year. During 1963-67 such inventories averaged 5 percent of ranchers' annual sales.

U.S. exports

In recent years, U.S. exports of mink furskins have evidenced no upward or downward trend; in 1963-67 annual exports ranged from 0.9 million to 1.3 million furskins (table 2) and averaged 1.1 million furskins, valued at \$21 million. Exports were equivalent to about a fifth of the sales by domestic ranchers and trappers in that period.

U.S. exports include most of the wild mink furskins produced in this country as well as a wide variety of ranch-raised mink furskins. Three-fourths of the mink furskins exported are shipped in the undressed condition. In recent years the bulk of the exports of undressed mink furskins have gone to the European Economic Community, Canada, the United Kingdom, and Switzerland. Furskins going to Europe generally have been of high quality, while most of those going to Canada have been of medium quality.

Countries that take domestic undressed mink furskins also take about half of the U.S. exports of dressed mink furskins; other markets have included Hong Kong and Spain. A large share of the exports of dressed mink consisted of high quality furskins of the mutation colors.

U.S. imports

A sustained upward trend in U.S. imports of mink furskins began in the late 1940's. Since that time the annual increase has averaged about 250,000 furskins. Virtually all imported furskins are in the undressed form.

U.S. imports of undressed mink furskins increased from 4.5 million furskins in 1963 to 5.7 million furskins in 1966, when they were valued at \$73 million (table 3). Imports in 1967 amounted to 5.3 million furskins, a 7 percent decline from those in 1966; a 25 percent decline in the value of imports in 1967 to \$55 million is attributable to the lower market prices. In recent years, about one-third of the aggregate output of mink furskins in foreign countries has been imported into the United States. In recent years, Scandinavia has supplied about three-fourths of the U.S. imports of undressed mink furskins. The bulk of the imports from that area has come from Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. Canada has been the fourth largest supplier, accounting for nearly a fifth of the total imports. As indicated

earlier, imports of mink furskins from the Soviet Union, an important producer, have been prohibited since 1952.

In the period 1963-67, average annual imports were equivalent to 53 percent of domestic consumption. In 1967, foreign-produced furskins were equivalent to 51 percent of U.S. consumption, a somewhat lower ratio than in 3 of the preceding 4 years (table 1).

U.S. imports of dressed, or dressed and dyed, mink furskins have been small in relation to imports of those in the undressed form. The duty-free treatment accorded undressed mink furskins favors their importation in that form; moreover, domestic dressers are reported to have operations that offer faster and more efficient service than their counterparts in Europe. In the period 1964-67, annual imports of mink furskins in the dressed or dyed form ranged from 26,000 to 81,000 furskins. The United Kingdom and West Germany were the principal sources of imports.

Foreign production and trade

The annual world production of mink furskins has increased substantially in recent years. In the period 1963-67, it increased from 15 million to 23 million furskins. In that period, the Scandinavian countries accounted for 39 percent of the world output (Denmark--14 percent, Norway--10 percent, Sweden--8 percent, and Finland--7 percent), the United States--30 percent, the Soviet Union--12 percent, Canada--9 percent, and other countries--10 percent.

In recent years about 70 percent of the Scandinavian production of mink furskins has been exported. The United States has taken 40 percent of the average annual output; West Germany, the United Kingdom, and Italy together have taken 25 percent. Canada has exported about half of its output of mink furskins to the United States and a fifth to other countries, principally in Europe. It is believed that a substantial part of the output in the Soviet Union is sold to buyers from Western Europe.

MINK FURSKINS

Table 1.--Mink furskins: U.S. sales, imports for consumption, exports of domestic and foreign merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	U.S. sales (production) 1/			Imports for consumption 2/
	Ranch	Wild	Total	
	Million furskins	Million furskins	Million furskins	Million furskins
1963-----	4.3	.4	4.7	4.5
1964-----	4.7	.3	5.0	4.4
1965-----	5.3	.3	5.6	4.9
1966-----	5.7	.2	5.9	5.7
1967-----	6.0	.2	6.2	5.3

Year	Exports		Apparent consumption 3/	Ratio of imports to consumption 4/
	Domestic merchandise	Foreign merchandise (reexports)		
	Million furskins	Million furskins	Million furskins	Percent
1963-----	1.1	.1	8.0	55
1964-----	.9	.1	8.4	51
1965-----	1.2	.1	9.2	52
1966-----	1.1	.1	5/ 10.3	54
1967-----	1.3	.1	5/ 10.2	51

1/ For a particular year, the data reported here represent sales by ranchers and trappers of mink furskins that were obtained almost entirely from peltings during the preceding November and December.

2/ Excludes Japanese mink and dressed mink furskins which are imported in insignificant quantities.

3/ Sales plus imports minus exports of both domestic and foreign merchandise.

4/ Imports as used here equal imports for consumption minus exports of foreign merchandise.

5/ Consumption data for 1966 and 1967 were adjusted slightly to take account of a surplus of unsold furskins in the hands of dealers on Nov. 30, 1966; this surplus was disposed of in 1967. The figure for 1967 would be higher than shown if it had also been adjusted to account for the unknown quantity of furskins held by garment manufacturers in 1966 and used in 1967.

Source: Sales (production) of ranch-mink furskins compiled from information submitted to the U.S. Tariff Commission by ranchers, auction houses, and others; sales (production) of wild-mink furskins compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of the Interior; imports and exports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

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Table 2.--Mink furskins: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by kind, 1963-67

Year	Not dressed	Dressed or dyed	Total
	Quantity (1,000 furskins)		
1963-----	817	271	1,088
1964-----	654	248	902
1965-----	906	294	1,200
1966-----	870	254	1,124
1967-----	1,005	327	1,332
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
1963-----	14,376	6,727	21,103
1964-----	11,641	6,217	17,858
1965-----	14,860	7,221	22,081
1966-----	14,589	7,541	22,130
1967-----	13,643	6,967	20,610

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

Table 3.--Mink furskins: U.S. imports for consumption,
by kind, 1963-67

Year	: Not dressed	: Dressed, : Dressed	: Total
	: : not dyed	: and dyed	:
	Quantity (1,000 furskins)		
1963-----	4,459	1/	2/
1964-----	4,356	79	2
1965-----	4,856	25	1
1966-----	5,651	19	7
1967-----	5,346	78	1
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
1963-----	61,837	1/	2/
1964-----	61,319	916	22
1965-----	63,931	297	15
1966-----	72,769	204	80
1967-----	54,534	558	16

1/ Not separately reported.

2/ Not available.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Seal skins:	
Raw or not dressed-----	124.10 (pt.)
Dressed:	
Not dyed:	
Plates, mats, linings, strips, crosses, or similar forms-----	124.20 (pt.)
Other-----	124.40 (pt.)
Dyed:	
Plates, mats, linings, strips, crosses, or similar forms-----	124.60 (pt.)
Other-----	124.80 (pt.)

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969).

U.S. trade position

The United States is a net importer of undressed seal skins and a net exporter of dressed seal skins.

Comment

Two types of seal, the fur seal and the hair seal, are of commercial importance in the fur trade. The fur seal is, by far, the principal type, having a thick pelt of soft, short, and silky fur under a growth of stiff, long, coarse guard hairs. The pelt is of value to the fur trade only after the guard hair has been plucked out. Seal fur is used principally in making high-priced fur garments; relatively small quantities are also used as trim on cloth coats. The hair seal lacks an underfur, having only coarse guard hair. The very young of particular species (Hood Seal and Greenland Seal) have, for a short period of time, a soft fur pelt which is used mainly for trimming purposes; the skins of other species are generally processed into leather. Pieces of seal fur are sewn into plates, crosses, and similar forms; trade in such articles, however, is small. Seal fur is almost always dyed, usually to shades of brown or black.

Fur seals are amphibious animals which live about 9 months of the year in the water and about 3 months (in summer) on land, where the young are born and spend the first few months of their existence. Seals live in herds, each herd returning to the same land area year after year.

SEAL SKINS

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Seal skins:			
124.10 (pt.):	Raw or not dressed-----	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
	Dressed:			
	Not dyed:			
124.20 (pt.):	Plates, mats, lin- ings, strips, crosses, or simi- lar forms.	17.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
124.40 (pt.):	Other-----	10% ad val.	8% ad val.	5% ad val.
	Dyed:			
124.60 (pt.):	Plates, mats, lin- ings, strips, crosses, or simi- lar forms.	20% ad val.	16% ad val.	10% ad val.
124.80 (pt.):	Other-----	12% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	6% ad val.

1/ Duty-free status bound, effective Jan. 1, 1968; the item was not previously bound as to seal skins.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, 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 second (that in effect during 1969) and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1969 for the other stages). Products of most Communist-controlled countries or areas are dutiable at the column 2 rates of duty (see appendix A).

By far the largest fur seal herd in the world is that which frequents the Pribilof Islands (off the coast of Alaska); it contains about 80 percent of the fur seals of the world. Other herds are found on the Commander Islands, Robben Island and the Kurile Islands of the North Pacific; on the islands in the region of the Cape of Good Hope; and on certain islands off the southern coast of South America. Hair

seals are found chiefly in the North Atlantic region. Sealing operations in the North Pacific are subject to restrictions of the North Pacific Fur Seal Convention; signatories of the 1957 agreement are the United States, Canada, Japan, and the Soviet Union. The Convention provides in principal that pelagic sealing in the North Pacific Ocean is prohibited and that Canada and Japan each shall receive 15 percent of the seal skins taken commercially by the United States and by the Soviet Union.

Domestic fur seal skins come from the Government-controlled slaughter of Alaska fur seals in the Pribilof Islands. The following tabulation shows the annual slaughter of such seals in recent years (as reported by the U.S. Department of the Interior):

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>
1963-----	85,254
1964-----	64,206
1965-----	51,020
1966-----	52,866
1967-----	65,672

Several years may elapse from the time a fur seal is slaughtered until its skin is processed and sold.

U.S. slaughter of hair seals in the North Atlantic region is believed to be negligible.

U.S. imports of dressed seal skins are negligible. However, a substantial quantity of undressed seal skins are imported; data on annual imports are not separately reported. Most of these imported skins are dressed or dressed and dyed by domestic processors and then exported. For this reason, U.S. exports of dressed skins are frequently larger than the supply of undressed skins obtained from the Pribilof Islands. The following tabulation shows the U.S. exports of dressed seal skins in recent years (as reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce):

<u>Year</u>	<u>Domestic merchandise</u>	<u>Foreign merchandise</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>
1963-----	75,072	4,147
1964-----	73,027	586
1965-----	88,644	5,256
1966-----	62,747	13,552
1967-----	84,562	5,698

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In 1967 U.S. exports of dressed seal skins went principally to Canada, Switzerland, and Italy. Export of undressed seal skins are believed to be negligible. Exports of foreign merchandise include foreign-produced seal skins purchased in the United States by buyers from abroad.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Furskins, except those of alpaca, vicuna, llama, cashmere or angora goat (and furskins like the fore- going), camel, lamb and sheep, silver, black, or platinum fox, hare, mink, rabbit, and seal:	
Raw or not dressed-----	124.10 (pt.)
Dressed:	
Not dyed:	
Plates, mats, linings, strips, crosses, or similar forms-----	124.20 (pt.)
Other-----	124.25 (pt.), -.40 (pt.)
Dyed:	
Plates, mats, linings, strips, crosses, or similar forms-----	124.60 (pt.)
Other-----	124.65 (pt.), -.80 (pt.)

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969).

U.S. trade position

The United States is a net importer of most of the furskins herein considered.

Comment

This summary covers all furskins except those of alpaca, vicuna, llama, cashmere or angora goat (and furskins like the foregoing), camel, mink, certain foxes, rabbit, hare, seal, and lamb and sheep. The principal kinds of furskins included in this summary are fox (except silver, black, or platinum fox), muskrat, nutria, ocelot, sable, beaver, raccoon, chinchilla, and opossum.

All raw furskins are dressed to preserve them indefinitely in a pliant state before being made into an article of apparel. Dressed furskins are skins which have been shaved to a uniform thickness and tanned; the fur has been cleaned and brushed. Dressed furskins may be dyed to provide uniformity of color; if they are inferior in quality, dyeing is especially necessary to improve their appearance.

Plates, mats, linings, strips, and crosses of fur are oblong, square, or cross-shaped semimanufactures of fur made by sewing together pieces of dressed, or dressed and dyed, furskins. They are made in these forms chiefly to make certain furskins and parts of furskins

more suitable for use by the fur garment industry, and also to facilitate handling. Plates and related articles are usually used for low- and medium-priced fur garments and for trimmings for cloth coats.

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Furskins, except those of			
	alpaca, vicuna, llama,			
	cashmere or angora			
	goat (and furskins			
	like the foregoing),			
	camel, lamb and			
	sheep, silver, black			
	or platinum fox,			
	hare, mink, rabbit,			
	and seal:			
124.10:	Raw or not dressed-----	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
(pt.):				
	Dressed:			
	Not dyed:			
124.20:	Plates, mats, lin-	17.5%	14% ad val.	8.5% ad
(pt.):	ings, strips,	ad val.		val.
	crosses, or			
	similar forms.			
	Other:			
124.25:	Beaver, chin-	5.5% ad	4% ad val.	2.5% ad
(pt.):	chilla, ermine,	val.		val.
	fisher, fitch,			
	fox, kolinsky,			
	leopard, lynx,			
	marten, nutria,			
	ocelot, otter,			
	pony, raccoon,			
	sable, and wolf.			
124.40:	Other-----	10% ad	8% ad val.	5% ad val.
(pt.):		val.		

See footnote at end of table.

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Furskins, except those of			
	alpaca, vicuna, llama,			
	cashmere or angora			
	goat (and furskins			
	like the foregoing)			
	--Continued:			
	Dressed:			
	Dyed:			
124.60:	Plates, mats, lin-	20% ad	16% ad val.	10% ad val.
(pt.):	ings, strips,	val.		
	crosses, or			
	similar forms.			
	Other:			
124.65:	Beaver, chin-	8% ad	6% ad val.	4% ad val.
(pt.):	chilla, ermine,	val.		
	fisher, fitch,			
	fox, kolinsky,			
	leopard, lynx,			
	marten, nutria,			
	ocelot, otter,			
	pony, raccoon,			
	sable, and wolf.			
124.80:	Other-----	12% ad	9.5% ad	6% ad val.
(pt.):		val.	val.	

1/ Duty-free status bound, effective January 1, 1968.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, 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 second (that in effect during 1969) and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown (see the TSUSA-1969 for the other stages).

Products of most Communist-controlled countries or areas are dutiable at the column 2 rates of duty (see appendix A). The entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption of ermine, fox, kolinsky, marten, muskrat, and weasel furskins, raw or not dressed, or dressed, has been prohibited since August 31, 1951 as to products of Communist

China and since January 5, 1952, as to products of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The great bulk of the output of most of the furskins covered in this summary is derived from the wild catch; the furskins of only fox, nutria, and chinchilla are produced on a commercial scale on an unknown number of domestic fur farms and ranches. Data on the U.S. output of the furskins herein considered are incomplete. In the 1966-67 wild-catch season, some 4 million muskrat furskins, 1 million nutria furskins, 1 million raccoon furskins, 200,000 fox furskins, 200,000 beaver furskins, and 160,000 opossum furskins were produced. The bulk of the output of these furskins probably was consumed by domestic fur garment manufacturers or exported. Furskins of many other kinds of animals also were produced on a much smaller scale.

In the period 1965-67 the value of U.S. annual exports of the furskins herein considered ranged from \$36.2 million to \$41.6 million (table 1) and averaged \$38.1 million. In terms of value, nearly three-fourths of the exported furskins were raw or undressed. The principal furskins exported were muskrat pelts and nutria pelts. In 1967 the major export market for undressed muskrat furskins was the United Kingdom, and that for undressed nutria furskins was West Germany. The bulk of the miscellaneous undressed furskins went to West Germany, Switzerland, Italy, the United Kingdom, and Canada. A large part of the exports of dressed furskins consisted of fur pieces that went to Greece, where they were sewn together into plates, crosses, and similar forms. Other important export markets for dressed furskins in 1967 were West Germany, Switzerland, and Canada.

In the period 1964-67 the value of U.S. annual imports of the furskins herein considered increased from \$26.7 million in 1964 to \$35.3 million in 1966 and then declined to \$28.4 million in 1967 (table 2). Four-fifths of the imports consisted of raw or undressed furskins, principally fox (except silver, black, or platinum fox), ocelot, sable, and beaver. In 1967 the principal suppliers of these furskins were as follows: fox furskins--Poland, Norway, Canada, and Argentina; ocelot--Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, and Mexico; sable--the Soviet Union; and beaver--Canada. Imports of dressed furskins consist of whole skins and plates, crosses, and similar forms; in 1964-67 the pieces accounted for nearly one-third of the total. The bulk of the dressed furskins had not been dyed. In 1967 Canada and a number of European countries were the principal suppliers of imported dressed furskins.

A decline in the aggregate value of imports of undressed and dressed furskins in 1967 reflects a decline in the volume of imports and a decrease in fur prices generally in that year.

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Table 1.--Miscellaneous furskins: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by specified kinds, 1965-67

(Value in thousands of dollars)			
Item	1965	1966	1967
Furskins other than mink and seal:			
Raw or not dressed:			
Muskrat-----	7,018	7,650	4,318
Nutria-----	2,665	3,228	3,844
Other-----	16,889	18,760	17,512
Total-----	26,572	29,638	25,674
Dressed-----	9,591	11,919	10,875
Grand total-----	36,163	41,557	36,549

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

Note.--Data on U.S. production are incomplete. In the 1966-67 wild-catch season, some 4 million muskrats, 200,000 foxes, 200,000 beavers, 160,000 opossums, and lesser numbers of other fur-bearing animals were killed, according to official statistics of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Output of ranch-raised furskins herein considered is not available.

Table 2.--Miscellaneous furskins: U.S. imports for consumption,
by specified kinds, 1964-67

(Value in thousands of dollars)				
Item	1964	1965	1966	1967
Furskins, except those of alpaca, llama, vicuna, cashmere or angora goat (and furskins like the foregoing), camel, mink, silver fox, rabbit, hare, seal, lamb, and sheep:				
Raw or not dressed:				
Fox, n.s.p.f-----	4,333	5,179	7,401	5,630
Ocelot-----	3,347	3,932	4,607	4,244
Sable-----	3,029	2,759	2,688	2,607
Beaver-----	2,272	2,258	2,459	2,076
Otter-----	1,082	1,106	1,231	689
Squirrel-----	1,152	1,057	1,303	345
Marten-----	578	426	619	217
Other-----	5,424	6,697	8,378	8,141
Total-----	21,217	23,414	28,686	23,949
Dressed:				
Not dyed:				
Plates, crosses, and similar forms-----	1,646	1,449	1,304	834
Other-----	3,237	3,622	2,959	2,420
Dyed:				
Plates, crosses, and similar forms-----	116	324	1,138	351
Other-----	456	917	1,167	883
Total-----	5,455	6,312	6,568	4,488
Grand total-----	26,672	29,726	35,254	28,437

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Feathers and downs:	
Ostrich-----	186.10
Other-----	186.15

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969):

U.S. trade position

The United States is a net importer of ostrich feathers and of waterfowl feathers and downs and a net exporter of chicken feathers.

Description and uses

This summary covers feathers and downs, whether or not on the skin, crude, sorted (including feathers simply strung for convenience in handling or transportation), treated, or both sorted and treated, but not otherwise processed. The term "treated" as used in part 15 of schedule 1 of the TSUS means cleaned, disinfected, or treated for preservation.

The difference between a down and a feather is that the feather has a rigid quill (stem) along which fibers extend on two opposing sides, thus making it almost flat. Down consists of an irregularly spherical mass of fuzzy fibers emanating from a common point on the quill.

There are two chief types of feathers--fancy and bedding. Fancy feathers are usually large wing or tail feathers from ostriches, wild birds, domesticated chickens, ducks, and geese. Most are used for women's hats and other finery. Some fancy feathers, known as hackles (neck plumage), are used to make artificial flies for fishing. Bedding feathers consist almost wholly of small body feathers and downs from domesticated chickens, ducks, and geese.

Downs come mainly from waterfowl and are far more expensive than waterfowl feathers, which in turn are more expensive than chicken feathers. The differences in price reflect differences in quality as well as differences in supply. Downs are softer, warmer, and more resilient than feathers, thus making them more valuable. Waterfowl feathers (especially goose feathers) have more of these characteristics than do chicken feathers. Although there is no tangible difference in quality, white-colored downs and feathers generally have a higher commercial value than do those of a gray color.

FEATHERS AND DOWNS

In the United States, the principal use of bedding feathers and downs is in pillows. Chicken feathers are used in low-priced pillows. Waterfowl feather or downs, as well as mixtures of the two, are used in more expensive pillows and in expensive comforters, sleeping bags, and cold-weather clothing. Downs alone are customarily used in the cushions of expensive furniture. Synthetic materials (e.g., dacron and foam rubber) are used in medium-priced pillows. Feathers are also processed into fertilizer and animal feed.

Feathers in a more advanced form than those considered here are provided for in schedule 7 of the TSUS.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Feathers and downs, whether or not on the skin, crude, sorted (including feathers simply strung for conveni- ence in handling or transportation), treated, or both sorted and treated, but not otherwise processed:			
186.10:	Ostrich-----	10% ad val.	8% ad val.	5% ad val.
186.15:	Other-----	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	15% ad val.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, 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

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the second (that in effect during 1969) and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown (see the TSUSA-1969 for the other stages).

To aid in the conservation of wild birds, the importation of feathers of most wild birds is prohibited, with certain exceptions (see headnote 2 of part 15D of schedule 1 of the TSUS). An embargo on the imports of Asiatic feathers and downs from most countries has been in effect for almost 2 decades. See Foreign Assets Control Regulations of the Treasury Department for details.

U.S. consumption, producers, and production

The U.S. supply of feathers has been increasing for many years. In recent years the annual slaughter of poultry has made available some 700 million pounds of chicken, turkey, and waterfowl feathers and downs. The domestic supply of feathers greatly exceeds the quantity consumed in making pillows, and most of the output goes into making fertilizer and animal feed. Trade sources estimate that some 20 million pounds of bedding feathers, fancy feathers, and downs have been consumed annually in recent years; complete data are not available. The bulk of the consumption has been of chicken feathers supplied by domestic producers, while most of the remainder has been of waterfowl feathers and downs supplied by imports.

Because of the superiority of waterfowl feathers and downs over other materials for use in certain military equipment (e.g., sleeping bags), the U.S. Government maintains a stockpile of such feathers. On December 31, 1967, the inventory was about 4 million pounds.

Almost all domestically produced feathers are obtained as a by-product in the raising of chickens, turkeys, ducks, and geese for meat. The American farmer gives little consideration to the price of feathers in determining the size of his flock. The bulk of the chicken feathers are collected at broiler processing plants in the Middle West and East. Most of the waterfowl feathers and downs are collected at duck processing plants on Long Island, New York. A small quantity of feathers is salvaged annually from wild pheasants and ducks.

The collection and sorting of bedding feathers in the United States is done by a few concerns specializing in this business; many of them also handle imported feathers. Most of them operate near Chicago or New York City.

The collection and sorting of domestic fancy feathers and importation is done largely by importer-dealers who maintain large stocks of both crude feathers and feathers dyed or further advanced in condition. These importer-dealers sell chiefly to millinery manufacturers who may also import feathers on their own account.

U.S. exports and imports

U.S. annual exports of crude and dressed feathers and downs declined from 1.6 million pounds, valued at \$1.6 million, in 1965 to 0.9 million pounds, valued at \$1.0 million, in 1967 (table 1). The bulk of the exports consisted of chicken feathers. West Germany, Hong Kong, and Canada were the principal markets for U.S. exports.

In the period 1963-67 U.S. annual imports of feathers and downs ranged from 3.2 million to 4.9 million pounds, and averaged 4.0 million pounds, valued at \$6.0 million (table 2). In terms of quantity, imports of feathers not specified by kind (but believed to be mostly waterfowl feathers) accounted for 69 percent of the total; imports of downs, for 29 percent; and imports of ostrich feathers, for 2 percent. In 1967 the average unit value of imports of downs was \$2.74 per pound; of ostrich feathers, \$8.89 per pound; and of all other feathers, \$0.64 per pound. In that year the principal suppliers of imported downs and waterfowl feathers were France, Taiwan, South Viet-Nam, and Poland. The Republic of South Africa was the principal source of ostrich feathers.

Table 1.--Bird feathers and downs, crude and dressed: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, 1965-67 1/

Year	Quantity	Value
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
1965-----	1,556	1,633
1966-----	1,249	1,557
1967-----	911	1,047

1/ Export data on crude and dressed feathers and downs were not separately reported before 1965.

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

Table 2.--Crude feathers and downs: U.S. imports for consumption, by type, 1963-67

Year	Ostrich feathers	Other feathers	Downs	Total
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
1963-----	54	2,309	884	3,247
1964-----	66	2,510	1,259	3,835
1965-----	75	2,527	1,089	3,691
1966-----	72	2,946	1,169	4,187
1967-----	79	3,464	1,396	4,939
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
1963-----	424	1,885	2,234	4,543
1964-----	519	2,342	3,184	6,045
1965-----	566	2,544	3,330	6,440
1966-----	569	2,230	3,572	6,371
1967-----	703	2,230	3,833	6,766

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Fur, not on the skin, prepared for hatters' use, and carroted furskins--	186.20

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969).

U.S. trade position

U.S. producers of hatters' fur supply the great bulk of domestic consumption; in 1966 and 1967 exports exceeded imports.

Description and uses

Hatters' fur, the principal raw material used in the production of fur felt hats, is cut from the skins of certain animals (chiefly rabbits and hares) after the skins have undergone carroting, a chemical process to improve the felting properties of the fur. Most of the hatters' fur produced in the United States is cut from duty-free imported raw skins which are carroted before the removal of the fur for use as hatters' fur (see summary on rabbit furskins in item 124.10).

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 rate of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) is as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
186.20	Fur, not on the skin, prepared for hatters' use, and carroted furskins.	15% ad val.

The above rate of duty has been in effect since January 1, 1948, and reflects a concession granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The existing rate of duty is not one on which the United States gave a concession in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the GATT.

The trade-agreement rate (15 percent ad valorem) was increased to 47.5 cents per pound, but not less than 15 percent ad valorem nor more than 35 percent ad valorem, effective after the close of business February 8, 1952, as the result of an "escape-clause" investigation

completed by the Tariff Commission under section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951. The "escape-clause" rate remained in effect until the close of business September 13, 1958.

U.S. consumption, producers, and production

U.S. consumption of hatters' fur has been declining since World War II. Consumption in 1966 is estimated to have been 1.6 million pounds, about 500,000 pounds less than in 1963 (table 1). The chief causes of the long-term decline have been the substantial drop in the domestic production of fur felt hats brought about by the growing custom of going without hats, the style trends to materials other than hatters' fur for women's hats, and the substitution of other types of headwear for fur felt hats.

Domestic producers supply the great bulk of the hatters' fur consumed in the United States; hence, consumption approximates production. In 1963 there were six major producers of hatters' fur and several small producers, who operated only intermittently. Most of the producers were located near New York City and Connecticut.

U.S. exports and imports

In the period 1963-67 U.S. annual exports of hatters' fur to Canada, the only known export market, ranged from 43,000 pounds in 1965 to 98,000 pounds in 1967 (table 1) and averaged 67,000 pounds. In 1966 and 1967 U.S. exports exceeded imports.

U.S. exports of hatters' fur to countries other than Canada are believed to be negligible or nil. The United Kingdom, Italy, France, and West Germany, which have important hat manufacturing industries, also have facilities for producing hatters' fur.

U.S. imports of hatters' fur have declined substantially in recent years because of the aforementioned decrease in fur felt hat production. In the period 1963-67 U.S. annual imports ranged from 66,000 pounds in 1966 and 1967 to 109,000 pounds in 1964 (table 2) and averaged 83,000 pounds, valued at \$170,000. In the period 1958-62 annual imports averaged 198,000 pounds, valued at \$407,000. In 1967 Belgium, Spain, and West Germany were the principal sources of imports.

During 1963-66 annual imports supplied from 4 to 6 percent of domestic consumption.

Table 1.--Hatters' fur: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	Production <u>1/</u>	Imports	Exports <u>2/</u>	Apparent consumption <u>3/</u>	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1963-----	2,041	97	60	2,078	5
1964-----	1,916	109	52	1,973	6
1965-----	1,856	79	43	1,892	4
1966-----	1,578	66	84	1,560	4
1967-----	<u>4/</u>	66	98	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>

1/ Estimated by subtracting imports for consumption from the sum of estimated consumption plus exports.

2/ Compiled from published statistics of the Canadian Government.

3/ Calculated from the domestic production of fur felt hats at the rate of 2.25 pounds of fur per dozen women's hats and 3 pounds per dozen men's hats.

4/ Not available.

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

Table 2.--Hatters' fur: U.S. imports for consumption, 1963-67

Year	Quantity	Value	Unit value
	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>Per</u> <u>pound</u>
1963-----	97	186	\$1.92
1964-----	109	260	2.39
1965-----	79	195	2.47
1966-----	66	116	1.76
1967-----	66	91	1.38

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Bristles, crude, or processed in any way---	186.30
Hair (except curled hair suitable for use as padding and human hair) and fur removed from the skin, not specially provided for, crude or processed but not made up into articles:	
Crude, sorted, treated, or both sorted and treated, but not other- wise processed-----	186.55
Other-----	186.60

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969).

U.S. trade position

The United States probably is a net exporter of cattle body hair and hog body hair and a net importer of other animal hairs and bristles.

Comment

This summary includes natural bristles, certain hair, and certain fur not on the skin, whether crude or processed. See other summaries for hatters' fur (item 186.20), curled hair suitable for use as padding (item 186.40), and human hair (item 186.50). The hairs of the angora goat (mohair), cashmere goat, camel, alpaca, llama, angora rabbit, and like hairs are covered by the summaries relating to textile fibers and textile products (schedule 3 of the TSUS).

Item 186.30 provides for "bristles, crude or processed in any way for use in brushes or other articles." Natural bristles are the coarse stiff hairs found on the nape of the neck of hogs. They are collected from live animals or salvaged from slaughter houses. Crude or raw bristle is packaged in bundles containing about the same length hair but not further dressed. Dressed bristle has been sterilized by chemicals, and by boiling or steaming, and is often dyed. Dressed bristle is packed in small bundles containing bristles of similar appearance and length. The chief use of bristles is in paint brushes and expensive toothbrushes and hairbrushes.

Item 186.55 provides for animal hair, and fur removed from the skin, that is crude, sorted or treated, or both sorted and treated, but not dyed or otherwise processed and not made up into articles.

The main types of such animal hair are soft hair (described below), horse mane, tail, and body hair, cattle body hair, goat body hair, and hog body hair.

The principal sources of animal soft hair are goat beard hair, badger body hair, hair from inside of cattle ears, squirrel tail hair, and raccoon tail hair. These hairs, when dressed, are used in artists' brushes, lettering brushes, and similar brushes. All soft hairs must be dressed (sorted as to size, combed, packaged, etc.) before they are suitable for use in brushes. Dressed squirrel tail hair, when used in brushes, is known in the trade as "camel's hair." Dressed kolinsky tail hair is known as "red sable."

Horse mane and tail hair is usually referred to as horsehair. Horsehair is clipped from live horses. It is commonly designated as "raw" or "dressed." Raw horsehair is generally cleaned and classified roughly as to color and length, but has not been combed or drawn (sorted precisely to length). Dressed horsehair is horsehair which has been boiled or steamed, the root ends placed together, drawn, and combed. Most horsehair is used in the manufacture of paintbrushes and sweeping brushes. Other uses are in curled hair, interlinings for stiffening garments, and for violin bow strings.

Cattle and horse body hairs are byproducts of the tanning industry. Cattle hair is by far the more important of the two and is used chiefly in the manufacture of hair felts. Goat and kid body hairs are byproducts of the tanning industry and are used principally for making hair felt and in clothing interlinings. Cattle tail switches, a byproduct of slaughterhouses, are tails without the hair removed, and are the source of cattle tail hair. Cattle tail hair is used principally in the manufacture of curled hair. Hog body hair, another byproduct of the slaughterhouse, is also used in the manufacture of curled hair. Other types of hair are deer tail hair, used in fishing lures; yak hair, used in wigs, weaving, and hair felts; and waste hair.

Item 186.60 provides for hair, and fur removed from the skin, that is dyed or bleached or advanced beyond sorting and treating. The most common of the dyed or bleached hairs is sabeline (bleached ox ear hair) and dyed rabbit fur, off the skin. Sabeline is used in artists' brushes, and dyed rabbit fur, off the skin, is used in textiles. Most soft hairs are not dyed or bleached because this harms the fiber.

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to: Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
186.30:	Bristles, crude, or proc-	1¢ per	0.75¢ per	0.75¢ per
	essed in any way for use	lb.	lb. <u>1</u> / ₁	lb. <u>1</u> / ₁
	in brushes or other			
	articles.			
	Hair (except curled hair			
	suitable for use in			
	mattresses or paddings			
	and human hair) and			
	fur removed from the			
	skin, not specially			
	provided for, crude or			
	processed but not made			
	into articles:			
186.55:	Crude, sorted, treated,	Free	<u>2</u> / ₁	<u>2</u> / ₁
	or both sorted and			
	treated, but not			
	otherwise processed.			
186.60:	Other-----	15% ad	13% ad val.	11% ad val.
		val.		

1/ The final rate for this item became effective Jan. 1, 1968.

2/ The rate of duty was not affected by the trade conference.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, 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 second (that in effect during 1969) and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1969 for the other stages).

U.S. Treasury Department Foreign Assets Control Regulations impose limitations on the importation of hog bristles and other animal hairs.

There are no statistics on the domestic consumption of these animal hairs; the aggregate consumption is estimated to be between 60 million and 75 million pounds annually. The bulk of consumption, in terms of quantity and value, consists of cattle and hog body hair. Next in importance are bristles and horsehair. The least important is animal soft hair. The trend in the consumption for most of the animal hairs is downward because of competition from synthetic filaments. The collection and dressing of horsehair, cattle tail hair, and animal soft hair is expensive and entails a great deal of hand labor. Cattle and hog body hair, however, are inexpensive to obtain and are processed by machine.

While there are no statistics on the domestic collection of animal hair, it is known that the domestic collection of cattle body hair and hog body hair from packing houses and tanneries furnishes by far the largest part of the domestic supply. There is a small domestic collection of goat body hair from tanneries. There is little, if any, domestic collection of horsehair; there is no known domestic salvage or dressing of bristles. Pieces and scraps of fur are salvaged from the New York City fur industry and sent abroad to be dressed into soft hair.

The domestic production of dyed or bleached animal hair is inconsequential. Some rabbit fur, off the skin, is dyed by textile firms, and several New York City firms dye small quantities of animal soft hair.

Statistics relating to exports of hair have not been published since 1964. In that year U.S. exports of hair were as follows (compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce):

	<u>Quantity</u> <u>(1,000</u> <u>pounds)</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>(1,000</u> <u>dollars)</u>
Hair, raw or dressed, new:		
Cattle, ox, and calf-----	3,255	1,052
Hog-----	2,764	379
Horse, mane and tail-----	288	333
Other-----	537	767
Total-----	<u>6,844</u>	<u>2,531</u>

U.S. imports of bristles ranged from 3.0 million to 3.9 million pounds annually in the years 1964-67 (see table). West Germany, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, Taiwan, Yugoslavia, and India were the principal suppliers in 1967. An embargo on imports from Communist China, in effect since December 1950, has greatly reduced total imports of bristles inasmuch as Communist China was the principal source of bristles up to that time.

Annual U.S. imports of hair ranged from 10.2 million to 15.7 million pounds in the years 1964-67 (see table). Goat and kid hair was the most significant component of the imports, followed by horsehair and cattle hair. In 1967 goat and kid hair came predominantly from Pakistan, Iran, and India. Cattle tail and body hair came principally from Canada, Argentina, Japan, Brazil, and Paraguay; horse mane and tail hair came mainly from Argentina, Uruguay, Mexico, and Brazil. Most of the soft hair used in brushes is a byproduct of the New York fur industry. Animal tails salvaged by domestic furriers are shipped to West Germany where they are dressed and reexported to the United States.

The collection and dressing of hairs in a form suitable for use in brushes requires a great deal of hand labor. Therefore, the United States is at a considerable disadvantage in the collection and dressing of these hairs. Hairs not used in brushes, such as cattle and hog body hairs, are collected, cleaned, and dressed by machine and have been available in abundance at low prices. Imports of such hairs are small in comparison to domestic production.

Bristles and other animal hair, not curled: U.S. imports
for consumption, by type, 1964-67

Type	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Bristles-----	3,035	3,417	3,926	3,088
Hair (except human), crude,				
sorted, treated, or both				
sorted and treated, but not				
otherwise processed:				
Bovine ear, goat beard, badger,				
civet, sable, skunk tail,				
squirrel tail, and similar				
soft hair-----	57	27	44	47
Horse mane and tail-----	2,602	2,497	2,758	2,129
Cattle tail and body and				
horse body-----	2,337	2,099	2,631	2,205
Goat and kid (except beard)-----	4,559	4,831	5,823	2,388
Other-----	631	755	459	383
Total-----	10,186	10,209	11,715	7,152
Hair (except human), other than				
crude, sorted, treated, or both				
sorted and treated, but not				
otherwise processed-----	2	1	11	6
Grand total-----	13,223	13,627	15,652	10,246
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Bristles-----	11,349	11,576	12,019	9,325
Hair (except human), crude,				
sorted, treated, or both				
sorted and treated, but not				
otherwise processed:				
Bovine ear, goat beard, badger,				
civet, sable, skunk tail,				
squirrel tail, and similar				
soft hair-----	1,028	790	935	947
Horse mane and tail-----	4,175	4,051	4,148	3,607
Cattle tail and body and				
horse body-----	581	660	983	1,174
Goat and kid (except beard)-----	1,831	2,096	2,440	1,018
Other-----	482	644	313	199
Total-----	8,097	8,241	8,819	6,945
Hair (except human), other than				
crude, sorted, treated, or both				
sorted and treated, but not				
otherwise processed-----	44	29	82	71
Grand total-----	19,490	19,846	20,920	16,341

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

Note.--Data on domestic production are not available; it is estimated that aggregate consumption of the animal hairs herein considered ranges from 60 million to 75 million pounds annually.

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Curled hair-----	186.40

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969).

U.S. trade position

The great bulk of the curled hair consumed in the United States is supplied by domestic producers.

Comment

This summary covers curled hair, whether or not coated with rubber or plastic, suitable for use in mattresses or paddings. Curled hair, which is animal hair that has been artificially curled to make it more resilient, is made by twisting raw, clean, uncurled hair into rope and setting the curl into the hair by steaming and drying. The ropes are then taken apart and the hair is fluffed to loosen it. Most curled hair produced in the United States is subsequently coated with rubber; the remainder usually is sold as loose curled hair or is knitted to make a product called interlaced curled hair.

In rubber-coated curled hair, rubber accounts for about half of the product weight. Sheets of rubberized curled hair are used as padding in furniture and automobile upholstery, and in packaging. In recent years there has been increased use of rubberized curled hair molded to form a package for delicate electronic products.

The use of loose curled hair is rapidly diminishing; it is used mostly for padding in expensive furniture. Hair for this use is obtained principally from hogs; the remainder is from horse tails and manes and cattle tails. These different types of loose curled hair usually are mixed in varying proportions to be sold for upholstery stuffing. Interlaced curled hair is of minor importance and is used as padding in mattresses.

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) are as follows:

CURLED HAIR

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to: Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
186.40:	Hair, curled, whether or	4% ad	3% ad val.	2% ad
:	not coated with rubber	val.	:	val. <u>1/</u>
:	or plastic, suitable	:	:	:
:	for use in mattresses	:	:	:
:	or paddings.	:	:	:

1/ The final rate for this item will become effective on Jan. 1, 1971, at the fourth stage.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rate of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, 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 second (that in effect during 1969) and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1969 for the other stages).

U.S. Treasury Department Foreign Assets Control Regulations prohibit the importation of animal hair that has been in Hong Kong, Macao, or any country not in the authorized trade territory.

The great bulk of the curled hair consumed in the United States is supplied by domestic producers. The United States has ample supplies of raw materials, which are byproducts of meat packers. Data on the aggregate consumption of curled hair are incomplete because statistics on the domestic output of curled hair for all uses are not available. In 1963 U.S. producers shipped about 17 million pounds of curled hair, valued at \$8 million, for use in upholstery filling; an unknown, although smaller, quantity is believed to have been produced for use as padding in packaging and in mattresses.

Less than 10 domestic concerns are believed to be currently engaged in the production of curled hair. Most are located near Chicago, Philadelphia, New York City, and Boston.

Data on U.S. exports of curled hair are not available. During the period 1963-67 U.S. annual imports of curled hair ranged from 495,000 to 1,138,000 pounds (see table) and averaged 907,000 pounds, valued at \$137,000. During this period the average annual unit value of imports ranged from 13 to 17 cents per pound. Most of the imports

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are believed to have been of uncoated curled hair. The United Kingdom, Mexico, Ghana, and Canada were the principal sources of imports.

Imports have been equivalent to about 5 percent or less of domestic output. The bulkiness of curled hair relative to its weight makes it expensive to transport the material and this, plus an adequate domestic supply of raw materials, has in part limited imports.

Curled hair: U.S. imports for consumption, 1963-67

Year	Quantity	Value
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 dollars</u>
1963-----	495	63
1964-----	1,138	190
1965-----	768	119
1966-----	1,128	158
1967-----	1,006	153

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

Note.--Complete data on domestic output are not available; in 1963, 16.8 million pounds of curled hair, valued at \$8.0 million, were produced for use in upholstery filling. Annual data on exports are not available.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
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Human hair-----	186.50
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Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969).

U.S. trade position

Virtually all U.S. consumption of human hair is supplied by imports. Domestic production and exports are believed to be negligible or nil.

Comment

Human hair, crude, sorted, treated, dyed, or otherwise processed but not made up into articles, is the subject of this summary. In the domestic trade, human hair is usually sold in one of two conditions, that is "raw" or "drawn." Raw hair has not been cleaned and is of uneven lengths and mixed colors. Drawn hair has been cleaned, sorted as to length, matched as to color and texture, and bound solidly in cylindrical bundles. Hair is usually "drawn" before it is used in making an article.

Variations in types of hair occur with the different ethnic origins. Asiatic hair is generally straight, black, lank, coarse, large in diameter, and high in tensile strength. Negroid hair is usually short and crisp, dark brown or black, and elliptical in cross section. Caucasian hair is characteristically wavy, smooth and silky. Human hair is used primarily in the making of wigs, wiglets, toupees, chignons, and other articles of hair dress. The bulk of the human hair used in the United States to make articles of hair dress is of Asiatic origin.

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference (Kennedy Round)	
			Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
186.50	Human hair-----	8% ad val.	6% ad val.	4% ad val.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rate of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, 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 second (that in effect during 1969) and final stages of the five annual rate modifications are shown (see the TSUSA-1969 for the other stages).

An embargo in effect since December 1950 (Foreign Assets Control Regulations) prohibits the importation of raw Asiatic human hair from any country without a special license from the U.S. Treasury Department. Imports are not generally licensed from China which was previously one of the major suppliers to the United States.

Virtually all U.S. consumption of human hair is supplied by imports; domestic production is believed to be negligible or nil. There are probably less than 10 domestic concerns that process raw hair for use by wig makers and others.

U.S. exports of human hair are believed to be negligible or nil. During the period 1963-67 U.S. imports of human hair increased from 202,000 pounds in 1963 to 389,000 pounds in 1966 and then declined to 219,000 pounds in 1967. During this period the average annual unit value of imports increased from \$8.46 per pound in 1963 to \$13.69 per pound in 1967. The increase in imports of human hair reflects the expanding domestic demand for wigs, toupees, and other hair pieces. In 1967 the principal sources of imports were Indonesia, the Philippine Republic, India, the Republic of Korea, and Italy. Before World War II, China had supplied about 95 percent of the human hair imported.

Human hair: U.S. imports for consumption, 1963-67

Year	Quantity	Value
	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars
1963-----	202	1,710
1964-----	280	2,649
1965-----	284	3,315
1966-----	389	4,601
1967-----	219	2,999

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

Note.--U.S. production and exports of human hair are believed to be negligible or nil; data are not available.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Dried blood albumen-----	190.10
Albumens, not elsewhere enumerated----	190.15
Dried blood-----	190.20

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969).

U.S. trade position

The United States is believed to be a net importer of dried blood albumen, other albumens, and dried blood; it is likely that, in the aggregate, domestic production greatly exceeds imports.

Comment

Albumens are a class of simple proteins that are usually characterized by being readily soluble in pure water and dilute salt solutions and that are coagulable by heat. (As used in this summary, the term "albumen" is synonymous with "albumin," the term currently used in the trade.) Blood albumen is usually obtained by separating the plasma or serum from animal blood; blood albumen is usually dried to a powder. Blood albumen is coagulable at about 160° F; such coagulation of the blood albumen would destroy its utility in most cases. Other albumens are obtained from milk, animal matter other than blood, and some vegetable matter. Egg albumen is specially provided for in items 119.65-119.70 and is separately covered in a summary in volume 1:4.

Dried blood albumen is used for various industrial purposes, the principal use being as an ingredient in the manufacture of water-proof glues or adhesives. The glues and adhesives are generally set under heat and pressure which results in their being highly resistant to water. Preservatives must be added to prevent their destruction or deterioration by insects or other factors. The albumen is also used to a large extent in clarifying beverages, such as wines, and in finishing the surfaces of leather to which it imparts a glossy sheen.

Albumen derived from milk (lactalbume)n is added to bread and breakfast cereals to increase the protein content of these foods.

Dried blood is essentially whole blood from which the water has been removed. It contains the albumen as well as other nonvolatile portions of the blood. It is also known in commerce as blood meal and blood flour. The product is used as an ingredient in various animal and poultry feeds, in fertilizers, and in some adhesives (see volume 4:9).

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
190.10:	Dried blood albumen-----	10¢ per lb.	8¢ per lb.	5¢ per lb.
190.15:	Albumens, not elsewhere enumerated.	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
190.20:	Dried blood-----	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

1/ The rate of duty was not affected by the trade conference.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, 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 (GATT). Only the second (that in effect during 1969) and final stages of the rate modifications are shown (see the TSUSA-1969 for the other stages). The duty-free status of item 190.15 was bound in a GATT concession, effective June 6, 1951. The duty-free status of item 190.20 was bound in a GATT concession, effective December 16, 1953.

The average ad valorem equivalent of the specific duty on imports of dried blood albumen (item 190.10) entered during 1966 was 22.4 percent; there were no imports in 1967. All imports were dutiable at the column 2 rate of duty (12 cents per pound) inasmuch as they came from Hungary, a country designated by the President as being under Communist domination or control.

Data are not available on domestic consumption or production of albumens. Domestic producers are believed to be few in number. It is known that only a small fraction of the raw materials available for the production of albumens is so processed.

It is almost certain that total production of dried blood was significantly less than the estimated 2 billion pounds which could have been manufactured had the raw blood from all livestock slaughtered in 1967 been used. It is known that some slaughtering plants, particularly the smaller establishments, add the blood to the tankage material or otherwise dispose of it rather than maintain separate processing facilities for it.

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Data on U.S. annual exports of albumens and dried blood are not available. The volume probably is small compared to domestic consumption.

In the aggregate, U.S. annual imports of the products herein discussed are estimated to supply only a small fraction of domestic consumption. U.S. annual imports of dried blood albumen in the years 1963-67 reached a peak in 1964 and declined thereafter; there were no imports in 1967 (table 1). In most of these years Hungary was the principal supplier.

U.S. annual imports of other albumens (except egg), believed to be principally milk and vegetable albumen, ranged in value from \$719,000 to \$184,000 in the years 1963-67 (table 2). The Netherlands and New Zealand supplied the bulk of these imports.

U.S. annual imports of dried blood ranged in value from \$652,000 to \$302,000 in the 1963-67 period (table 3). Most of these imports came from Denmark and Canada.

Table 1.--Blood albumen, dried: U.S. imports for consumption,
by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Hungary-----	22	9	9	6	-
France-----	-	4	2	-	-
Denmark-----	-	55	-	-	-
All other-----	-	-	-	-	-
Total-----	22	68	11	6	-
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Hungary-----	9	3	4	3	-
France-----	-	2	1	-	-
Denmark-----	-	10	-	-	-
All other-----	-	-	-	-	-
Total-----	9	15	5	3	-

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

Table 2.--Albumen, not elsewhere enumerated: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Netherlands-----	554	612	612	1,032	1,161
New Zealand-----	-	249	650	1,306	694
All other-----	39	66	16	58	6
Total-----	593	927	1,278	2,396	1,861
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Netherlands-----	173	187	204	305	325
New Zealand-----	-	68	175	359	182
All other-----	11	28	4	55	11
Total-----	184	283	383	719	518

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

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

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Canada-----	522	1,856	2,454	2,494	4,260
Denmark-----	2,640	4,858	7,930	1,938	708
Netherlands-----	884	968	206	-	-
All other-----	-	300	20	12	120
Total-----	4,046	7,982	10,610	4,444	5,088
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Canada-----	33	143	162	192	336
Denmark-----	199	400	197	165	80
Netherlands-----	70	75	15	-	-
All other-----	-	34	1	1	16
Total-----	302	652	375	358	432

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Catgut, whip gut, and oriental gut-----	190.25
Wormgut-----	191.10

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969).

U.S. trade position

The United States has been a net importer of catgut for many years; trade in whip gut, oriental gut, and wormgut has been nil.

Comment

Catgut is manufactured by twisting, drying, and otherwise processing one or more strands of tissue from the intestines of livestock (sheep, lambs, cattle, and hogs, but not cats). Whip gut, or whip cord, is produced by twisting together two or more strands of catgut. (Both the product and the term appear to have been of little commercial significance in recent years.) Oriental gut has been described as being made from animal sinews, silk, and glue; it too is a product which apparently is no longer of commercial significance. Of the products listed in TSUS item 190.25, only catgut is discussed further in this summary. Wormgut (item 191.10) is a filament-like material formed from a gelatinous substance derived from the cocoon of silk-worms. Trade in wormgut in recent years has been nil.

Catgut is used in the manufacture of surgical sutures, strings for tennis racquets and musical instruments, and for fishing tackle. The catgut manufactured for sutures is smaller in diameter than that for strings; it is also subject to more stringent controls regarding size, appearance, etc.

The column rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
190.25	Catgut, whip gut, and oriental gut.	17% ad val.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
191.10	Wormgut-----	Free	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>

1/ The rate of duty was not affected by trade conference.

2/ Duty-free status bound, effective Jan. 1, 1968.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968. There were no 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 (GATT). The rate of duty on item 190.25 reflects a concession granted by the United States in the GATT, effective June 1956.

Data on consumption and production of catgut are not available. It is estimated that annual production is valued at several million dollars. With the development and increased use of synthetic materials, catgut has accounted for a decreased share of total consumption of materials used to manufacture strings and fishing tackle. Gut sutures are still the only absorbable sutures in general use. Non-absorbable sutures currently in use include those made of steel, textiles, plastics, etc. The rate of absorption of a gut suture can be retarded by the use of chromic suturing material.

Catgut is produced by a relatively small number of firms.. These firms are located mainly in the Midwest, i.e., near the main livestock slaughtering areas.

Data are not available on U.S. exports of catgut but it is likely that such exports have been small. (Exports of some of the products fabricated from catgut are sizable, however.)

In the years 1963-67, U.S. annual imports of catgut, whip gut, and oriental gut (believed to be virtually all catgut) ranged in value from \$72,000 to \$1.2 million (see table). The reason for the decreased value of imports in 1964 is not known. The vast majority of imports in

recent years have come from Australia. West Germany, formerly a major supplier, has furnished a diminishing share of U.S. imports in recent years. In 1967, however, aggregate imports from Austria and Italy supplied about 14 percent of the total imports of catgut, whip gut, and oriental gut. Wormgut was not imported in the years 1963-67.

Catgut, whip gut, and oriental gut: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Australia-----	\$543,345	\$71,132	\$554,688	\$1,109,156	\$919,863
Austria-----	-	-	-	-	87,129
Italy-----	-	-	-	3,070	63,576
Spain-----	-	-	-	24,447	7,400
West Germany---	3,149	305	1,144	781	6,851
France-----	15,102	-	-	10,187	2,442
United King- dom-----	1,072	-	621	15,060	1,029
All other-----	4,440	200	-	2,711	8,203
Total-----	567,108	71,637	556,453	1,165,412	1,096,493

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

Note.--Statistical classes in effect through Aug. 31, 1963 included manufactures of wormgut; trade is believed to have been negligible. There were no imports of wormgut in recent years.

U.S. annual output of catgut is estimated to be valued at several million dollars; output of the other articles covered by this summary is believed to be negligible or nil.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Coral, crude-----	190.30

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969).

U.S. trade position

Imports of coral have supplied all but a small part of U.S. consumption. Exports of coral have been small.

Comment

Corals of commerce are dried skeletal structures of colonies of primitive marine animals. The two most important corals in U.S. commerce are those used for jewelry and those used for decorations.

Jewelry-grade corals are classed as red, white, or black. The red, or precious coral, ranges in color from palest pink to deep red. Jewelry-grade corals have the appearance, hardness, and feel of stone, and are worked into beads, cuff links, mounted figures, and other jewelry (see summary on coral cut but not set and cameos, item 741.15 in vol. 7:6).

Decorative-grade corals, which cost much less than jewelry-grade corals, come in many sizes, shapes, and colors. They are used chiefly to create artificial sea scenes. (Hydroids, which are a type of decorative coral, are covered under item 190.57, if treated and dyed, for ornamental use.)

The column 1 rate of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) is as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
190.30	Coral, crude-----	Free

The duty-free treatment of coral has not been the subject of a trade-agreement concession.

In the United States the commercial collection of coral is confined to Hawaii, where extensive beds of black coral, of jewelry grade, were discovered in 1958. Data on domestic output are not available.

U.S. exports of coral are not separately reported. Exports of coral are believed to be small in quantity and probably consist of crude coral sent abroad for further manufacture.

Until the end of World War II, annual imports of crude coral amounted to only a few thousand pounds, valued usually at less than \$5,000. After World War II annual imports increased until 1962, when they amounted to 507,000 pounds, valued at \$53,000. In 1967 imports amounted to 387,000 pounds, valued at \$41,349 (see table). Imports consist of two kinds of coral--low value decorative coral and high value jewelry-grade coral. Currently, the Philippines supply most of the decorative coral. This type of coral constitutes by far the largest share of imports in terms of both quantity and value. Japan supplies most of the coral of jewelry grade.

Coral, crude: U.S. imports for consumption,
by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (pounds)				
Philippines-----	435,878	378,504	176,623	265,673	333,694
Japan-----	1,113	148	49	2,484	12,077
Bahamas-----	4,421	500	25,000	16,000	38,020
All other-----	7,411	5,685	187	254	3,210
Total-----	448,823	384,837	201,859	284,411	387,001
	Value (dollars)				
Philippines-----	25,687	25,572	17,442	20,965	31,504
Japan-----	1,048	1,286	4,455	10,439	3,304
Bahamas-----	688	198	550	1,600	1,700
All other-----	2,807	2,182	3,878	4,873	4,841
Total-----	30,230	29,238	26,325	37,877	41,349
	Unit value (per pound)				
Philippines-----	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.10	\$0.08	\$0.09
Japan-----	.94	8.69	90.92	4.20	.27
Bahamas-----	.16	.40	.02	.10	.05
All other-----	.38	.38	20.74	19.19	1.51
Average-----	.07	.08	.13	.13	.11

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

Note.--Domestic production and exports are not separately reported; both output and exports are known to be considerably smaller than imports.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Cuttlefish bone-----	190.35

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969).

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of cuttlefish bone has been entirely or almost entirely supplied by imports. Exports of this product have been negligible or nil.

Comment

Cuttlefish bone or "cuttle bone" is the calcareous internal dorsal plate of the cuttlefish, a marine invertebrate related to the octopus and squid. Cuttlefish bone once was widely used as an abrasive but now it is used in the United States mainly as a feed supplement for caged pet birds. A small amount is used by jewelers to make molds for casting odd-sized rings.

Cuttlefish bone is usually collected where it has washed up on beaches, but the better grades of bone are taken directly from the animal by fishermen. Cuttlefish bone commonly is graded in three size lengths--4 to 6 inches, 6 to 8 inches, and 8 to 10 inches.

The column 1 rate of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) is as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
190.35	Cuttlefish bone-----	Free

The duty-free status of cuttlefish bone was bound, effective January 1948, in a concession granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

U.S. annual consumption of cuttlefish bone has been stable for many years. There is no regular commercial collection of cuttlefish bone in the United States.

U.S. exports of cuttlefish bone are not separately recorded but they are believed to be negligible or nil. U.S. annual imports averaged 232,000 pounds, valued at \$87,000, in 1963-67 (see table). Spain was by far the most important supplier.

Cuttlefish bone: U.S. imports for consumption,
by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (pounds)					
Spain-----	-	13,524	100,673	158,125	147,830
France-----	37,145	42,731	26,066	21,713	25,537
Japan-----	36,575	49,015	28,735	14,563	8,750
Tunisia-----	7,277	21,067	13,082	20,036	15,698
Italy-----	4,890	-	6,270	5,250	8,820
Portugal-----	21,123	12,925	15,125	11,644	6,000
Ghana-----	1,800	625	14,399	7,500	5,000
Aden-----	60,000	29,000	5,000	-	-
All other-----	<u>1/ 96,609</u>	10,030	23,750	25,000	3,000
Total-----	265,419	178,917	233,100	263,831	220,635
Value (dollars)					
Spain-----	-	2,400	29,310	46,800	44,820
France-----	19,092	20,074	10,774	10,920	10,886
Japan-----	15,287	18,430	11,643	5,631	4,027
Tunisia-----	2,444	7,140	3,676	6,735	5,900
Italy-----	2,773	-	3,637	3,028	5,027
Portugal-----	6,053	5,662	7,473	5,961	2,493
Ghana-----	720	219	4,976	2,400	1,700
Aden-----	12,789	7,117	1,150	-	-
All other-----	<u>1/ 65,214</u>	3,642	7,286	6,870	893
Total-----	124,372	64,684	79,925	88,345	75,746

1/ Includes 86,609 pounds, valued at \$62,952, imported from Belgium.

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

Note.--U.S. commercial output and exports are believed to be negligible or nil.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Eggs of fish (except fish roe provided for in part 3D of this schedule)-----	190.40 (pt.)

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969).

U.S. trade position

The United States is the world's leading producer and consumer of fish eggs not for human consumption. U.S. imports and exports are believed to be small relative to production.

Comment

This summary covers fish eggs except those provided for in part 3D of schedule 1. Such fish eggs are used as bait by sport fishermen or for fish propagation. Fish eggs for human consumption are discussed in the summary for items 113.30 to 113.40 in volume 1:3. Eggs of insects are discussed in the summary on miscellaneous animal products under item 190.40 (pt.) et al.

In the United States only salmon eggs are used for fish bait but the eggs of many species are used for propagation including trout, salmon, and yellow pike.

The column 1 rate of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) is as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
190.40	Eggs of fish (except fish roe provided for in part 3D of this schedule).	Free

The duty-free status of these eggs of fish was bound in a concession granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, effective June 1951.

The entry into the United States of eggs of trout, salmon, and other salmonids, except those which have been processed by canning, pickling, smoking or similarly prepared, has been prohibited since July 1, 1968, unless such shipments are by direct shipment, accompanied by a certificate made out by an officer approved by the Secretary of

the Interior stating that the eggs are free of causative agents of "whirling disease" and viral hemorrhagic septicemia (50 C.F.R. 13.7, amended as of June 17, 1968).

Salmon eggs for bait are collected at salmon canning plants, where they are lightly salted and packed in barrels. Such eggs must be refrigerated, and if not frozen, they are suitable for either human consumption or for fish bait. Although some of the eggs are sold for bait in the lightly salted form and not further processed, most of the eggs for fish bait are further processed by applying heat or by adding chemical preservatives and dyes; they are then packed in glass jars. According to the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries seven firms packed ("canned") salmon eggs for bait in 1967, and all of these firms were in the State of Washington. Bureau figures for the U.S. production of canned bait eggs of salmon in recent years are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Quantity</u> <u>(1,000 pounds)</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>(1,000 dollars)</u>
1963-----	783	1,236
1964-----	1,051	2,163
1965-----	754	1,548
1966-----	559	1,254
1967-----	554	1,597

There is a prodigious annual collection in the United States of fish eggs for artificial propagation but statistics on the total collected are not available. State and Federal agencies account for most of the annual collection; almost all of the remainder is collected by about 35 to 40 commercial firms that specialize in raising trout and selling trout eggs. The principal commercial trout-egg producing States are Washington, Idaho, Massachusetts, and Utah.

U.S. exports of fish eggs are not separately recorded, but it is known that live trout eggs for propagating purposes occasionally are exported by commercial firms and Government agencies. The value of U.S. annual imports in 1963-67 ranged from \$29,000 in 1966 to \$258,000 in 1964 (see table). According to analysis of imports in item 190.40, by far the largest share of imports consisted of salmon eggs for bait from Canada and most of the remainder consisted of trout eggs from Denmark for propagating purposes. Imports of tropical fish eggs, most of which came from West Germany, were small.

Eggs of fish, not for human consumption: U.S. imports for consumption,
by principal sources, 1964-67.

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967
Canada-----	\$248,295	\$29,982	\$19,568	\$47,918
Denmark-----	7,140	15,697	7,734	15,407
West Germany-----	-	3,928	-	-
Australia-----	1,521	834	400	1,300
All other-----	1,387	-	-	1,076
Total-----	258,343	50,441	28,662	65,701

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

Note.--The data shown are for eggs of fish and insects. It is believed that almost all imports shown in this table consisted of fish eggs.

Data are not available on domestic production or exports. It is believed that domestic production greatly exceeds imports and that exports are small.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Fish or shellfish, live, imported to be used for purposes other than human consumption-----	190.45

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969):

U.S. trade position

In terms of value, the United States is a net importer of live fish or shellfish to be used for purposes other than human consumption.

Description and uses

Almost all live fish and shellfish here described are used for fish bait or for display purposes. Fresh-water minnows, small goldfish, shrimp, and crawfish are commonly used as live bait. Goldfish and tropical fish are the most important kinds of display fish. Goldfish are a colorful variety of small-sized carp and are available in numerous forms, including comets, shubunkins, red fantails, black moors, and calicos. Tropical fish are small fish that can be kept in a home aquarium. Of the 200 or more kinds of tropical fish, the most important are guppies, mollies, platies, and swordtails. Other common tropical fish are barbs, tetras, catfishes, bettas, angels, and danios. Fresh-water snails are the most common form of shellfish found in aquariums.

Almost all international and domestic trade in tropical fish is by air freight. The immediate shipping container is a sealed plastic bag filled partly with water and topped off with pure oxygen. Depending on size, from several to 100 or more fish are carried in the bag, which is protected by insulation and an outer carton.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 rate of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) is as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
190.45	Fish or shellfish, live, imported to be used for purposes other than human consumption.	Free

The duty-free status of such live fish except goldfish and other aquarium fish was bound in a concession granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), effective January 1948. The duty-free status of goldfish was bound by a concession in the GATT, effective September 1955. The duty-free status of other aquarium fish is not the subject of a trade agreement concession. The duty-free status of all live shellfish including these covered in this summary, except abalone, prawn, and shrimp, is bound in one of various concessions in the GATT which are discussed in the shellfish summaries in volume 1:3.

U.S. consumption and production

There are no statistics on the production or consumption of live fish or shellfish used for bait or display purposes. In the United States, live bait fish are collected from public waters or raised on fish farms. Aquatic farms in Arkansas produced bait fish valued at \$5.3 million in 1966, according to official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. Three large goldfish farms--one each in Missouri, Indiana, and Maryland--produce most of the goldfish used for ornamental purposes as well as a substantial number of the goldfish used for live fish bait.

Tropical fish are raised on about 100 farms in the United States. Almost all of the farms are in Florida, where abundant water and a subtropical climate favor the propagation of live-bearing types of tropical fish and some of the egg-laying types. Many of the firms that operate tropical fish farms also import and export tropical fish. Florida has become a world center of trade in tropical fish.

U.S. exports and imports

Imports and exports of live bait fish or shellfish are believed to be negligible or nil; data are not separately recorded. The United States regularly exports goldfish and tropical fish to many countries. The total value of annual exports, however, is believed to be less than the value of imports.

U.S. imports of aquarium fish have been increasing for many years. In the period 1963-67 the value of annual imports of such fish increased from \$564,000 to \$1.4 million (see table). According to the trade most imports consist of tropical fish that are difficult or expensive to raise in the United States; tropical catfish and certain tetras were the more important of the imported species. In 1967 the principal supplying countries were Peru, Guyana, Thailand, and Hong Kong.

Fish or shellfish, live, to be used for purposes other than human consumption: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Peru-----	370	321	241	288	440
Guyana-----	94	112	161	175	235
Thailand-----	3	55	100	108	203
Hong Kong-----	4	21	78	73	173
Colombia-----	34	46	55	77	115
Brazil-----	1	13	70	38	69
Mexico-----	15	43	12	38	38
Trinidad-----	10	15	20	16	23
All other-----	33	40	58	47	73
Total-----	564	666	795	860	1,369

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

Note.--Complete data are not available on domestic production or exports. It is believed that domestic output is much greater in value than imports and that U.S. exports are less in value than imports.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Fish scales, crude-----	190.47

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969).

U.S. trade position

Ninety-five percent or more of U.S. requirements for fish scales are supplied by imports. U.S. exports are nil.

Description and uses

Crude fish scales of U.S. commerce now consist almost entirely of the washed scales of sea herring (Clupea harengus), which are used in the manufacture of pearl essence. Scales of other fish are discarded as waste or are incorporated with the entire fish in certain fish products used for animal food.

Sea herring scales are collected on a dewatering screen as the herring are pumped from the nets into the fishing vessels. The scales are packed in woven baskets of ash and shipped directly to pearl essence factories. There the scales are subjected to chemical and mechanical action which releases the guanine crystals in the skin adhering to the scales. The guanine crystals are refined and mixed with lacquer to form pearl essence (item 473.82). A byproduct of this operation is a protein solution used in the manufacture of fire extinguishing foam.

Crystalline guanine also is obtained directly from the skins of whole sea herring too small for canning.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 rate of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) is as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
190.47	Fish scales, crude-----	Free

The duty-free status of fish scales was bound as a result of a concession granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, effective January 1948.

U.S. consumption, production, and exports

In 1963-67, U.S. consumption of sea herring scales is believed to have been generally upward, despite an increase in the use of synthetic pearl essence. U.S. production (collection) of sea herring scales is small and is almost wholly confined to Maine, where all U.S. natural pearl essence factories are located.

U.S. exports are not separately reported but they are believed to be nil.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of crude fish scales were not separately enumerated in official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce before August 31, 1963. Since then U.S. imports have been as follows:

<u>Period</u>	<u>Quantity</u> (1,000 pounds)	<u>Value</u> (1,000 dollars)
1963 (Aug. 31-Dec. 31)-----	265	13
1964-----	1,086	56
1965-----	1,548	80
1966-----	2,934	197
1967-----	2,964	218

All imports came from Canada and are believed to have consisted entirely of sea herring scales.

The total annual quantity of import shipments of crude fish scales, valued at \$250 or less each, is substantial. Since such shipments are not included in official statistics of imports, the actual quantities of fish scales imported are considerably larger than those shown above. Perhaps closer to the actual quantities imported are the statistics of exports of fish scales from Canada to the United States, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the following tabulation:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Quantity (1,000 pounds)</u>
1964-----	1,767
1965-----	2,626
1966-----	3,761
1967-----	3,737

According to the trade, imports of sea herring scales supply 95 percent or more of U.S. consumption.

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<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Fish sounds-----	190.50

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969).

U.S. trade position

The United States has imported all of its requirements of fish sounds for many years.

Comment

Fish sounds of commerce are dried and flattened air-bladders of fish. They also are known as fish maws. In most kinds of fish, fish sounds regulate the specific gravity of the fish, enabling it to rise or sink or to maintain its level in the water. Fish sounds consist largely of collagen, a gelatin-like protein.

Fish sounds are collected from a number of species of fish including sturgeon, catfish, carp, cod, hake, ling, white sea bass, and squeteague. Sounds have two principal uses: as food and to make isinglass (item 455.06), which is used to clarify wine.

The importation of fish sounds is limited by the Foreign Assets Control Regulations of the U.S. Treasury Department.

The column 1 rate of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) is as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
190.50	Fish sounds-----	Free

The duty-free status of fish sounds was bound, effective January 1, 1968, as a result of a concession granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

There has been no known U.S. production of fish sounds for many years. Exports of sounds have been nil. In 1963-67 imports ranged from a low of 17,917 pounds, valued at \$43,657, in 1965 to a high of 90,241 pounds, valued at \$94,905, in 1966 (see table). Hong Kong was the principal supplier in most years.

Fish sounds: U.S. imports for consumption, by
principal sources, 1963-67

Country	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (pounds)				
Hong Kong-----	12,213	15,305	10,134	9,101	12,584
Mexico-----	7,287	2,042	6,789	2,938	6,264
Norway-----	2,857	1,675	793	811	2,028
All other-----	1,000	2,805	201	<u>1/</u> 77,391	130
Total-----	23,357	21,827	17,917	90,241	21,006
	Value				
Hong Kong-----	\$42,615	\$48,215	\$33,336	\$31,969	\$53,036
Mexico-----	2,889	1,404	8,746	3,557	6,170
Norway-----	3,657	2,011	954	1,295	3,165
All other-----	1,685	1,581	621	<u>1/</u> 58,084	572
Total-----	50,846	53,211	43,657	94,905	62,943

1/ Includes 59,259 pounds, valued at \$50,997, from Ceylon and 17,532 pounds, valued at \$6,688, from Indonesia.

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

Note.--Domestic production and exports are not separately recorded; they are believed to be nil.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Hydroids, treated and dyed for ornamental use-----	190.57..

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969).

U.S. trade position

In recent years the United States has imported all of its requirements of hydroids, treated and dyed for ornamental use.

Comment

Hydroids of commerce are dried skeletal structures of colonies of primitive sea animals. Hydroids are a kind of flexible coral, horn-like in composition, and easily distinguished from ordinary corals, which have the hardness and feel of stone. Trade names for dried hydroids include sea fans, sea ferns, coral mosses, and mermaid ferns. Hydroids are used to create sea scenes. Plastic imitations of natural hydroids also are used for this purpose.

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference (Kennedy Round)	
			Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
190.57	Hydroids, treated and dyed for ornamental use.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	2.5% ad val.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rate of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of a concession granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Only

the second (that in effect during 1969) and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown (see the TSUSA-1969 for the other stages).

There is no known domestic production of hydroids of the type here classifiable and exports are believed to be nil.

According to official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, imports of hydroids, treated and dyed for ornamental use, in 1964-67 were valued as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value</u>
1964-----	\$1,815
1965-----	4,971
1966-----	7,831
1967-----	28,125

The United Kingdom and West Germany were the principal suppliers.

Commodity

TSUS
item

Intestines, weasands, bladders, tendons,
integuments, including those for use as
sausage casings----- 190.58

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969).

U.S. trade position

In terms of value, the United States is a net importer of intestines, weasands, and similar products.

Description and uses

The products discussed in this summary are certain organs and tissues which result as byproducts of the livestock-slaughtering process. The most important products are the intestines, a tubular organ ranging in size from less than one to more than three inches in diameter and up to several dozen feet in length. Intestines are used principally for sausage casings. (For some types of sausage, particularly those made by firms specializing in sausage, only natural casings are used.) Small quantities of intestines are consumed as food per se, i.e., as chitterlings; however, such edible offal is not covered in this summary.

Other products in the group herein discussed include weasands (a gullet or windpipe), bladders, tendons, and integuments (defined as a covering or skin). These products are sometimes used as casings; quantities of these as well as intestines are used for nonfood purposes such as the manufacture of catgut (see summary on item 190.25).

Artificial casings, i.e., those manufactured from cellulose or reconstituted animal tissue, are not included in this summary. Also excluded are casings made from natural casings but containing artificial liners.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 rate of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) is as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
190.58	Intestines, weasands, bladders, tendons, integuments, not specially provided for, including those prepared for use as sausage casings.	Free

The duty-free status was bound pursuant to a concession granted by the United States under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, effective January 1948.

U.S. consumption

Domestic consumption of natural sausage casings in 1963 was valued at \$99 million (table 1). The comparable figure for 1958 was \$67 million. The increase in consumption is attributable in part to the increase in the population and to increased preference for convenience foods, including sausages such as frankfurters. However, artificial casings have supplanted natural casings for many of the sausages produced. It is estimated that 80 to 90 percent of all sausages produced in recent years have been prepared in artificial casings.

Natural casings are generally preferred for specialty and higher-priced sausages. These casings are regarded as producing a juicier, more flavorful sausage. The use of natural casings is estimated to add from 2 to 10 cents per pound to the price of sausage. Natural casings are not as uniform as artificial casings and are somewhat more difficult to use.

U.S. producers and production

All livestock slaughtering plants in the United States obtain in the course of their slaughtering operations the intestines, weasands, and other products discussed in this summary. As described in the summaries on livestock and meats (vol. 1:1), these establishments, numbering in the thousands, vary widely in size, degree of modernization, and efficiency. They are located in all parts of the United States. The vast majority of the slaughtering establishments clean, sort, and otherwise process intestines, either for their own use or for use by other plants. Some of the smaller slaughterers do not

process intestines; dealers and processors of these items purchase the raw materials from small slaughterers or process the materials on contract for the slaughterers.

The Census of Manufactures reported domestic production of natural sausage casings valued at \$92 million in 1963, the latest year for which data are available (table 1). This was an increase of 44 percent over the value reported for 1958--\$64 million. There are many types and qualities of casings produced. Production fluctuates to some extent with changes in livestock slaughter. It is known that in periods of increased slaughter some of the less desirable intestines are not saved for casings but are merely converted, with other byproducts, into tankage for feed or fertilizer. This is more likely to be the case with hog and cattle casings than with sheep, lamb, and goat casings, which have been in relatively short supply.

U.S. exports

Aggregate U.S. annual exports of casings in the years 1963-67 declined from \$12 million to \$7 million (table 1). Exports were equivalent to 13 percent of domestic production in 1963. In terms of value exports of hog casings declined substantially in these years (table 2) while exports of other casings showed a moderate increase through 1966 and then declined in 1967 (table 3).

Principal markets for hog casings have been Australia and the United Kingdom. In recent years the principal markets for other casings (primarily beef) have been Japan, the United Kingdom, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Canada, and West Germany.

Export data on intestines, weasands, and bladders for use other than as casings are not available.

U.S. imports

U.S. annual imports of intestines, weasands, etc., both those for use as casings and those for other uses, ranged from \$19 million to \$24 million in the years 1963-67 (table 1). Imports were equivalent to 19 percent of apparent consumption in 1963.

In each of the years 1963-67 casings from sheep, lambs, and goats accounted for more than half of the imports, in terms of value. U.S. annual imports of this type of casing ranged from \$11.8 million to \$13.3 million in these years (table 4). The bulk of the imports came from New Zealand, Canada, and Australia. Other casings (principally hog and beef casings of certain types and sizes in short supply

in the United States) came mainly from Denmark, West Germany, Canada, and Sweden (table 5).

U.S. annual imports of intestines, weasands, etc. for uses other than as casings ranged from \$1.4 million to \$2.1 million in 1963-67 (table 6). The majority of these imports came from New Zealand.

Foreign trade

Data on world trade in intestines, weasands, and similar products are not available. It is probable, however, that the major exporters have been important livestock-slaughtering countries such as Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Argentina, and the United States. Major importers are likely to have been many of the countries of Europe as well as Japan. The bulk of the trade in these items is believed to be for use as sausage casings.

Table 1.--Sausage casings: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	Production	Imports ^{1/}	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Million dollars</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1963-----	92	19	12	99	19
1964-----	<u>2/</u>	19	9	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1965-----	<u>2/</u>	23	9	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1966-----	<u>2/</u>	24	9	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
1967-----	<u>2/</u>	22	7	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>

^{1/} Includes intestines, etc. for nonedible purposes also.

^{2/} Not available.

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

Table 2.--Hog casings: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise,
by principal markets, 1963-67

Market	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Australia-----	1,630	1,324	1,059	1,240	1,031
United Kingdom-----	2,842	2,128	1,542	1,317	1,463
New Zealand-----	479	473	568	689	615
Republic of South Africa-----	1,075	1,020	826	984	819
Switzerland-----	541	279	218	276	317
Canada-----	2,400	839	531	624	426
All other-----	5,524	3,368	1,919	1,793	1,553
Total-----	14,491	9,431	6,663	6,923	6,224
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Australia-----	1,353	1,056	957	1,088	870
United Kingdom-----	2,164	1,367	993	845	807
New Zealand-----	653	558	629	729	697
Republic of South Africa-----	791	595	458	519	464
Switzerland-----	732	479	288	261	254
Canada-----	975	463	231	284	197
All other-----	2,693	1,410	826	771	528
Total-----	9,361	5,928	4,382	4,497	3,817

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

Table 3.--Casings, other than hog: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1963-67

Market	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Japan-----	2	17	122	231	161
Republic of South Africa-----	174	139	242	165	175
Spain-----	2,455	809	1,273	1,460	1,204
Canada-----	347	583	554	174	659
Switzerland-----	1,416	1,519	1,097	823	708
United Kingdom-----	250	195	1,090	1,156	317
West Germany-----	760	432	829	633	159
All other-----	1,127	1,067	1,017	1,164	631
Total-----	6,531	4,744	6,224	5,806	4,014
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan-----	3	43	292	727	518
Republic of South Africa-----	303	309	374	354	394
Spain-----	508	154	275	438	318
Canada-----	358	865	426	154	315
Switzerland-----	438	506	450	337	261
United Kingdom-----	317	417	1,288	1,146	254
West Germany-----	414	255	377	537	204
All other-----	751	828	818	1,204	777
Total-----	3,092	3,377	4,300	4,897	3,041

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

Table 4.--Sheep, lamb, and goat casings: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

(In thousands of dollars)						
Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	
New Zealand-----	3,252	3,295	3,659	3,020	3,602	
Canada-----	2,358	2,657	2,363	2,326	2,305	
Australia-----	1,594	1,736	1,818	2,145	1,851	
Lebanon-----	759	929	969	1,174	973	
Argentina-----	758	406	693	988	798	
Spain-----	735	707	713	558	366	
Portugal-----	209	197	408	523	297	
Netherlands-----	644	614	711	455	249	
All other-----	1,458	1,344	1,923	1,500	958	
Total-----	11,767	11,885	13,257	12,689	11,399	

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

Table 5.--Other sausage casings: U.S. imports for consumption,
by principal sources, 1963-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	: 1963	: 1964	: 1965	: 1966	: 1967
Denmark-----	: 794	: 1,075	: 2,200	: 2,190	: 2,078
West Germany-----	: 481	: 512	: 596	: 1,192	: 1,534
Canada-----	: 1,524	: 1,434	: 1,258	: 907	: 879
Sweden-----	: 594	: 642	: 672	: 724	: 875
Argentina-----	: 749	: 577	: 572	: 759	: 762
Netherlands-----	: 413	: 444	: 715	: 970	: 715
All other-----	: 957	: 847	: 1,336	: 2,164	: 1,490
Total-----	: 5,512	: 5,531	: 7,349	: 8,906	: 8,333
	: :	: :	: :	: :	: :

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

Table 6.--Intestines, weasands, and bladders, not for sausage casings:
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

(In thousands of dollars)					
Source	: 1963	: 1964	: 1965	: 1966	: 1967
New Zealand-----	: 1,027	: 1,133	: 1,123	: 1,347	: 1,404
Canada-----	: 179	: 459	: 663	: 530	: 349
Australia-----	: 92	: 94	: 83	: 97	: 93
Spain-----	: 41	: 49	: 44	: 31	: 54
All other-----	: 68	: 35	: 15	: 47	: 97
Total-----	: 1,407	: 1,770	: 1,928	: 2,052	: 1,997

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Ivory, unmanufactured-----	190.60

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969).

U.S. trade position

Much of the ivory consumed in the United States is imported. Synthetic materials have replaced ivory in many of the traditional uses.

Comment

Ivory comes from the tusks of elephants as well as from the teeth of whales and hippopotamuses, the tusks of walruses and boars, and the buried teeth and tusks of extinct animals. The tusks of a full grown elephant may weigh as much as 200-300 pounds each. The base of the tusk is hollow and the tip is virtually solid. Whale teeth range in size up to 6 inches in length and are also hollow. Ivory is manufactured into many items by various processes such as cutting, drilling, polishing, carving, and scrimshawing. Elephant ivory is considered superior in quality and is used in products with more discriminating requirements of color, strength, and texture (e.g., billiard balls and piano keys). Scrap from these items, as well as whale teeth and poorer grades of elephant ivory, is generally carved into a wide variety of decorative items. Synthetic materials have replaced ivory, to a degree, in practically all of the traditional uses.

The column 1 rate of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) is as follows:

<u>TSUS</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
190.60	Ivory, unmanufactured-----	Free

The duty-free status was bound in a concession granted by the United States under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, effective January 1948.

Data are not available on the production of ivory in the United States. The only significant domestic source is believed to be from whaling and from the killing of walruses in Alaska. An adult walrus may have 9-pound tusks; estimated kill of walruses has been in the range of 1,000-1,500 head annually. Much of the ivory thus obtained is carved by natives in the immediate area. In addition to this,

annual imports of ivory, ranging from 11,485 to 45,412 pounds, valued at \$25,928 to \$71,121 have entered the United States in recent years (see table). Imports from African countries have had a relatively high unit value (generally averaging over \$2.50 per pound annually). African ivory is imported in the form of tusks, pieces of tusks, or blocks (pieces cut across the grain, roughly cubic in form). Imports from maritime countries such as Norway, Japan, and Peru have had a much lower unit value (less than \$2.00 per pound). These imports are believed to have been principally whale teeth, which are used almost exclusively for novelties. U.S. exports of crude ivory are believed to be negligible or nil.

World trade in ivory is primarily based on African and Indian elephant ivory. Considerable quantities are believed to be shipped to China, Japan, Hong Kong, and other Asian countries, where it is carved.

Ivory: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal
sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (pounds)				
Tanzania 1/-----	-	2,383	7,745	5,359	3,663
Japan-----	2,424	4,962	7,414	22,850	19,579
Kenya-----	2/	1,552	2,919	4,911	2,243
Norway-----	-	3,884	220	2,902	2,997
Peru-----	-	-	2,200	2,205	10,440
Uganda-----	2/	697	483	1,240	-
Mozambique-----	-	50	-	1,423	-
Somali Republic-----	-	-	-	200	-
Congo 3/-----	-	2,134	-	-	-
British East Africa-----	7,928	2/	2/	2/	2/
All other-----	1,133	1,113	1,749	4,322	3,827
Total-----	11,485	16,775	22,730	45,412	42,749
	Value				
Tanzania 1/-----	-	\$6,561	\$29,281	\$17,972	\$12,589
Japan-----	\$1,415	3,247	5,037	14,206	12,280
Kenya-----	2/	5,147	9,892	12,625	5,937
Norway-----	-	4,660	280	4,632	5,703
Peru-----	-	-	3,000	1,300	4,172
Uganda-----	2/	2,413	1,711	5,191	-
Mozambique-----	-	100	-	4,915	-
Somali Republic-----	-	-	-	300	-
Congo 3/-----	-	4,787	-	-	-
British East Africa-----	21,174	2/	2/	2/	2/
All other-----	3,339	3,327	2,769	9,980	4,719
Total-----	25,928	30,242	51,970	71,121	45,400

See footnotes at end of table.

Ivory: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal
sources, 1963-67--Continued

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Unit value (per pound)				
Tanzania <u>1/</u> -----	-	\$2.75	\$3.78	\$3.35	\$3.44
Japan-----	\$0.58	.65	.68	.62	.63
Kenya-----	<u>2/</u>	3.32	3.39	2.57	2.65
Norway-----	-	1.20	1.27	1.60	1.90
Peru-----	-	-	1.36	.59	.40
Uganda-----	<u>2/</u>	3.46	3.54	4.19	-
Mozambique-----	-	2.00	-	3.45	-
Somali Republic-----	-	-	-	1.50	-
Congo <u>3/</u> -----	-	2.24	-	-	-
British East Africa-----	2.67	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
All other-----	2.95	2.99	1.58	2.31	1.23
Average-----	2.26	1.80	2.29	1.57	1.06

1/ Name changed from Tanganyika and Zanzibar, Jan. 1, 1965.

2/ British East Africa divided into Kenya and Uganda.

3/ Name changed from Belgian Congo, Jan. 1, 1964.

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

Note.--Data on total domestic output are not available; some 2,000-3,000 walrus tusks are obtained annually in Alaska. Unknown amounts of ivory are also obtained from whaling. Exports are believed to be negligible or nil.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Marine shells, crude-----	190.65
Nonmarine shells, crude-----	191.15 (pt.)

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969).

U.S. trade position

In the aggregate, the United States is a net exporter of crude marine and nonmarine shells.

Description and uses

The most important marine shells of commerce are those of mollusks such as oysters, sea snails, and abalones. Sea turtle shells and back shells of crabs are of less importance. The only nonmarine shells of commerce are those of river mussels and edible land snails.

Shells are used for industrial purposes and for ornamental purposes. Oyster shells are the principal shells used for industrial purposes. They are used as an aggregate in concrete and for road surfacing; substantial quantities also are made into cement, lime, and poultry grit.

The chief kinds of ornamental marine shells are abalone shells, pearl oyster shells, and various kinds of marine snail shells including top shells, trochus shells, and conchs. Most of these shells have an iridescent inner layer known as mother-of-pearl, which is used to make cameos, pendants, beads, and other jewelry. When shell buttons were the most common type of button, the largest use of marine shells was for making buttons; now only small quantities of shell buttons are produced and these only for expensive clothing (see summary on buttons of pearl or shell, item 745.20).

River mussel shells have a mother-of-pearl layer and are much in demand in Japan for making beads that are used as a nucleus for cultured pearls (see summary on item 741.06). Small amounts of river mussel shells also are used to make buttons, lime, and colored chips.

Cleaned and polished back shells of crabs are used for serving crabmeat and shells of edible land snails are used for serving snail meat.

The shell of the hawksbill turtle, also known as tortoise shell, becomes plastic when heated and can be fashioned into combs and other articles. The present U.S. production and trade in tortoise shell is negligible.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
190.65:	Marine shells, crude----	Free	1/	1/
191.15:	Shells, crude, not	5% ad	4% ad val.	2.5% ad
(pt.):	specially provided	val.		val.
:	for.			
1/ Duty-free status not affected by the trade conference.				

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates in effect prior to January 1, 1968, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth round of trade negotiations in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Only the second (that in effect during 1969) and final stages of the rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1969 for the other stages).

In the Tariff Act of 1930, crude shells of either marine, fresh-water, or terrestrial origin were free of duty under paragraph 1738. The duty-free status of all such shells, crude, was bound in concessions granted by the United States in the GATT, effective January 1948. The duty-free treatment of crude marine shells was continued in the TSUS under item 190.65; crude shells of nonmarine animals became dutiable under item 191.15.

U.S. consumption

U.S. consumption of crude shells consists mostly of oyster shells for concrete and other industrial uses. Such consumption, which has been increasing, amounted to about 44 billion pounds in 1967. Also consumed were several million pounds of marine shells and fresh-water

mussel shells for ornamental purposes as well as small quantities of back shells of crabs and shells of edible land snails.

U.S. producers

Statistics are available only for producers of oyster shells for industrial purposes and for collectors of river mussel shells. According to official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Mines, 36 companies--operating 42 plants--produced industrial oyster shells in 1967. Oyster shells were the principal product of most of these concerns. The U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries reports that about 1,000 full-time and part-time fishermen harvested river mussel shells in 1965, the latest year for which statistics are available.

U.S. production

U.S. annual production of shells (virtually all oyster shells) for industrial uses increased from 38 billion pounds, valued at \$29 million, in 1963 to 44 billion pounds, valued at \$33 million, in 1965 (table 1). About half of the output was produced in Texas. Other important producing States were Louisiana, Florida, and Alabama. Most of the output of oyster shells consisted of "fossil" shells dredged from ancient oyster shell reefs in the coastal waters of the Gulf States; the remainder was collected largely from oyster-processing concerns.

U.S. annual production of river mussel shells in 1963-67 ranged from 8 million to 46 million pounds and averaged 22 million pounds, valued at \$1.6 million, according to data of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. The domestic collection of river mussel shells is confined to certain stretches of the Mississippi River system. The principal producing States have been Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, Tennessee, and Illinois.

U.S. production of cleaned and polished back shells of crabs was valued at \$95,000 in 1965, the latest year for which statistics are available. Statistics are not available on the U.S. annual collection of ornamental marine shells, but it is believed that production is much less than imports.

U.S. exports and imports

In 1963-67 U.S. annual exports of shells increased from 15.0 million pounds, valued at \$2.1 million, in 1963 to 64.3 million pounds, valued at \$9.2 million, in 1966 and then declined to 42.1 million pounds, valued at \$4.0 million, in 1967 (table 2). Virtually all

exports went to Japan and Canada. Exports to Japan consisted mostly of river mussel shells; those to Canada consisted of low-value miscellaneous shells. Fluctuations in exports of river mussel shells (and U.S. production) are chiefly due to changes in fashion, which affect world markets for Japanese cultured pearls.

U.S. annual imports of marine shells in 1963-67 ranged from 1.8 million to 3.3 million pounds and averaged 2.6 million pounds, valued at \$408,000 (table 3). The chief supplying countries were Australia and the Philippine Republic.

Imports of nonmarine shells are small and consist almost entirely of shells of edible snails. An analysis by the Tariff Commission of entry papers in item 191.15 for 1967 showed that imports of snail shells amounted to about 103,000 pounds, valued at \$60,000; virtually all imports came from France.

Table 1.--Shells, crude: U.S. production, by principal types of use, 1963-67

Item	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (million pounds)				
Concrete and road material-----	23,642	25,476	30,222	28,770	30,286
Cement-----	10,556	10,084	9,876	9,918	10,620
Lime-----	2,338	2,090	658	677	2,180
Poultry grit-----	1,104	1,090	844	920	504
All other 1/-----	398	246	1,520	3,037	462
Total-----	38,038	38,986	43,120	43,324	44,052
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Concrete and road material-----	17,277	18,529	22,047	19,139	20,832
Cement-----	5,847	5,921	7,271	7,094	7,909
Lime-----	1,663	1,379	371	409	1,475
Poultry grit-----	3,874	3,677	3,072	2,948	2,388
All other 1/-----	759	651	1,553	3,193	730
Total-----	29,420	30,157	34,314	32,783	33,334

1/ Includes crude shells for agricultural, asphalt filler, and whitening uses.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

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Table 2.--Shells, unmanufactured: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1963-67

Market	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Japan-----	14,525	13,371	26,580	51,395	18,873
Canada-----	168	2,194	8,749	11,272	22,291
All other-----	295	1,052	433	1,614	917
Total-----	14,988	16,617	35,762	64,281	42,081
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Japan-----	2,075	1,487	3,722	8,795	3,464
Canada-----	31	43	300	298	451
All other-----	31	76	42	115	98
Total-----	2,137	1,606	4,064	9,208	4,013

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

Table 3.--Marine shells, crude: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Australia-----	508	381	335	423	430
Philippine Republic-----	683	787	581	745	999
Haiti-----	31	18	37	115	498
Japan-----	218	181	138	287	102
Tanzania <u>1</u> /-----	248	185	219	254	275
Bahamas-----	300	164	195	236	155
All other-----	1,314	975	400	322	512
Total-----	3,302	2,691	1,757	2,382	2,971
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Australia-----	195	172	141	165	169
Philippine Republic-----	56	67	58	68	97
Haiti-----	6	3	7	16	38
Japan-----	47	46	25	41	29
Tanzania <u>1</u> /-----	22	16	21	28	22
Bahamas-----	14	17	13	15	13
All other-----	128	100	58	40	87
Total-----	468	421	323	373	456

1/ Formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
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Products of taxidermy-----	190.68
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Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969).

U.S. trade position

Virtually all of the products of taxidermy in use in the United States are domestically produced. Exports, which are believed to amount to less than 1 percent of domestic consumption, generally exceed imports.

Description and uses

Products of taxidermy are animals, including birds and fish, which have been skinned and the skins tanned or otherwise preserved and then mounted on a model of the animal. The models are usually made of papier-mache, plastic, wood, excelsior, or a combination of two or more of these materials. The aim of the taxidermist is generally to achieve a lifelike form of the animal. The taxidermist's profession is primarily that of selling a service rather than a product; i.e., he generally prepares the trophies of domestic hunters.

Products of taxidermy may include the entire animal or only a portion thereof, e.g., the head, or the anterior section of the animal. In the case of birds, fish, and small animals, the entire animal is usually mounted, whereas with large animals, such as bears, deer, and moose, only part of the animal is usually prepared. Many of the skins of bears are made into rugs. In this process the skin is tanned and a backing of fabric is applied. The head, however, is completely prepared and mounted like other products of taxidermy.

The bulk of the taxidermy products are hunters' trophies that are exhibited in homes and offices. Some animals are used as displays in museums and for other educational purposes.

U.S. tariff treatment and other restrictions on imports

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
190.68:	Products of taxidermy---	15% ad val.	12% ad val.	7.5% ad val.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rate of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, 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 second (that in effect during 1969) and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown (see the TSUSA-1969 for the other stages).

Imported taxidermy products, as well as the skins of animals imported to be processed by taxidermists, are subject to import controls of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in that animal materials, as well as the straw, hay, and other materials accompanying them, coming from countries infected with foot-and-mouth and certain other diseases are prohibited unless treated in such a manner as to kill the disease organism. Except for importations of skins not completely dried, these regulations have not significantly restricted imports of articles of taxidermy. (For a discussion of foot-and-mouth and other disease regulations see the Introduction to vol. 1:1.) Taxidermy products consisting in part of the skin and feathers of certain wild birds are prohibited importation by virtue of schedule 1, part 15D, headnote 2 of the TSUS (see also sections 12.26- .30 of the Customs Regulations).

U.S. consumption, producers, and production

Data are not available on the volume of domestic consumption or production, i.e., the value added by taxidermy services. It is likely, however, that consumption is about equal to domestic production. The volume of business of domestic taxidermy firms is estimated to be valued at several million dollars annually.

Probably fewer than a dozen large firms deal in all types of taxidermy work in the United States. In addition to these large firms,

however, there are an estimated several thousand part-time or one-man shops. Part-time taxidermists normally do not derive a major part of their income from taxidermy, while one- or two-man shops usually receive virtually all of their income from taxidermy. Large establishments often derive much, if not most of their revenue from related enterprises such as the sale of taxidermy supplies, the booking of safaris, and furrier operations. A small amount of income comes from the sale of trophies not claimed or not paid for.

In addition to commercial taxidermists, some of the larger museums also maintain their own taxidermy sections for the preparation of museum exhibits.

Although large taxidermy establishments can and do prepare virtually all types of specimens, there is some specialization, based on the species locally abundant, e.g., the Gulf area for fish, and the Northern States for deer.

The taxidermy preparation of certain birds, particularly migratory birds, is controlled both by Federal and by State regulations and permits are required to prepare these birds. In some localities taxidermists are required to be licensed.

U.S. exports and imports

Data on U.S. exports of taxidermy products are not available. Domestic firms are known to prepare and export specimens to many parts of the world. It is believed that exports probably exceed imports in most years.

Prior to August 31, 1963 data on imports of taxidermy products were not separately reported, but annual imports are believed to have been comparable in value to those in 1964-67--\$39,000 to \$51,000 (see table). Kenya and the United Kingdom supplied the bulk of the imports in 1964-67. Those from the United Kingdom are believed to have originated as skins shipped from Asia and Africa to be mounted by taxidermists in the United Kingdom, and then shipped to the United States. Imports from Kenya are believed to have been locally prepared specimens of the local fauna.

PRODUCTS OF TAXIDERMY

Products of taxidermy: U.S. imports for consumption, by
principal sources, 1964-67

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
Kenya-----	\$21,631	\$8,374	\$10,489	\$18,613
United Kingdom-----	10,337	13,479	11,477	13,296
Canada-----	1,348	5,235	3,641	4,110
Republic of South Africa---	1,118	2,914	1,948	2,902
India-----	3,016	2,362	2,283	2,840
Brazil-----	-	2,798	-	526
All other-----	3,297	4,683	9,661	8,756
Total-----	40,747	39,845	39,499	51,043

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Skeletons and other preparations of anatomy-----	190.80

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969).

U.S. trade position

The United States is a substantial producer and consumer of skeletons and other preparations of anatomy. Imports, which vary widely in quality, type, and use, are believed to account for a minor portion of total domestic consumption.

Comment

Skeletons are the bones of vertebrate animals remaining after the soft tissues have been removed. Skeletons of entire animals and parts of animals (including humans) are used as teaching aids, exhibits, and in research. Most of the skeletons sold in the United States are wired or otherwise fastened together in approximately their normal configuration. Various markings, treatments, and labels are sometimes applied to aid in comprehension or use of the material.

Preparations of anatomy include prepared tissues, organs, and entire animals, usually in some type of preservative. The material is often injected, displayed, dissected, or labeled prior to sealing it in preservative for storage or exhibition. Certain types of microscope slides mounted with plant or animal material are also classified in this TSUS item. (Slides of mineral or synthetic specimens or pathological or diseased specimens are included in item 547.55.) The preparation, mounting, and preservation of parts of animals and plants varies widely with the type of material being prepared, and the purpose of the preparation (dissection, exhibition, classroom instruction, etc.). The techniques employed are sometimes quite elaborate; skilled labor accounts for much of the cost of most of the specimens.

The column 1 rate of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) is as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
190.80	Skeletons and other preparations of anatomy.	Free

The duty-free status was bound by a concession granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, effective January 1948.

Data are not available on domestic consumption of these items. In addition to commercial production and imports, there is some production by teachers and researchers for their own use and for the use of students.

There are less than a dozen large producers of the skeletons and other preparations in the United States; these firms are believed to account for the bulk of domestic production. In addition to materials described in item 190.80, these firms also produce or merchandise reproductions of skeletons and anatomical preparations made of synthetic materials, as well as related supplies such as manuals, charts, and laboratory and field equipment. Consumption of all of these items has increased as the teaching of science has received increased emphasis in the years since 1957. Domestic annual production and consumption is estimated to be valued in the millions of dollars.

Data on exports are not available. It is likely, however, that appreciable quantities of some preparations have been exported.

U.S. annual imports have ranged from \$212,000 to \$379,000 in recent years (see table). Principal suppliers have been India, Japan, Canada, and West Germany. India has supplied most of the human skeletons imported; imports from Japan have included microscope slides and small specimens for dissection usually sold as part of low-cost microscope sets. (From August 31, 1963 through December 6, 1965, these slides and specimens, if imported as parts of a set which included certain items of stainless steel flatware, were classified, along with other components of the set, in item 651.75, at the rate of duty applicable to that article in the set subject to the highest rate of duty. Since December 7, 1965, by virtue of headnote 4, subpart 2A of schedule 7 of the TSUS, such sets have been included with the microscope under item 708.71.)

Skeletons and preparations of anatomy: U.S. imports for
consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
India-----	\$99,453	\$164,895	\$180,261	\$120,014	\$137,919
Japan-----	52,368	81,708	50,121	126,374	113,739
Canada-----	21,193	38,321	39,258	43,197	44,102
West Germany----	11,935	7,643	8,294	9,968	13,038
All other-----	27,464	32,784	18,557	41,117	70,409
Total-----	212,413	325,351	296,491	340,670	379,207

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Sponges, marine:	
Grass, velvet, or yellow-----	190.85
Sheepswool-----	190.87
Hardhead or reef-----	190.90
Other-----	190.93, -.94

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969).

U.S. trade position

In recent years the United States has imported about two-thirds of its requirements of marine sponges; U.S. exports of marine sponges have been negligible.

Description and uses

Marine sponges of commerce are the cleaned and dried skeletal structures of primitive marine animals. Marine sponges are noted for their ability to absorb and release liquids and for their ability when wet to become soft without losing their toughness. They are known as natural sponges to distinguish them from synthetic sponges (items 770.40 to 770.80). (Vegetable fiber sponges, e.g., loofah sponges, are classifiable under item 193.25; articles made from natural sponges are specifically provided for in item 792.70.)

The important sponges in U.S. commerce are the sheepswool (including Mediterranean types of sheepswool), grass, yellow, hardhead, silk, and elephant-ear sponges. For most uses the sheepswool sponges are superior and they constitute by far the greatest share of the world trade in sponges. Marine sponges are chiefly used in the United States for industrial uses such as cleaning, pottery making, and ceramic tile setting.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) are as follows:

SPONGES, MARINE

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Sponges, marine:			
190.85:	Grass, velvet, or yellow.	7.5% ad val.	6.0% ad val.	3.5% ad val.
190.87:	Sheepswool-----	12% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	6% ad val.
190.90:	Hardhead or reef-----	4% ad val.	3% ad val.	2% ad val. 1/
190.93:	Other-----	7.5% ad val.	2/	2/
190.94:	If products of Cuba.	6% ad val. 3/		

1/ The final rate for this item will become effective Jan. 1, 1971, at the fourth stage.

2/ Dutiable status not affected by the trade conference.

3/ Rate suspended May 24, 1962.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, 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 second (that in effect during 1969) and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the TSUSA-1969 for the other stages).

The rate shown for item 190.94 is a preferential rate for products of Cuba. Imports from Cuba have been prohibited since February 7, 1962.

U.S. consumption

Apparent annual consumption of marine sponges in the United States in 1963-67 was down sharply from that in the 1930's, when it was 1 million pounds in some years. In 1963-67 U.S. annual consumption ranged from 141,000 pounds in 1965 to 155,000 pounds in 1964 and showed no upward or downward trend (table 1).

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Marine sponges have been in short supply for many years, resulting in relatively high prices. As a consequence, synthetic sponges, which are generally much lower in price, have replaced marine sponges in the home and in many industrial uses.

U.S. producers and production (catch)

The U.S. commercial catch of sponges is landed in Florida, principally at Tarpon Springs, a small town on the Gulf Coast. According to official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, there were about 100 sponge "fishermen" in 1966, the latest year for which data are available. About 10 sponge dealers in Tarpon Springs buy sponges at auction from U.S. fishing vessels; these dealers also buy and sell imported sponges.

In 1963-67 domestic output of sponges ranged from 32,000 pounds in 1966 to 55,000 pounds in both 1963 and 1967 (table 2). The value of domestic output ranged from \$244,000 in 1966 to \$441,000 in 1967. About three-fourths of the domestic catch consisted of sheepswool sponges; almost all of the remainder consisted of yellow and grass sponges.

U.S. exports and imports

U.S. exports of marine sponges are believed to be negligible; data are not separately reported. In 1963-67 U.S. annual imports of sponges ranged from 87,000 pounds in 1963 to 111,000 pounds in 1964 (table 3). In terms of value, Greece supplied about four-fifths of the imports in this period. The part of domestic consumption supplied by imports ranged from 61 percent in 1963 to 77 percent in 1966.

Most imports are entered under the TSUS class shown as "Other" in table 3. An analysis of entry papers by the Tariff Commission indicates that such imports consisted principally of Mediterranean wool sponges; small amounts of silk sponges and elephant-ear sponges also entered. The U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries reports that Mediterranean wool sponges and domestic sheepswool sponges are varieties of the same genus and species and are used for the same purposes. They differ slightly, however, in physical characteristics: the domestic wool sponges are darker, more springy, and when wet, regain their shape more quickly than the Mediterranean product.

The world's commercial catch of sponges is confined largely to the Gulf of Mexico and to the Mediterranean Sea. Small quantities are produced in the Caribbean Sea, in the Atlantic Ocean near the Bahamas and the Florida Keys, and in the South Pacific. Greece is the world's principal producer of marine sponges. They are Greece's most

important processed fishery product and processed fishery export. In 1965 Greek sponge exports amounted to 234,000 pounds and were marketed in many countries; the United States and Japan were the principal export markets followed by West Germany, France, and the Soviet-bloc countries.

Table 1.--Marine sponges, crude: U.S. production, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1963-67

Year	Production	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio of imports to consumption
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent
1963-----	55,247	87,169	142,416	61
1964-----	43,874	110,713	154,587	72
1965-----	45,439	95,467	140,906	68
1966-----	32,200	109,953	142,153	77
1967-----	54,966	91,899	146,865	63

Source: Production compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries; imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Exports of marine sponges are not separately reported; they are believed to be negligible.

Table 2.--Marine sponges, crude: U.S. production,
by principal types, 1963-67

Type	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (pounds)				
Sheepswool-----	41,813	34,977	35,438	25,386	44,065
Yellow-----	11,406	6,874	8,042	5,917	9,311
Grass-----	2,019	1,997	1,906	885	1,581
All other-----	9	26	53	12	9
Total-----	55,247	43,874	45,439	32,200	54,966
	Value <u>1/</u>				
Sheepswool-----	\$361,733	\$348,189	\$326,724	\$231,569	\$423,724
Yellow-----	20,368	12,357	14,278	10,652	14,951
Grass-----	5,160	2,694	2,356	1,263	2,440
All other-----	33	97	75	80	70
Total-----	387,294	363,337	343,433	243,564	441,185

1/ Ex-vessel.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

SPONGES, MARINE

Table 3.--Marine sponges, crude: U.S. imports for consumption, by specified types, 1963-67

Type	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (pounds)				
Sheepswool-----	2,254	16,957	16,326	6,026	5,485
Grass, velvet, or yellow-----	6,006	16,217	16,118	14,944	18,952
Hardhead or reef----	2,440	1,872	500	248	128
Other <u>1</u> /-----	76,469	75,667	62,523	88,735	67,334
Total-----	87,169	110,713	95,467	109,953	91,899
	Value				
Sheepswool-----	\$4,807	\$73,386	\$45,698	\$23,582	\$19,388
Grass, velvet, or yellow-----	19,417	16,021	23,156	23,673	49,467
Hardhead or reef----	4,305	3,237	128	785	256
Other <u>1</u> /-----	782,678	807,463	692,226	935,265	815,242
Total-----	810,937	900,107	761,208	983,305	884,353
<u>1</u> / Principally Mediterranean wool sponge.					

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Eggs of insects-----	190.40 (pt.)
Hoofs and horns, crude-----	190.55
Animal substances, crude, not else- where enumerated-----	191.15 (pt.)

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969).

U.S. trade position

Imports of most of the items included in this summary have been negligible; in the case of a few specialty items, imports supply most of the domestic market.

Comment

The products covered by this summary include eggs of insects (believed to be used primarily for fish and turtle food), hoofs and horns (for various manufactured articles), and animal substances, crude, not elsewhere enumerated. Item 191.15 includes birds nests and parts of turtles--other than meat and offal--(used to make soup), bull semen (for artificial insemination of cattle), certain goat tongues and calf stomachs (from which enzymes are extracted), and royal jelly produced by bees. Snail shells, which are included in item 191.15, are discussed in the summary on shells in items 190.65 and 191.15 (pt.). Also included are unmanufactured whalebone, crude marrow, and natural teeth.

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the TSUSA-1969) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate prior to Jan. 1, 1968	U.S. concessions granted in 1964-67 trade confer- ence (Kennedy Round)	
			Second stage, effective Jan. 1, 1969	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
190.40(pt.)	Eggs of insects----	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
190.55	Hoofs and horns, crude.	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
191.15(pt.)	Animal substances, crude, not specially pro- vided for.	5% ad val.	4% ad val. <u>2/</u>	2.5% ad val.

1/ The rate of duty was not affected by the trade conference.

2/ The first and second stage rates are the same.

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates of duty in effect prior to January 1, 1968, 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 (GATT). Only the second (that in effect during 1969) and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown (see the TSUSA-1969 for the other stages).

The duty-free status of item 190.40 was bound pursuant to a concession granted by the United States in the GATT, effective June 1951. The duty-free status of item 190.55 was bound by a GATT concession, effective January 1948.

One imported article of commercial significance included in item 191.15, bull semen, is subject to disease-control regulations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (see the Introduction to vol. 1:1).

Data on domestic consumption, production, and producers of the products herein discussed are not available. For some products, such as insect eggs and birds nests, domestic consumption is relatively small and is supplied largely by imports. Hoofs and horns and calf stomachs are byproducts of livestock slaughtering; although there are several thousand slaughtering establishments in the United States, not all separate these byproducts. It is estimated that bull semen is collected at several hundred artificial insemination stations throughout the United States.

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Data are not available on U.S. exports of the products herein discussed. For many products, the volume of exports is nil.

Statistics on annual U.S. imports of the eggs of insects are not separately reported. A negligible quantity is believed to have been imported from Mexico in 1964.

Annual U.S. imports of hoofs and horns ranged in value from \$70,000 to \$137,000 in the years 1963-67 (table 1). India and Nigeria supplied the bulk of the imports in most of these years. It is believed that the imports consisted mainly of hoofs and horns of animals not indigenous to the United States.

Annual U.S. imports in the basket class (item 191.15) ranged in value from \$160,000 to \$450,000 in the years 1964-67 (table 2). Principal imports included bull semen, dried birds' nests, and several types of animal tissue from which enzymes are derived.

Table 1.--Hoofs and horns: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1963-67

Source	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Quantity (pounds)					
India-----	56,000	24,640	107,520	78,400	306,880
Nigeria-----	103,040	159,040	136,640	311,360	306,880
United Kingdom-----	38,080	51,520	143,360	44,800	35,840
Canada-----	87,360	100,800	13,440	-	1/
Brazil-----	-	286,720	-	197,120	-
All other-----	168,000	87,360	60,480	113,000	71,680
Total-----	452,480	710,080	461,440	743,680	721,280
Value					
India-----	\$28,895	\$16,237	\$31,330	\$26,424	\$61,919
Nigeria-----	20,473	27,250	25,059	42,159	52,618
United Kingdom-----	8,414	8,636	8,400	8,933	7,208
Canada-----	6,041	7,561	3,560	-	2,646
Brazil-----	-	10,164	-	10,312	-
All other-----	5,810	4,844	4,401	6,564	12,948
Total-----	69,633	74,692	72,750	94,392	137,339

1/ Not reported but believed to be less than 1,220 pounds.

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

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MISCELLANEOUS ANIMAL PRODUCTS

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

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967
	Quantity (pounds)			
Hong Kong-----	20,961	6,722	15,590	20,070
Canada-----	100,073	21,413	8,806	88,561
France-----	43,531	76,619	93,597	155,353
Mexico-----	5,995	3,923	15,816	7,850
Australia-----	9,294	11,985	21,307	16,876
All other-----	59,775	10,685	10,876	22,050
Total-----	239,629	131,347	165,992	310,760
	Value			
Hong Kong-----	\$160,997	\$52,381	\$99,358	\$142,638
Canada-----	47,605	31,517	63,123	130,810
France-----	22,911	43,835	61,882	100,394
Mexico-----	10,843	8,934	49,673	44,713
Australia-----	17,592	9,745	14,707	11,387
All other-----	30,919	13,596	19,118	19,987
Total-----	290,867	160,008	307,861	449,929

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

Note.--Includes imports of snail shells (not the subject of this summary). It is estimated that 1967 imports of these shells amounted to about 103,000 pounds, valued at \$60,000. Virtually all of these imports came from France.

A P P E N D I X A

Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1969):
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 (1969)

GENERAL HEADNOTES AND RULES OF INTERPRETATION

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1. Tariff Treatment of Imported Articles. All articles imported into the customs territory of the United States from outside thereof are subject to duty or exempt therefrom as prescribed in general headnote 3.

2. Customs Territory of the United States. The term "customs territory of the United States", as used in the schedules, includes only the States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

3. Rates of Duty. The rates of duty in the "Rates of Duty" columns numbered 1 and 2 of the schedules apply to articles imported into the customs territory of the United States as hereinafter provided in this headnote:

(a) Products of Insular Possessions.

(i) Except as provided in headnote 6 of schedule 7, part 2, subpart E, [and] except as provided in headnote 4 of schedule 7, part 7, subpart A, articles imported from insular possessions of the United States which are outside the customs territory of the United States are subject to the rates of duty set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules, except that all such articles the growth or product of any such possession, or manufactured or produced in any such possession from materials the growth, product, or manufacture of any such possession or of the customs territory of the United States, or of both, which do not contain foreign materials to the value of more than 50 percent of their total value, coming to the customs territory of the United States directly from any such possession, and all articles previously imported into the customs territory of the United States with payment of all applicable duties and taxes imposed upon or by reason of importation which were shipped from the United States, without remission, refund, or drawback of such duties or taxes, directly to the possession from which they are being returned by direct shipment, are exempt from duty.

(ii) In determining whether an article produced or manufactured in any such insular possession contains foreign materials to the value of more than 50 percent, no material shall be considered foreign which, at the time such article is entered, may be imported into the customs territory from a foreign country, other than Cuba or the Philippine Republic, and entered free of duty.

(b) Products of Cuba. Products of Cuba imported into the customs territory of the United States, whether imported directly or indirectly, are subject to the rates of duty set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules. Preferential rates of duty for such products apply only as shown in the said column 1. 1/

(c) Products of the Philippine Republic.

(i) Products of the Philippine Republic imported into the customs territory of the United States, whether imported directly or indirectly, are subject to the rates of duty which are set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules or to fractional parts of the rates in the said column 1, as hereinafter prescribed in subdivisions (c)(ii) and (c)(iii) of this headnote.

(ii) Except as otherwise prescribed in the schedules, a Philippine article, as defined in subdivision (c)(iv) of this headnote, imported into the customs

territory of the United States and entered on or before July 3, 1974, is subject to that rate which results from the application of the following percentages to the most favorable rate of duty (i.e., including a preferential rate prescribed for any product of Cuba) set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules:

(A) 20 percent, during calendar years 1963 through 1964,

(B) 40 percent, during calendar years 1965 through 1967,

(C) 60 percent, during calendar years 1968 through 1970,

(D) 80 percent, during calendar years 1971 through 1973,

(E) 100 percent, during the period from January 1, 1974, through July 3, 1974.

(iii) Except as otherwise prescribed in the schedules, products of the Philippine Republic, other than Philippine articles, are subject to the rates of duty (except any preferential rates prescribed for products of Cuba) set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules.

(iv) The term "Philippine article", as used in the schedules, means an article which is the product of the Philippines, but does not include any article produced with the use of materials imported into the Philippines which are products of any foreign country (except materials produced within the customs territory of the United States) if the aggregate value of such imported materials when landed at the Philippine port of entry, exclusive of any landing cost and Philippine duty, was more than 20 percent of the appraised customs value of the article imported into the customs territory of the United States.

(d) Products of Canada.

(i) Products of Canada imported into the customs territory of the United States, whether imported directly or indirectly, are subject to the rates of duty set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules. The rates of duty for a Canadian article, as defined in subdivision (d)(ii) of this headnote, apply only as shown in the said column numbered 1.

(ii) The term "Canadian article", as used in the schedules, means an article which is the product of Canada, but does not include any article produced with the use of materials imported into Canada which are products of any foreign country (except materials produced within the customs territory of the United States), if the aggregate value of such imported materials when landed at the Canadian port of entry (that is, the actual purchase price, or if not purchased, the export value, of such materials, plus, if not included therein, the cost of transporting such materials to Canada but exclusive of any landing cost and Canadian duty) was --

(A) with regard to any motor vehicle or automobile truck tractor entered on or before December 31, 1967, more than 60 percent of the appraised value of the article imported into the customs territory of the United States; and

(B) with regard to any other article (including any motor vehicle or automobile truck tractor entered after December 31, 1967), more than 50 percent of the appraised value of the article imported into the customs territory of the United States.

(e) Products of Communist Countries. Notwithstanding any of the foregoing provisions of this headnote, the rates of duty shown in column numbered 2 shall apply to products, whether imported directly or indirectly, of the following countries and areas pursuant to section 401 of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962, to section 231 or 257(e) (2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, or to

1/ By virtue of section 401 of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962, the application to products of Cuba of either a preferential or other reduced rate of duty in column 1 is suspended. See general headnote 3(e), *infra*. The provisions for preferential Cuban rates continue to be reflected in the schedules because, under section 401, the rates therefor in column 1 still form the bases for determining the rates of duty applicable to certain products, including "Philippine articles".

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General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

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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. 2/ 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.

2/ The purpose of headnote 3(g) was to provide for an effective date for the rates of duty initially contained in the Tariff Schedules of the United States. By Presidential Proclamation 3548 of August 21, 1963, these rates of duty, except as noted in subparagraphs (i), (ii), and (iii) of headnote 3(g), became effective on August 31, 1963.

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.

APPENDIX A

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

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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.

APPENDIX A TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

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10. General Interpretative Rules. For the purposes of these schedules --

(a) the general, schedule, part, and subpart headnotes, and the provisions describing the classes of imported articles and specifying the rates of duty or other import restrictions to be imposed thereon are subject to the rules of interpretation set forth herein and to such other rules of statutory interpretation, not inconsistent therewith, as have been or may be developed under administrative or judicial rulings;

(b) the titles of the various schedules, parts, and subparts and the footnotes therein are intended for convenience in reference only and have no legal or interpretative significance;

(c) an imported article which is described in two or more provisions of the schedules is classifiable in the provision which most specifically describes it; but, in applying this rule of interpretation, the following considerations shall govern:

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

(ii) comparisons are to be made only between provisions of coordinate or equal status, i.e., between the primary or main superior headings of the schedules or between coordinate inferior headings which are subordinate to the same superior heading;

(d) if two or more tariff descriptions are equally applicable to an article, such article shall be subject to duty under the description for which the original statutory rate is highest, and, should the highest original statutory rate be applicable to two or more of such descriptions, the article shall be subject to duty under that one of such descriptions which first appears in the schedules;

(e) in the absence of special language or context which otherwise requires --

(i) a tariff classification controlled by use (other than actual use) is to be determined in accordance with the use in the United States at, or immediately prior to, the date of importation, of articles of that class or kind to which the imported articles belong, and the controlling use is the chief use, i.e., the use which exceeds all other uses (if any) combined;

(ii) a tariff classification controlled by the actual use to which an imported article is put in the United States is satisfied only if such use is intended at the time of importation, the article is so used, and proof thereof is furnished within 3 years after the date the article is entered;

(f) an article is in chief value of a material if such material exceeds in value each other single component material of the article;

(g) a headnote provision which enumerates articles not included in a schedule, part, or subpart is not necessarily exhaustive, and the absence of a particular article from such headnote provision shall not be given weight in determining the relative specificity of competing provisions which describe such article;

(h) unless the context requires otherwise, a tariff description for an article covers such article, whether assembled or not assembled, and whether finished or not finished;

(i) a provision for "parts" of an article covers a product solely or chiefly used as a part of such article, but does not prevail over a specific provision for such part.

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;

(i) 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;

(l) 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.

APPENDIX A
TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

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General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

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2. 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) Wherever 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 ounces
oz. troy	-	troy ounces
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.

APPENDIX A
TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1
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Headnotes

Amendments and Modifications

PROVISIONS

Gen Hdnte--Language "Except as provided in headnote 6 of
3(a)(i) 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 ordi-
6(b)(i) narily sold at retail with their contents,"
added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 4,
Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 934, effective
date Dec. 7, 1965.

SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

Part 1 - Live Animals

Part 2 - Meats

- A. Bird Meat
- B. Meats Other Than Bird Meat

Part 3 - Fish and Shellfish

- A. Fish, Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen
- B. Fish, Dried, Salted, Pickled, Smoked, or Kipperd
- C. Fish in Airtight Containers
- D. Other Fish Products
- E. Shellfish

Part 4 - Dairy Products; Birds' Eggs

- A. Milk and Cream
- B. Butter, Oleomargarine, and Butter Substitutes
- C. Cheeses
- D. Other Milk Products
- E. Poultry and Other Birds' Eggs

Part 5 - Hides, Skins, and Leather; Furskins

- A. Hides, Skins, and Leather
- B. Furskins

Part 6 - Live Plants; Seeds

- A. Live Plants
- B. Seeds

Part 7 - Cereal Grains, Milled Grain Products, and Malts and Starches

- A. Grains
- B. Milled Grain Products
- C. Malts and Starches

Part 8 - Vegetables

- A. Vegetables, Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen
- B. Vegetables, Dried, Desiccated, or Dehydrated
- C. Vegetables, Packed in Salt, in Brine, Pickled, or Otherwise Prepared or Preserved
- D. Mushrooms and Truffles

Part 9 - Edible Nuts and Fruits

- A. Edible Nuts
- B. Edible Fruits
- C. Fruit Flours, Peels, Pastes, Pulps, Jellies, Jams, Marmalades, and Butters
- D. Glacé Nuts, Fruits, and Other Vegetable Substances

Part 10 - Sugar, Cocoa; Confectionery

- A. Sugars, Syrups, and Molasses
- B. Cocoa
- C. Confectionery

Part 11 - Coffee, Tea, Maté, and Spices

- A. Coffee and Coffee Substitutes, Tea, Maté
- B. Spices and Spice Seeds

Part 12 - Beverages

- A. Fruit Juices
- B. Non-Alcoholic Beverages
- C. Fermented Alcoholic Beverages
- D. Spirits, Spirituous Beverages and Beverage Preparations

Part 13 - Tobacco and Tobacco Products

Part 14 - Animal and Vegetable Oils, Fats and Greases

- A. Oil-Bearing Vegetable Materials
- B. Vegetable Oils, Crude or Refined
- C. Animal Oils, Fats, and Greases, Crude or Refined
- D. Hardened Oils, Fats, and Greases; Mixtures

Part 15 - Other Animal and Vegetable Products

- A. Products of American Fisheries
- B. Edible Preparations
- C. Animal Feeds
- D. Feathers, Downs, Bristles, and Hair
- E. Shellac and Other Lacs; Natural Gums, Gum Resins, Resins, and Balsams; Turpentine and Rosin
- F. Miscellaneous Animal Products
- G. Miscellaneous Vegetable Products

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SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

Part 5. - Hides, Skins, and Leather; Furskins

1 - 5 - A

120.11-120.20

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		<p>PART 5. - HIDES, SKINS, AND LEATHER; FURSKINS</p> <p>Subpart A. - Hides, Skins, and Leather</p> <p><u>Subpart A headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. For the purposes of this subpart -- (a) the term "leather" covers leathers made from hides and skins of all animals (including birds and fish); and (b) the term "fancy", as applied to leather, means leather which has been embossed, printed, or otherwise decorated in any manner or to any extent (including leather finished in aluminum, gold, silver, or like effects and leather on which the original grain has been accentuated by any process).</p> <p>2. Articles of leather, and leather which has been cut or wholly or partly made into forms or shapes suitable for conversion into footwear or other articles are covered in schedule 7.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Hides and skins (except furskins) of all animals (including birds and fish), raw or uncured, or dried, salted, limed, pickled, or otherwise cured:</p> <p>Bovine:</p> <p>120.11 00 Buffalo..... Piece..v 1% ad val. 10% ad val. Lb.</p> <p>Other:</p> <p>120.14 00 Whole hides or skins weighing over 12 pounds each when dried or dry-salted, or over 25 pounds each when wet or wet-salted..... Piece..v 2% ad val. 10% ad val. Lb.</p> <p>120.17 Other..... 3% ad val. 10% ad val.</p> <p>20 Whole hides or skins: Weighing not over 6 pounds each when dried or dry-salted or not over 12 pounds each when wet or wet-salted..... Piece v Lb.</p> <p>40 Weighing over 6, but not over 12 pounds each when dried or dry-salted or over 12, but not over 25 pounds each when wet or wet-salted..... Piece v Lb.</p> <p>60 Other than whole hides or skins..... Piece v Lb.</p> <p>120.20 Other..... Free Free</p> <p>05 Horse, colt, ass, and mule hides: Whole..... Piece v Lb.</p> <p>10 Front..... Piece v Lb.</p> <p>15 Other..... Piece v Lb.</p> <p>20 Sheep and lamb: Hair sheep and cabretta skins..... Piece v Lb.</p>			

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SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

Part 5. - Hides, Skins, and Leather; Furskins

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
120.20 (con.)		Hides and skins (except furskins), etc. (con.): Other (con.): <i>Sheep and lamb (con.):</i> <i>Other:</i> <i>Pickled:</i> <i>Not split.....</i> <i>Other.....</i> <i>Other.....</i> <i>Goat and kid:</i> <i>Dry or dry-salted.....</i> <i>Other.....</i> <i>Kangaroo and wallaby.....</i> <i>Deer.....</i> <i>Reptile.....</i> <i>Carpincho.....</i> <i>Wild pig and hog.....</i> <i>Other.....</i>	<i>Piece v</i> <i>Lb.</i> <i>Lb.</i> <i>Piece v</i> <i>Lb.</i> <i>Piece v</i> <i>Lb.</i> <i>Piece v</i> <i>Lb.</i> <i>Piece v</i> <i>Lb.</i> <i>Piece v</i> <i>Lb.</i> <i>Piece v</i> <i>Lb.</i> <i>Piece v</i> <i>Lb.</i> <i>X</i>		
120.50	00	Parchment and vellum.....	Lb.....	Free	Free
		Leather, in the rough, partly finished, or finished: Chamois: Oil-tanned..... Other..... Patent..... Upholstery leather..... Other: Calf and kip: Upper..... Lining..... Other: Not fancy..... Fancy..... Pig and hog..... Other: Not fancy: Vegetable-tanned goat and sheep, in the rough: Goat..... Sheep..... Other..... Bovine: Upper leather: Split: Grain..... Other..... Other..... Belting..... Glove and garment..... Bag, case, strap, and collar..... Other..... Other leather: Sheep and lamb..... Goat and kid..... Reptilian and shark skin.. Other..... Fancy: Goat and kid..... Other.....	Doz.pcs. Sq. ft.. Sq. ft.. Sq. ft.. Sq. ft.. Sq. ft.. Sq. ft.. Sq. ft.. X..... Lb..... Lb..... Sq. ft.. Sq. ft.. Sq. ft.. Sq. ft.. Sq. ft.. Sq. ft.. Sq. ft.. Sq. ft.. Sq. ft.. Sq. ft.. X X	10% ad val. 8% ad val. 6% ad val. 10% ad val. 11% ad val. 6.5% ad val. 8% ad val. 11% ad val. 10% ad val. 6% ad val. 7% ad val. 8% ad val. 8% ad val. 10% ad val.	25% ad val. 25% ad val. 15% ad val. 20% ad val. 15% ad val. 15% ad val. 15% ad val. 30% ad val. 25% ad val. 10% ad val. 10% ad val. 25% ad val. 30% ad val. 30% ad val.
121.10	00				
121.15	00				
121.20	00				
121.25	00				
121.30	00				
121.35	00				
121.40	00				
121.45	00				
121.50	00				
121.52	00				
121.54	00				
121.57					
121.60	00				
121.65	00				

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS
 Part 5. - Hides, Skins, and Leather; Furskins

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1 - 5 - B

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		<p>Subpart B. - Furskins</p> <p><u>Subpart B headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. This subpart covers all furskins, except carroated furskins, but does not cover fur or hair which has been removed from the skin. (Carroated furskins and fur or hair removed from the skin are covered in subpart D of part 15 of schedule 1).</p> <p>2. As used in this subpart -- (a) the terms "furskins" or "skins" include the whole skins, or cuttings, heads, paws, tails, or other parts of whole skins, whether or not assembled into plates, mats, linings, strips, crosses, or similar forms, but do not cover such skins or parts of skins assembled in the rough form of garments, or parts or accessories of garments, or of other articles (see part 138 of schedule 7); (b) the term "raw or not dressed" refers to raw, unprocessed skins, or to processed skins which have not been subjected to any processing which preserves them indefinitely in a pliant state; and (c) the term "dressed" refers to skins which have been subjected to any processing which preserves them indefinitely in a pliant state, whether or not dyed or otherwise processed and whether or not in condition ready for manufacture into garments or other articles.</p> <p>3. If the wool or hair on any skins which have been released from customs custody under item 123.00 is removed from such skins otherwise than as an unsought residue resulting from the processing of the skins for use as furs, the entire importation shall be subject to duty at the appropriate rate for such wool or hair on the skin under subpart C of part 1 of schedule 3, and for the purposes of this headnote, the clean content of such wool or hair shall be deemed to be 100%.</p> <p>4. The entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption of ermine, fox, kolinsky, marten, mink, muskrat, and weasel furskins, raw or not dressed, or dressed, which are the product of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics or of Communist China, is prohibited.</p> <p><u>Subpart B statistical headnote:</u></p> <p>For the purposes of this subpart, the term "whole skins" includes whole skins from which heads, paws, or tails or any combination thereof have been removed.</p>			

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123.00-124.80

SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

Part 5. - Hides, Skins, and Leather; Furskins

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
123.00		Skins bearing wool or hair of a kind described in subpart C of part 1 of schedule 3, raw or not dressed, if suitable for use as furs without the removal of the wool or hair from the skins (except removal resulting in an unsought residue of wool or hair incidental to processing of the skins for use as furs) and imported to be so used....	.....	Free	Free
		Whole skins of lamb and sheep:			
	40	Caracul, Shiraz, Krimmer, Broadtail, Mosul, Bessarabian, Astrakhan, S.W. African lamb, cross and half Persian, and other types of Persian lamb.....	No.		
	50	Other.....	No.		
	85	Other.....	X		
123.50	00	Furskins of the silver, black, or platinum fox (including those of any fox which is a mutation, or type developed, from silver, black, or platinum foxes), whether or not dressed.....	No.....	30% ad val.	50% ad val.
124.10		Other furskins, raw or not dressed, or dressed:			
		Raw or not dressed.....	.....	Free	Free
		Whole skins:			
	05	Beaver.....	No.		
	07	Cheetah.....	No.		
	10	Fox (other than silver, black, or platinum, including mutations therefrom).....	No.		
	15	Hare.....	No.		
	16	Jaguar.....	No.		
	17	Leopard.....	No.		
	18	Lynx.....	No.		
	20	Marten.....	No.		
	25	Mink, except "Japanese mink".....	No.		
	30	Ocelot.....	No.		
	35	Otter.....	No.		
	40	Rabbit.....	Lb.		
	45	Sable.....	No.		
	50	Squirrel.....	No.		
	57	Other.....	No.		
	60	Other.....	X		
		Dressed:			
		Not dyed:			
		Plates, mats, linings, strips, crosses, or similar forms.....	X.....	14% ad val.	35% ad val.
		Other:			
		Beaver, caracul and Persian lamb, chinchilla, ermine, fisher, fitch, fox, kolinsky, leopard, lynx, marten, mink, nutria, ocelot, otter, pony, raccoon, sable, and wolf.....	.....	4% ad val.	25% ad val.
		Whole skins:			
	20	Fox.....	No.		
	40	Mink.....	No.		
	60	Persian lamb and caracul.....	No.		
	80	Other.....	No.		
	90	Other.....	X		
124.30	00	Rabbit.....	No.....	8% ad val.	25% ad val.
124.40	00	Other.....	X.....	8% ad val.	25% ad val.
124.60	00	Dyed:			
		Plates, mats, linings, strips, crosses, or similar forms.....	X.....	16% ad val.	40% ad val.
124.65		Other:			
		Beaver, caracul and Persian lamb, chinchilla, ermine, fisher, fitch, fox, kolinsky, leopard, lynx, marten, mink, nutria, ocelot, otter, pony, raccoon, sable, and wolf.....	.....	6% ad val.	30% ad val.
		Whole skins:			
	20	Fox.....	No.		
	40	Mink.....	No.		
	60	Persian lamb and caracul.....	No.		
	80	Other.....	No.		
	90	Other.....	X		
124.70	00	Rabbit.....	No.....	12% ad val.	30% ad val.
124.80	00	Other.....	X.....	9.5% ad val.	30% ad val.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1
Schedule 1,
Part 5Staged Rates

Modifications 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
120.11	2% ad val.	1.5% ad val.	1% ad val.	0.5% ad val.	Free	Free
120.14	4% ad val.	3% ad val.	2% ad val.	1.5% ad val.	0.5% ad val.	Free
120.17	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.	3% ad val.	2.5% ad val.	2% ad val.	2% ad val.
121.10	12% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
121.15	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
121.20	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.
121.25	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
121.30	12.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	9% ad val.
121.35	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.
121.40	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
121.45	12.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	9% ad val.
121.50	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
121.52	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.
121.54	8% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	6% ad val.	6% ad val.
121.57	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
121.60	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	6% ad val.
121.65	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
123.50	37.5% ad val.	33.5% ad val.	30% ad val.	26% ad val.	22% ad val.	18.5% ad val.
124.20	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
124.25	5.5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.	3% ad val.	2.5% ad val.
124.30	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
124.40	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
124.60	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
124.65	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.
124.70	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
124.80	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.

Other Amendments and ModificationsPROVISION

120.13--Item 120.13 (column 1 rate--4% ad val.; column 2 rate--10% ad val.) deleted and items 120.14 and 120.17 and heading 120.17 immediately preceding item 120.14 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. 3822 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1967, 32 F.R. 19002, effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

121.10--Column 1 rate of duty of 13.5% ad val. reduced to 12% ad val. on Jan. 1, 1964. General headnote 3(g).

PROVISION

121.52--Item 121.56 (column 1 rate--8% ad val.; column 2 rate--10% ad val.) deleted and items 121.52 and 121.54 and heading immediately preceding item 121.52 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. 3822 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1967, 32 F.R. 19002, effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

121.60--Column 1 rate of duty of 11% ad val. reduced to 10% ad val. on Jan. 1, 1964. General headnote 3(g).

Statistical NotesPROVISION

120.13--See Other Amendments and Modifications
20--Disc.(transferred to 120.1720).....Jan. 1, 1968
40--Disc.(transferred to 120.1740).....do
60--Disc.(transferred to 120.1400).....do
80--Disc.(transferred to 120.1760).....do

120.14--See Other Amendments and Modifications
00--Etab.(transferred from 120.1360).....Jan. 1, 1968

PROVISION

120.17--See Other Amendments and Modifications
20--Etab.(transferred from 120.1320).....Jan. 1, 1968
40--Etab.(transferred from 120.1340).....do
60--Etab.(transferred from 120.1380).....do

120.20--
25--Disc.(transferred to 120.2042).....Jan. 1, 1968
40--Disc. do do
42--Etab.(transferred from 120.2025 & 40)....do

APPENDIX A

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 2
Schedule 1,
Part 5

Statistical Notes--(con.)

<u>PROVISION</u>	<u>Effective date</u>	<u>PROVISION</u>	<u>Effective date</u>
121.10--See Other Amendments and Modifications		123.00--	
121.52--See Other Amendments and Modifications		20--Disc.(transferred to 123.0050).....	Jan. 1, 1968
00--Etab.(transferred from 121.5620).....	Jan. 1, 1968	50--Etab.(transferred from 123.0020 & 60)....	do
121.54--See Other Amendments and Modifications		60--Disc.(transferred to 123.0050).....	do
00--Etab.(transferred from 121.5640).....	Jan. 1, 1968	80--Disc.(transferred to 123.0085).....	do
121.56--See Other Amendments and Modifications		85--Etab.(transferred from 123.0080 & 90)....	do
20--Disc.(transferred to 121.5200).....	Jan. 1, 1968	90--Disc.(transferred to 123.0085).....	do
40--Disc.(transferred to 121.5400).....	do		
121.60--See Other Amendments and Modifications		124.10--	
		07--Etab.(transferred from 124.1055pt).....	Jan. 1, 1968
		16--Etab.	do
		17--Etab.	do
		18--Etab.	do
		40--Unit of quantity changed from "No."	
		to "Lb.".....	Jan. 1, 1964
		55--Disc.(transferred to 124.1007, 16, 17,	
		18 & 57).....	Jan. 1, 1968
		57--Etab.(transferred from 124.1055pt).....	do

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

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SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

Part 15. - Other Animal and Vegetable Products

1 - 15 - C, D
184.60-184.75

Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Animal feeds, and ingredients therefor, not specially provided for:			
		Meat, including meat offal, not fit for human consumption:			
		Raw, whether or not chilled or frozen:			
184.60	00	Horsemeat (except meat packed in immediate containers weighing with their contents less than 10 pounds each).....	Lb.....	Free	Free
184.61	00	Other.....	Lb.....	3% ad val.	10% ad val.
184.65	00	Prepared or preserved.....	Lb.....	4% ad val.	20% ad val.
184.70		Byproducts obtained from the milling of grains, mixed feeds, and mixed-feed ingredients.....	Lb.....	1% ad val.	10% ad val.
	22	Fat, packed for retail sale.....	Lb.....		
	70	Other.....	Cwt.....	9% ad val.	10% ad val.
184.75	00	Other.....	Cwt.....	9% ad val.	10% ad val.
Subpart D. - Feathers, Downs, Bristles, and Hair					
Subpart D headnotes:					
1. For the purposes of this subpart, the term "treated" means cleaned, disinfected, or treated for preservation.					
2. (a) Except as provided in (b) and (c) of this headnote, the importation of the feathers or skin of any bird is hereby prohibited. Such prohibition shall apply to the feathers or skin of any bird --					
(i) whether raw or processed;					
(ii) whether the whole plumage or skin or any part of either;					
(iii) whether or not attached to a whole bird or any part thereof; and					
(iv) whether or not forming part of another article.					
(b) Headnote 2(a) shall not apply --					
(i) in respect of any of the following birds (other than any such bird which, whether or not raised in captivity, is a wild bird): chickens (including hens and roosters), turkeys, guinea fowl, geese, ducks, pigeons, ostriches, rheas, English ring-necked pheasants, and pea fowl;					
(ii) to any importation for scientific or educational purposes;					
(iii) to the importation of fully-manufactured artificial flies used for fishing;					
(iv) to the importation of birds which are classifiable under item 813.20 of schedule 3; and					
(v) to the importation of live birds.					
(c) Notwithstanding headnote 2(a), there may be entered in each calendar year the following quotas of skins bearing feathers:					

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS
Part 15. - Other Animal and Vegetable Products

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1 - 15 - D

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		<p>(i) for use in the manufacture of artificial flies used for fishing: (A) not more than 5,000 skins of grey jungle fowl (<u>Gallus sonneratii</u>), and (B) not more than 1,000 skins of mandarin duck (<u>Dendronessa galericulata</u>); and</p> <p>(ii) for use in the manufacture of artificial flies used for fishing, or for millinery purposes, not more than 45,000 skins, in the aggregate, of the following species of pheasant: Lady Amherst pheasant (<u>Chrysolophus amherstiae</u>), golden pheasant (<u>Chrysolophus pictus</u>), silver pheasant (<u>Lophura nycthemera</u>), Reeves pheasant (<u>Syrnaticus reevesii</u>), blue-eared pheasant (<u>Crossoptilon auritum</u>), and brown-eared pheasant (<u>Crossoptilon mantchuricum</u>).</p> <p>For the purposes of these quotas, any part of a skin which has been severed shall be considered to be a whole skin.</p> <p>(d) No article specified in headnote 2(c) shall be entered except under a permit issued by the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the purposes and provisions of headnote 2(c) (including regulations providing for equitable allocation among qualified applicants of the import quotas established by such provisions). Whenever the Secretary of the Interior finds that the wild supply of any species mentioned in headnote 2(c) is threatened with serious reduction or with extinction, he shall prescribe regulations which provide (to such extent and for such period as he deems necessary to meet such threat) --</p> <p>(i) in the case of grey jungle fowl or mandarin duck, for the reduction of the applicable import quota; or</p> <p>(ii) in the case of any species of pheasant, for the reduction of the import quota established for pheasants, for the establishment of a subquota for such species of pheasant, or for the elimination of such species from the import quota for pheasants, or any combination thereof.</p> <p>The authority granted to the Secretary of the Interior by the preceding sentence to reduce any import quota shall include authority to eliminate such quota.</p> <p>(e) Any article of a kind the importation of which is prohibited or subjected to a quota by headnotes 2(a), (b), and (c) and which is in the United States shall be presumed for the purposes of seizure and forfeiture to have been imported in violation of law and shall be seized and forfeited under the customs laws unless such presumption is satisfactorily rebutted; except that such presumption shall not apply to articles in actual use for personal adornment or for scientific or educational purposes. Any article so forfeited may (in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury and under such regulations as he may prescribe) (1) be placed with any agency of the Federal Government or of any State government, or any society or museum, for exhibition or scientific or educational purposes, or (2) be destroyed.</p>			

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

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1 - 15 - D
186.10-186.60SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS
Part 15. - Other Animal and Vegetable Products

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		(f) Nothing in these headnotes shall be construed to repeal the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, chapter 145 (Thirty-seventh Statutes at Large, page 847), or the Act of July 3, 1918 (Fortieth Statutes at Large, page 755), or any other law of the United States, now of force, intended for the protection or preservation of birds within the United States. If on investigation by the collector before seizure, or before trial for forfeiture, or if at such trial if such seizure has been made, it shall be made to appear to the collector, or the prosecuting officer of the Government, as the case may be, that no illegal importation of such feathers has been made, but that the possession, acquisition or purchase of such feathers is or has been made in violation of the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, chapter 145 (Thirty-seventh Statutes at Large, page 847), or the Act of July 3, 1918 (Fortieth Statutes at Large, page 755), or any other law of the United States, now of force, intended for the protection or preservation of birds within the United States, it shall be the duty of the collector, or such prosecuting officer, as the case may be, to report the facts to the proper officials of the United States, or State or Territory charged with the duty of enforcing such laws.			
		Feathers and downs, whether or not on the skin, crude, sorted (including feathers simply strung for convenience in handling or transportation), treated, or both sorted and treated, but not otherwise processed:			
186.10	00	Ostrich.....	Lb.....	8% ad val.	20% ad val.
186.15		Other.....	.....	18% ad val.	20% ad val.
	20	Feathers.....	Lb.		
	40	Downs.....	Lb.		
186.20	00	Fur, not on the skin, prepared for hatters' use, and carotated furskins.....	Lb.....	15% ad val.	35% ad val.
186.30	00	Bristles, crude, or processed in any way for use in brushes or other articles.....	Lb.....	0.75¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.
186.40	00	Hair, curled, whether or not coated with rubber or plastic, suitable for use in mattresses or paddings.....	Lb.....	3% ad val.	10% ad val.
		Hair, and fur removed from the skin, not specially provided for, crude, sorted, treated, dyed, or otherwise processed but not made up into articles:			
186.50	00	Human hair.....	Lb.....	6% ad val.	20% ad val.
186.55		Other:			
		Crude, sorted, treated, or both sorted and treated, but not otherwise processed.....	.....	Free	Free
	10	Bovine ear, goat beard, badger, civet, sable, skunk tail, squirrel tail, and similar soft hair.....	Lb.		
	20	Horse mane and tail hair.....	Lb.		
	30	Cattle tail and body hair, and horse body hair.....	Lb.		
	40	Goat and kid hair, except beard hair....	Lb.		
	50	Other.....	Lb.		
186.60	00	Other.....	Lb.....	13% ad val.	30% ad val.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

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SCHEDULE I. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS
Part 15. - Other Animal and Vegetable Products1 - 15 - E, F
188.10-190.47

Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Subpart E. - Shellac and Other Lacs; Natural Gums, Gum Resins, Resins, and Balsams; Turpentine and Rosin			
		Subpart E heading:			
		1. The provision for resin (item 188.50) does not cover bow resin (sub part 3D of schedule 7).			
188.10		Shellac, stick lac, seed lac, button lac, and other lacs.....	Free		Free
	22	Seed lac.....	Lb.		
	40	Blagghed shellac.....	Lb.		
	60	Other.....	Lb.		
		Balsams, natural and not artificially mixed with other substances:			
188.18	00	Copaiba.....	Lb.	Free	10% ad val.
188.20	00	Styrax.....	Lb.	4% ad val.	10% ad val.
188.22	00	Tolu.....	Lb.	Free	10% ad val.
188.24	00	Other, not specially provided for.....	Lb.	1% ad val.	10% ad val.
		Gums, gum resins, and resins, all the foregoing which are natural, whether crude or subjected to refining processes:			
188.30	00	Amber and amberid.....	Lb.	40¢ per lb.	50¢ per lb.
		Chicle			
188.32	00	Crude or not processed in any manner beyond that required for proper packing.....	Lb.	Free	Free
188.34	00	Other.....	Lb.	4¢ per lb.	5¢ per lb.
188.36	00	Gum arabic.....	Lb.	Free	0.5¢ per lb.
188.38		Other, not specially provided for.....		Free	Free
	10	Gum.....	Lb.		
	20	Lacuai bean.....	Lb.		
	30	Lacini caspi and norma.....	Lb.		
	40	Tragacanth.....	Lb.		
	40	Karaya.....	Lb.		
		Varnish gums and resins:			
	50	Cashew nut shell liquid.....	Lb.		
	60	Other.....	Lb.		
	70	Other.....	Lb.		
188.50		Turpentine, gum and spirits of, and rosin.....		5% ad val.	5% ad val.
	20	Spirits of turpentina.....	Gal.		
	40	Rosin.....	Lb.		
	60	Other.....	Lb.		
		Subpart F. - Miscellaneous Animal Products			
		Albumen, not specially provided for:			
190.10	00	Blood, dried.....	Lb.	8¢ per lb.	12¢ per lb.
190.15	00	Other.....	Lb.	Free	Free
190.20	00	Blood, dried, whether or not the fibrinogen or fibrin has been removed.....	S. ton.	Free	Free
190.25	00	Catgut, whip gut, and oriental gut.....	X.	17% ad val.	40% ad val.
190.30	00	Coral, crude.....	Lb.	Free	Free
190.35	00	Cuttlefish bone.....	Lb.	Free	Free
190.40	00	Eggs of fish and insects (except fish roe provided for in part 3D of this schedule).....	X.	Free	Free
190.45	00	Fish, or shellfish, live, imported to be used for purposes other than human consumption.....	X.	Free	Free
190.47	00	Fish scales, crude.....	Lb.	Free	Free

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

1 - 15 - F, G
190.50-192.50

SCHEDULE 1. - ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS
Part 15. - Other Animal and Vegetable Products

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
190.50	00	Fish sounds.....	Lb.....	Free	Free
190.55	00	Hoofs and horns, crude.....	Ton....	Free	Free
190.57	00	Hydroids, treated and dyed for ornamental use.....	X.....	4% ad val.	10% ad val.
190.58		Intestines, weasands, bladders, tendons, and integuments, not specially provided for, including any of the foregoing prepared for use as sausage casings.....	.....	Free	Free
		Prepared for use as sausage casings:			
	20	Sheep, lamb, and goat.....	X		
	40	Other.....	X		
	60	Not prepared for use as sausage casings.....	X		
190.60	00	Ivory tusks, crude, or cut vertically across the grain only.....	Lb.....	Free	Free
190.65	00	Marine shells, crude.....	Lb.....	Free	Free
190.68	00	Mounted or stuffed animals and parts of animals, the product of taxidermy.....	X.....	12% ad val.	30% ad val.
190.80	00	Skeletons and other preparations of anatomy.....	No.....	Free	Free
		Sponges, marine:			
190.85	00	Grass, velvet, or yellow.....	Lb.....	6% ad val.	25% ad val.
190.87	00	Sheepswool.....	Lb.....	9.5% ad val.	22.5% ad val.
190.90	00	Hardhead or reef.....	Lb.....	3% ad val.	15% ad val.
190.93	00	Other.....	Lb.....	7.5% ad val.	15% ad val.
190.94		If products of Cuba.....	.....	6% ad val. (s)	
191.10	00	Wormgut.....	Lb.....	Free	Free
191.15	00	Animal substances, crude, not specially provided for.....	Lb.....	4% ad val.	10% ad val.
Subpart G. - Miscellaneous Vegetable Products					
192.05		Seaweds, crude, ground, or pulverized.....	.....	Free	Free
	20	Carrageen.....	Lb.		
	40	Other.....	Lb.		
192.07	00	Carrageenin.....	Lb.....	8% ad val.	20% ad val.
192.10		Evergreen Christmas trees.....	.....	Free	Free
	20	Douglas-fir.....	No.		
	40	Fir, except Douglas-fir.....	No.		
	60	Other.....	No.		
192.15	00	Citrus juices unfit for beverage purposes.....	Lb.....	1.25¢ per lb.	5¢ per lb.
192.20	00	Cut flowers, fresh; bouquets, wreaths, sprays, or similar articles made from such flowers or other fresh plant parts.....	X.....	10% ad val.	40% ad val.
192.22	90	Guar seeds.....	Lb.....	Free	Free
		Hops, hop extract, and lupulin:			
192.25	00	Hops.....	Lb.....	2¢ per lb.	24¢ per lb.
192.30	00	Hop extract.....	Lb.....	\$1.08 per lb.	\$2.40 per lb.
192.35	00	Lupulin.....	Lb.....	54¢ per lb.	\$1.50 per lb.
		Licorice:			
192.40	00	Root.....	Lb.....	Free	Free
192.45	00	Extract.....	Lb.....	10% ad val.	20% ad val.
192.50	00	Peat moss.....	Ton...	15¢ per ton	50¢ per ton

(s) = Suspended. See general headnote 3(b).

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1989)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1
Schedule I,
Part 15

Staged Rates

Modifications 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
182.05	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
182.10	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
182.15	28% ad val.	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	19.5% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	14% ad val.
182.20	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	3% ad val.
182.30	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	4% ad val.	3% ad val.	3% ad val.	2.5% ad val.
182.32	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
182.35	1¢ per lb.	0.9¢ per lb.	0.8¢ per lb.	0.7¢ per lb.	0.6¢ per lb.	0.5¢ per lb.
182.36	1.5¢ per lb.	1.3¢ per lb.	1.2¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.	0.9¢ per lb.	0.7¢ per lb.
182.40	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
182.45	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
182.46	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
182.50	6¢ per lb. (in- cluding wt. of immediate con- tainer)	5.4¢ per lb. (in- cluding wt. of immediate con- tainer)	4.5¢ per lb. (in- cluding wt. of immediate con- tainer)	4¢ per lb. (in- cluding wt. of immediate con- tainer)	3.5¢ per lb. (in- cluding wt. of immediate con- tainer)	3¢ per lb. (in- cluding wt. of immediate con- tainer)
182.52	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.
182.55	1.2¢ per proof gal.	0.9¢ per proof gal.	0.7¢ per proof gal.	0.4¢ per proof gal.	0.2¢ per proof gal.	Free
182.58	4¢ per proof gal.	3.5¢ per proof gal.	3.5¢ per proof gal.	3¢ per proof gal.	3¢ per proof gal.	3¢ per proof gal.
182.70	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	4% ad val.	3% ad val.	3% ad val.	2.5% ad val.
182.90	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
182.95	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
184.10	2.5% ad val.	2% ad val.	1% ad val.	1% ad val.	Free	Free
184.20	\$1.70 per short ton	\$1.56 per short ton	\$1.02 per short ton	60¢ per short ton	34¢ per short ton	Free
184.45	\$1.10 per short ton	88¢ per short ton	66¢ per short ton	44¢ per short ton	22¢ per short ton	Free
184.50	60¢ per short ton	48¢ per short ton	36¢ per short ton	24¢ per short ton	13¢ per short ton	Free
184.55	50¢ per short ton	40¢ per short ton	30¢ per short ton	20¢ per short ton	10¢ per short ton	Free
184.40	2.5¢ per 100 lbs.	2¢ per 100 lbs.	1¢ per 100 lbs.	1¢ per 100 lbs.	Free	Free
184.45	0.5% ad val.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
184.47	2.5% ad val.	2% ad val.	1% ad val.	1% ad val.	Free	Free
184.50	0.25¢ per lb.	0.22¢ per lb.	0.2¢ per lb.	0.17¢ per lb.	0.15¢ per lb.	0.12¢ per lb.
184.54	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
184.61	6% ad val.	4% ad val.	3% ad val.	2% ad val.	1% ad val.	Free
184.65	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.
184.70	2.5% ad val.	2% ad val.	1% ad val.	1% ad val.	Free	Free
184.75	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	8% ad val.	6% ad val.	7.8% ad val.
186.10	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
186.15	20% ad val.	19% ad val.	18% ad val.	17% ad val.	16% ad val.	15% ad val.
186.30	1¢ per lb.	0.75¢ per lb.	0.75¢ per lb.	0.75¢ per lb.	0.75¢ per lb.	0.75¢ per lb.
186.40	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.	3% ad val.	2.5% ad val.	2% ad val.	2% ad val.
186.50	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.
186.60	15% ad val.	14% ad val.	13% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	11% ad val.
188.18	10% ad val.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
188.20	5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.7% ad val.	3.7% ad val.
188.27	10% ad val.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
188.24	2.5% ad val.	2% ad val.	1% ad val.	1% ad val.	Free	Free
188.30	50¢ per lb.	45¢ per lb.	40¢ per lb.	35¢ per lb.	30¢ per lb.	25¢ per lb.
188.34	5¢ per lb.	4.5¢ per lb.	4¢ per lb.	3.5¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.
188.36	0.5¢ per lb.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
190.10	10¢ per lb.	9¢ per lb.	8¢ per lb.	7¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb.	5¢ per lb.
190.57	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	4% ad val.	3% ad val.	3% ad val.	2.5% ad val.
190.68	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
190.85	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.
190.87	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 2
Schedule 1,
Part 15

Staged Rates

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. 3822 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1967, 32 F.R. 19002 (con.):

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
190.90	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.	3% ad val.	2.5% ad val.	2% ad val.	2% ad val.
191.15	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	4% ad val.	3% ad val.	3% ad val.	2.5% ad val.
192.67	10% ad val.	8% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
192.75	10¢ per lb.	9¢ per lb.	9¢ per lb.	8¢ per lb.	8¢ per lb.	7.5¢ per lb.
192.30	\$1.20 per lb.	\$1.14 per lb.	\$1.08 per lb.	\$1.02 per lb.	96¢ per lb.	90¢ per lb.
192.35	60¢ per lb.	57¢ per lb.	54¢ per lb.	51¢ per lb.	48¢ per lb.	45¢ per lb.
192.43	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
192.50	25¢ per ton	20¢ per ton	15¢ per ton	10¢ per ton	5¢ per ton	Free
192.60	75¢ per ton	60¢ per ton	45¢ per ton	30¢ per ton	15¢ per ton	Free
192.85	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
192.90	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	8% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
192.10	12.5¢ per lb.	11¢ per lb.	10¢ per lb.	8.5¢ per lb.	7.5¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb.
193.15	7.5¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb.	4¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.	1¢ per lb.	Free

Other Amendments and ModificationsPROVISION

Subpt B--Language ", but such term does not include any substance provided for in schedule 4 (except part 2B thereof) or schedule 5 (except part 1K thereof)" added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 6(a), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 934, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

Headnote 3 modified by deleting "182.91, and 182.92" and inserting "182.92, 182.93, and 182.95" in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. 3822 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1967, 32 F.R. 19007, effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

182.70--Item 182.70 added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 7, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 934, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

PROVISION

182.91--Items 182.91 (column 1 and 2 rate--20% ad val.) and 182.92 182.92 (Cuba--16% ad val.) deleted and new items 182.93 182.92, 182.93, and 182.95 and heading immediately preceding item 182.94 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. 3822 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1967, 32 F.R. 19002, effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

Subpt C--Language ", but such term does not include any product provided for in schedule 4 (except part 1(a) 2B thereof) or schedule 5 (except part 1K thereof)" added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 6(b), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 934, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

192.05--"Carrageen" deleted from article description and "Seaweeds" inserted in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 8, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 934, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

192.10--Article description amended. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 9, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 934, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

Statistical NotesPROVISION

182.24--
40--Disc. (transferred to 182.2550 & 40).....Sept. 7, 1964
52--Estab. (transferred from 182.2540pt).....do
80--Estab. do do
182.24--See Other Amendments and Modifications
80--Estab. (transferred from 182.6400pt).....Dec. 7, 1965

Effective
date

PROVISION

182.91--See Other Amendments and Modifications
20--Disc. (transferred to 182.9200).....Jan. 1, 1968
26--Estab. (transferred from 182.9140pt).....Jan. 7, 1964
Disc. (transferred to 182.9620).....Jan. 1, 1968
40--Estab. (transferred from 182.9140pt).....Jan. 1, 1964
Disc. (transferred to 182.9540).....Jan. 1, 1968
40--Disc. (transferred to 182.9125 & 30).....Jan. 1, 1964

Effective
date

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)

Summary title and page; TSUS item	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount	Per-						
	in 1967	cent change from 1966	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
Cattlehides and leathers (p. 5)								
120.13(pt.):	1,727	-27.0	Canada	1,341	Netherlands:	133	W. Germany :	115
121.20 :	1,254	97.9	Sweden	700	Canada :	291	W. Germany :	172
121.25 :	687	-11.4	U.K.	559	Denmark :	59	Sweden :	31
121.57(pt.):	15,952	-25.1	Argentina	3,985	Canada :	3,434	U.K. :	2,015
121.65(pt.):	605	-0.1	U.K.	357	France :	118	Canada :	80
Calf and kip skins and leathers (p. 19)								
120.13(pt.):	4,003	-24.5	Canada	1,272	France :	1,200	Switzerland:	309
121.30 :	13,802	18.8	France	5,867	W. Germany :	4,802	Switzerland:	821
121.35 :	2,877	-11.1	U.K.	2,596	Argentina :	145	Uruguay :	63
121.40 :	856	35.6	U.K.	463	W. Germany :	109	Argentina :	101
121.45 :	4,456	-19.0	W. Germany	3,534	U.K. :	602	France :	108
Horse, colt, ass, and mule hides and leathers (p. 27)								
120.20(pt.):	1,558	-17.6	France	951	Netherlands:	263	Sweden :	83
121.57(pt.):	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
121.65(pt.):	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep and lamb skins and leathers; chamois (p. 33)								
120.20(pt.):	30,784	-38.7	New Zealand:	10,750	Iran :	9,342	Turkey :	1,968
121.10 :	3,725	4.6	U.K.	2,247	Netherlands:	481	France :	371
121.15 :	18	-41.0	U.K.	13	W. Germany :	2	France :	1
121.56(pt.):	668	-26.7	India	318	France :	233	U.K. :	76
121.57(pt.):	1,727	-27.9	France	539	Spain :	491	U.K. :	173
Goat and kid skins and leathers (p. 43)								
120.20(pt.):	9,199	-34.1	Nigeria	3,085	Brazil :	1,906	India :	1,089
121.56(pt.):	3,443	-40.9	India	2,550	Pakistan :	796	U.K. :	46
121.57(pt.):	7,880	-3.9	W. Germany	2,394	Spain :	2,027	U.K. :	1,044
121.60 :	1,369	-16.8	U.K.	981	Morocco :	106	France :	68
Reptile and fish skins and leathers (p. 51)								
120.20(pt.):	7,184	31.1	India	1,691	Argentina :	1,305	Brazil :	1,260
121.57(pt.):	5,690	38.2	Brazil	1,924	Bolivia :	1,138	Mexico :	613
121.65(pt.):	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pig and hog skins and leathers (p. 55)								
120.20(pt.):	1,845	-45.2	Brazil	675	Poland :	470	Denmark :	287
121.50 :	1,411	-55.2	Brazil	480	Japan :	238	U.K. :	211
Miscellaneous hides, skins, and leathers (p. 59)								
120.11 :	1,405	-18.3	Pakistan	812	India :	245	Malaysia :	216
120.20(pt.):	3,396	-21.3	Canada	1,126	Australia :	953	Brazil :	308
121.57(pt.):	1,625	87.1	Australia	962	France :	163	U.K. :	138
121.65(pt.):	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animal parchment and vellum (p. 63)								
120.50 :	334	10.0	U.K.	333	Australia :	1/	-	-

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

(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)

Summary title and page; TSUS item	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount in 1967	Per-cent change from 1966	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
Furskins bearing wool or hair (p. 69)								
123.00 :	11,049	-42.8	Afghanistan:	3,919	Argentina :	3,286	Rep. S. Af.:	2,214
124.20 (pt.):	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
124.25 (pt.):	140	1,345	Canada :	66	U.K. :	44	W. Germany :	28
124.40 (pt.):	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
124.60 (pt.):	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
124.65 (pt.):	1,095	-26.8	W. Germany :	1,036	U.K. :	38	Ireland :	9
124.80 (pt.):	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silver, black, or platinum fox furskins (p. 75)								
123.50 :	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hare and rabbit furskins (p. 79)								
124.10 (pt.):	2,393	-53.3	France :	1,160	Australia :	401	Belgium :	164
124.20 (pt.):	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
124.30 :	597	-57.8	France :	218	Belgium :	214	Italy :	75
124.40 (pt.):	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
124.60 (pt.):	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
124.70 :	644	-77.1	France :	539	Italy :	40	Belgium :	20
124.80 (pt.):	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mink furskins (p. 83)								
124.10 (pt.):	54,534	-25.1	Canada :	13,777	Denmark :	11,282	Norway :	10,794
124.20 (pt.):	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
124.25 (pt.):	558	173.6	U.K. :	404	Finland :	64	France :	40
124.60 (pt.):	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
124.65 (pt.):	16	-79.4	France :	14	Canada :	1	-	-
Seal skins (p. 93)								
124.10 (pt.):	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
124.20 (pt.):	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
124.40 (pt.):	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
124.60 (pt.):	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
124.80 (pt.):	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Miscellaneous furskins (p. 97)								
124.10 (pt.):	16,235	-20.1	Canada :	3,101	U.S.S.R. :	2,735	Brazil :	2,249
124.20 (pt.):	834	-36.0	Greece :	783	W. Germany :	18	Argentina :	13
124.25 (pt.):	1,403	-17.9	Canada :	863	Italy :	239	U.K. :	126
124.40 (pt.):	1,017	-18.6	U.K. :	257	Norway :	143	Canada :	113
124.60 (pt.):	351	-69.2	Greece :	119	Japan :	75	U.K. :	58
124.65 (pt.):	87	-44.9	Italy :	31	Canada :	24	France :	11
124.80 (pt.):	796	-21.1	Iceland :	120	Austria :	108	France :	103
Feathers and downs (p. 103)								
186.10 :	703	23.7	Rep. S. Af.:	689	Argentina :	11	Southern Af.,:	1
186.15 :	6,063	4.5	France :	2,255	Taiwan :	1,443	Poland :	707

See footnotes at end of table.

January 1969
1:13

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)

Summary title and page TSUS item	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount in 1967	Per-cent change from 1966	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
Hatters' fur (p. 109)								
186.20	91	-21.6	Belgium	32	W. Germany	27	Spain	25
Bristles and other animal hair, not curled (p. 113)								
186.30	9,325	-22.4	W. Germany	2,984	India	2,109	Korean Rep.	1,037
186.55	6,945	-21.2	Argentina	2,878	W. Germany	743	Pakistan	555
186.60	71	-13.5	W. Germany	61	Italy	9	Belgium	1
Curled hair (p. 119)								
186.40	153	-3.0	U.K.	153	-	-	-	-
Human hair (p. 123)								
186.50	2,999	-34.8	Indonesia	744	Italy	724	Phil. Rep.	687
Albumens and dried blood (p. 125)								
190.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
190.15	518	-27.9	Netherlands	325	New Zealand	182	U.K.	9
190.20	432	20.5	Canada	336	Denmark	80	W. Germany	13
Catgut, whip gut, oriental gut, and wormgut (p. 131)								
190.25	1,096	-5.9	Australia	920	Austria	87	Italy	64
191.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coral, crude (p. 135)								
190.30	41	9.2	Phil. Rep.	32	Spain	4	Japan	3
Cuttlefish bone (p. 139)								
190.35	76	-14.3	Spain	45	France	11	Tunisia	6
Fish eggs not for human consumption (p. 141)								
190.40 (pt.)	66	129.2	Canada	48	Denmark	15	Australia	1
Fish or shellfish, live, not for human consumption (p. 145)								
190.45	1,369	59.2	Peru	440	Guyana	235	Thailand	203
Fish scales, crude (p. 149)								
190.47	218	10.1	Canada	218	-	-	-	-
Fish sounds (p. 151)								
190.50	63	-33.7	Hong Kong	53	Mexico	6	Norway	3
Hydroids, treated and dyed for ornamental use (p. 153)								
190.57	28	259.1	U.K.	22	W. Germany	5	Haiti	1/
Intestines, weasands, bladders, and similar products (p. 155)								
190.58	21,729	-8.1	New Zealand	5,110	Canada	3,532	Denmark	2,171
Ivory (p. 165)								
190.60	45	-36.2	Tanzania	13	Japan	12	Kenya	6

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

(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)

Summary title and page TSUS item	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount	Per-						
	in 1967	cent change from 1966	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
Marine and nonmarine shells, crude (p. 169)								
190.65 :	456	22.4	Australia :	169	Phil. Rep. :	97	Haiti :	38
191.15 (pt.):	-	-	- :	-	- :	-	- :	-
Products of taxidermy (p. 175)								
190.68 :	51	29.2	Kenya :	18	U.K. :	13	Canada :	4
Skeletons and other preparations of anatomy (p. 179)								
190.80 :	379	11.3	India :	138	Japan :	114	Canada :	44
Sponges, marine (p. 183)								
190.85 :	49	109.0	Greece :	26	Bahamas :	21	Japan :	3
190.87 :	19	-17.8	Bahamas :	19	France :	1	- :	-
190.90 :	1/	-67.4	Bahamas :	1/	- :	-	- :	-
190.93 :	815	-12.8	Greece :	684	Tunisia :	57	Turkey :	43
Miscellaneous animal products (p. 189)								
190.40 (pt.):	-	-	- :	-	- :	-	- :	-
190.55 :	137	45.5	India :	62	Nigeria :	53	W. Germany :	9
191.15 (pt.):	450	46.1	Hong Kong :	143	Canada :	131	France :	100

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ Imports not separately reported.

3/ Including Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland.

OTHER AVAILABLE VOLUMES OF THE SUMMARIES SERIES

<i>Schedule</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Title</i>
1	1	Animals and Meats
1	2	Fish: Fresh, Chilled, Frozen, or Cured
1	4	Dairy Products and Birds' Eggs
1	6	Cereal Grains, Malts, Starches, and Animal Feeds
1	7	Vegetables and Edible Nuts
1	11	Tobacco and Tobacco Products
1	12	Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils
2	1	Wood and Related Products I
2	2	Wood and Related Products II
2	3	Paper and Related Products I
3	5	Textile Furnishings and Apparel
3	6	Cordage, Braids, Elastic Yarns and Fabrics, Trimmings, Packing, Polishing Cloths, Sacks, Labels, Lacings, Rags, and Other Miscellaneous Textile Products
4	2	Inorganic Chemicals I
4	3	Inorganic Chemicals II
4	4	Inorganic Chemicals III
4	9	Glue, Gelatin, Aromatic Substances, Toilet Preparations, Surface-Active Agents, Soaps, Dyes, and Tannins
4	10	Pigments, Inks, Paints, and Related Products
4	12	Fatty Substances, Waxes, and Miscellaneous Chemical Products

