UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

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

Schedule 2

Wood and Paper; Printed Matter
(In 5 volumes)

Volume 3

Paper and Related Products I

TC Publication 247
Washington, D.C.
1968

The Summaries series will consist of 62 volumes. The titles of the volumes previously released are listed inside the back cover of this volume.

Address all communications to
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Washington, D.C. 20436

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FOREWORD

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

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

The first such report was issued in 1920. Subsequently three series of summaries of tariff information on commodities were published--in 1921, 1929, and 1948-50. The current series, entitled Summaries of Trade and Tariff Information, presents the information in terms of the tariff items provided for in the eight tariff schedules of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), which on August 31, 1963, replaced the 16 schedules of the Tariff Act of 1930.

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

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

SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

SCHEDULE 2

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INTRODUCTION

This volume, identified as volume 2:3, is the second to be published of the five volumes covering the wood and paper products provided for in schedule 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). It contains 30 summaries on pulpwood, pulp, and most types of paper, including paperboard. Papers and paper articles not covered here are included in volume 2:4.

The United States is by far the leading producing nation of pulp and paper followed, in pulp, by Canada, Sweden, Finland, Japan, and the U.S.S.R. and, in paper, by Canada, Japan, the U.S.S.R., and the United Kingdom. The United States also leads in the production of pulpwood. In 1966, the value of U.S. manufacturers' shipments of paper and allied products totaled almost $20 billion, of which about $8 billion was in the pulp and paper products discussed in this volume.

As an exporter of pulp and paper the United States follows Canada, Sweden, and Finland, as shown in the following tabulation of 1966 exports (in thousands of short tons):

Exporting country	Pulp	Paper
Canada-------------	4,094	8,564
Sweden-------------	3,997	2,222
Finland------------	2,428	3,198
United States------	1,547	1,806

As a world market for wood pulp, the United States follows the nations of the European Economic Community as a group; it is the first ranking market for paper, solely because of the large newsprint imports from Canada.

The United States is a net importer of pulpwood, pulp, and newsprint, but is a net exporter of most other types of paper. In 1966, the value of U.S. imports of the products discussed in this volume totaled about $1.4 billion, of which newsprint accounted for nearly 65 percent and wood pulp 30 percent. This country depends on imports to supply about three-fourths of the requirements for newsprint but only about 9 percent of its wood pulp and less than 3 percent of its pulpwood needs; Canada is the chief source of each.

U.S. exports of pulpwood, pulp, and the papers covered in this volume, which had a total value of about $530 million in 1966, consist principally of wood pulp and container board. Major markets for U.S. pulp exports are Japan, the United Kingdom, Italy, West Germany, and France. Paper exports go chiefly to Latin America, the European Economic Community, the United Kingdom, and Canada.

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Commodity	TSUS item
Pulpwood:	
Chips------------------	200.15
Roundwood--------------	200.35(pt.)

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968).

U.S. trade position

Domestic production supplies practically all the pulpwood requirements of the U.S. pulp and paper industry. U.S. foreign trade in pulpwood, chiefly border trade with Canada, is small compared to domestic production. Nevertheless, imports in recent years have been valued between $20 million and $25 million annually and have exceeded exports by far.

Description and uses

In this summary the term "pulpwood" is used to refer to the logs, bolts, and chips of various species of softwood (coniferous trees) and hardwood (broad-leaved trees) that are the primary raw material required for the production of paper and paperboard. The part of item 200.35 not covered by this summary relates to logs and timber used to make lumber, veneer, and other products, and is covered in a summary in volume 2:1. Wood pulp (item 250.02), the intermediate product between pulpwood and paper, is discussed in the next summary in this volume.

Pulpwood is produced predominantly from softwoods, southern pines being the most important domestic species. Other softwoods used for pulpwood include spruce, true firs (Abies), hemlock, jack pine, and Douglas-fir (Pseudosuga); the principal hardwoods are aspen, gum, birch, maple, cottonwood, willow, and oak.

The raw material for making pulp is delivered to the pulp mills in the form of rough (unpeeled) or peeled logs and bolts (tree sections usually less than 8 feet in length), chips and wood waste suitable for pulping. Chips, the use of which has been increasing rapidly in recent years, originate mostly from the residues of sawmills, veneer mills, and other industrial consumers of wood. (See summary on wood waste, item 200.10.) Some chips are produced by chipping plants that specialize in debarking and chipping logs and bolts for delivery to pulp mills. Virtually all wood chips here considered are used as pulpwood; occasional small amounts are used for other purposes such as mulch and livestock bedding. Although wood scraps or wood waste for tariff purposes is provided for under item 200.10, much of such material is actually used for making wood pulp and when intended for that purpose is known as pulpwood in the trade and commerce. For convenience in presenting the necessary information in this summary, hereafter when the term "pulpwood" is used, it will include wood scraps or waste used for making wood pulp.

U.S. tariff treatment

Pulpwood is free of duty under items 200.15 and 200.35(pt.) of the TSUS. The duty-free status, provided in paragraph 1803 of the previous tariff schedules was bound under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), effective January 1, 1948.

U.S. consumption

U.S. consumption of pulpwood in 1966, totaling more than 56 million cords, was about 60 percent higher than in 1958. The growth in consumption, although distributed throughout all geographical areas, was concentrated in the South (table 2).

Annual consumption of pulpwood in recent years, by kind of wood (in thousands of cords), 1/ was as follows:

	1958	1962	1966
Softwood---------	28,897	34,193	42,833
Hardwood---------	6,351	9,877	13,426
Total--------	35,248	44,070	56,259

The use of hardwoods as pulpwood has more than doubled from 1958 to 1966, and its share of the total pulpwood consumption increased significantly. In 1958, hardwood accounted for 18 percent of the total; in 1962, 22 percent; and in 1966, 24 percent. Most of the gain occurred in the South.

Pulpwood in the form of chips has also increased substantially, both in volume and as a share of the total pulpwood consumed. From 1963 to 1966, the percent of the total quantity of pulpwood consumed in the form of chips in the United States increased from 24 percent to about 27 percent; by regions the percentage shares of the total increased as follows: North--from 6 to 12 percent; South--from 16

1/ The term "cord" as used throughout this summary denotes a standard measure of quantity equal to 128 cubic feet of stacked pulpwood (round or split), or the equivalent in chips.

to 18 percent; and West--from 61 to 65 percent. In view of the trend toward integration among wood-using industries, a continued increase in the use of chips as pulpwood may be expected.

U.S. producers

Pulpwood, usually in the form of bolts in the East and logs in the West, is produced by thousands of loggers, farmers, and others. In the form of chips, it is produced primarily by sawmills and other wood-product plants as a byproduct. Large numbers of pulpwood producers are located in all major forest regions of the United States, but particularly in the South.

Pulpwood is generally procured by pulp mills under highly competitive conditions through various suppliers who contract to deliver specified quantities. Suppliers, usually small independent dealers, brokers, or contractors, buy wood from private landowners in the form of standing timber, commonly referred to as stumpage, and arrange to have it cut. Pulpwood is also supplied by self-employed individuals. Pulp mills generally purchase wood from a number of such sources and also harvest wood from nearby company-owned or leased lands. The share of pulpwood from company lands has been steadily increasing, owing to improved forest management practices, especially reforestation. An increasing number of forest plantations, company-owned as well as privately held, are currently reaching harvesting size.

Stumpage prices are usually determined by a number of factors such as demand, hauling distance from the pulp mill, quantity and quality of pulpwood, and type of harvesting operation. In many cases the pulpwood harvesting operation is an integral part of the logging of other primary forest products such as poles, piles veneer logs, and sawlogs.

Producers of chips for pulping include forest products manufacturers of many types such as sawmills, plywood plants, and veneer mills; such producers are numerous in the West and South. The recovery of residues in the form of chips is expanding rapidly due to improved techniques of utilization.

U.S. production

U.S. production of pulpwood increased from 42.8 million cords in 1962 to 54.5 million cords in 1966 (table 3). The total value (delivered to mill site) of production in 1966 is estimated to be more than $1 billion.

Annual production of roundwood pulpwood, consisting mostly of softwood, rose from 33.8 to 40.4 million cords during 1962-66; however, its share of total pulpwood declined. During the same period, chips for pulping increased in quantity from 9.0 to 14.1 million cords and in percentage of total pulpwood from 21 to 26 percent. Another noteworthy development has been the increase in the production of hardwood roundwood which accounted in 1966 for 29 percent of total roundwood production as compared with 26 percent in 1962.

Production by area in terms of total U.S. output in 1966 was as follows: South, 61 percent; West, 22 percent; and North, 17 percent. The West surpassed the North as a pulpwood producing area in 1956 and has since maintained this position. Listed below is a comparison of the domestic production of pulpwood in 1958 and 1966, by major area, by kind (in million of cords):

Kind	North		South		West	
	1958	1966	1958	1966	1958	1966
Softwood	3.6	4.1	17.1	25.4	6.6	11.6
Hardwood	2.6	5.1	3.1	7.7	0.2	0.6
Total	6.2	9.3	20.2	33.1	6.8	12.2

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to totals shown.

Pulpwood production in the South in 1966 amounted to 33.1 million cords, with an estimated value of $661 million, delivered to mill site. The major share of this production consisted of softwood, primarily southern pine. Noteworthy trends during recent years have been the increased outputs of hardwood pulpwood and chips for pulping. In 1966 about 7.7 million cords of hardwoods were harvested as compared to 3.1 million cords in 1958, an increase in the share of total pulpwood from 15 to 23 percent. The major hardwood species produced were gum, oak, yellow-poplar, cottonwood, and willow.

Production of wood chips for pulp manufacture in the South increased from 1.8 million cords in 1958 to 5.8 million cords in 1966, the equivalent of 8.8 and 17.4 percent of total pulpwood production, respectively.

Pulpwood production in 1966 in the West amounted to 12.2 million cords, a sharp increase over the 6.8 million cords produced in 1958. Over 60 percent of the 1966 production consisted of chips from softwood species such as hemlock, fir, and Douglas-fir. The proportion of hardwood to softwood is small; however, some of the pulp mills in the West have recently started to utilize certain hardwoods, particularly alder. The use of such hardwood is expected to increase. In the West, chips are supplied principally by large sawmills, plywood plants, and other wood-using industries. The pulp mills using such chips are usually located a short distance from their source; chips are often transported through connecting pipelines, directly to the pulp mill chip-storage area. Some pulp mills, however, must obtain chips from distant sources of supply by truck, rail, or barge.

Pulpwood production in the North amounted to 9.3 million cords in 1966 as compared to 6.2 million cords in 1958. Spruce and aspen are the major species used for pulpwood. Hardwoods have comprised most of the increase in production during the last few years, predominantly the hard-textured species such as birch, maple, beech, and oak. The prospects for further increases in the use of hardwoods are favorable due to the extensive resources available in the North.

U.S. exports

Annual U.S. exports of pulpwood during 1962-66 have been equivalent to less than 1 percent of domestic production (table 1). Prior to 1965 virtually all exports, mostly in the form of bolts, went to Canada. In 1965 the United States began shipments of wood chips to Japan. These exports increased from an estimated 76,000 cords, valued at $1.8 million in 1965 to 182,000 cords, valued at $4.3 million in 1966. According to industry data, such exports increased to 330,000 cords, valued at $7.8 million, for the first 9 months of 1967. Average annual unit value for these exports of wood chips has been about $24.00 per cord.

Chips for export, shipped predominantly from Coos Bay, Oregon, are supplied by several integrated wood processing industries, including pulp and paper companies.

U.S. imports

Annual U.S. imports of pulpwood in the period 1962-66 averaged 1.4 million cords valued at $23.8 million. Imports supplied about 3 percent of annual U.S. consumption during that period and were considerably larger than the exports (table 1). Most of the trade in pulpwood is carried on along the border between the United States and Canada (table 4). In the past several years, however, roundwood imports from the Bahamas have increased significantly; in 1966, such imports of pine pulpwood, entering through the Florida customs districts, amounted to $4.4 million or one-fourth the total value of U.S. imports of roundwood.

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Chips, supplied mostly by British Columbia, are shipped to U.S. pulp mills along the Canadian border and the Pacific Northwest by truck, rail, and barge. The share of chips to total pulpwood imports decreased from 58 percent in 1963 to 42 percent in 1966.

Table 1.--Pulpwood: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and consumption, 1962-66

(In thousands of cords)

Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
1962	42,772	1,407	115	44,070	3.2
1963	44,708	1,624	92	46,435	3.5
1964	49,497	1,442	77	49,711	2.9
1965	52,618	1,284	154	51,970	2.5
1966	54,502	1,366	280	56,259	2.4

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Commerce.

Table 2.--Pulpwood: U.S. consumption, by geographic areas and kinds, 1964-66

(Quantity in thousands of cords)

Geographic area and kind	1964		1965		1966	
	Quantity	Percent of total	Quantity	Percent of total	Quantity	Percent of total
Northeast:						
Softwood------	3,074	6.2	3,025	5.8	3,160	5.6
Hardwood------	1,685	3.4	1,597	3.1	1,766	3.1
Total-----	4,759	9.6	4,622	8.9	4,926	8.8
North Central:						
Softwood------	1,688	3.4	1,786	3.4	1,774	3.2
Hardwood------	2,670	5.4	3,114	6.0	3,381	6.0
Total-----	4,357	8.8	4,900	9.4	5,155	9.2
South:						
Softwood------	22,808	45.9	23,740	45.7	25,632	45.6
Hardwood------	6,495	13.1	7,049	13.6	7,721	13.7
Total-----	29,303	58.9	30,788	59.2	33,353	59.3
West:						
Softwood------	10,746	21.6	11,125	21.4	12,267	21.8
Hardwood------	545	1.1	534	1.0	559	1.0
Total-----	11,291	22.7	11,659	22.4	12,826	22.8
United States:						
Softwood------	38,315	77.1	39,676	76.3	42,833	76.1
Hardwood------	11,395	22.9	12,294	23.7	13,426	23.9
Total-----	49,711	100.0	51,970	100.0	56,259	100.0

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 3.--Pulpwood: U.S. production, by types, 1962-66

(In thousands of cords)

Year	Roundwood			Chips	Total
	Hardwood	Softwood	Total		
1962	8,945	24,866	33,811	8,961	42,772
1963	9,426	25,044	34,471	10,237	44,708
1964	1/	1/	1/	1/	49,497
1965	1/	1/	1/	1/	52,618
1966	11,634	28,802	40,436	14,066	54,502

1/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 4.--Pulpwood: U.S. imports for consumption from Canada and total, by types, 1964-66

Type	1964		1965		1966	
	Canada	Total	Canada	Total	Canada	Total
	Quantity (1,000 cords)					
Roundwood:						
Spruce	272	273	282	282	328	328
Softwood, except spruce 1/	189	381	191	372	185	368
Hardwood	68	68	89	89	91	91
Mixed softwood and hardwood	2	2	2/	2/	7	7
Subtotal	531	723	562	743	610	793
Chips	719	719	541	541	572	573
Total	1,250	1,442	1,103	1,284	1,182	1,366
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Roundwood:						
Spruce	6,333	6,337	6,019	6,019	6,978	6,978
Softwood, except spruce 1/	4,021	8,343	4,155	8,346	4,035	8,390
Hardwood	1,406	1,406	1,755	1,755	1,913	1,913
Mixed softwood and hardwood	54	54	2/	2/	257	257
Subtotal	11,813	16,140	11,929	16,121	13,182	17,538
Chips	7,816	7,816	6,323	6,323	6,566	6,573
Total	19,629	23,956	18,253	22,444	19,748	24,110
	Unit value (per cord) 3/					
Roundwood:						
Spruce	$23.25	$23.25	$21.36	$21.36	$21.30	$21.30
Softwood, except spruce 1/	21.30	21.90	21.70	22.43	21.85	22.80
Hardwood	20.55	20.55	19.73	19.73	20.98	20.99
Mixed softwood and hardwood	34.83	34.83	23.15	17.39	38.71	38.71
Average	22.25	22.31	21.22	21.70	21.61	22.11
Chips	10.88	10.88	11.70	11.70	11.47	11.47
Average, all types	15.71	16.61	16.55	17.49	16.70	17.65

1/ Pulpwood in this class, other than from Canada, is chiefly pine from the Bahamas.
2/ Less than 500 cords or $500.
3/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table 5.--Pulpwood: U.S. imports for consumption, by types, 1964-66

Type	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 cords)		
Rough	394	414	1/ 793
Debarked	329	329	
Chipped	719	541	573
Total	1,442	1,284	1,366
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Rough	8,150	8,799	1/ 17,538
Debarked	7,990	7,322	
Chipped	7,816	6,323	6,573
Total	23,956	22,444	24,110
	Unit value (per cord) 2/		
Rough	$20.67	$21.26	1/ $22.11
Debarked	24.28	22.25	
Chipped	10.88	11.70	11.47
Average	16.61	17.49	17.65

1/ New classification includes rough and debarked pulpwood.
2/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Commodity	TSUS item
Pulps of cellulosic fibrous materials suitable for paper making-------------------------	250.02

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968).

U.S. trade position

For wood pulp, a commodity of importance in international commerce, the United States ranks first as a producer as well as an importer, and is an important exporter. U.S. producers supply about 90 percent of the U.S. consumption of wood pulp, mostly from captive output; exports are equivalent to about one-half the quantity of imports. Other cellulosic pulps for paper making are of minor significance in U.S. consumption and trade.

Description and uses

Wood pulp, rag pulp, and other pulps derived from cellulosic fibrous materials are the basic raw materials used in the manufacture of paper and paperboard and related products. Significant quantities of waste paper and flax and hemp fibers are also used in paper making (see summary on item 250.04).

Wood pulp, the principal raw material used in the production of paper and board, is manufactured from softwoods and hardwoods (see summary on pulpwood, items 200.15 and 200.35(pt.)); certain types of wood pulp are also used as raw material for making rayon, plastics, and other nonpaper products. The principal types of wood pulp, each identified by the basic process employed, are chemical wood pulp, groundwood pulp, and various combinations of the chemical and groundwood processes.

Chemical wood pulp.--Chemical wood pulps are produced by cooking chipped wood in a digester with chemical solutions to a point where the fibers can be easily separated. The three principal types of chemical wood pulp are sulphate, sulphite, and soda.

Sulphate pulp is produced primarily from southern pine but also from a number of hardwood species. Unbleached sulphate pulp, the leading grade of wood pulp produced in terms of quantity, is used in the production of kraft papers, container board, kraft paperboard, and other kinds of paper and board where strength is essential and color is unimportant. Bleached and semibleached sulphate pulps are of growing importance in the production of fine papers and papers and boards used in food packaging. In the Southern states semibleached sulphate pulp is used extensively in the production of newsprint.

Sulphite pulp is used independently or mixed with other fibrous material such as groundwood, waste paper stock, and rag pulp. It is produced primarily from light-colored woods, such as spruce, fir, and hemlock. Unbleached sulphite pulp is generally used in making newsprint, colored printing papers and certain grades of wrapping and tissue papers. Bleached sulphite pulp is used predominantly in making many grades of printing and writing papers.

Soda pulp is generally produced from hardwood species such as aspen, birch, maple, and gum; it has excellent bleaching qualities but lacks the strength inherent in pulps made from softwood species. Soda pulp, therefore, is used in the manufacture of papers where printability, texture, or other characteristics are of greater importance than strength, such as in certain book and fine papers; it is also widely used in the production of sanitary tissue paper.

Special alpha and dissolving pulps are highly refined chemical wood pulps (sulphate or sulphite) with a high content of pure cellulose fiber. These pulps are used principally in the production of rayon fiber, cellophane, explosives, paints, and lacquers. They are also used for certain papers where high absorbency, especially high brightness and high tearing resistance are important, such as in photographic papers, resin saturating papers, vegetable parchment, and overlay papers.

Groundwood pulp.--These pulps are produced by mechanically grinding (defibering) wood, generally softwood species, although certain hardwoods are being increasingly used. These pulps are used chiefly for the manufacture of those types of papers and boards where permanençe and strength are of minor importance but bulk, absorbency, and opacity are desired. Most groundwood pulp is utilized in newsprint manufacture; substantial quantities are also used in printing tissue, hanging, and sanitary papers.

Other pulps.--Other types of pulps include those produced by various combinations of the mechanical and chemical processes such as semichemical and chemigroundwood pulps; included here are also defibrated and exploded pulps, non-wood pulps, and screenings.

Semichemical pulp is a pulp in which the separation of cellulose fibers has been partially completed during the cooking process and then further defibrated. This pulp is used principally in the manufacture of corrugating board and, mixed with other pulps, in certain printing, tablet, and tissue papers.

Chemigroundwood pulp is produced by a process similar to the groundwood process. This process utilizes debarked hardwoods which are subjected to chemical treatment at elevated temperatures and pressure; pulping is accomplished by grinding the softened wood. Chemigroundwood pulp is used in making newsprint, certain printing papers, building and insulation papers and boards.

Defibrated and exploded wood pulps are produced by two distinct processes. Defibrated pulp is produced by feeding wood chips into a steam-heated "Defibrator" machine which mechanically separates the wood fibers; exploded pulp is produced by briefly subjecting chips to intense steam pressure which, upon sudden release of pressure, separates the wood fibers. These pulps are used principally in the manufacture of building and insulating boards.

The non-wood pulps included herein are rag pulps and other non-wood pulps, such as those made from hemp, jute, straw, flax, and bagasse. Pulps made from cotton and linen rags are used mainly in the production of high-grade writing and bond papers where permanence is required. Pulps made from hemp and jute are used in the manufacture of paper and paperboard where strength and toughness are of primary importance, such as cable paper, backing paper for abrasives, and sack paper. Flax pulp is used in the production of high-quality papers such as cigarette paper, bible paper, and airmail paper. The use of straw pulp, produced principally from cereal straws, has declined to negligible quantities in the United States and is utilized primarily as blending pulp in the manufacture of some writing and printing papers. Bagasse pulp, which is produced from the residue of sugarcane production, is manufactured in small quantities, and is used in several grades of paper and board where strength requirements are not of primary importance.

Also included in this summary are screenings which are coarse, undefibrated fragments of wood. This type of wood pulp comprises "rejects" of all wood pulping processes. Screenings are of little importance, being used mostly in the production of coarse papers and boards such as roll heads and car liners.

U.S. tariff treatment

Wood pulp, rag pulp, and other pulps produced from cellulosic fibrous materials and suitable for paper making, are provided for free of duty in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968) under item 250.02. The duty-free status for all pulps was bound in a concession granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), effective January 1, 1948. The duty-free status of chemical wood pulp (except soda pulp), unbleached or bleached was reconfirmed in another GATT concession granted by the United States, effective April 30, 1950.

U.S. consumption

Annual consumption of all non-wood pulps (bagasse, straw, rag, etc.) has amounted to less than 3 percent of total pulp consumption in the United States in recent years. Consumption of wood pulp in the manufacture of paper and paperboard, as reported to the Bureau of the Census by U.S. consuming mills, rose from 22.5 million tons in 1958 to 36.6 million tons in 1966, an average annual increase of 6.3 percent, as shown below, by types (in thousands of short tons):

Wood pulp type	1958	1966	Percentage change, 1966 over 1958
Special alpha and dissolving	67	84	+25.4
Sulphite	2,982	3,206	+ 7.5
Sulphate	13,109	24,437	+86.4
Soda	470	303	-35.5
Groundwood	3,056	3,871	+26.7
All other	2,799	4,748	+69.7
Total	22,483	36,649	+63.0

The consumption of sulphate pulp, especially the bleached grades, rose substantially and increased its share of total wood pulp consumption from 58 percent in 1958 to 67 percent in 1966. The other leading types, sulphite and groundwood, although realizing an absolute increase in quantities consumed, showed losses in their relative shares.

U.S. producers

In 1965 there were 280 pulp producing establishments, operating some 345 pulp mills; a majority of them are integrated with paper or paperboard mills. Many large concerns operate a number of such establishments located throughout the United States. In recent years, there have been a number of mergers of pulp and paper concerns with lumber, plywood, and other wood product companies to form integrated forest-industry complexes.

While the number of U.S. pulp mills has declined in recent years, the average daily productive capacity per mill has risen to about 300 tons in 1965. This is attributable to the increase in number and size of sulphate pulp mills.

A total of 110 mills, mostly sulphate, are located in the South, the ranking U.S. producing area. The rapid expansion of the pulp and paper industry in the South has boosted the annual pulping capacity of that area far above that of other areas of the United States; since 1955, the South's productive capacity has risen by about 3,000 tons per year. In 1966, about 61 percent of total domestic wood pulp was produced in the South (table 2); the leading producing states were Georgia and Florida, which ranked first and third, nationally.

The West, with over 70 pulp mills, is the second ranking wood pulp producing region; in 1966 it produced 20 percent of total U.S. output. Over half of this output was sulphate. The West leads all other areas in the production of sulphite pulp as the many relatively resin-free native timbers render themselves especially applicable to the sulphite process. Washington, the leading western state, ranked second in U.S. wood pulp production.

The Northeast and North Central regions combined, with over 160 mills, accounted for about 19 percent of total U.S. pulp production in 1966. Soda pulp and semichemical pulp, including chemigroundwood pulp, are produced predominantly in this area, but the major portion of production is in groundwood, sulphite, and sulphate pulps.

According to industry sources, U.S. companies own or are affiliated with about 30 pulp producing establishments in foreign countries of which 23 are located in Canada. In 1964, the U.S.-owned pulping facilities in Canada supplied almost 29 percent of total U.S. wood pulp imports from that country.

U.S. production

Total U.S. production of wood pulp rose from 21.8 million tons in 1958 to 36.6 million tons in 1966, an increase of nearly 70 percent.

Nearly all types of pulp showed an increase in production from 1958 to 1966, as shown in the following tabulation (in thousands of tons):

Wood pulp type	1958	1966
Special alpha and dissolving	929	1,527
Sulphite	2,381	2,748
Sulphate	12,317	23,562
Soda	429	227
Groundwood	2,890	3,794
Semichemical	1,622	3,124
Defibrated or exploded	1,133	1,506
All other	95	151
Total	21,796	36,640

Production of sulphate pulp in 1966 exceeded that of 1958 by 92 percent with an increase in tonnage far exceeding that of any other pulp. In 1958, over 56 percent of pulp produced was sulphate; in 1966, over 64 percent was sulphate.

Factors that have contributed to the growth of sulphate pulps include the development of large markets for kraft paper and paperboard packaging materials--particularly the bleached grades necessary for high quality printing--the advances in technology which have made kraft bleaching a profitable process, and the availability of a large and relatively cheap supply of raw materials for pulping in the South and Northwest.

Approximately nine-tenths of the annual U.S. output of wood pulp is generally consumed by the producing firm or a subsidiary; the remainder is sold as market pulp. Shipments of market wood pulp in 1958 and 1965, by types, were as follows (in thousands of tons):

Wood pulp type	1958	1965
Special alpha and dissolving	915	1,484
Sulphite:		
Bleached	430	515
Unbleached	52	106
Sulphate:		
Bleached and semibleached	677	1,399
Unbleached	142	276
Soda	56	33
Groundwood	13	34
All other	19	
Total	2,304	3,847

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of wood pulp increased from 1.2 million tons, valued at $158 million in 1962, to 1.5 million tons, valued at $208 million in 1966 (table 3). This gain was attributable especially to the increased demands from Japan, Italy, France, and Latin America.

Before 1963, the United Kingdom was the largest importer of U.S. wood pulp, but since has ranked second to Japan. The bulk of Japanese imports of U.S. pulp during years 1958-62 consisted of dissolving grade pulps; in 1963-66, however, the Japanese paper industry required substantial tonnages of long-fibered, paper-grade pulp, which boosted U.S. total wood pulp exports to Japan from 181,000 tons in 1962 to 364,000 tons in 1966, an increase of about 100 percent. Next to Japan and the United Kingdom, the leading foreign markets in 1966 were Italy, West Germany, France, the Republic of Korea, and Venezuela.

During the last decade, wood pulp exports became increasingly important to U.S. producers. Exports, which accounted for 2 percent of U.S. production in 1958, increased to 5 percent in 1964, but declined to 4 percent in 1966. Virtually all U.S. exports of paper grade pulp stem from integrated pulp and paper mills; exports of dissolving and special alpha pulps are supplied mostly by producers engaging in wood pulp manufacture only and to some extent by integrated pulp and paper concerns.

The U.S. pulp industry is backed by an abundant and renewable fiber supply and by adequate production capacity to maintain its position as an important world supplier; the quality and prices of U.S. products are competitive with those of other major world producers and exporters.

In addition to wood pulp, the United States exported 49,500 tons of non-wood pulps (mostly cotton pulps), valued at $13.4 million in 1966, largely to countries of the European Economic Community.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of pulp (including small quantities of non-wood pulps) rose from 2.8 million short tons, valued at $333 million in 1962, to 3.4 million tons, valued at $425 million in 1966 (table 5). These imports, historically, supply about 9 percent of U.S. consumption. Approximately 90 percent of the total import tonnage during this 5-year period came from Canada and included shipments to U.S. paper mills from Canadian wood pulp manufacturers owned by, or affiliated with, U.S. companies. The remaining imports came chiefly from Sweden and Finland.

Bleached sulphate pulp, not including special alpha and dissolving grades, made up the largest share of import tonnage; this grade of wood pulp accounted for 48 percent of total imports in 1966 and 37 percent in 1958. Bleached sulphite pulp comprised about 17 percent of total imports in 1966 and 20 percent in 1958.

During the years 1962-66, the unit values of U.S. imports of Canadian wood pulp averaged substantially higher than those of imports from Sweden and Finland (table 5); delivered prices of Canadian wood pulp at U.S. paper mills were at about the same level as those of domestically-produced market pulp in the United States. Generally, the grades of wood pulp from the Scandinavian and North American producers were about equal in quality, whereas delivered prices of Scandinavian pulps were slightly lower than those of U.S. producers.

Foreign production and trade

The United States accounts for more than 40 percent of the world's wood pulp output, and also ranks as the leading importer, as well as an important exporter.

The following tabulation, compiled from statistics of the Pulp and Raw Materials Group of the American Paper Institute, shows the world's leading wood pulp producing countries in 1958 and 1966 (in thousands of short tons):

Producing Country	1958		1966	
	Quantity	Percent of total	Quantity	Percent of total
United States	21,796	41.0	35,636	37.9
Canada	10,137	19.1	15,865	16.9
Sweden	4,492	8.4	7,998	8.5
Finland	3,383	6.4	6,290	6.7
Japan	2,605	4.9	6,269	6.7
U.S.S.R.	3,241	6.1	5,568	5.9
Norway	1,407	2.6	2,137	2.3
France	1,007	1.9	1,687	1.8
West Germany	1,479	2.8	1,555	1.6
All other	3,654	6.8	11,007	11.7
Total, world	53,201	100.0	94,012	100.0

The United States and the United Kingdom, as the world's leading importers of wood pulp, together account for about half of total world imports. In 1966, U.S. wood pulp imports accounted for about 25 percent of total free-world imports.

The following tabulation shows free-world wood pulp imports by principal markets for years 1958 and 1966 (in thousands of short tons) 1/:

Importing Country	1958 Quantity	1958 Percent of total	1966 Quantity	1966 Percent of total
United States	2,102	26.8	3,358	24.6
United Kingdom	2,356	30.1	3,291	24.1
West Germany	598	7.6	1,214	8.9
Italy	408	5.2	1,078	7.9
France	748	9.5	1,042	7.6
Japan	57	0.7	738	5.4
Netherlands	279	3.6	555	4.1
Belgium	169	2.2	276	2.0
Spain	129	1.6	276	2.0
All other	993	12.7	1,816	13.4
Total, free world	7,839	100.0	13,644	100.0

The European Economic Community (EEC), comprising Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands, increased its imports from 2.2 million tons in 1958 to 4.2 million tons in 1966 and its approximate share of total free-world imports from 28 percent to 31 percent.

The United States ranks fourth among the free-world's wood pulp exporters. The following tabulation shows the sources of wood pulp exports for years 1958 and 1966 (in thousands of short tons) 1/:

Exporting Country	1958 Quantity	1958 Percent of total	1966 Quantity	1966 Percent of total
Canada	2,217	27.3	4,094	29.0
Sweden	2,599	32.1	3,997	28.3
Finland	1,486	18.3	2,428	17.2
United States	516	6.4	1,547	10.9
Norway	749	9.2	942	6.7
All other	542	6.7	1,115	7.9
Total, free world	8,109	100.0	14,123	100.0

1/ Compiled from data supplied by the Pulp and Raw Materials Group, American Paper Institute.

Table 1.--Wood pulp: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1958 and 1962-66

(In thousands of short tons)

Year	Production	Imports 1/	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
1958	21,796	2,103	515	23,384	9.0
1962	27,908	2,848	1,186	29,570	9.6
1963	30,121	2,777	1,422	31,476	8.8
1964	32,415	2,942	1,580	33,777	8.7
1965	33,993	3,137	1,402	35,728	8.8
1966	36,640	3,358	1,547	38,451	8.7

1/ Includes small quantities of non-wood pulp.

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

Table 2.--Wood pulp: U.S. production, by geographic areas, 1958 and 1966

(Quantity in thousands of short tons)

Geographic area	1958 Quantity	1958 Percent of total	1966 Quantity	1966 Percent of total
Northeast:				
New England	1,775	8.2	2,250	6.1
Middle Atlantic	1,010	4.6	1,159	3.2
Total, Northeast	2,785	12.8	3,408	9.3
North Central:				
East North Central	1,817	8.4	2,686	7.3
West North Central	528	2.4	831	2.3
Total, North Central	2,344	10.8	3,517	9.6
South:				
South Atlantic	7,502	34.4	12,995	35.5
East South Central	2,547	11.7	4,413	12.0
West South Central	2,532	11.6	4,968	13.6
Total, South	12,581	57.7	22,376	61.1
West:				
Mountain	1/	1/	678	1.8
Pacific	1/	1/	6,660	18.2
Total, West	4,085	18.7	7,339	20.0
Total, United States	21,796	100.0	36,640	100.0

1/ Not available.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 3.--Wood pulp: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1962-66

Market	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 short tons)				
Japan	181	327	331	289	364
United Kingdom	211	201	199	174	171
Italy	88	106	145	138	160
West Germany	137	142	156	127	146
France	85	100	100	95	101
Republic of Korea	58	49	60	61	80
Venezuela	48	57	74	73	78
Mexico	26	28	41	44	44
India	88	89	69	40	44
All other	264	323	405	361	360
Total	1,186	1,422	1,580	1,402	1,547
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan	27,793	42,549	44,402	39,123	48,238
United Kingdom	27,665	26,144	26,283	23,759	22,738
Italy	11,157	13,094	18,314	18,534	21,313
West Germany	17,903	18,130	21,379	18,050	19,915
France	12,507	14,043	14,219	13,653	14,646
Republic of Korea	5,551	4,733	6,620	6,482	8,881
Venezuela	4,433	5,709	7,636	7,812	8,672
Mexico	3,862	4,290	6,022	6,550	6,866
India	11,596	12,105	10,019	6,072	6,533
All other	35,254	41,206	53,081	50,177	49,997
Total	157,721	182,003	207,975	190,212	207,799
	Unit value (per short ton) 1/				
Japan	$154	$130	$134	$135	$133
United Kingdom	131	130	132	137	133
Italy	127	123	126	134	133
West Germany	131	127	137	142	136
France	146	141	142	143	145
Republic of Korea	96	96	110	106	111
Venezuela	93	99	103	107	111
Mexico	148	151	147	148	157
India	132	137	146	151	150
All other	134	128	131	139	139
Average	133	128	132	136	134

1/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table 4.--Wood pulp: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by types, 1962-66

Type	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 short tons)				
Special alpha and dissolving	480	524	581	535	563
Paper-making:					
Sulphite, bleached	165	192	215	202	219
Sulphite, unbleached	37	56	57	38	27
Sulphate, bleached	230	325	388	363	481
Sulphate, semi-bleached	168	175	166	139	139
Sulphate, unbleached	102	143	171	119	109
All other	4	6	2	6	10
Total, all types	1,186	1,422	1,580	1,402	1,547
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Special alpha and dissolving	78,277	84,914	93,980	88,278	95,854
Paper-making:					
Sulphite, bleached	17,910	19,920	24,603	23,378	24,979
Sulphite, unbleached	4,169	5,634	5,832	4,204	2,798
Sulphate, bleached	28,094	38,237	47,936	45,847	58,624
Sulphate, semi-bleached	19,476	19,645	18,823	16,344	14,559
Sulphate, unbleached	9,305	12,975	16,545	11,669	10,195
All other	489	678	255	491	791
Total, all types	157,721	182,003	207,975	190,212	207,799
	Unit value (per short ton) 1/				
Special alpha and dissolving	$163	$162	$162	$165	$170
Paper-making:					
Sulphite, bleached	108	104	115	116	114
Sulphite, unbleached	113	100	102	109	104
Sulphate, bleached	122	118	123	126	122
Sulphate, semi-bleached	116	112	114	118	105
Sulphate, unbleached	91	91	97	98	94
All other	121	111	124	79	79
Average, all types	133	128	132	136	134

1/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table 5.--Wood pulp 1/: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1962-66

Source	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 short tons)				
Canada	2,480	2,533	2,702	2,820	3,013
Sweden	222	149	148	186	198
Finland	107	87	75	113	104
All other	39	8	18	18	44
Total	2,848	2,777	2,942	3,137	3,358
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	293,237	304,543	342,293	363,144	386,156
Sweden	24,626	16,096	17,755	21,710	23,210
Finland	9,790	7,942	7,528	11,407	10,204
All other	4,912	1,113	2,532	2,662	5,478
Total	332,565	329,694	370,108	398,924	425,048
	Unit value (per short ton) 2/				
Canada	$118	$120	$127	$129	$128
Sweden	111	108	120	117	117
Finland	92	91	100	101	98
All other	126	142	145	148	125
Average	117	119	126	127	127

1/ Includes small quantities of non-wood pulp.
2/ Calculated from the unrounded values.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Commodity	TSUS item
Waste paper and paperboard, and flax and hemp fibers for paper making----------------------	250.04

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968).

U.S. trade position

The United States is a net exporter of waste paper and paperboard and a net importer of the small amounts of flax and hemp fibers used for paper making.

Description and uses

Virtually all the salvaged waste paper and paperboard and scrap paper and paperboard products covered by this summary (commonly referred to as "waste paper") is used as fibrous raw material--either alone or in combination with virgin pulps--in the production of a wide variety of paper and board grades. Based upon fiber type and strength, the cleanliness, the color and other physical characteristics, there are some 45 different grades of waste paper. By far the largest quantity of waste paper is used in the manufacture of boxboards; waste paper accounts for about 80 percent of the total fibrous raw material used in producing these grades. Construction paper and board, coarse paper, and sanitary and tissue papers are among the other grades that account for substantial waste paper consumption.

Fibers of flax and hemp, by virtue of their special paper making qualities, are used in the production of high quality papers only; flax fibers, for instance, are used for cigarette paper, bible paper and quality writing paper, whereas hemp fibers are used in the manufacture of certain papers for special industrial uses. Flax fibers used for paper making are derived from seed-flax straw or from tow and noils, forms of residues developed in the various stages of flax processing; the hemp fibers covered by this summary as a practical matter comprise fibers of textile waste, including those obtained in the manufacture of rope. Flax and hemp fibers imported for purposes other than paper making are provided for under items 304.10-.26 (see appropriate summaries).

The extent of the utilization of waste paper is dependent largely upon its cost relative to that of the comparable grade of virgin wood pulp, and is generally considered as a substitute raw material for wood pulp. However, the proper use of waste paper, whether alone or in combination with wood pulp or other virgin pulps, offers paper and paperboard producers considerable economic and technological advantages over the use of virgin pulps alone. Furthermore, waste paper is preferred over virgin pulp in the production of certain grades of paper and paperboard, where high densities, good printing surfaces, and other specific use characteristics are required.

U.S. tariff treatment

Waste paper and paperboard, scrap paper and paperboard products fit only for remanufacture, and flax and hemp fibers to be used in paper making are free of duty under item 250.04 of the TSUS. The duty-free status reflects a binding under paragraph 1750 of the previous tariff schedules as a result of a concession granted under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on January 1, 1948.

U.S. consumption

U.S. annual consumption of waste paper, paperboard, and flax and hemp fibers rose from about 9.1 million tons in 1962 to about 10.5 million tons in 1966 (table 1). The bulk of consumption consists of waste paper and paperboard, while the combined consumption of flax and hemp fibers rarely exceeds 1 percent of the total.

Although consumption of waste paper has risen in every recent year, its share of total fiber supply consumed by paper and paperboard mills has declined. Based on official data of the U.S. Department of Commerce, the ratio of waste paper to total fibrous materials consumed in paper and board production fell from about 27 percent in 1958 to about 22 percent in 1966. A compilation of fiber consumption in paper and board mills for the years 1958 and 1962-66 is shown below (in thousands of tons):

Year	Wood pulp	Waste paper	Other fibrous materials 1/	Total	Waste paper percent of total
1958	22,483	8,670	1,103	32,256	26.9
1962	28,598	9,075	963	38,636	23.5
1963	30,220	9,612	1,285	41,117	23.4
1964	32,088	9,843	829	42,760	23.0
1965	34,006	10,231	879	45,116	22.7
1966	36,649	10,541	894	48,084	21.9

1/ Includes other fibrous materials in addition to flax and hemp fibers for paper making.

The decline in the consumption of waste paper as a share of total consumption of paper making fibers is attributed to such factors as the increase in the average quality of papers produced which has tended to restrict the volume of waste paper that could be used; the wider use of contaminants such as adhesive plastic films and certain inks and of wet strength papers and other special papers not suitable for reuse in paper making; and the rising cost of waste paper utilization relative to the cost of using wood pulp for the comparable end products.

In 1963 about 8.2 million tons of waste paper, or 85 percent of the total consumption, was utilized in the manufacture of paperboard; the remainder, including mostly the higher qualities of waste paper, was used in the production of paper. The quantities of waste paper consumed in the manufacture of the leading grades of paper and board in 1963 were as follows: Boxboard, 4.9 million tons; container board, 2.2 million; construction paper and board, 0.8 million, sanitary and tissue paper, 0.5 million; coated printing and converting paper, 0.3 million; and uncoated book paper, 0.2 million tons.

Of the total fibrous raw material used in the production of boxboard in 1963, waste paper accounted for nearly 80 percent; the corresponding percentages were 10 percent for container board, 48 percent for construction paper and board, 16 percent for sanitary and tissue paper, 12 percent for coated printing and converting paper, and 12 percent for uncoated book paper.

Consumption of flax fibers for paper making has probably not exceeded 100,000 tons in any recent year. Over 75 percent, and probably closer to 90 percent, of the total flax fibers consumed is derived from domestic sources. Imported flax fibers compete with the limited domestic supply in the production of high grade specialty papers and boards. Hemp fibers for paper making, which are domestically produced only for experimental purposes, are obtained almost exclusively from imports.

U.S. producers and production

U.S. production of waste paper for use in paper making consists of collection and grading of discarded paper and paperboard by wholesale merchants, packers, dealers, charitable organizations, and thousands of individual collectors.

There are three primary sources of waste paper--the first, and perhaps the most important, encompasses industrial concerns, including printing plants, newspaper and magazine publishers, book binders, corrugated box factories and numerous other industrial plants that produce waste paper as a byproduct of their operations; the second source includes commercial enterprises, such as wholesale and retail establishments and warehouses; the third comprises institutions, apartment houses, and homes.

Probably the bulk of all salvaged waste paper is channeled to waste paper wholesale merchants who sell graded waste paper (paper stock) to paper and paperboard mills. Unknown but appreciable quantities of graded and packed waste paper bypass the wholesale merchant and are sold directly to consuming mills.

Flax straw is collected by a small number of dealers from farmers in Minnesota and California who grow the flax primarily for flax seed. As previously indicated, production of hemp fibers for paper making is negligible.

The annual production of waste paper and flax and hemp fibers for paper making is determined by the demand for these materials by paper and paperboard mills. This demand has not kept pace with the rising paper and board production. Domestic production of waste paper and the other articles here considered rose from about 9.3 million tons in 1962 to about 10.9 million tons in 1966. Almost all was waste paper and paperboard.

Waste paper price quotations fluctuate widely according to prevailing supply-demand patterns in consuming paper and paperboard mills, and are also sensitive to market situations for various grades of wood pulp.

According to data of the U.S. Department of Commerce, 1,120 waste paper wholesale merchants accounted for a sales volume of $312 million in 1963 as compared with 1,056 such dealers in 1958, with sales of $235 million. In 1963 five States accounted for 56.7 percent of total U.S. waste paper sales; New York led all States with sales of $71.7 million, followed by Illinois $34.3 million, New Jersey, $25.0 million, Pennsylvania, $23.1 million, and California with $22.6 million.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports, probably entirely of waste paper and paperboard, rose from about 209,000 tons, valued at about $9.2 million in 1962 to about 292,000 tons, valued at about $14.0 million in 1965 and declined to 246,000 tons, valued at $12.2 million in 1966 (table 2).

The substantial overall gain in U.S. exports during the period under review resulted largely from the increased consumption of paper products that has accompanied rapid economic growth in several foreign countries.

Japan is the principal importer of U.S. waste paper; the rapidly increasing Japanese paper and paperboard production boosted the value of U.S. waste paper exports to that country from $2.6 million in 1962 to $3.9 million in 1966. Canada ranks as the second largest market, followed by Mexico and Italy.

U.S. imports

Total U.S. imports of waste paper and flax and hemp fibers for paper making rose from 59,000 tons, valued at $3.6 million in 1962 to 119,000 tons, valued at $6.7 million in 1966 (table 3). These imports came mainly from Canada, with small quantities from Western Europe. It is estimated that throughout this period approximately 90 percent of the total U.S. import volume consisted of waste paper imports from Canada, and the remaining 10 percent comprised imports of flax and hemp fibers, mainly originating in Belgium, France, and the United Kingdom. The quality and prices of imported waste paper generally are comparable to those of the equivalent domestic grades.

Estimated annual imports of flax and hemp fibers for the 1962-66 period are as follows:

Year	Short tons
1962	6,000
1963	7,500
1964	8,000
1965	8,000
1966	6,000

Flax and hemp waste for paper making are imported primarily through the Port of New York for use by eastern manufacturers of fine papers.

Flax imports, usually in the form of tow or noils, supplement the limited domestic supply and, depending upon prevailing prices at time of importation, compete with domestic flax which is transported by rail sometimes nearly as far as the shipments from Western Europe. Imports of hemp fibers probably supply total U.S. consumption of this grade of paper making raw material.

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Table 1.--Waste paper and paperboard 1/: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and consumption, 1962-66

(In short tons)

Year	Production 2/	Imports 3/	Exports	Consumption 4/
1962	9,250,000	59,384	209,276	9,100,000
1963	9,850,000	74,717	229,641	9,700,000
1964	10,100,000	87,289	272,138	9,900,000
1965	10,500,000	107,813	291,669	10,300,000
1966	10,850,000	118,654	245,924	10,700,000

1/ Includes flax and hemp fibers for paper making which annually comprise about 1 percent or less of total consumption and exports, but about 8 to 11 percent of total imports, by quantity.

2/ Estimated on the basis of reported consumption, foreign trade, and changes in year-end inventories.

3/ Includes a minor amount of other fibrous materials for paper making (less than 5 percent annually).

4/ Partially estimated.

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

Table 2.--Waste paper and paperboard 1/: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1962-66

Market	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (short tons)				
Japan	38,582	56,245	70,231	55,846	60,102
Canada	60,612	60,472	78,976	74,933	64,237
Mexico	12,853	22,046	30,602	36,850	27,651
Italy	23,401	26,331	19,998	29,185	26,825
Philippine Republic	2,219	9,457	13,505	14,708	16,969
Taiwan	239	5,806	8,473	15,912	13,896
Australia	5,318	5,617	6,910	4,508	5,288
Spain	15,021	10,731	6,078	5,872	5,366
Malaysia	9,518	4,373	14,550	14,161	7,755
Republic of Korea	613	490	298	1,659	5,032
All other	40,900	28,073	22,517	38,035	12,803
Total	209,276	229,641	272,138	291,669	245,924
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan	2,574	3,255	4,343	3,742	3,869
Canada	2,437	2,027	3,328	3,560	3,217
Mexico	513	945	1,524	1,768	1,551
Italy	947	1,028	739	1,072	902
Philippine Republic	46	234	439	564	634
Taiwan	15	198	235	532	552
Australia	180	194	208	172	252
Spain	741	564	294	332	249
Malaysia	230	112	255	242	211
Republic of Korea	15	8	14	35	167
All other	1,508	1,072	1,041	2,021	582
Total	9,206	9,637	12,420	14,040	12,186
	Unit value (per short ton) 2/				
Japan	$67	$58	$62	$67	$64
Canada	40	34	42	48	50
Mexico	40	43	50	48	56
Italy	40	39	37	37	34
Philippine Republic	21	25	33	38	37
Taiwan	62	34	28	33	40
Australia	34	35	30	38	48
Spain	49	53	48	57	46
Malaysia	24	26	17	17	27
Republic of Korea	25	16	47	21	33
All other	37	38	46	53	45
Average	44	42	46	48	50

1/ Includes about 1 percent or less by quantity of flax and hemp fibers for paper making.

2/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

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Table 3.--Waste paper and paperboard 1/: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1962-66

Source	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (short tons)				
Canada	53,006	68,057	79,075	96,389	111,008
Belgium	2,920	1,438	4,198	5,990	3,869
France	1,819	1,578	1,697	2,136	1,510
Netherlands	69	-	222	590	514
Ireland	14	33	33	68	133
All other	1,556	3,611	2,064	2,640	1,620
Total	59,384	74,717	87,289	107,813	118,654
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	2,565	3,457	4,218	5,394	5,924
Belgium	470	266	582	868	388
France	346	330	366	396	223
Netherlands	7	-	32	89	60
Ireland	3	8	8	14	28
All other	188	240	79	134	49
Total	3,579	4,301	5,285	6,895	6,672
	Unit value (per short ton)				
Canada	$48	$51	$53	$56	$53
Belgium	161	185	139	145	100
France	190	209	216	185	148
Netherlands	101	-	144	151	117
Ireland	214	242	242	206	211
All other	121	66	38	51	30
Average	60	58	61	64	56

1/ Includes 9 to 11 percent by quantity of flax and hemp fibers for paper making.

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

Commodity	TSUS item
Building papers and building paper-felts---------	251.05

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968).

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption is almost entirely supplied by domestic production. Exports in 1966, which by far exceeded imports, accounted for less than 1 percent of U.S. production.

Description and uses

The building papers and building paper-felts covered in this summary are used in building construction as insulation or protection against heat, cold, water, wind, and dust, to deaden sound, and to even subfloors under high-grade flooring. Felts are distinguished from building papers by their thickness, bulk, and loose formation. Building papers and felts are usually saturated with asphalt before use.

Building papers include sheathing paper, insulating paper-blankets, and other construction papers. These strong, compact papers are used principally between rough boards and finish in the outside walls of frame buildings and under sidings and shingles. Building paper-felts include roofing felts and felts used for sound deadening and floor underlayment. In view of their relatively low cost and ease of application, building papers and felts have little competition from other commodities.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports of building papers and building paper-felts, whether or not coated or saturated, effective January 1 for calendar years 1968-72, are as follows:

Year	Rate of duty
1968---------	4% ad val.
1969---------	3% ad val.
1970---------	2% ad val.
1971---------	1% ad val.
1972---------	Free

These rates, which became effective under the Kennedy Round trade agreement, reflect the 5 stages of a concession granted by the United

States under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rate of duty is effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

Prior to January 1, 1968, the rate of duty applicable to building papers, reflecting concessions granted under the GATT, was 5% ad valorem.

U.S. consumption and production

Apparent domestic consumption of building papers and building paper-felts rose from 1.28 million tons in 1962 to 1.41 million tons in 1965, then fell to 1.34 million tons in 1966 (table 1). Roofing felts traditionally account for about 90 percent of total consumption (table 2).

The largest consumption of building papers and felts is centered in the population concentrations of the Middle Atlantic and East North Central States. Consumption is sensitive to private non-farm housing starts which advanced from 1.4 million in 1962 to 1.6 million in 1963 but declined to 1.2 million by 1966.

Since most building papers and felts are not visible when in use, competition is based more upon quality and price than on brand name basis. Little or no loss to market substitutes has taken place.

In 1963, there were 61 establishments producing building papers and felts. Although most of the plants specialize in the manufacture of these articles, they also produce related roofing products. These plants generally employ more than 20 persons. Geographically, the establishments are located as follows: Northeast States 13, North Central 18, South 19, and West 11.

U.S. exports and imports

In 1962-66, annual U.S. exports of building papers and building paper-felts, small relative to domestic production, ranged between 7,500 tons and 11,500 tons (tables 1 and 3). In 1966, they amounted to 10,500 tons valued at $2,126,000. Unit values increased from $167 per ton in 1964 to $203 per ton in 1966.

Canada, traditionally the most important market, has accounted for most of these exports in recent years. In 1965, Canada's share fell to 30 percent, down from 74 percent in 1964, but was up to 56 percent in 1966. Mexico, Italy, the Bahamas, and the Philippine Republic also have been important markets.

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Imports of building papers and felts constitute a very small part of domestic consumption, less than one-half of one percent. In 1962, imports for consumption totaled 1,310 tons, reached 2,644 tons in 1964, and fell to 924 tons valued at $86,000 in 1966. Imports have been predominantly from Canada.

Table 1.--Building papers and building paper-felts: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1962-66

(In short tons)

Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption
1962	1,290,209	1,310	11,468	1,280,051
1963	1,306,017	2,534	7,489	1,301,062
1964	1,382,152	2,644	9,184	1,375,612
1965	1,415,359	1,580	8,579	1,408,360
1966	1,348,554	924	10,471	1,339,007

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

Table 2.--Building papers and building paper-felts: U.S. production, by kinds, 1962-66

(In short tons)

Kind	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Roofing felts	1,166,604	1,178,432	1,254,597	1,283,392	1,215,392
Floor covering felts	100,661	101,014	101,989	101,460	103,320
Sheathing paper	22,944	26,571	25,566	30,507	29,842
Total	1,290,209	1,306,017	1,382,152	1,415,359	1,348,554

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

Table 3.--Building papers and building paper-felts: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1964-66

Market	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (short tons)		
Canada	6,804	2,559	5,898
Mexico	453	1,815	1,169
Italy	49	385	492
Bahamas	169	440	402
Philippine Republic	86	214	388
Netherlands Antilles	38	120	273
Brazil	-	-	226
Panama	17	285	225
Republic of South Africa	134	1,014	214
All other	1,434	1,747	1,184
Total	9,184	8,579	10,471
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Canada	1,285	957	1,430
Mexico	37	120	74
Italy	7	76	95
Bahamas	14	34	41
Philippine Republic	13	26	78
Netherlands Antilles	8	9	37
Brazil	-	-	47
Panama	3	18	15
Republic of South Africa	17	158	36
All other	148	343	273
Total	1,532	1,741	2,126
	Unit value (per short ton) 1/		
Canada	$189	$374	$242
Mexico	82	66	64
Italy	143	197	193
Bahamas	83	77	102
Philippine Republic	151	122	201
Netherlands Antilles	210	75	136
Brazil	-	-	208
Panama	176	63	67
Republic of South Africa	127	156	168
All other	103	196	229
Average	167	203	203

1/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

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Commodity	TSUS item
Pressboard and press paper----------------------	251.15

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968).

U.S. trade position

U.S. imports of pressboard and press paper are negligible. Exports account for about 10 percent of domestic production.

Description and uses

Pressboard is a general term applied to a variety of dense, rigid, and durable paperboards with a smooth and often glossy finish. The term paper refers to the thin sheets of pressboard.

Pressboards included herein are divided, according to trade standards, into three classes, genuine, imitation, and electrical pressboards. They are produced on a cylinder or wet machine. Genuine pressboards are made either wholly from chemical wood pulp or a combination of chemical wood pulp with repulped clean, white, wood-free paper clippings. The sheet is finished by the glaze-roll method which, by a combination of pressure and friction, imparts the desired high-gloss finish and uniform density. Genuine pressboards, which are primarily used for high-quality stationery products, principally binders, generally range in thickness from 0.009 inch to 0.060 inch and are produced in a variety of colors.

Imitation pressboards are usually made of chemical and mechanical wood pulp or repulped waste paper on conventional cylinder machines, are then pasted to the desired thickness, and are finished by the calender process, which gives the board a mottled effect. Imitation pressboards resemble genuine pressboards but lack the high density. These boards are used for such articles as file guides, index cards, notebook covers, and mounting boards used by printers.

Electrical pressboards, which are made either from sulfate pulp or a combination of sulfate pulp and new cotton clippings on either wet machines or cylinder machines, must meet rigid specifications according to end uses. They must be free from current-conducting impurities and uniform dielectric strength and specific properties required for electrical applications. These boards are either glaze-roll finished or supercalendered and are mostly used as electrical insulation material, principally in the manufacture of transformers.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 rate of duty applicable to imports, effective January 1 for calendar years 1968-72, are as follows:

Year	Rate of duty
1968	13% ad val.
1969	12% ad val.
1970	10% ad val.
1971	9% ad val.
1972	7.5% ad val.

These rates, which became effective under the Kennedy Round trade agreement, reflect the 5 stages of a concession granted by the United States under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rate of duty is effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

Prior to January 1, 1968, the rate of duty applicable to pressboard and press paper, reflecting a concession granted under the GATT, was 15 percent ad valorem.

U.S. consumption

Competition from other paperboards and plastics has reduced the consumption growth potential for pressboard for folders, index cards, and similar articles. Apparent domestic consumption of pressboard in the period 1962-65 showed no definite trend. Consumption amounted to about 16,000 tons in 1965.

U.S. producers and production

Genuine pressboard is manufactured in the United States by one or two firms located in Connecticut, which are also dominant in the manufacture of imitation pressboard. Imitation and electrical pressboard are also manufactured by 8 or 10 other Northeast firms as a part of their production of various grades of specialty paper and board.

Production of pressboard has increased irregularly in recent years, reaching a peak of 18,441 tons in 1962, and has since decreased somewhat. In 1966 the publication of production data ceased, but production is believed to have increased to 18,500 tons in that year. Fluctuations in production are concentrated principally in the manufacture of low-density pressboards and reflect the results of competition from other grades of paperboard and plastics.

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U.S. exports and imports

U.S. exports of pressboard and press paper are not separately reported but are known to account for about 10 percent of production. Canada, which produces only low-density pressboard, is the most important market.

U.S. imports have accounted for 1 or 2 percent of apparent consumption in recent years. In 1966, imports amounted to 128 tons with a foreign value of $62,000, of which 70 tons valued at $32,000 with a unit value of $464.00 per ton were imported from Switzerland, the leading supplier in each of the years 1964-66. Leading suppliers in 1962 and 1963 were Canada and the Netherlands, respectively.

Table 1.--Pressboard and press paper: U.S. production and imports for consumption, 1962-66

Year	Production	Imports	
		Quantity	Value
	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 dollars
1962	18,441	442	84
1963	18,024	114	33
1964	16,934	152	70
1965	17,681	260	62
1966	1/ 18,500	128	62

1/ Estimated; separate production data are no longer reported.

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

Table 2.--Pressboard and press paper: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-66

Source	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (short tons)		
Switzerland	142	237	70
Netherlands	-	-	30
Sweden	5	11	15
West Germany	5	1	6
United Kingdom	-	1	5
Japan	1/	-	2
All other	-	10	-
Total	152	260	128
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Switzerland	63	54	32
Netherlands	-	-	13
Sweden	3	4	7
West Germany	4	2/	4
United Kingdom	-	1	4
Japan	2/	-	2
All other	-	3	-
Total	70	62	62
	Unit value (per short ton) 3/		
Switzerland	$448	$226	$464
Netherlands	-	-	418
Sweden	506	393	502
West Germany	740	459	615
United Kingdom	-	631	767
Japan	247	-	713
All other	-	318	-
Average	459	239	482

1/ Less than one-half ton.
2/ Less than $500.
3/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

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Commodity	TSUS Item
Stereotype-matrix board or mat---------	251.20

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968).

U.S. trade position

Domestic consumption of stereotype-matrix board or mat is almost entirely supplied by U.S. producers. U.S. exports of this commodity are equivalent to less than 10 percent of domestic production; imports are insignificant.

Comment

Stereotype-matrix board or mat, also known as matrix or flong, is used for making a mold for casting printing plates in a relief printing process. It is used chiefly in printing newspapers and magazines and in commercial advertising. The board is produced in sheet form on wet machines from chemical wood pulp or reclaimed paper stock, with clay, talc, or other fillers added; a release coating is applied in a finishing operation. The dry mat must be smooth, dense, and uniform to reproduce accurately; it must stretch without cracking and compress during molding. Mats are made in thicknesses usually varying from 0.024 to 0.036 inch and from 0.055 to 0.070 inch. No inroads of any significance were made by competing materials in recent years.

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports, effective January 1 for calendar years 1968-72, are as follows:

Year	Rate of duty
1968---------	18% ad val.
1969---------	16% ad val.
1970---------	14% ad val.
1971---------	12% ad val.
1972---------	10% ad val.

These rates, which became effective under the Kennedy Round trade agreement, reflect the 5 stages of a concession granted by the United States under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rate of duty is effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

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Prior to January 1, 1968, the rate of duty applicable to stereotype-matrix board or mat, reflecting concessions granted under the GATT, was 20 percent ad valorem.

Apparent domestic consumption of stereotype-matrix board is estimated to have been between 18 and 19 billion square inches annually during 1962-66. The use of this board is determined principally by the number of pages relief-process printed by the newspaper industry; between 1962 and 1966, the average number of newspaper pages increased only moderately. Web-offset printing, a planographic printing process which does not utilize these mats, is making rapid inroads into the relief printing process. About one-third of the weekly and one-sixth of the daily newspapers have converted to web-offset printing.

Stereotype-matrix board or mat is produced by four comparatively small U.S. companies, two located in the Northeast and two in the Midwest; it is the sole or primary product of these companies. During the past 5 years, production has remained fairly constant at about 20 billion square inches valued around $12 million annually.

According to industry sources, annual U.S. exports of this board amounted to about 1.5 billion square inches in recent years, mostly to Canada.

Imports have been insignificant, less than one-tenth the quantity of exports. In 1964 and 1965 imports were 1.2 and 1.4 million square inches, respectively, and in 1966 are believed to have been nil. Import data published for 1966 have been found to consist wholly of processed mats (matrices) provided for under TSUS item 256.90 as manufactures of paper or paperboard.

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Commodity	TSUS item
Strawboard and strawpaper, 0.008 inch or more in thickness----------------------	251.25

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968).

U.S. trade position

Strawboard and strawpaper, 0.008 inch or more in thickness, comprises a very small part of U.S. paper and paperboard consumption; it has been almost replaced by other grades of paper and board. Imports and exports in recent years have been negligible.

Comment

Strawboard and strawpaper, 0.008 inch or more in thickness, are paperboards and papers made from dried grasses, principally cereal grasses, such as wheat, oat, and rye.

Strawboard is generally 0.009 inch or more in thickness, of a yellowish color, rigid, coarse, and lacking in uniformity. Currently, strawboard is used in limited quantities mostly for stiffeners, dividers and for small size boxes. Its principal use in the past has been as corrugating medium in the manufacture of fiber shipping containers.

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports, effective January 1 for calendar years 1968-72, are as follows:

Year	Rate of duty
1968---------	6.5% ad val.
1969---------	6% ad val.
1970---------	5% ad val.
1971---------	4% ad val.
1972---------	3.5% ad val.

These rates, which became effective under the Kennedy Round trade agreement, reflect the 5 stages of a concession granted by the United States under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rate of duty is effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

The rate of duty prior to January 1, 1968, 7.5 percent ad valorem, was a weighted average of a number of previously applicable GATT rates, and became effective on August 31, 1963, when the TSUS became effective.

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U.S. consumption has declined to limited quantities due to high production costs and inroads of corrugating medium made from semi-chemical pulp.

U.S. strawboard production of any significance was discontinued in 1961. Exports, if any, are negligible. U.S. imports, which are tantamount to domestic consumption, have not reached 100 tons in any recent year and declined in 1966 to 17 tons, valued at $1,200.

Commodity	TSUS item
Test or container board--------------------------	251.30

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968).

U.S. trade position

The United States is the world's largest producer and exporter of test or container board. In recent years, exports of this grade have been equivalent to more than 50 percent of the total U.S. export tonnage of all grades of paper and paperboard; by 1966, rapidly expanding exports equaled nearly 11 percent of total domestic output of test and container board. Imports have been insignificant.

Description and uses

Test or container board (also known as test liner and linerboard) is a strong and tough paperboard, chiefly used as outer and inner layers of corrugated or solid fiber shipping containers. These boards must have a bursting strength of over 60 pounds per square inch by the Mullen (or Webb) test 1/, must withstand friction and scuffing, and must take notching and creasing without breaking. Linerboards used as the outer layers of fiber boxes also require a good printing surface.

Paperboards classifiable as test or container board, when meeting the strength requirement, include the following: Kraft linerboard, made principally from unbleached sulphate (kraft) pulp, which is used for the outside layers of corrugated or solid fiber board; jute linerboard, a lower grade of linerboard, which is made from waste paper with a surface layer of sulphate pulp or repulped waste of kraft paper or board; container chipboard, made principally from repulped waste paper, used ordinarily as the inner layer of solid fiber boards; and corrugating paper, also known as corrugating medium or corrugating material. Corrugating paper, usually made from semichemical wood pulp, forms the corrugated or fluted inner member of corrugated board. The bursting strength requirement of test or container board, however, excludes most corrugating paper.

1/ The Mullen (or Webb) test determines the force required to push a hole through a piece of paper or paperboard; the testing equipment registers this force in terms of pounds per square inch.

The quality of test or container board has improved steadily during recent years, especially regarding the ability to take print. A good printing surface is required for use in the increasingly popular fiber shipping containers which serve also as advertising media for their contents. Improvement of the printing surface is obtained by such processes as bleaching the sulphate pulp, by combining a bleached sheet and an unbleached one, and by coating an unbleached sheet with a thin layer of bleached hardwood pulp. These methods enhance the advertising appeal of a shipping container by providing a bright background for multicolor printing.

In addition to its chief use as the raw material for fiber shipping containers, test or container board is being consumed more and more in the manufacture of other products, such as pallets, furniture, concrete forms, display stands, and for "six-pack" carrying cases for beverages. Many other new markets for kraft linerboard are being developed by combining kraft linerboard with foils and plastic films.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports for TSUS item 251.30, effective January 1 for calendar years 1968-72, are as follows:

Year	Rate of duty
1968	5.5% ad val.
1969	5% ad val.
1970	4.5% ad val.
1971	3.5% ad val.
1972	3% ad val.

These rates, which became effective under the Kennedy Round trade agreement, reflect 5 stages of a concession granted by the United States under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rate of duty is effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

Prior to January 1, 1968, the rate of duty was 6.5 percent ad valorem; this rate became effective July 1, 1963, and was the final rate of a concession granted by the United States under the GATT in 1960-62.

U.S. consumption

U.S. consumption of test or container board has increased considerably in recent years. This gain is largely attributable to the technological and economic changes which have occurred in the packaging field, for instance, the increasing replacement of wood by container board in shipping containers.

Apparent annual consumption rose from 6.3 million tons in 1962 to 8.6 million tons in 1966, an increase of 35 percent.

Other materials such as plastics and aluminum foil, which have entered the packaging field in recent years, are in competition with test or container board. However, the new developments in the combination of these materials with test or container board, taking advantage of the best properties of the combined components, have resulted in many new uses and markets for test or container board.

U.S. producers

About 100 U.S. mills owned by some 45 to 50 concerns manufacture test or container board. Most of these mills are large integrated pulp and paper manufacturers with modern high-speed equipment, designed for mass production of grades which have high-volume markets; many of the container board producers also engage in the manufacture of fiber-shipping containers.

Producers of test or container board are located in all of the principal regions of the United States, with the greatest concentration of production in the South Atlantic States. The estimated regional percentages of production for the years 1958 and 1966 are as follows:

Region	1958	1966
Northeast	7	6
North Central	18	14
South	64	61
West	11	19
Total	100	100

The widest possible diversification in output is of great importance to most manufacturers of test or container board, in view of their vulnerability to the demand fluctuations for a single grade. The production of such mills generally consists of several types of papers and boards which can be produced advantageously with the same production equipment and from the same or similar fibrous raw material. In most instances, producers of kraft linerboard also make kraft paper and corrugating medium; they often manufacture bleached grades of sulphate paper and board, such as food packaging board known as special food board. Usually producers of jute linerboard and container chipboard also manufacture a paperboard referred to in the trade as set-up boxboard 1/, certain grades of folding boxboards in which waste paper is the chief raw material component, and a variety of chipboard 2/ grades for various end uses. Currently, about 75 percent of total test or container board production is derived from firms owning box plants which consume at least 50 percent of their mills' output.

An increasing number of U.S. manufacturers of container board have operations in foreign countries, especially in Canada, Western Europe, and Latin America. Such operations are either owned outright by U.S. firms or are established as joint ventures or mergers with foreign producers. According to recent industry estimates, about 30 establishments in foreign countries, either wholly or partially owned by 10 large U.S. paper companies, engage in the production or conversion of paperboard; the majority of these establishments produce fiber shipping containers from container board produced in the United States by their parent companies.

U.S. production

U.S. production of test or container board has increased considerably in recent years, rising from 6.8 million tons in 1962, to 9.5 million in 1966 (table 1).

In view of substantial variations in demand, the container board industry has a productive capacity above average monthly domestic consumption requirements; consumption by box plants in individual months varies from about 80 percent to about 120 percent of the monthly average. Export sales, therefore, are of great benefit to many U.S. producers of kraft linerboard as the additional production for export enables them to reduce the gap between maximum practical production capacity and actual output.

Prices of test or container board have generally responded directly to the prevailing supply-demand pattern; prices have declined during periods of overcapacity and rose in 1963 and 1964 when the gap between capacity and production was narrowed. Average annual quotations of wholesale prices for test or container board for the years 1962-66 as

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1/ A paperboard, made primarily of waste paper, for the manufacture of boxes which are delivered to the consumer set up and ready for use, in contrast to folding boxes which are shipped prefolded and flat.
2/ A general term for the designation of such grades of paperboard made chiefly from low priced, mixed waste paper.

published in statistics of the National Paperboard Association (in dollars per short ton), were as follows:

Grade	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Kraft linerboard-----	121.08	123.75	127.50	127.50	127.50
Container chipboard--	99.58	100.00	100.21	105.00	109.17

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of test or container board more than doubled between 1962 and 1966--from 445,000 tons, valued at $52.6 million in 1962, to 1.0 million tons, valued at $122.3 million in 1966.

During this period, U.S. exports of this grade accounted for about three quarters of U.S. paperboard export tonnage and comprised an increasingly significant share of U.S. production; test and container board exports in 1966 were equal to 10.7 percent of U.S. output, compared with 6.5 percent in 1962. In 1967, the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Ecuador, in that order, were the leading export markets, followed by Italy, Honduras, and Panama.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of test or container board declined irregularly from about 18,700 tons, valued at about $1.5 million in 1962, to 5,300 tons, valued at $645,000 in 1965 and then rose sharply to 44,700 tons, valued at $4.1 million in 1966.

Finland had furnished the bulk of these imports until 1966, when Japan emerged as the United States' leading supplier of test or container board; imports from Japan in that year were about seven times as large as the total of these U.S. imports from all countries in 1965. Imports from Japan entered U.S. West Coast ports and were apparently consumed in fiber box plants near the respective ports of entry.

In contrast to the domestically produced test or container board, which is made preponderantly from virgin sulphate pulp, the Japanese product contains a large portion of secondary fibers (waste paper) which accounts for lower strength and bulk of the imported product. The board has a very good printing surface and good running quality on high speed boxmaking equipment; its use, therefore, is mostly confined by U.S. boxmakers to such applications where strength and high bulk are not of primary consideration, but where a good printing surface and runability are required. The duty-paid, landed price of the Japanese board is considerably lower than the prices of the U.S. product and of imports from other suppliers.

Imports from Finland and Sweden, entering chiefly at New York, generally approximate the quality of the domestic product; differences, however, exist in specific physical properties. While the boards produced by Finnish and Swedish manufacturers offer a somewhat higher bursting strength and bulk, the U.S. product has a better printing surface and possesses superior running qualities. These different characteristics are attributed primarily to the difference in the fiber structure of Scandinavian and U.S. pulpwood.

Table 1.--Test or container board: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1962-66

(In short tons)

Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption
1962	6,770,384	18,712	444,927	6,344,200
1963	7,123,808	20,655	516,819	6,627,600
1964	7,851,156	7,995	765,170	7,094,000
1965	8,511,444	5,280	905,119	7,611,600
1966	9,531,264	44,693	1,015,742	8,560,200

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

Table 2.--Test or container board: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1962-66

Market	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (short tons)				
United Kingdom	194,698	195,473	273,854	228,366	228,371
West Germany	76,391	73,755	131,332	134,480	139,847
Ecuador	2,021	16,422	57,614	86,998	112,927
Italy	21,136	43,612	31,113	76,696	57,570
Honduras	44	51	58	32,334	53,612
Panama	10,148	12,043	14,351	38,567	41,237
Netherlands	13,511	13,786	18,775	29,570	32,284
France	4,488	5,620	9,859	15,106	26,728
Colombia	515	1,608	55	-	25,380
All other	121,975	154,449	228,159	263,002	297,786
Total	444,927	516,819	765,170	905,119	1,015,742
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
United Kingdom	23,082	23,623	31,796	26,410	27,460
West Germany	9,236	8,649	15,466	16,068	17,687
Ecuador	220	1,780	6,301	9,510	12,210
Italy	2,466	4,961	3,501	8,968	7,537
Honduras	5	6	8	3,547	5,733
Panama	1,228	1,504	1,673	4,340	4,731
Netherlands	1,499	1,494	2,118	3,981	4,173
France	540	687	1,246	1,976	3,458
Colombia	55	168	6	-	2,965
All other	14,253	17,806	25,808	30,356	36,369
Total	52,584	60,678	87,923	105,156	122,323
	Unit value (per short ton) 1/				
United Kingdom	$119	$121	$116	$116	$120
West Germany	121	117	118	119	126
Ecuador	109	108	109	109	108
Italy	117	114	113	117	132
Honduras	109	111	132	110	107
Panama	121	125	117	113	115
Netherlands	111	108	113	135	129
France	120	122	126	131	129
Colombia	106	110	116	-	117
All other	117	115	113	115	122
Average	118	117	115	116	120

1/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

Table 3.--Test or container board: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1962-66

Source	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (short tons)				
Japan	-	-	-	-	38,137
Finland	17,052	16,637	6,548	5,273	5,725
Denmark	-	-	-	-	612
Canada	66	-	-	-	219
Sweden	1,587	4,012	1,442	5	-
All other	7	6	5	2	-
Total	18,712	20,655	7,995	5,280	44,693
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan	-	-	-	-	3,285
Finland	1,425	1,341	705	643	682
Denmark	-	-	-	-	64
Canada	9	-	-	-	26
Sweden	107	409	177	1	-
All other	1	1	1	1	-
Total	1,542	1,751	883	645	4,057
	Unit value (per short ton) 1/				
Japan	-	-	-	-	$86
Finland	$84	$81	$108	$122	119
Denmark	-	-	-	-	105
Canada	137	-	-	-	118
Sweden	68	102	123	315	-
All other	109	193	221	317	-
Average	82	85	110	122	91

1/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

Commodity	TSUS item
Beer mat board-------------------	251.35

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968).

U.S. trade position

Practically all beer mat board consumed domestically is imported. Imports in 1966 had an approximate value of $290,000.

Comment

Beer mat board (or coaster board) is used almost entirely in the manufacture of printed pads of various shapes for beer glass coasters; these coasters are widely utilized as an advertising medium for beverage producers.

Beer mat board is a heavy paperboard made of groundwood pulp or reclaimed paper stock in thicknesses ranging from about 0.060 to 0.135 of an inch. Beer mat board must possess absorptive capacity as well as resistance against warping under alternate wetting and drying, and have a reasonably good printing surface. This paperboard is produced either on wet machines as a single-ply board or on conventional multi-cylinder machines on which the board is formed in several plies. In the past, beer mat board has also been made by laminating together two or more thin sheets; however, this method of production has long been discontinued. Coasters made from beer mat board are dutiable as other paper and paperboard cut to size or shape (see summary on TSUS item 256.30).

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports, effective January 1 for calendar years 1968-72, are as follows:

Year	Rate of duty
1968----------	3% ad val.
1969----------	2% ad val.
1970----------	1.5% ad val.
1971----------	0.5% ad val.
1972----------	Free

These rates, which became effective under the Kennedy Round trade agreement, reflect the 5 stages of a concession granted by the United

States under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rate of duty is effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

Prior to January 1, 1968, the rate of duty applicable to beer mat board, reflecting a concession granted under the GATT on non-laminated beer mat board, was 4 percent ad valorem.

Domestic consumption of beer mat board is approximately equivalent to imports. Because total demand is small, the market has proven unattractive to U.S. producers and U.S. paperboard mills have not produced beer mat board regularly for many years. Two or three companies may have occasionally made small quantities on special order, but it is believed that in the period 1962-66 there was neither production nor export of beer mat board.

Imports increased from the unusually low annual figure of 1,000 tons in 1962, to 2,600 tons in 1965. In 1966, imports amounted to 2,100 tons, valued at $293,000. Finland was the principal supplier in 1962, 1963, and 1966; Canada was the principal supplier in 1964 and 1965. Sweden, the only other source during this period, has not been a supplier since 1963. The average annual unit value of imported beer mat board, for the 5-year period 1962-66, ranged from $126 to $138 per short ton, f.o.b. point of export.

Beer mat board: U.S. imports for consumption by principal sources, 1962-66

Source	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (short tons)				
Finland	916	1,310	572	1,106	1,085
Canada	11	227	1,447	1,513	1,043
Sweden	77	140	-	-	-
Total	1,004	1,677	2,019	2,619	2,128
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Finland	116	163	73	142	147
Canada	1	30	196	205	146
Sweden	10	18	-	-	-
Total	127	211	269	347	293
	Unit value (per short ton) 1/				
Finland	$127	$124	$127	$128	$135
Canada	130	134	135	135	140
Sweden	124	126	-	-	-
Average	126	126	133	132	138

1/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

Commodity	TSUS item
Pulpboard in rolls chiefly used in the manufacture of building boards----------------	251.40,.45

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968).

U.S. trade position

Domestic production of pulpboard in rolls supplies the bulk of U.S. demand. Annual exports, in terms of quantity, have been more than twice that of imports. U.S. imports, virtually all from Canada, accounted for less than 2 percent of U.S. consumption.

Description and uses

This summary covers both unprocessed and processed pulpboard in rolls 0.12 inch or more in thickness. This board is made chiefly from groundwood pulp, repulped waste paper, or a combination thereof, for use in the manufacture of various types of building boards.

Unprocessed pulpboard, not laminated with an adhesive and not vat-lined 1/ (TSUS item 251.40), used predominantly in the manufacture of gypsum wallboard and gypsum lath, which are provided for under item 245.70 and are covered in a separate summary, comprises the liner (or outer ply) which will not be exposed when in use.

Processed pulpboard (TSUS item 251.45), consisting of a liner which is laminated, coated, surface-colored, vat-lined, embossed, or otherwise processed, is used in the manufacture of laminated fiber wallboard including that covered by items 245.80 and 245.90 (see separate summary), as well as for gypsum board; such a liner is utilized in an exposed position and requires no further treatment such as painting or papering.

1/ Vat-lined is a lining process during manufacture on a cylinder machine without the use of an adhesive.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports, effective January 1 for calendar years 1968-72, are as follows:

	TSUS item	
Year	251.40	251.45
1968	2% ad val.	4.5% ad val.
1969	1.5% ad val.	4% ad val.
1970	1% ad val.	3.5% ad val.
1971	0.5% ad val.	3% ad val.
1972	Free	2.5% ad val.

These rates, which became effective under the Kennedy Round trade agreement, reflect the 5 stages of concessions granted by the United States under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rates of duty are effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

Prior to January 1, 1968, the rates of duty applicable to pulpboard in rolls, reflecting concessions granted in the GATT, had been in effect under the TSUS as follows:

TSUS item	Rate of duty
251.40	3% ad val.
251.45	5.5% ad val.

U.S. consumption and production

Trends in consumption of pulpboard in rolls coincide, to a large extent, with prevailing building activities; construction activity was at a peak during 1963-64 and then declined significantly by 1966.

Pulpboard in rolls for the manufacture of building boards is produced in about 30 establishments located mostly in the Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and Pacific States. These establishments are owned by a comparatively small number of concerns, most of which are large, integrated corporations. At least 15 mills are captive producers and manufacture pulpboard in rolls exclusively for three large producers of gypsum board; most of these 15, and possibly a few others, are one-product mills. The other mills, which generally allocate only a small part of their production to pulpboard in rolls, manufacture boxboards, wrapping paper, and paperboard as well. The average annual production by the captive one-product mills usually exceeds average annual pulpboard production of the independent mills.

U.S. production of pulpboard for use in the manufacture of building boards fluctuated during the period under review, totaling an estimated 765,000 tons in 1966 (table 1). Historically, over 90 percent of the production of pulpboard has consisted of liner for gypsum plaster board. The remainder has been comprised of laminated wallboard stock and other building board stock (table 2).

Since the major portion of domestic production of pulpboard in rolls is manufactured in captive mills, the availability of this product on the open market is limited. During periods of high building activity, demand for the market pulpboard has increased sharply and at times building board producers, depending on purchased pulpboard, have had to curb operations. Most of the independent, multi-product producers of pulpboard have not significantly increased their production in recent years. It is believed that prices of market pulpboard have shown little change in recent years, averaging approximately $110 per ton, f.o.b. producing mill.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of pulpboard in rolls consistently exceed imports by a wide margin (table 1). It is believed that Canada is the only important customer. The value and average unit value of Canadian imports of U.S. pulpboard, as estimated from official Canadian statistics, are shown as follows (in thousands of U.S. dollars and U.S. dollars per short ton):

Year	Value	Unit value
1962	2,780	105
1963	2,478	102
1964	1,625	95
1965	1,206	90
1966	999	96

It is believed that much of the above trade consists of transactions between U.S. parent corporations and their Canadian subsidiaries.

January 1968
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U.S. imports

U.S. imports of pulpboard in rolls fluctuated considerably during 1962-66 but did not exceed 2 percent of domestic consumption in terms of quantity (table 1). Imports are predominantly from Canada (table 3) consisting mostly of the processed pulpboard. U.S. imports during 1962-66, by grade, are listed below (in short tons):

	(TSUS item 251.40)	(TSUS item 251.45)
1962	154	9,678
1963	6	11,991
1964	49	12,995
1965	-	4,697
1966	90	980

In 1964, the volume of imported processed pulpboard reached almost one-fifth the quantity of similar domestically produced grades; by 1966, however, this figure had declined sharply to one percent.

A substantial part of U.S. imports of the Canadian pulpboard, which is comparable to U.S. produced pulpboard in quality, originates from subsidiaries of U.S. concerns. As in U.S. production, the volume of imports from Canada is determined principally by the prevailing U.S. demand for building materials.

Table 1.--Pulpboard in rolls: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1962-66

(In short tons)

Year	Production	Imports	Exports 1/	Apparent consumption 1/	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
1962	771,314	9,831	26,700	754,000	1.3
1963	804,413	11,997	24,600	792,000	1.5
1964	815,781	13,043	17,300	812,000	1.6
1965	810,892	4,697	13,600	802,000	0.6
1966	765,399	1,070	10,500	756,000	0.1

1/ Estimated from official Canadian import statistics.

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

Table 2.--Pulpboard in rolls: U.S. production, by kinds, 1962-66

(In short tons)

Year	Liner for gypsum plaster board	Other building board stock	Total
1962	713,563	57,751	771,314
1963	742,229	62,184	804,413
1964	745,004	70,777	815,781
1965	734,765	76,127	810,892
1966	686,207	79,192	765,399

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

Table 3.--Pulpboard in rolls: U.S. imports for consumption from Canada, 1962-66

Year	Quantity	Value	Unit value
	Short tons	1,000 dollars	per ton
1962	9,826	955	$97
1963	11,984	1,148	96
1964	13,036	1,142	88
1965	4,696	431	92
1966	1,066	95	89

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

Commodity	TSUS item
Shoeboard--------------	251.49

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968).

U.S. trade position

The bulk of U.S. consumption of shoeboard derives from domestic production. In recent years, imports have accounted for less than 5 percent of consumption and have about equaled exports.

Description and uses

Shoeboard is a special paperboard chiefly used for making certain parts of footwear. It is usually manufactured by the wet machine process from a base stock of wood pulp, reclaimed paper, leather waste, or a combination of these, depending upon the end-product requirement. Leatherboards made primarily from leather fibers and bonded by rubber or plastics materials are covered under item 791.57.

According to end uses, various physical properties, such as felxibility, sturdiness, hardness, high bulk, scuff resistance, resistance to moisture absorption, or combinations of such properties, can be imparted to the board by varying the raw material composition and by adding chemicals, fillers, or sizing and bonding compounds during the manufacturing process.

Shoeboard is widely used instead of leather for a number of parts of less expensive shoes; it is also used to a lesser extent in higher priced shoes. The types consumed in the United States are known as counter board, strip board, shank board, tuck board, innersole board, midsole board, heeling board, reinforcement board, and leather fiber board.

Shoeboard is also often used in the manufacture of other products such as cap visors, gaskets, washers, luggage, and in some instances for electrical insulation.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports, effective January 1 for calendar years 1968-72, are as follows:

Year	Rate of duty
1968	6% ad val.
1969	5% ad val.
1970	4.5% ad val.
1971	4% ad val.
1972	3% ad val.

These rates, which became effective under the Kennedy Round trade agreement, reflect the 5 stages of a concession granted by the United States under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rate of duty is effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

Prior to January 1, 1968, the rates of duty under the TSUS applicable to shoeboard, reflecting the weighted average of various concession rates granted under the GATT, was 6.75% ad valorem.

U.S. consumption and production

U.S. consumption of shoeboard is basically related directly to domestic production of shoes and slippers. In recent years, however, competing materials such as plastics, textiles, wood, and plywood, have made inroads in certain market sectors and have replaced shoeboard, notably counter and heeling boards, in significant quantities. U.S. annual consumption of shoeboard is thought to have declined about 10 percent during 1962-66. The captured markets are being retained by these materials and in some cases have expanded.

Shoeboard of the types covered herein is manufactured by about 20 domestic mills. Most are family-owned corporations and produce principally cellulose-fiber boards. Shoeboard is the sole product of most of these mills. Except for a few large firms producing a variety of boards, these mills employ about 50-60 people each. The largest number of producers is in New England and the Middle-Atlantic States.

Domestic production of shoeboard (in short tons), 1962-66, was as follows:

1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
61,368	58,465	57,951	57,056	53,750

The value of this production is estimated to have ranged between $11 and $13 million annually. About 80 percent of these boards are believed to have been used in the manufacture of footwear.

U.S. exports and imports

Exports of shoeboard are not separately reported but are estimated to be equivalent to imports, less than 5 percent of U.S. production. A large share of exports go to Central and South America.

Until December 7, 1965, when Public Law 89-241 became effective, imports of shoeboard were classified in the basket provision with various other paperboards and not separately reported for statistical purposes. It is estimated, however, that annual imports accounted for less than 5 percent of domestic consumption during 1962-65. In 1966, when U.S. consumption and production of shoeboard declined sharply, imports were reported as 889 tons valued at $426,000; over 90 percent of these imports came from Canada. Canadian shoeboard is equivalent in type and quality to the domestic product; the duty-paid landed price ranged somewhat lower.

December 1967
2:3

Commodity	TSUS item
Paperboard not elsewhere enumerated--------------	251.51

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968).

U.S. trade position

Virtually all U.S. consumption is supplied by domestic production. The United States is a net exporter.

Description and uses

The paperboards covered in this summary are those not specially provided for in the TSUS, which are 0.012 inch or more in thickness, whether or not impregnated, coated, or otherwise processed, and not printed other than incidentally for coloration or to produce a decorative or novelty effect. They include, primarily, numerous grades of paperboard for the manufacture of containers, boxes, and other articles widely used for packaging. The more important classes of paperboard grades included here are folding boxboard, special foodboard, set-up boxboard, special paperboard, and wet-machine board, not elsewhere enumerated. Paperboards dealt with in separate summaries are pressboard (item 251.15), stereotype-matrix board (item 251.20), strawboard (item 251.25), test or container board (item 251.30), beer mat board (item 251.35), pulpboard in rolls chiefly used in the manufacture of building boards (items 251.40 and 251.45), and shoeboard (item 251.49).

Folding boxboard.--By far the most important of the types discussed here, this board is manufactured from various grades of fibrous raw material ranging from waste paper to virgin wood pulp. Folding boxboard, also referred to as bending board, must be strong enough to permit scoring and folding on conversion into boxes. Such boxes are used in the packaging of a great number of consumer goods, such as breakfast cereals, cosmetics, apparel items, and many others.

Special foodboard.--This paperboard is made primarily from solid, bleached, chemical wood pulp for use in the packaging of moist, liquid, or oily foods. Some typical articles made from this board include containers for ice cream, milk, frozen food, and other dairy foods; disposable cups, lids, plates, food trays, and other liquid-tight food containers.

Set-up boxboard.--Set-up boxboards are sometimes referred to as nonbending boards or nonbending chipboard. (The term "chipboard" refers to a paperboard made solely from reclaimed fibers.) These boards are used in the manufacture of set-up boxes, such as shoe boxes, candy boxes, and gift boxes. Set-up boxes are delivered to the consumer set up and ready for use, in contrast to folding boxes which are shipped prefolded and flat.

Special paperboard.--These paperboards are used in the manufacture of spiral-wound tubes, cans, and drums, advertising posters, for shirt stiffeners and a wide array of other articles, such as patterns, gaskets, and novelty items, etc.

Wet-machine board.--Included here are those wet-machine boards not elsewhere enumerated in the TSUS, such as binders' boards, boards for the manufacture of trunks, fiber sample cases, luggage, and gaskets, and for miscellaneous end uses. These are single-ply, solid boards, made on a wet machine principally from waste paper fibers. Important properties are smoothness, uniformity, high density, and strength.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports for TSUS item 251.51, effective January 1 for calendar years 1968-72, are as follows:

Year	Rate of duty
1968	3.5% ad val.
1969	2.5% ad val.
1970	1.5% ad val.
1971	0.5% ad val.
1972	Free

These rates, which became effective under the Kennedy Round trade agreement, reflect 5 stages of a concession granted by the United States under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The final concession rate of duty is effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

Prior to January 1, 1968, the rate of duty for paperboard, not elsewhere enumerated, was 4.75 percent ad valorem.

U.S. consumption

Apparent U.S. consumption of the paperboards included in this summary increased from an estimated 6.8 million tons in 1962 to 8.1 million tons in 1966 (table 1). Most of this increase was in the consumption of special foodboard, special paperboard, and folding boxboard. Domestic consumption of set-up boxboard, however, declined slightly during this period. Inasmuch as set-up boxes, in contrast to folding boxes, require considerable more space for shipping and storage, consumers tend to replace set-up boxes with folding boxes, wherever the inherent rigidity of set-up boxes is not necessary.

The rising consumption of these paperboards has been attributable mostly to the considerable increase of unit packaging of merchandise, particularly food. Plastics and foils have made considerable inroads into various grades of paperboard in recent years. New developments, however, in coatings and in the laminating of paperboard with plastic films and foils, thus taking advantage of the best properties of the combined components, have substantially offset these losses and opened new markets for paperboard, especially in packaging.

U.S. producers and production

The paperboards discussed in this summary are produced by a large number of establishments, mostly located in the Northeastern and North Central States; many of these producers are near centers of waste paper stock collections. Some mills making these paperboards also produce various other grades of paper and paperboard. U.S. production increased from 6.9 million tons in 1962 to 8.2 million tons in 1966 (table 2).

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of the paperboards considered herein increased from about 107,000 short tons, valued at $21 million in 1962, to 138,000 tons, valued at $27 million in 1964 (table 3). Beginning in 1965, a change in export classification rendered data for that year and 1966 not comparable with those of earlier years; however, exports are estimated to have amounted to about 133,000 short tons in 1965 and 140,000 tons in 1966. Annual exports were equal to slightly less than 2 percent of domestic production during the period 1962-66.

Boxboard (including bending and nonbending boards) was the leading type of paperboard exported during 1962-64, in terms of quantity and value; special foodboard ranked second. Exports of cardboard, a special paperboard, declined during this 3-year period, while the third ranking type, "other paperboards," increased sharply. The leading market in 1966 was Canada, followed by Venezuela, Australia, the United Kingdom, and the Republic of South Africa. Singificant quantities have also been exported to the European Common Market countries.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports declined irregularly from an estimated 11,000 tons, valued at $1.7 million in 1962, to 8,000 tons, valued at $1.5 million in 1966. Annual imports were equivalent to less than one-half of 1 percent of total U.S. consumption during this period. Canada, Sweden, and France were the most important suppliers (table 4).

Imported paperboards are comparable in type and quality to domestic paperboards. However, the average unit value of these imports during 1962-66 was higher than the average f.o.b. factory price of the domestically-produced boards, indicating a larger percentage of higher priced specialty paperboards among imports. Special grades of paperboards are often imported to satisfy domestic demand for quantities too small to be supplied by U.S. mills.

Table 1.--Paperboard not elsewhere enumerated: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1962-66

(In thousands of short tons)

Year	Production 1/	Imports	Exports 1/	Apparent consumption 1/
1962	6,870	1/ 11	107	6,770
1963	7,087	1/ 9	110	6,990
1964	7,472	7	138	7,340
1965	7,775	7	133	7,650
1966	8,242	8	140	8,110

1/ Partially estimated.

2/ Includes an unknown quantity of shoeboard, now classified in TSUS item 251.49.

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

Table 2.--Paperboard not elsewhere enumerated: U.S. production,by types, 1962-66

(In thousands of short tons)

Year	Folding box-board	Special food-board	Set-up box-board	Special paper-board 1/	Wet-machine board 1/	Total 1/
1962	3,050	1,727	661	1,347	84	6,870
1963	3,165	1,737	637	1,466	82	7,087
1964	3,325	1,848	649	1,561	90	7,472
1965	3,445	1,880	661	1,703	87	7,775
1966	3,591	2,088	647	1,817	99	8,242

1/ Partially estimated.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 3.--Paperboard not elsewhere enumerated: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by types, 1962-66

Year	Special food-board	Folding & set-up boxboard	Cardboard	Other paper-boards	Total 1/
	Quantity (short tons)				
1962	32,709	55,140	8,942	10,000	107,000
1963	39,244	52,908	6,546	11,000	110,000
1964	45,155	70,545	6,672	15,000	138,000
1965	46,863	2/	2/	2/	133,000
1966	59,243	2/	2/	2/	140,000
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
1962	6,979	9,429	3,021	1,800	21,000
1963	8,259	9,278	2,546	1,900	22,000
1964	9,425	11,447	2,608	3,900	27,000
1965	10,194	2/	2/	2/	2/
1966	13,172	2/	2/	2/	2/
	Unit value (per ton) 3/				
1962	$213	$171	$338	$183	$199
1963	210	175	389	173	200
1964	209	162	391	255	199
1965	218	2/	2/	2/	2/
1966	222	2/	2/	2/	2/

1/ Partially estimated.
2/ Data not comparable with data for previous years because of changes in export classification.
3/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 4.--Paperboard not elsewhere enumerated: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-66

Source	1964 1/	1965 1/	1966
	Quantity (short tons)		
Canada	4,208	4,208	5,102
Sweden	2,092	1,288	1,543
France	472	749	826
Finland	271	638	580
All other	118	147	227
Total	7,162	7,030	8,278
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Canada	648	725	842
Sweden	406	253	317
France	109	163	194
Finland	42	86	80
All other	36	39	53
Total	1,241	1,268	1,487
	Unit value (per ton) 1/		
Canada	$154	$172	$165
Sweden	194	197	206
France	231	218	235
Finland	156	135	138
All other	303	267	234
Average	173	180	180

1/ Includes an unknown quantity and value of shoeboard, now classified in TSUS item 251.49.
2/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Commodity	TSUS Item
Basic paper to be sensitized for use in photography------------------------	252.05, 254.05, and 256.13
Basic paper ordinarily used in making blueprint or brown print paper--------	252.10

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968).

U.S. trade position

About 90 percent of U.S. consumption is derived from domestic production. The United States is a net importer.

Description and uses

This summary covers unsensitized base papers from which light sensitive papers are produced by special chemical sensitizing treatments.

Based on end use and the specific sensitizing treatment employed, the papers considered here are classed into two groups: (1) basic unsensitized paper, either coated with barium sulphate (baryta) or uncoated, used as the base for silver halide papers of the type ordinarily used for printing of pictures in photography, and (2) basic unsensitized papers, not coated, of the type ordinarily used in making blueprint and brown print papers (see summary on photographic papers, items 723.30 and 723.32). Included here are also those basic papers which are cut to size or shape whether or not the cutting dedicates it to any specific use. Cut to size or shape papers must be without slits, holes, or other perforations and are in rolls or strips not exceeding 6 inches in width, in rectangular sheets not exceeding 15 inches in either length or width, or cut into non-rectangular shapes of any size.

The basic paper for the production of silver halide papers is manufactured to rigid specifications from cotton fiber pulp or highly purified wood pulps; it must be free from foreign substances and must have sufficient wet strength to withstand subsequent processing. Generally this grade of paper is produced in thicknesses ranging from 0.0025 to 0.015 inch.

Basic paper for the production of blueprint and brown print papers is made from cotton fiber pulp, chemical wood pulp or combinations thereof. Although this paper does not require the same high purity as required for producing silver halide paper, it must be free from chemicals that would affect the sensitizing materials. The papers for production of blueprint papers are made in basis weights ranging from 28 to 70 pounds per ream of 432,000 square inches and those for production of brown print papers in weights ranging from 28 to 56 pounds.

U.S. tariff treatment

The following are commodity descriptions for the TSUS items covered by this summary:

TSUS item	Commodity
	Papers, not impregnated, not coated, nor otherwise processed:
252.05	Basic paper to be sensitized for use in photography
252.10	Basic paper ordinarily used in making blueprint or brown print paper, or for similar purposes
	Papers, impregnated, coated, or otherwise processed:
254.05	Basic paper to be sensitized for use in photography
	Other paper and paperboard, cut to size or shape:
256.13	Basic paper to be sensitized for use in photography

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports, effective January 1 for calendar years 1968-72, are as follows:

Year	TSUS item: 252.05, 254.05, 256.13	TSUS item: 252.10
1968	2% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
1969	2% ad val.	6.5% ad val.
1970	1.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.
1971	1% ad val.	5% ad val.
1972	1% ad val.	4% ad val.

These rates, which became effective under the Kennedy Round trade agreement, reflect the stages of a concession granted by the United States under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rates of duty are effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

The rates of duty applicable to unsensitized photographic papers, prior to January 1, 1968, were as follows:

TSUS Item	Rate of duty
252.05) 254.05) 256.13)	2.5% ad val.
252.10	8.5% ad val.

These pre-Kennedy Round rates, also resulting from GATT concessions, were in effect on, as well as prior to, the effective date of the TSUS, August 31, 1963.

U.S. consumption and production

U.S. annual consumption of unsensitized photographic paper rose from an estimated 60,000 tons in 1962 to about 90,000 tons in 1966. This gain stemmed mainly from an increased interest in photography among persons of all ages, as well as from expanding requirements for engineering drawings.

Plain and coated basic papers for use in photography are produced by about six firms, most of which are located in the Northeast. Production is dominated by one concern which manufactures base papers primarily for its own consumption and for export to its foreign subsidiaries. Some of the smaller producers manufacture plain paper only and have the coating done elsewhere. Except for the largest producer of these papers, all firms manufacture, in addition to photographic base papers, a variety of fine papers such as high quality writing and printing papers.

Basic papers used in making blueprint or brown print papers are manufactured by 10 domestic firms, located mainly in the Northeast and North Central sections of the United States. U.S. production of the papers discussed here increased from 53,800 tons in 1962 to 85,200 in 1966 (table 1).

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of unsensitized papers are not separately reported in official trade statistics but are believed to be increasing and are known to have exceeded $1.5 million annually in recent years; in 1966, exports to Canada alone of base stock for sensitized papers amounted to $1.4 million.

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U.S. imports

Total imports of unsensitized papers fell from 7,443 tons valued at $9.1 million in 1962 to 3,820 tons valued at $4.1 million in 1966 (table 1). The average unit value of imports slightly exceeded $1,000 per ton in 1966, down from more than $1,200 per ton in 1962. West Germany was the leading supplier of these papers, accounting for over 70 percent of annual imports in 1964-66. Belgium, the United Kingdom, and Japan were secondary suppliers.

Imports of unsensitized photographic papers, by TSUS number, for 1965 and 1966 (in short tons and thousands of dollars) were as follows:

TSUS item	1965		1966	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
252.05	214	238	55	53
252.10	-	-	-	-
254.05	2,952	3,300	3,011	3,139
256.13	933	1,213	754	864
Total	4,099	4,751	3,820	4,056

During this period West Germany was the principal source of coated unsensitized paper (item 254.05) while the United Kingdom was a secondary supplier. Belgium was the principal source of unsensitized paper cut to size or shape (item 256.13); Japan and West Germany were secondary suppliers.

Table 1.--Unsensitized photographic papers: U.S. production and imports for consumption, 1962-66

(Quantity in short tons; value in thousands of dollars)

Year	Production	Imports	
	Quantity	Quantity	Value
1962	53,759	7,443	9,135
1963	53,504	5,860	7,525
1964	58,109	5,714	6,047
1965	70,566	4,099	4,751
1966	85,243	3,820	4,056

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

Table 2.--Unsensitized photographic papers: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-66

Source	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (short tons)		
West Germany	4,047	2,882	2,714
Belgium	708	628	587
United Kingdom	517	422	377
Japan	380	162	117
All other	62	5	25
Total	5,714	4,099	3,820
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
West Germany	4,013	3,338	2,860
Belgium	917	743	582
United Kingdom	460	409	400
Japan	600	254	190
All other	57	7	24
Total	6,047	4,751	4,056
	Unit value (per short ton) 1/		
West Germany	$992	$1,158	$1,054
Belgium	1,296	1,184	991
United Kingdom	890	968	1,061
Japan	1,582	1,567	1,630
All other	898	1,485	940
Average	1,058	1,159	1,062

1/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

PUBLIC INFORMATION

U.S. TARIFF COMMISSION

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TARIFF COMMISSION RELEASES VOLUME OF TARIFF SUMMARIES ON PULP, PAPER, AND PAPERBOARD

Information on U.S. foreign trade and its relationship to domestic production and consumption of pulp, paper, and paperboard became available today when the Tariff Commission released another volume in its new series of Summaries of Trade and Tariff Information. This volume, "Paper and Related Products I," is the second of five to be published on wood, paper, and printed matter covered by Schedule 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

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

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

* * *

From Rea

Commodity	TSUS item
Bibulous paper, including blotting paper, not impregnated, not coated, or otherwise processed----	252.13-.17

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968).

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption is supplied almost entirely by domestic production; U.S. exports of such papers are believed to be significant.

Description and uses

The papers included in this summary are soft, loosely felted, and unsized porous papers which have the property of absorbing water, solutions, or special chemicals. Among the papers considered here are blotting paper, lens tissue, wiper stock, and absorbent base papers for subsequent processing, such as resin impregnating stock. Also included here are papers in which soft and spongy properties are required regardless of absorbent properties.

Blotting papers are used mainly for desk pads, ink blotters, in drying photographic prints, and in seed germination testing. Lens paper is used for wrapping and polishing photographic, optical, and other lenses. The group of absorbent base papers, comprising the bulk of the papers considered in this summary, are used in the production of vegetable parchment, artificial leather, vulcanized fiber, certain paper base plastic sheet products, and other processed papers.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 rates of duty, effective January 1 for calendar years 1968-72, applicable to imports of bibulous paper including blotting paper (item 252.13--weighing not over 9 pounds per ream; item 252.15--over 9 but not over 18 pounds; and item 252.17--over 18 pounds), are as follows:

Year	TSUS item 252.13	TSUS item 252.15	TSUS item 252.17
1968----	2.7¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 6.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.
1969----	2.4¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	6% ad val.
1970----	2.1¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	5% ad val.
1971----	1.8¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	4% ad val.
1972----	1.5¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	3.5% ad val.

These rates, which became effective under the Kennedy Round trade agreement, reflect the 5 stages of concessions granted by the United States under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rates of duty are effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

The rates of duty on bibulous paper prior to January 1, 1968, were as follows:

252.13---------	3¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.
252.15---------	2.5¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad val.
252.17---------	7.5% ad val.

Comment

U.S. consumption of all papers considered in this summary, except blotting paper, is estimated to have increased fairly steadily during the period 1962-66; blotting paper, constituting only a small proportion of total bibulous paper consumed, declined markedly.

These papers are manufactured by some 50 to 60 producers located in most regions of the United States. The majority of these concerns also produce other types of paper; a few producers manufacture bibulous paper exclusively, almost entirely for their own use.

Total U.S. production of the types of papers under discussion is estimated to have increased from 350 million pounds in 1962 to 500 million pounds in 1966. Resin impregnating stock, which accounted for 110 million pounds or 30 percent of total production in 1962, increased to 195 million pounds or 40 percent of total output in 1966. The other 60 percent of 1966 production consisted of vegetable parchment paper (estimated at about 100 million pounds), wiper stock (90 million pounds), vulcanizing fiber stock (66 million pounds), and the remaining types of papers (about 50 million pounds--including 15 million pounds of blotting paper).

Exports, not separately reported, are believed to have exceeded imports by a considerable margin; principal markets include Canada, West Germany, and Japan.

Imports of bibulous papers during 1962-66 were very small; suppliers of these minor imports have been Finland, Canada, and France.

Commodity	TSUS Item
Bristol board-------------------	252.20 and 254.09

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968).

U.S. trade position

The bulk of the bristol board used in the United States is produced by domestic mills. U.S. import-export trade consists primarily of specialty items. The United States is a net exporter.

Description and uses

Bristol board, usually referred to as "bristols," is a stiff paper, commonly 0.006 inch or more in thickness, weighing over 18 pounds per ream of 432,000 square inches. It is usually made from chemical wood pulp or rag pulp furnishes, and is manufactured on fourdrinier or multicylinder machines; also included here are bristol boards which are produced by pasting together two or more thin plies of paper to form a single sheet. The boards considered here are used primarily for commercial writing and printing as well as for social writing. Included herein, however, is "opaline board" or "lampshade board," a specially produced board of exceptionally clear formation, which is used for the manufacture of lampshades. Not covered in this summary is the so-called bogus bristol, made from groundwood pulp or waste news filler and having many of the same uses as printing bristol. It is a lined paperboard provided for in TSUS item 251.51.

Bristol boards vary according to end use. Index bristols (including rag pulp index bristols) are usually made of sulphite or sulphate pulp or cotton fiber (rag) pulp. They are thoroughly sized for durability, and have good writing, erasing, and printing surfaces. They are used extensively for filing and record systems, identification cards, instruction and application cards, employment, income tax, and similar records.

Printing bristols, made from various furnishes, are less highly sized than index bristols, and are used principally for mail advertising and other short-lived purposes such as cutouts, greeting cards, programs, menus, tags, tickets, and calendars.

Postcard stock (including uncoated commercial postcard and Government postcard stock) is usually made from a combination of sulphite and soda pulps and is a lightweight bristol having a smooth surface.

Wedding bristols are the finest of bristols and generally have a substantial cotton fiber content. They are usually made by pasting two or more sheets of fine writing paper together to form a single sheet. They must have a surface suitable for printing or engraving announcements, greeting and visiting cards, and other formally engraved or printed forms.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports of bristol board, plain (252.20) and bristol board, decorated or coated, or otherwise processed (254.09), effective January 1 for calendar years 1968-72, are as follows:

	TSUS item number	
Year	252.20	254.09
1968	1.1¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	1.1¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad val.
1969	1¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 6.5% ad val.
1970	0.8¢ per lb. + 2.9% ad val.	0.8¢ per lb. + 5.9% ad val.
1971	0.7¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.
1972	0.6¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.

These rates, which became effective under the Kennedy Round trade agreement, reflect the 5 stages of concessions granted by the United States under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rates of duty are effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

Prior to January 1, 1968, the GATT rates of duty applicable to items 252.20 and 254.09 were, respectively, 1.25¢ per pound plus 4.25 percent ad valorem and 1.25¢ per pound plus 8.5 percent ad valorem.

The ad valorem equivalents of these compound duties based on imports in 1966 were 11.0 percent for item 252.20 and 14.2 percent for item 254.09.

U.S. producers, production, and exports

Bristol board is produced in approximately 60 paper and paperboard mills in the United States. More than one-third of them are in New England and most of the remainder are in the North Central and Middle Atlantic States. Producers of the higher grades of bristols (including rag index and wedding bristols) are concentrated in New England. Almost all the mills, regardless of size, make a variety of papers or paperboards, and the proportion of bristols produced is often small.

U.S. production of bristol board, which is practically equivalent to consumption, increased irregularly from 309 million pounds in 1962 to 328 million pounds in 1966 (table 1). Sixty to seventy percent of production during this period consisted of wood pulp index bristol (table 2). Most of the remainder was printing bristol, the annual production of which increased about 40 percent in 1962-66. Production of rag index increased irregularly while postcard stock production declined.

U.S. exports of bristol board averaged about 2 million pounds valued at $350,000 a year and amounted to about one-half of 1 percent of domestic production in 1962-64. They were destined chiefly to Canada, Venezuela, the Philippines, and Mexico.

U.S. imports

Imports of bristol board increased from 1.1 million pounds valued at $232,000 in 1962 to 1.4 million pounds valued at $288,000 in 1966, when they amounted to about one-half of 1 percent of consumption (table 1). Most of the increase took place in imports from Japan which together with the Netherlands are the principal sources (table 4). Except in 1966 when Japan became the leading supplier, imports have consisted primarily of uncoated opaline or lampshade board from the Netherlands. Another major source of imports has been West Germany, which supplied coated, impregnated, or decorated specialties with an average value of over 40 cents a pound.

Table 1.--Bristol board: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1962-66

(In thousands of pounds)

Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption
1962	309,196	1,085	2,647	307,630
1963	326,328	1,102	1,429	326,000
1964	321,634	1,431	1,814	321,250
1965	320,536	1,230	1/	320,200
1966	2/ 328,000	1,425	1/	327,800

1/ Data are not separately reported, however, it is believed exports amounted to at least 1.6 million pounds.
2/ Estimated.

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

Table 2.--Bristol board: U.S. production, by kinds, 1962-66

(In thousands of pounds)

Kind	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 1/
Chemical wood pulp index	195,248	196,032	198,788	201,202	202,000
Printing (mill) 2/	64,590	88,680	90,736	90,840	91,000
Postcard stock 3/	37,270	27,316	20,888	11,550	20,000
Rag pulp index	12,088	14,300	11,490	16,944	15,000
Total	309,196	326,328	321,902	320,536	328,000

1/ Estimated.
2/ Includes wedding bristol and other specialties.
3/ Includes commercial uncoated postcard and Government postal card stock.

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

Table 3.--Bristol board: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1962-64 1/

Market	1962	1963	1964
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)		
Canada	286	311	685
Venezuela	985	341	306
Philippine Republic	109	127	152
Mexico	89	28	154
Costa Rica	58	41	68
Panama	105	154	60
All other	2/ 1,015	426	389
Total	2,647	1,429	1,814
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Canada	89	82	173
Venezuela	124	62	55
Philippine Republic	24	28	51
Mexico	15	8	23
Costa Rica	8	6	11
Panama	15	24	10
All other	2/ 128	77	62
Total	404	286	384
	Unit value (per pound) 3/		
Canada	$0.31	$0.26	$0.25
Venezuela	.13	.18	.17
Philippine Republic	.22	.22	.33
Mexico	.17	.27	.15
Costa Rica	.14	.14	.17
Panama	.14	.15	.16
All other	2/ .12	.18	.15
Average	.15	.20	.21

1/ 1965 and 1966 export data not available due to changes in reporting procedures.

2/ Includes 602 thousand pounds, valued at 39 thousand dollars, exported to Colombia and 76 thousand pounds, valued at 27 thousand dollars exported to Indonesia.

3/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table 4.--Bristol board: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1962-66

Source	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Japan	1/	3	92	343	653
Netherlands	920	934	989	765	715
West Germany	118	105	91	84	46
Belgium	28	27	53	31	10
All other	19	34	2/ 207	6	1
Total	1,085	1,102	1,431	1,230	1,425
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan	1	1	19	71	136
Netherlands	157	158	176	133	125
West Germany	61	50	45	37	22
Belgium	8	6	11	7	3
All other	5	7	2/ 42	3	2
Total	232	221	293	251	288
	Unit value (per pound) 3/				
Japan	4/	$0.19	$0.21	$0.21	$0.21
Netherlands	$0.17	.17	.18	.17	.18
West Germany	.52	.48	.50	.44	.48
Belgium	.28	.21	.21	.21	.27
All other	.27	.19	.20	.50	1.30
Average	.21	.20	.21	.20	.20

1/ Less than 500 pounds.
2/ Includes 201,981 pounds, valued at $41,109, imported from Canada.
3/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.
4/ Unit value not representative.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Commodity	TSUS item
Carbonizing paper----------------------	252.25, .27

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968).

U.S. trade position

U.S. production of carbonizing paper supplies the bulk of domestic consumption. During recent years imports, which have about equaled exports, have ranged from about 1 to 3 percent of U.S. consumption, by quantity.

Description and uses

Carbonizing paper is an uncoated tissue, weighing 18 pounds or less per ream of 432,000 square inches, which, when coated with carbon ink, is known as carbon paper (see item 254.15). It must be strong enough to undergo further conversion as well as to withstand the pressure or impact of pencil, typewriter, or other office machines and must be non-porous to prevent "bleeding" of the carbon coating. According to end use, there are two major groups of carbonizing paper: (1) Multiple-use paper is a fine tissue used for pencil and typewriter carbons and is made from cotton pulp, flax or hemp pulp, sulphite pulp, or from a combination of these pulps; and (2) "one-time" carbonizing paper is a lower grade of tissue for carbons used in business forms and manifold carbon paper sets which are discarded after a single use and is commonly made from chemical wood pulps and may also contain better grades or repulped waste paper.

U.S. tariff treatment

Carbonizing paper is provided for in the TSUS under item 252.25--weighing not over 9 pounds per ream, and under item 252.27--weighing over 9 but not over 18 pounds per ream.

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports, effective January 1 for calendar years 1968-72, are as follows:

Year	TSUS item 252.25	TSUS item 252.27
1968	1.8¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1.4¢ per lb. + 4.9% ad val.
1969	1.5¢ per lb. + 5.5% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 4.4% ad val.
1970	1.4¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	1.1¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.
1971	1¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	0.9¢ per lb. + 3.2% ad val.
1972	1¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	0.8¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.

These rates, which became effective under the Kennedy Round trade agreement, reflect 5 stages of concessions granted by the United States under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rates of duty are effective January 1, 1972, as shown above. Prior to January 1, 1968, the rates of duty applicable to carbonizing paper, reflecting concessions granted under the GATT, were as follows:

TSUS item	Rate of duty
252.25	2¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.
252.27	1.6¢ per lb. + 5.5% ad val.

In 1966, average ad valorem equivalents of the compound duties on items 252.25 and 252.27 were 9.4 percent and 14.3 percent, respectively. The ad valorem equivalent applicable to item 252.27 represents a substantial increase over recent years, reflecting, primarily, the increased quantities of the lower-priced carbonizing tissues that were imported.

Comment

U.S. consumption of carbonizing tissue, in view of the small volume of import-export trade, reflected the general upward trend of domestic production during 1962-66. In 1966, U.S. production was about 37 percent above its 1962 level, stemming largely from the growing acceptance of one-time carbon paper in business forms and carbon-paper sets for typing.

Carbonizing paper is produced by 20 to 25 U.S. firms, each operating one or more plants, most of which are located in the Northeastern and Lake States. The majority of these concerns engage in the manufacture of one-time carbonizing paper, while all of them make other types of paper, mostly fine printing and writing papers. These mills range in size from some of the smallest to the largest in the paper industry.

U.S. production of all types of carbonizing tissue increased from 174 million pounds in 1962 to 238 million pounds in 1966 (table 1), the bulk of which was one-time carbonizing paper. According to the American Paper Institute, domestic shipments by type for these years were as follows (in thousands of pounds):

Year	Multiple-use		"One-time"	Total
	Cotton content grades	Wood pulp grades		
1962-----	3,862	4,652	141,704	150,218
1963-----	3,628	3,734	159,670	167,032
1964-----	3,892	3,762	168,572	176,226
1965-----	3,474	3,768	185,134	192,376
1966-----	3,730	3,886	204,592	212,208

U.S. exports of carbonizing paper are not separately reported; on the basis of official foreign import statistics, however, annual exports, mainly to Canada, are believed to have ranged from about 2 million to 4 million pounds, valued at less than $1 million annually.

In 1962, U.S. imports of carbonizing tissue amounted to 1.3 million pounds, valued at $705,000; by 1965, they had increased to 6.1 million pounds, valued at $1.3 million. In 1966, however, imports declined to 5.6 million pounds, valued at $1.2 million.

Virtually all imports prior to 1961 consisted of high quality tissues from the United Kingdom. By 1962, the rapidly increasing imports of the lower grade one-time carbonizing tissue from Finland had surpassed the imports from the United Kingdom and currently constitute the bulk of imports. The United Kingdom continued to be the chief supplier of the higher priced tissues during 1962-66. Imports of high quality carbonizing paper annually supply about 10 percent of domestic consumption of such paper. Imports of one-time carbonizing paper, despite a sharp rise during the last few years, probably supply less than 3 percent of the U.S. consumption of this grade of paper.

Table 1.--Carbonizing paper: U.S. production and imports for consumption, 1962-66

Year	Production	Imports	
		Quantity	Value
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars
1962	174,144	1,313	705
1963	186,720	2,247	813
1964	185,562	3,274	955
1965	233,506	6,088	1,261
1966	238,466	5,568	1,233

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

Table 2.--Carbonizing paper: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, by import types, 1964-66

Source	Weighing not over 9 pounds per ream (252.25)			Weighing over 9 but not over 18 pounds per ream (252.27)		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Finland	13	17	67	2,507	4,393	4,237
United Kingdom	328	283	284	379	364	386
Canada	-	-	-	3	867	449
Austria	-	-	-	39	150	116
All other	-	2	2	5	12	27
Total	340	302	353	2,934	5,786	5,215
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Finland	6	7	32	377	578	576
United Kingdom	296	257	257	263	256	272
Canada	-	-	-	1/	114	59
Austria	-	-	-	9	42	34
All other	-	2	1/	4	5	4
Total	302	266	289	653	995	945
	Unit value (per pound) 2/					
Finland	\$0.47	\$0.40	\$0.47	\$0.15	\$0.13	\$0.14
United Kingdom	.90	.91	.90	.69	.70	.70
Canada	-	-	-	.14	.13	.13
Austria	-	-	-	.23	.28	.29
All other	-	.79	.13	.73	.39	.16
Average	.89	.88	.82	.22	.17	.18

1/ Less than \$500.
2/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Commodity	TSUS item
Cigarette paper---------	252.35, 254.25, and 256.10

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968).

U.S. trade position

Almost all U.S. consumption of cigarette paper is supplied by domestic production. Exports in each of the years 1962-66 have far exceeded imports.

Description and uses

Cigarette paper is a strong tissue paper with a close texture, free of pinholes and is used almost exclusively as a wrapper for cigarette tobacco. Significant properties include strength, stretch, filler content, smoothness, opacity, and porosity. This paper is generally made from pulp produced from flax straw, a byproduct of the harvesting of the flaxseed crop; prior to World War II it was made from linen cuttings and rags. This paper may be either combustible or noncombustible. The latter type is of little importance in the United States. Combustible paper, also called free burning paper, contains from about 15 percent to about 30 percent of calcium carbonate filler. The rate of burning of the cigarette is controlled largely by the porosity of the paper, which depends, among other factors, upon the percentage of filler in the sheet. The filler also contributes to the whiteness and opacity of the paper. The normal weight of cigarette paper for consumption in the United States is about 20 to 22 grams per square meter and the calcium carbonate content is about 25 percent. Roll-your-own cigarette paper may weigh as little as 15 to 18 grams per square meter.

Included in this summary are cigarette papers not embossed, printed or decorated (item 252.35); cigarette papers embossed, printed, decorated, or subjected to a combination of such treatments (item 254.25); and cigarette papers cut to size or shape, including cigarette paper books and book covers (item 256.10). Cigarette book covers for cigarette paper books are made from papers other than cigarette paper. Most cigarette paper is sold as long strips, about 28-30 millimeters wide, wound on bobbins. The width of the strip corresponds to the circumference of the cigarette plus overlap for bonding.

U.S. tariff treatment

The following are brief commodity descriptions for the TSUS items covered by this summary:

TSUS item	Commodity
	Cigarette papers not cut to size or shape:
252.35----------	Not embossed, printed or decorated
254.25----------	Embossed, printed or decorated
256.10----------	Cigarette paper, cut to size or shape, cigarette paper books, and cigarette book covers

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports, effective January 1 for calendar years 1968-72, are as follows:

Year	TSUS item 252.35, 254.25, 256.10
1968--------	13% ad val.
1969--------	12% ad val.
1970--------	10% ad val.
1971--------	9% ad val.
1972--------	7.5% ad val.

These rates, which became effective under the Kennedy Round trade agreement, reflect the 5 stages of concessions granted by the United States under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rates of duty are effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

Prior to January 1, 1968, the GATT rate of duty applicable to these items was 15 percent ad valorem.

U.S. consumption and production

U.S. apparent consumption (virtually equivalent to domestic production) of cigarette paper increased at a rate of about 1 percent per year in the 1962-66 period. For 1966, the consumption of cigarette paper was valued at about $35 to $40 million and nearly all was consumed by cigarette factories located in three states as follows: North Carolina accounted for 60 percent; Virginia, 21 percent; and Kentucky, 17 percent. Consumption in New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, West Virginia, and New Jersey was minor. Cigarette paper books represent only a small and decreasing share of total cigarette paper used.

In 1966 two domestic mills manufactured cigarette paper; one was located in the South and the other in the Northeast. Cigarette paper is processed into cigarette paper books by three converting factories. In 1966 production of books was about 30 percent less than in 1962.

U.S. exports and imports

During the 1962-66 period, U.S. exports of cigarette paper ranged from 10,000 to 12,000 tons, valued between about $10 and $11 million (table 1). More than 20 percent of the annual export tonnage went to Latin American countries and nearly the same amount to Canada. Other markets receiving sizable shares during these years were Australia, the Philippine Republic, the United Kingdom, and the Republic of South Africa. During the 1962-66 period, exports of cigarette paper manufactured into books and sheets amounted to less than 2 percent of total cigarette paper exports (table 2).

U.S. imports of cigarette paper increased irregularly from 2,000 tons, valued at $1.5 million in 1962 to 2,100 tons, valued at $1.7 million in 1964 and declined to 1,100 tons, valued at $835,000 in 1966 (table 3). Prior to the development of flax straw for cigarette paper production, imports were much greater. Cigarette papers in narrow strips wound on bobbins plus a small quantity of books constituted more than two-thirds of the imports from 1964 thru 1966 (table 4). The quality of imported and domestic cigarette paper is considered to be about the same.

Until 1966, when the United Kingdom became an important supplier, almost all imported cigarette papers came from France. The landed, duty-paid price of imported paper is believed to be somewhat lower than that of domestically produced paper. Duties on a substantial portion of imports, mostly those from France, were recovered in the drawback paid by the U.S. Government on paper used in cigarettes exports from the United States. Shown below is a comparison by value (in thousands of dollars) of total U.S. cigarette paper imports and the share of such imports under the drawback provision for the years 1964-66.

Value of imports

Year	Total	Drawback	Percent of total
1964-----------	1,703	539	32
1965-----------	1,533	710	46
1966-----------	835	420	50

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Foreign production and trade

World consumption of cigarette paper derives from the production of only 22 countries owing to the highly specialized techniques of cigarette paper production. Of these 22 countries only 13 produce more than enough for domestic consumption.

In 1965, over one-third of world exports of cigarette paper by volume and value originated in France and more than one-fourth in the United States. The United Kingdom was third by value with less than 10 percent.

Table 1.--Cigarette paper: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1962-66

Market	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Canada	3,594	3,601	4,340	4,184	4,851
Philippine Republic	1,839	2,133	2,596	2,965	3,053
Colombia	1,534	2,568	1,362	1,040	2,213
United Kingdom	842	841	1,051	947	1,370
Republic of South Africa	1,094	1,050	970	817	1,463
Australia	1,407	1,199	1,669	1,074	1,380
Venezuela	376	755	1,254	1,113	1,187
All other 1/	11,829	9,711	10,661	8,806	8,830
Total	22,515	21,858	23,903	20,946	24,347
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	1,758	1,731	1,984	1,939	2,234
Philippine Republic	774	872	1,111	1,354	1,445
Colombia	698	1,137	601	462	1,003
United Kingdom	367	357	437	413	641
Republic of South Africa	454	441	397	333	619
Australia	590	511	695	453	591
Venezuela	210	529	621	535	541
All other 1/	4,980	4,182	4,474	4,112	4,019
Total	9,831	9,760	10,320	9,601	11,093
	Unit value (per pound) 2/				
Canada	$0.49	$0.48	$0.46	$0.46	$0.46
Philippine Republic	.42	.41	.43	.46	.47
Colombia	.46	.44	.44	.44	.45
United Kingdom	.44	.42	.42	.44	.47
Republic of South Africa	.42	.42	.41	.41	.42
Australia	.42	.43	.42	.42	.43
Venezuela	.56	.70	.50	.48	.44
All other 1/	.42	.43	.42	.47	.46
Average	.44	.45	.43	.46	.46

1/ Includes more than 30 countries for each year shown.
2/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

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Table 2.--Cigarette paper: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by export types, 1962-66

Export type (Sched. B No.)	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Cigarette paper, in bulk, rolls, sheets, or bobbins (641.4000)--	22,305	21,089	23,726	20,741	24,176
Cigarette paper cut to size, in books, blocks, and strips (642.9100)--	210	769	176	205	171
Total----------------	22,515	21,858	23,903	20,946	24,347
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Cigarette paper, in bulk, rolls, sheets, or bobbins (641.4000)--	9,643	9,398	10,228	9,465	10,984
Cigarette paper cut to size, in books, blocks, and strips (642.9100)--	187	363	92	136	109
Total----------------	9,831	9,760	10,320	9,601	11,093
	Unit value (per pound) 1/				
Cigarette paper, in bulk, rolls, sheets, or bobbins (641.4000)--	$0.43	$0.45	$0.43	$0.46	$0.45
Cigarette paper cut to size, in books, blocks, and strips (642.9100)--	.89	.47	.52	.66	.64
Average--------------	.44	.45	.43	.46	.46

1/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 3.--Cigarette paper: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1962-66

Source	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
France	3,927	3,846	4,181	3,600	1,672
United Kingdom	-	-	3	-	587
Spain	5	9	41	15	19
Canada	1/	1/	4	1	1
All other	1/	61	3	108	1
Total	3,933	3,916	4,232	3,724	2,280
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
France	1,542	1,502	1,682	1,468	671
United Kingdom	-	-	3	-	142
Spain	6	9	11	14	20
Canada	1	2/	5	2	1
All other	2/	15	1	50	2/
Total	1,548	1,526	1,703	1,533	835
	Unit value (per pound) 3/				
France	$0.39	$0.39	$0.40	$0.41	$0.40
United Kingdom	-	-	1.33	-	.24
Spain	1.05	.94	.27	.94	1.05
Canada	1.76	1.76	1.50	1.53	.91
All other	1.03	.24	.36	.46	.69
Average	.39	.39	.40	.41	.37

1/ Less than 500 pounds.
2/ Less than 500 dollars.
3/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 4.--Cigarette paper: U.S. imports for consumption, by import types, 1964-66

Import type (TSUS item)	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)		
Cigarette paper, not impregnated (252.35)	1,003	781	548
Cigarette paper, impregnated (254.25)	405	106	49
Cigarette paper, cut to size (256.10)	2,824	2,837	1,683
Total	4,232	3,724	2,280
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Cigarette paper, not impregnated (252.35)	411	325	137
Cigarette paper, impregnated (254.25)	153	49	12
Cigarette paper, cut to size (256.10)	1,139	1,160	685
Total	1,703	1,533	835
	Unit value (per pound) 1/		
Cigarette paper, not impregnated (252.35)	$0.41	$0.42	$0.25
Cigarette paper, impregnated (254.25)	.38	.46	.24
Cigarette paper, cut to size (256.10)	.40	.41	.41
Average	.40	.41	.37

1/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

Note.--Because or rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Commodity	TSUS item
Condenser paper, copying paper, pottery paper, and tissue paper for waxing----	252.40, .42

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968).

U.S. trade position

Domestic production provides almost all U.S. consumption of condenser paper and tissue paper for waxing; the small U.S. consumption of pottery paper and copying paper is supplied mostly from imports. U.S. exports of all papers considered here substantially exceed imports.

Description and uses

The papers covered by this summary are fine tissues of generally similar appearance but made to different specifications according to end use; they are not impregnated, coated, surface-colored, embossed, ruled, lined, printed, or decorated.

Condenser papers, also referred to as condenser tissue or capacitor paper, ranging in thicknesses from 0.0002 to 0.001 inch are used as dielectrics between foils of insulating liquid-filled condensers. They are usually made from sulphate pulp or hemp fibers and are supercalendered. Some of the important properties include chemical purity, uniformity of thickness, good formation, and freedom from foreign matter, particularly conducting particles. Condenser papers in thicknesses from 0.0006 to 0.004 inch are used as spacers between foils of electrolytic capacitors. Such papers are made from sulphate pulp, cotton pulp, or hemp fibers. Important properties include porosity, the ability to absorb electrolytic liquids, and chemical purity, especially freedom from soluble chlorides.

Copying paper is a thin tissue formerly used widely in producing copies of letters written in copying ink. It has high tensile strength, is unsized, and absorbs ink downwards instead of laterally, rendering three or more copies. As a result of modern copying methods, this type of paper has become virtually obsolete in the United States.

Pottery (or transfer) paper, is a smooth, hard-surfaced tissue made of chemical wood pulp that is sometimes mixed with cotton-fiber pulp. It is used to transfer lithographed or engraved designs from stone or plates to unfinished pottery and must, therefore, have good wet strength and sufficient flexibility to be adapted to curved or uneven surfaces.

Tissue paper for waxing is a thin, specially sized, and moisture-resistant paper made from bleached and unbleached chemical wood pulp; it is a lower-priced paper than the other grades covered by this summary and closely resembles ordinary wrapping tissue. This tissue is mostly manufactured in basis weights of 8 to 17 pounds per ream of 432,000 square inches, and in a range of colors. It is the base stock that is coated or impregnated with paraffin to make waxed paper used primarily in wrapping foods.

U.S. tariff treatment

The following are brief descriptions for condenser paper, copying paper, pottery paper, and tissue paper for waxing covered by this summary:

TSUS item	Commodity
252.40	Weighing not over 9 pounds per ream
252.42	Weighing over 9 but not over 18 pounds per ream

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports, effective January 1 for calendar years 1968-72, are shown below:

	TSUS item	
Year	252.40	252.42
1968	2.5¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	2.2¢ per lb. + 6.5% ad val.
1969	2¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.
1970	2¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	1.7¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.
1971	1.5¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.
1972	1.5¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 3.7% ad val.

These rates, which became effective under the Kennedy Round trade agreement, reflect the 5 stages of concessions granted by the United States under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The final concession rates of duty are effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

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Prior to January 1, 1968, the GATT rates of duty applicable to these items were: 3 cents per pound plus 10 percent ad valorem, for item 252.40; and 2.5 cents per pound plus 7.5 percent ad valorem, for item 252.42.

The ad valorem equivalent of the rate of duty for item 252.40 in 1966 was 14.3 percent. There were no imports in 1966 of item 252.42; however, in 1965, the ad valorem equivalent for this item was 16.8 percent.

U.S. consumption and production

Annual U.S. consumption of condenser paper, which is derived virtually from domestic production, is believed to have risen moderately but steadily in recent years. Four establishments owned by three domestic firms located in the Northeast account for total U.S. production of condenser paper; these manufacturers also produce other high-quality fine papers.

Copying tissue has become an obsolete commodity; U.S. consumption of this paper is negligible and there is no known domestic production.

Annual U.S. consumption of pottery paper is very small and in recent years probably has been supplied entirely by imports. One-color print transfers on pottery paper are now seldom used in the United States and most designs are now applied to pottery (including china) by the use of decalcomanias (see summary items 273.65-.80). About 20 or more U.S. mills are capable of producing pottery or copying papers, but only a few have done so in recent years, and then only occasionally.

Annual consumption and production of tissue paper for waxing declined during the period under review, despite an increase in the total use of protective wrappings. Plastic films and metal foils replaced waxed paper in many of its traditional uses (see summary on wax or paraffin-coated papers, item 254.54). Production of waxing tissue, which about equals consumption, amounted to 193 million pounds in 1962 and fell to 162 million pounds in 1966. This paper is made by more than 20 firms, both large and small, located mostly in the Northeastern and Lake States. Many of these companies further process the tissue stock in their own mills or converting plants. Practically all of them produce various other grades of thin papers.

U.S. exports and imports

U.S. exports of the four types of papers considered in this summary are not separately or collectively reported. Condenser paper is the only paper believed to be exported in significant quantities. The bulk of U.S. exports of condenser paper go to Canada; according to official Canadian trade statistics, the value of such imports from the United States averaged about $800,000 annually in recent years.

Total annual imports have increased sharply in recent years, rising from $20,000 in 1962 to $822,000 in 1966. Imports during the period 1962-64 were supplied mostly by the United Kingdom and consisted primarily of pottery paper; 1965 and 1966 imports, however, were comprised predominantly of condenser paper from France.

Condenser paper, copying paper, pottery paper, and tissue paper for waxing: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1962-66

Source	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
France	-	1	1/	371	1,137
United Kingdom	19	20	31	21	23
Canada	3	-	-	9	10
All other	9	2	2/ 6	3	-
Total	32	24	37	404	1,170
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
France	-	1	1/	305	801
United Kingdom	14	14	20	16	19
Canada	1	-	-	2	2
All other	5	1	2/ 10	2	-
Total	20	16	30	325	822
	Unit value (per pound) 3/				
France	-	$0.73	$0.72	$0.82	$0.70
United Kingdom	$0.73	.70	.66	.76	.80
Canada	.20	-	-	.27	.27
All other	.59	.57	1.77	.71	-
Average	.63	.69	.83	.81	.70

1/ Less than 500 pounds or $500.
2/ Includes 3,278 pounds, valued at $7,750, with a unit value of $2.36 per pound, imported from Japan.
3/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Commodity	TSUS item
Drawing paper weighing over 18 pounds per ream--------------	252.45 and 254.35

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968).

U.S. trade position

Annual U.S. consumption of drawing paper is supplied almost entirely by domestic production. Exports, which about equal imports, are believed to account for less than 1 percent of production.

Description and uses

Drawing papers are made from various fibrous raw materials and may range from grades made of 100 percent cotton fibers in the better types to those containing large percentages of groundwood pulp and waste paper such as used by school children. Some types are made with a firm, smooth surface, while others have sufficient "tooth" to take light touches of pencil, crayon, or other drawing devices. Drawing papers are usually white but some grades are made in gray, manila, green, and buff colors. The most important properties of drawing papers are good texture, close fiber formation, good erasability, and freedom from specks.

Drawing papers are usually differentiated according to the uses for which they are particularly suitable, such as architect's drawing paper, charcoal drawing paper, detail drawing paper, school drawing paper (including construction paper), and water color paper.

So-called "machine handmade" drawing paper, made on a paper machine but resembling handmade paper in quality and appearance is provided for as handmade paper under items 253.05 and 253.10 (see separate summary).

U.S. tariff treatment

The drawing papers covered by item 251.45 are not impregnated, not coated, or otherwise processed; those covered by item 254.35 are impregnated or otherwise processed. The column 1 rates of duty, effective January 1 for calendar years 1968-72, are as follows:

	TSUS item	
Year	252.45	254.35
1968----------	0.6¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.
1969----------	0.6¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.
1970----------	0.5¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	0.5¢ per lb. + 5.5% ad val.
1971----------	0.4¢ per lb. + 1.5% ad val.	0.4¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.
1972----------	0.3¢ per lb. + 1.5% ad val.	0.4¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.

These rates, which became effective under the Kennedy Round trade agreement, reflect the 5 stages of concessions granted by the United States under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rates of duty are effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

The rates of duty on drawing paper prior to January 1, 1968, were as follows:

252.45----------	0.75¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.
254.35----------	0.8¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.

The average ad valorem equivalent of duty on imports entered during 1966 was 4.3% on item 252.45; there were no imports in 1966 on item 254.35, however, based upon 1965 imports the average ad valorem equivalent for this item was 9.2 percent.

So-called "machine handmade" drawing paper, made on a paper machine but resembling handmade paper in quality and appearance, is dutiable as handmade paper under items 253.05 or 253.10 (see separate summary on handmade paper).

U.S. consumption and production

Total U.S. consumption of drawing paper is essentially the volume of domestic production. Production data on drawing paper are not separately reported; however, it is estimated that during 1962-66 U.S. drawing paper production amounted from 25,000 to 30,000 tons annually. Drawing paper for use in schools accounts for about half of domestic production, 14,000 to 15,000 tons; other drawing papers made largely from groundwood pulp are estimated to equal 7,000 to 10,000 tons, and those made principally from chemical wood pulp, 4,000 to 5,000 tons. Production of the highest quality grades, those made of cotton fibers, accounted for not more than 1,000 tons annually. In recent years the output of lower priced drawing papers has apparently increased; these include colored school drawing papers as well as other grades made principally from mechanical wood pulp or waste paper. Production of the higher priced types of drawing papers, usually made from chemical wood pulps and cotton fibers, has remained substantially unchanged.

About 65 companies operating one or more establishments are capable of producing drawing papers, however, not all of these companies regularly do so. In any one year, drawing paper made from chemical wood pulps are produced by about 8 to 10 companies. Some 35 companies manufacture school drawing papers and groundwood (mechanical pulp) drawing papers. Only one company produces drawing paper made from cotton fibers.

Production establishments are located mostly in the Northeast and North Central States and vary in size from the smallest to some of the largest in the paper industry. Most producers of drawing paper also manufacture other types of paper and paperboard as well, and the drawing paper and other types of paper produced are often made of the same or similar fibrous raw materials.

U.S. exports and imports

Data for U.S. exports of drawing paper are not separately reported; however, it is believed that during recent years exports have accounted for less than 1 percent of domestic production.

U.S. imports comprised only a negligible portion of total U.S. consumption of drawing paper during years 1962-66, consisting mostly of papers not impregnated, not coated, or otherwise processed (TSUS item 252.45). According to official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, these imports, by principal sources, for 1962-66, were as follows (in thousands of dollars):

Source	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
France	11	18	14	19	19
West Germany	15	21	4	18	18
United Kingdom	2	6	6	3	7
All other	2	-	4	1/ 11	3
Total	30	45	28	51	47

1/ Includes imports from Italy, valued at $5,000.

Commodity	TSUS item
Filering paper--------------------	252.50 and 256.15

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968).

U.S. trade position

The bulk of U.S. consumption of filtering papers is supplied by domestic production. Imports, consisting mostly of high-grade analytical papers, are far exceeded by exports.

Description and uses

Filtering paper is an unsized, porous paper, usually of high chemical purity, weighing about 30 pounds or more per ream of 432,000 square inches. It is made from cotton fiber pulp, chemical wood pulp, or mixtures of both; it is used to filter solid particles from liquids or gases and to separate the components of mixtures. Important properties of filtering papers include uniformity of formation, moderate strength when wet, high retention of particulate matter, and high filtration rate. The two most common types are industrial and analytical filtering papers.

Industrial filtering papers are made in various grades according to the material to be filtered; they are an integral part of food and beverage processing and of many other industrial processes, including the production of chemicals, drugs, medicines, paints, varnishes, steel, and oil.

Analytical filtering papers, the highest quality grades, are designed for laboratory use and consist of two main types--quantitative and qualitative. Quantitative filtering paper, which is used in critical laboratory analysis, is produced under very exacting conditions; qualitative paper, which requires less stringent manufacturing methods is consumed mostly in educational institutions and laboratories where the finest analysis is not required.

Imported filtering papers have consisted primarily of the grades used in critical laboratory analysis. Domestically produced papers, however, include, in addition to laboratory grades, a wide range of industrial grades.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports of filtering paper, not impregnated, not coated, not cut to size or shape, or otherwise processed (item 252.50), and filtering paper, cut to size or shape (item 256.15), effective January 1 for calendar years 1968-72, are as follows:

	TSUS item	
Year	252.50	256.15
1968	10.5% ad val.	9% ad val.
1969	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.
1970	8% ad val.	7% ad val.
1971	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
1972	6% ad val.	5% ad val.

These rates, which became effective under the Kennedy Round trade agreement, reflect the 5 stages of concessions granted by the United States under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rates of duty are effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

Prior to January 1, 1968, the GATT rates of duty applicable to items 252.50 and 256.15 were, respectively, 12 percent ad valorem and 10 percent ad valorem.

U.S. consumption and production

U.S. consumption of filtering paper, mostly by industrial users, was less than 40 million pounds annually during the period 1962-65, but exceeded 40 million pounds in 1966.

More than 25 U.S. concerns, each operating one or more producing establishments, manufacture filtering papers. These plants are located principally in the Northeast but also in the South, West, and Lake States. Capacity of such plants generally ranges from small to medium in comparison to the larger sulphate paper and paperboard mills. Very few mills--probably no more than 2 or 3--are engaged primarily in the manufacture of filtering or similar absorbent papers.

U.S. production of filtering papers increased irregularly during 1962-66, reaching 46 million pounds in the latter year (table 1). The average unit price of domestically produced filtering paper is believed to have been somewhat lower than that of imported papers, which include a high proportion of analytical grades.

In recent years, however, plastics and other materials have replaced filtering paper in some industrial applications.

U.S. exports and imports

Exports of filtering paper are not separately reported; however, annual exports are believed to have amounted to at least 3 million pounds in recent years.

Canada represents by far the principal market for U.S. filtering paper, followed by Mexico and other Latin American countries where industrial expansion, especially in the chemical and food processing industries, has been accompanied by an increased demand for filtering paper.

Imports increased irregularly during 1962-66, rising from 497,000 pounds in 1962, to 797,000 pounds, valued at $1.4 million, in 1966 (table 1). Imports of filtering papers of all types during this period were equivalent to approximately 1 to 2 percent of total U.S. consumption; most U.S. imports in recent decades, however, have consisted of high-value analytical grade papers and thus the proportion of imports in U.S. consumption of such grades has been considerably higher.

About 70 percent of imports by quantity, and 90 percent by value, have been cut to size or shape, usually in circular shapes. The remainder is imported in large sheets which are cut to size in this country either by converters or by the consumer. The United Kingdom has been the principal source of imports (table 2); other suppliers include West Germany, Sweden, and France.

Table 1.--Filtering paper: U.S. production and imports for consumption, 1962-66

Year	Production 1/	Imports	
		Quantity	Value
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 dollars
1962	41,394	497	1,065
1963	36,592	525	1,096
1964	40,340	682	1,438
1965	41,206	450	1,031
1966	46,304	797	1,430

1/ Includes a small percentage of filter masse.

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

Note.--U.S. exports are not separately reported; however, estimated annual exports were at least 2.5 million pounds in 1961 and in 1963, and at least 3.2 million pounds in 1965.

Table 2.--Filtering paper: U.S. imports for consumption, by import types, and principal sources, 1964-66

Source	In sheets or rolls (252.50)			Cut to size or shape (256.15)		
	1964	1965	1966	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
United Kingdom	135	106	114	457	300	412
Sweden	1/	2	1	11	5	17
West Germany	17	13	100	13	2	56
France	6	7	-	24	14	24
All other	17	1	51	1	-	23
Total	176	129	266	506	321	531
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
United Kingdom	107	100	145	1,253	885	1,186
Sweden	1	3	2	33	13	39
West Germany	10	15	15	13	4	15
France	3	3	-	9	9	11
All other	8	1	8	1	-	9
Total	129	121	171	1,310	910	1,259
	Unit value (per pound) 2/					
United Kingdom	$0.80	$0.94	$1.28	$2.74	$2.95	$2.88
Sweden	1.63	1.71	1.88	2.92	2.56	2.25
West Germany	.59	1.15	.15	.98	1.78	.27
France	.41	.39	-	.38	.61	.44
All other	.46	.52	.16	1.83	-	.41
Average	.73	.94	.64	2.59	2.83	2.37

1/ Less than 500 pounds.
2/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Commodity	TSUS item
Hanging paper------------	252.55

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968).

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of hanging paper has declined steadily for more than a decade. Imports supplied less than 1 percent of consumption in 1966. Exports, if any, are negligible.

Comment

Hanging paper, or hanging raw stock, is the base paper used in the manufacture of wall paper (item 256.05). Usually it contains a large percentage of mechanical wood pulp with some chemical wood pulp added, although a few grades contain no mechanical wood pulp. Physical properties of hanging paper, which have remained unchanged for many years, include water resistance, pliability, ability to take paste without curling, and a smooth surface suitable for printing and embossing.

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports, effective January 1 for calendar years 1968-72, are as follows:

Year	Rate of duty
1968---------	3% ad val.
1969---------	2% ad val.
1970---------	1.5% ad val.
1971---------	0.5% ad val.
1972---------	Free

These rates, which became effective under the Kennedy Round trade agreement, reflect the 5 stages of a concession granted by the United States under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rate of duty is effective January 1, 1972, as shown above. Prior to January 1, 1968, the rate of duty applicable to hanging paper, reflecting concessions granted under the GATT, was 4% ad valorem.

U.S. consumption of hanging paper reflects a long-term decline in the demand for wall paper that has been observed since the early 1950's. The apparent annual domestic consumption reached a low of

27,700 tons in 1963 and 1965. Some recovery was shown in 1966 (table 1). About 12 U.S. mills, located in the Northeastern and Lake States, produce hanging paper but, in most cases, not as a major production item. Primarily they manufacture other grades of groundwood paper such as printing and converting, rotogravure, and catalog. More than half of U.S. production is accounted for by the two largest U.S. producers. U.S. imports generally have accounted for 5-10 percent of consumption; however, imports in recent years have decreased sharply and were less than 1 percent of consumption in 1966. Canada is the traditional supplier although Finland was the principal supplier in 1966.

Exports of hanging paper, which are not separately reported, are nil or negligible.

Table 1.--Hanging paper: U.S. production and imports for consumption, 1962-66 1/

(In short tons)

Year	Production	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
1962	32,779	3,237	36,000	9.0
1963	25,752	2,003	27,700	7.2
1964	27,815	1,926	29,700	6.5
1965	26,826	930	27,700	3.4
1966	30,639	86	30,700	0.3

1/ Exports are believed to be negligible.

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

Table 2.--Hanging paper: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-66

Source	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (short tons)		
Finland	-	36	60
Canada	1,924	894	26
All other	2	-	1/
Total	1,926	930	86
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Finland	-	4	8
Canada	294	135	4
All other	3	-	1/
Total	297	139	12
	Unit value (per short ton) 2/		
Finland	-	$122	$129
Canada	$152	151	151
All other	183	-	1/
Average	154	150	140

1/ Less than one-half ton valued less than $500; unit value not representative.
2/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

Commodity	TSUS item
Cover paper--------------------	252.57

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968).

U.S. trade position

U.S. production of cover paper supplies virtually all domestic requirements. In recent years exports have been less than 5 percent of domestic production and imports have been negligible.

Description and uses

Cover paper, a class of paper varying widely in weight and grade, is made from chemical or mechanical wood pulp, cotton fiber pulp, or combinations thereof. It possesses such special characteristics as dimensional stability, uniform printing surface, good folding quality, and durability. Included in this summary are only those cover papers which are not coated, not surface-colored, not embossed, not ruled, not lined, not printed, and not decorated. These basic papers subsequently are usually further processed such as by laminating, coating, embossing, and decorating.

Cover papers are used primarily for the covers of books, catalogs, booklets, and magazines; they are also used in the production of such articles as menus, calendars, social announcements, greeting cards, and advertising material, and in the lighter weights as coverings for boxes and cartons.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports for TSUS item 252.57, effective January 1 for calendar years 1968-72, are as follows:

Year	Rate of duty
1968---------	10.5% ad val.
1969---------	9.5% ad val.
1970---------	8% ad val.
1971---------	7% ad val.
1972---------	6% ad val.

These rates, which became effective under the Kennedy Round trade agreement, reflect the 5 stages of a concession granted by the United States under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The final concession rate of duty is effective January 1, 1972, as shown above. Prior to January 1, 1968, the rate of duty reflecting a concession granted under the GATT was 12 percent ad valorem.

Comment

U.S. consumption of cover paper is estimated to have increased at an average rate of about 4 percent during 1962-66, reaching about 110 million pounds in the latter year. This type of paper is produced by about 60 concerns in the United States, practically all of which also manufacture other types of paper. Most of the mills are located in the Northeast and North Central States. Domestic production of cover paper totaled nearly 112 million pounds in 1966, an increase of almost 20 percent over the 1962 output. U.S. exports of cover paper, which by far exceed imports, are equal to less than 5 percent of production by both quantity and value. Exports are believed to consist to a large extent of the higher grades of paper. Canada and Mexico are the principal export markets. Some of the less important markets are Australia, the Republic of South Africa, West Germany, and the Philippine Republic. In recent years the very small imports have been declining and were negligible in 1966. The United Kingdom has been the chief supplier.

Cover paper: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1962-66

(In thousands of pounds)

Year	Production	Imports	Exports 1/	Apparent consumption 1/
1962	94,274	130	1,200	93,200
1963	97,754	154	1,500	96,400
1964	97,426	7	2,200	95,200
1965	109,214	15	2/ 2,200	107,000
1966	111,984	3/	2/ 2,200	110,000

1/ Estimated.
2/ Not comparable due to change in export classifications.
3/ Less than 500 pounds.

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

Commodity	TSUS item
India and bible paper---------	252.59-.63, 254.40-.44

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968).

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of india and bible papers is supplied almost entirely from domestic production. Imports and exports are insignificant.

Description and uses

India and bible paper (more commonly known as bible papers) are lightweight, opaque printing papers. Covered by this summary are both unprocessed and processed papers. Processed papers are impregnated, coated, surface-colored, embossed, ruled, lined, decorated, printed but not lithographically printed, or any combination thereof (bible paper lithographically printed is provided for under item 254.50). These papers are usually filled with barium sulphate or titanium dioxide for maximum opacity to offset the thinness of sheet and low weight per ream and are, in many instances, strengthened with starch. Other important properties include whiteness, strength, and durability. The term "lightweight printing paper" is now also commonly applied to bible papers in order to emphasize the wide range of commercial printing for which they are suitable. These papers are used where low bulk and weight are important, as for example in bibles, encyclopedias, or volume mailing. Most domestic bible papers range in weight from 20 to 30.75 pounds per ream of 432,000 square inches; about 20 percent of output weigh less than 20 pounds per ream. Formerly these papers were made almost exclusively from rag, flax, or hemp pulps; in recent years, chemical wood pulp has been used increasingly, either alone or in combination with these other pulps.

U.S. tariff treatment

The following are commodity descriptions for the TSUS items covered by this summary:

TSUS item	Commodity
	Papers, not impregnated, etc.:
	India and bible paper:
252.59	Weighing not over 9 pounds per ream
252.61	Weighing over 9 but not over 15 pounds per ream
252.63	Weighing over 15 but not over 30.75 pounds per ream
	Papers, impregnated, etc., but not litho. printed:
	India and bible paper:
254.40	Weighing not over 9 pounds per ream
254.42	Weighing over 9 but not over 15 pounds per ream
254.44	Weighing over 15 but not over 30.75 pounds per ream

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports, effective January 1 for calendar years 1968-72, are as follows:

TSUS item	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
252.59	2.5¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.
252.61	2.2¢ per lb. + 6.5% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1.7¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.
252.63	0.9¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	0.8¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	0.5¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	0.5¢ per lb. + 1.5% ad val.	0.5¢ per lb. + 1.5% ad val.
254.40	2.5¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.
254.42	2.2¢ per lb. + 6.5% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1.7¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.
254.44	0.9¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	0.8¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	0.5¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	0.5¢ per lb. + 1.5% ad val.	0.5¢ per lb. + 1.5% ad val.

These rates, which became effective under the Kennedy Round trade agreement, reflect the 5 stages of concessions granted by the United States under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rates of duty are effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

Prior to January 1, 1968, the rates of duty applicable to india and bible paper, reflecting concessions granted under the GATT, were as follows:

TSUS item	Rate of duty
252.59	3¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.
252.61	2.5¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad val.
252.63	1¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.
254.40	3¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.
254.42	2.5¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad val.
254.44	1¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.

The ad valorem equivalents of the current rates of duty for the following TSUS items, based on 1966 imports, were:

252.63	4.5%
254.44	4.4%

There were no imports under the other india and bible paper items.

U.S. consumption and production

Domestic consumption of bible paper has risen rapidly in the last decade largely because of increasing commercial uses for those lightweight printing papers weighing from 20 to 30.75 pounds per ream. Practically all consumption is supplied by U.S. production as imports of these papers are very small. Lightweight printing papers are produced by some 20 domestic companies, most of which are located in the Northeast and Lake States. Each of these concerns produces other grades of book or fine papers, or both; bible paper is not usually the major production item of these companies. In 1962, production amounted to an estimated 17,000 tons and increased to about 21,000 tons by 1966. This increase was predominantly in the papers weighing over 20 pounds per ream; production of the lighter papers, weighing less than 20 pounds per ream, averaged between 3,000 and 4,000 tons for the period 1962-66.

U.S. exports and imports

The tonnages of bible paper exported are not known but are believed to be less than those imported.

The quantity of imports in the years 1962-65 ranged between 65 and 75 short tons, but increased to 166 tons valued at $223,000 in 1966. Almost all imported bible paper weighs between 15 and 20 pounds per ream. The United Kingdom is the only important supplier.

India and bible paper: U.S. production and imports for consumption, 1962-66

(Quantity in short tons; value in thousands of dollars)

Year	Production 1/	Imports 2/	
	Quantity	Quantity	Value
1962	17,000	3/ 70	3/ 100
1963	18,000	3/ 75	3/ 109
1964	18,500	65	92
1965	20,000	69	95
1966	21,000	166	223

1/ Estimated from industry sources.
2/ Virtually all from the United Kingdom.
3/ Estimated.

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

Commodity	TSUS item
Standard newsprint paper------	252.65

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968).

U.S. trade position

The quantity of newsprint consumed annually in the United States exceeds that of any other country in the world. Although the United States ranks second to Canada in tonnages of newsprint produced, imports (mostly from Canada) supply about three-quarters of U.S. consumption. In 1966, imports were valued at $890 million (making the United States the world's largest importer) and exports at $13 million (about 5 percent of production).

Description and uses

"Standard newsprint" paper, for tariff purposes, is a type of paper which at time of importation into the United States, is used chiefly in the printing of newspapers (T.D. 56349). It is produced on high-speed fourdrinier machines, must have a smooth surface, uniform texture and strength, and the ability to absorb printing ink. Except for small differences in shades of whiteness, standard newsprint is remarkably uniform in texture and appearance, regardless of the mill in which it is produced or the pulpwood species that is used in its manufacture. Most newsprint is made preponderantly of unbleached groundwood pulp and some chemical wood pulp of about equivalent brightness. In recent years newsprint has also been produced from deinked waste paper; presently, this method of production accounts for about 3 percent of total U.S. newsprint output.

Prior to the TSUS, the composition of the fibrous raw material of the imported paper was an important factor for classification as a newsprint. Such criterion was not continued, however, to avoid certain difficulties that arose--and were likely to continue to arise--in classifying newsprint papers made by newer and improved methods of fiber utilization and pulping.

The bulk of newsprint is distributed in rolls of 36 to 40 inches in diameter, ranging in width from about 15 to 63 inches; a small fraction of total newsprint output is used in sheet form for the printing of weekly newspapers on flat bed printing presses.

Standard newsprint is used in a variety of items other than newspapers, such as low cost pocket books, comic books, coarse writing and drawing tablets, and in many publications of colleges, private institutions, and commercial establishments.

Most papers which conform to the following descriptive specifications are standard newsprint paper:

Weight:	500 sheets, each 24 by 36 inches not less than 30 pounds nor more than 35 pounds.
Size:	Rolls not less than 13 inches wide and 28 inches in diameter. Sheets not less than 20 by 30 inches.
Thickness:	Not over 0.0042 inch.
Sizing:	Time of transudation of water shall not be more than 10 seconds by the ground glass method.
Ash content:	Not more than 6.5 percent.
Color and finish:	White, or tinted shades of pink, peach, or green in rolls; not more than 50 percent gloss when tested with the Ingersoll glarimeter.

U.S. tariff treatment

Standard newsprint paper is free of duty and was free of duty under the provisions of paragraph 1772 of the Tariff Act of 1930. This duty-free status was bound under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade effective January 1, 1948.

U.S. consumption

The apparent annual consumption of standard newsprint paper in the United States rose from about 7.5 million tons in 1962 to 9.2 million tons in 1966. During that period about 25 percent was derived from domestic production.

Approximately 90 percent of the standard newsprint paper is consumed by publishers of daily and Sunday newspapers. The remaining portion is used by printers and publishers of such items as weekly newspapers, business folders, government and school bulletins, comic books, and paperbacks.

Increases in the average daily circulation of daily and Sunday newspapers and the average number of pages per copy are reflected in the increasing rate of consumption of standard newsprint, notwithstanding a downward trend in the number of daily newspapers published.

According to the 1967 edition of N. W. Ayer and Sons Directory of Newspapers and Periodicals, the total daily average circulation of daily newspapers reached a new high of about 61.0 million in 1966 as compared with 60.0 million in 1962. Circulation of Sunday newspapers rose from about 47.6 million in 1962 to 48.8 million in 1966.

As of December 31, 1965, there were 1,751 daily and 562 Sunday newspapers as reported by industry sources. The declining trend in recent years in the number of daily newspapers--in contrast to the increasing number of Sunday newspapers--becomes apparent from the number of such papers reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, for the four most recent census years, as shown below:

Year	Daily	Sunday
1947----------	1,854	416
1954----------	1,820	510
1958----------	1,778	552
1963----------	1,766	560

The number of newspaper pages per copy increased steadily during 1962-66. According to the Newsprint Service Bureau, the average number of pages for daily and Sunday newspapers were as follows:

Year	Daily	Sunday
1962-----------	39	120
1963-----------	40	123
1964-----------	41	126
1965-----------	43	136
1966-----------	46	147

Consumption of standard newsprint by publishers of daily newspapers by geographic regions, as compiled from statistics of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, is shown below (in short tons) for 1962 and 1966:

Region	1962	1966
Northeast--------	1,984,685	2,251,830
North Central----	1,831,212	2,226,202
South------------	1,331,536	1,657,002
West-------------	1,180,049	1,488,328
Total, U.S.--	6,327,482	7,623,362

U.S. producers and production

In 1966 there were 17 newsprint mills in the United States, owned by 14 companies. Seven of these mills, located in the South, accounted for 52 percent of U.S. production capacity; five in the West, for 20 percent; four in the East, for 27 percent; and one mill in the Midwest, for about 1 percent. Four of the largest U.S. producers also own newsprint mills in Canada. Owners of some of the largest U.S. newspapers have substantial financial interests in these newsprint producing companies.

Excepting one establishment in the East which produces newsprint exclusively from deinked newspapers, all are integrated pulp and paper mills with individual production capacities ranging from 25,000 tons to 435,000 tons per year.

Five of the mills manufacture newsprint exclusively. The others also produce other grades of paper and paperboard, especially groundwood printing paper, kraft paper, and corrugating board; newsprint, however, constitutes the principal product of these mills. Some paper mills are equipped with dual-purpose machinery which, with some modification, can alternate production between newsprint and other grades of paper, depending on market conditions.

Prior to World War I more than 85 percent of U.S. newsprint consumption was supplied by domestic mills. Since about 1911, when imported newsprint first received duty-free status and U.S. newsprint producers began to shift from producing newsprint to manufacturing other grades of paper, the proportion of domestic production to total consumption has decreased irregularly to the present level.

Annual U.S. production of standard newsprint rose from about 2.1 million tons in 1962 to 2.3 million in 1966. In 1965, however, it declined somewhat, mainly because of floods which affected a number of West Coast producers.

The price of standard newsprint paper is generally quoted on a delivered basis, varying with the zone in the United States to which shipment is made. Most newsprint is sold under long-term contracts between publishers and mills. Some U.S. producers, however, sell at an f.o.b. mill, freight allowed basis.

During the period 1957-65 the annual contract price to New York City remained unchanged at $134.00. Early in 1966, however, several increases in newsprint prices were announced, ranging from $3 to $10 per ton; prices fluctuated during the first half of the year and then stabilized during the third and fourth quarters. The average contract price per ton delivered at New York City for the year 1966 was, according to the Newsprint Information Committee, $136.92.

U.S. exports

Annual U.S. exports of standard newsprint paper rose from 109,000 tons in 1962 to 118,000 tons in 1964; exports then declined to 99,000 tons in 1966. In terms of value, these exports accounted for about $14.6 million in 1962, $14.5 million in 1964, and $13.0 million in 1966. In each of these years exports constituted from 4 to 5 percent of domestic production.

U.S. exports go to about 40 countries, Latin America and Asia receiving the bulk. In 1966 over 40 percent of U.S. exports went to Mexico, the leading importer of U.S. newsprint. Other major markets were South Vietnam, Italy, Venezuela, France, and the Philippines.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of standard newsprint, which, during the 1962-66 period, supplied about three-quarters of domestic consumption, rose from about 5.5 million tons, valued at $695.8 million in 1962 to 7.0 million tons, valued at $889.6 million in 1966. Canada is the major source and, in each year during the 1962-66 period, supplied more than 95 percent of the total. Finland supplied practically all of the remaining import tonnage.

Quality and delivered prices of the imported newsprint paper are generally the same as those of the domestic product.

Foreign production and trade

World production of newsprint is on the rise, not only in terms of tonnage produced but also as to the number of producing countries; such production totaled 16.0 million tons in 1962 and 19.6 million tons in 1966. Canada produced 42.1 percent of the world total in 1962 and 43.0 percent in 1966. The percent of world production supplied by those countries leading in the production of newsprint is shown below, as published by the Newsprint Information Committee:

Producing countries	1962	1966
Canada	42.1	43.0
United States	13.2	12.2
Japan	5.6	6.7
Finland	6.5	6.5
U.S.S.R.	3.0	4.7
United Kingdom	4.8	4.4
Sweden	4.6	3.9
Italy	2.5	2.6
France	3.0	2.5

In 1966, there were 44 newsprint producing mills in Canada, owned by 22 companies. The average capacity of the Canadian producing units is about 20 percent higher than that of U.S. newsprint mills; however, methods of production, equipment, and manpower employed, as well as the standards of efficiency and skill are similar in both countries. A number of newsprint mills in Canada are owned or controlled by U.S. and overseas interests, including four of the largest U.S. newsprint producers and probably several U.S. and British newspaper publishers.

Canadian newsprint production is concentrated largely in the Province of Quebec, which in 1966 supplied 46 percent of the total output, followed by Ontario and Manitoba with 26 percent. British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces each supplied 14 percent.

Of total Canadian newsprint production during the 1962-66 period, 92 to 93 percent was exported; 85 percent of these exports went to the United States.

Canadian newsprint capacity, production, and distribution of shipments, as reported by the American Newspaper Publishers Association, are shown below (in thousands of short tons), for 1962-66:

Year	Capacity	Production	Shipments to--			
			Total	Canada	United States	All other
1962------	7,844	6,691	6,680	511	5,229	940
1963------	8,055	6,630	6,622	523	5,180	919
1964------	8,274	7,301	7,310	550	5,648	1,112
1965------	8,421	7,720	7,747	590	6,093	1,063
1966------	8,878	8,419	8,385	620	6,610	1,155

Table 1.--Standard newsprint paper: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1962-66

(In thousands of short tons)

Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
1962	2,105	5,478	109	7,474	73.3
1963	2,213	5,413	118	7,508	72.1
1964	2,296	5,954	118	8,132	73.2
1965	2,180	6,322	84	8,418	75.1
1966	2,342	6,991	99	9,234	75.7

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

Table 2.--Standard newsprint paper: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1962-66

Market	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 short tons)				
Mexico	15	22	12	27	43
South Vietnam	3	4	8	8	9
Italy	1	1	3	2	6
Venezuela	23	20	11	8	7
France	2	2	1	1	6
Philippine Republic	20	15	10	8	7
Peru	7	10	12	7	5
All other	1/ 38	2/ 44	3/ 61	4/ 23	16
Total	109	118	118	84	99
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Mexico	2,027	3,010	1,786	3,744	5,828
South Vietnam	306	430	780	912	993
Italy	82	106	376	230	955
Venezuela	3,587	2,482	1,490	1,012	882
France	212	183	100	126	759
Philippine Republic	2,544	1,752	1,144	912	749
Peru	847	1,308	1,519	853	641
All other	1/ 4,971	2/ 5,500	3/ 7,339	4/ 3,132	2,191
Total	14,576	14,771	14,534	10,921	12,998
	Unit value (per short ton)				
Mexico	$139	$138	$146	$137	$135
South Vietnam	109	112	98	115	112
Italy	124	144	129	129	160
Venezuela	157	124	130	120	127
France	111	115	111	136	138
Philippine Republic	129	116	112	107	106
Peru	125	125	127	125	120
All other	1/ 124	2/ 124	3/ 122	4/ 138	135
Average	133	125	124	129	131

1/ Includes exports of 7,000 tons, valued at $918,000 to Colombia; and 7,000 tons, valued at $740,000 to Canada.

2/ Includes exports of 20,000 tons, valued at $2,359,000 to Argentina.

3/ Includes exports of 17,000 tons, valued at $1,992,000 to Argentina; 10,000 tons, valued at $1,083,000 to Egypt; and 9,000 tons, valued at $1,066,000 to Japan.

4/ Includes exports of 5,000 tons, valued at $597,000 to Australia.

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

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Table 3.--Standard newsprint: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1962-66

Source	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 short tons)				
Canada	5,292	5,224	5,694	6,068	6,716
Finland	183	187	257	254	274
All other	3	2	3	1/	1
Total	5,478	5,413	5,954	6,322	6,991
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	675,164	666,555	723,755	762,241	858,755
Finland	20,308	20,931	28,393	27,324	30,730
All other	279	271	382	39	106
Total	695,751	687,756	752,531	789,604	889,592
	Unit value (per short ton)				
Canada	$128	$128	$127	$126	$128
Finland	111	112	110	107	112
All other	110	111	116	124	117
Average	127	127	126	125	127

1/ Less than 500 tons.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Commodity	TSUS item
Uncoated book and printing paper, n.e.e.-----------	252.67

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968).

U.S. trade position

The bulk of U.S. consumption of the uncoated book and printing papers considered here is supplied by domestic production. In 1966, imports (mostly from Canada) by far exceeded exports and accounted for nearly 4 percent of domestic consumption.

Description and uses

The book and printing papers considered here are those which are not impregnated, not coated, not surface-colored, not embossed, not ruled, not lined, not printed and not decorated. Starch-coated printing papers, however, which for tariff purposes are considered as merely surface sized and not as coated papers, are included here.

This summary covers two principal kinds of uncoated printing papers (1) those having a groundwood (mechanical) pulp content ranging from 0 to less than 25 percent, commonly known as uncoated book and converting paper; and (2) those containing 25 percent or more groundwood, commonly known as uncoated groundwood printing and converting paper. The latter type usually has a groundwood content considerably higher than 25 percent. In many applications these two classes of paper are used interchangeably for producing various kinds of printed matter in the conversion to articles made of paper, although uncoated book paper is customarily employed where better appearance and greater permanence are desired.

Virtually all uncoated book and printing papers covered by this summary are produced on conventional fourdrinier machines; mineral fillers, sizing compounds, coloring matters, and other materials are added to the various pulp mixtures to give the papers the appearance, strength, opacity, brightness, printability, permanence, or other properties as required for their specific end-uses.

Uncoated book papers are generally made entirely of various combinations of chemical pulps without any groundwood or of chemical pulps in combination with small quantities of groundwood. Some uncoated book papers are produced with a small percentage of cotton pulp in order to give the paper added permanence. A considerable quantity of selected, high grade repulped waste paper is also utilized in the manufacture of various grades of book paper. Some book paper producers use, in rare instances, chemical pulps made from esparto or other vegetable fibers such as straw and sugar cane bagasse.

Although papers with a groundwood content are less permanent and somewhat less bright than those made entirely of chemical wood pulps, the admixture of mechanical pulp facilitates the retention of filler materials and produces higher bulk and opacity than can be achieved for equivalent weights of papers made of chemical pulps only.

Uncoated book papers are made in four basic types of surface finishes; these finishes are referred to in the trade as (1) antique or eggshell finish, (2) machine finish, (3) English finish, and (4) supercalendered. Supercalendered paper is the smoothest printing paper that can be produced without special (high gloss) coating.

The principal end uses for uncoated book papers are in the manufacture of printed material, such as magazines, books, pamphlets, folders, and brochures, and in the production of such paper products as envelopes, writing tablets, adding machine rolls, box lining, and others. Also included here is so-called text paper, a fine quality printing paper made from bleached chemical wood pulp or cotton fiber. Text papers are made in a wide variety of finishes, sometimes with watermarks, and are used principally for high quality booklets and brochures, fine books, announcements, annual reports, menus, folders, and the like.

Groundwood printing and converting papers are used principally for magazines, comic books, catalogs, directories, and general commercial printing. Substantial quantities are used also as base stock for coated papers and for conversion into a wide variety of paper products, such as salesbooks, envelopes, business machine rolls, teletype rolls, mimeograph and typewriter paper, office forms, tablets, and waybills. Also included here are those types of newsprint not meeting Bureau of Customs specifications for standard newsprint paper (item 252.65).

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports, effective January 1 for calendar years 1968-72, are as follows:

Year	Rate of duty
1968	0.15¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.
1969	0.13¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.
1970	0.11¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.
1971	0.1¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.
1972	0.08¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.

These rates, which became effective under the Kennedy Round trade agreement, reflect the 5 stages of a concession granted by the United States under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rate of duty is effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

Prior to January 1, 1968, the rate of duty was 0.17 cents per pound plus 4 percent ad valorem, reflecting a concession granted by the United States in the GATT.

The duty of 0.17¢ per pound plus 4% ad valorem paid on all imports in 1966 was equivalent to an average rate of 6.1% ad valorem. On imports from Canada, which supplied 87 percent of the 1966 imports, the ad valorem equivalent was the same.

U.S. consumption

More than one-half of all book and printing papers--excluding standard newsprint--consumed in the United States in recent years consisted of uncoated book and printing papers included in this summary.

Apparent U.S. annual consumption of these papers increased from about 2.7 million tons in 1962 to about 4 million tons in 1966, or about 45 percent (table 1). Annual consumption of uncoated book papers, which accounted in each of the recent years for about two-thirds of total consumption of the papers discussed here, rose at a somewhat faster rate than did consumption of groundwood printing and converting papers.

The printing and publishing industry is the major consumer of the papers covered by this summary, accounting for an estimated two-thirds of total consumption. While there are printing establishments in every state, the greatest concentration historically has prevailed in the major cities and their environs in the following order: New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Boston, and San Francisco.

Consumption of uncoated book and printing papers by establishments engaged in the conversion of these papers into a wide array of paper products accounts for the remaining one-third of total consumption; these establishments are widely scattered throughout the United States with some apparent concentration in the Northeastern and East North Central regions.

During recent years, consumption of uncoated book and printing papers has expanded despite the inroads made by coated book and printing papers in various printing processes. Consumption has been diminished, however, by the trend in the printing industry toward the use of lighter weight printing papers which resulted from increasing postal rates and technological developments in printing processes.

U.S. producers and production

There are about 40 U.S. producers of uncoated book paper, most of which are located in the Northeastern and North Central States, with a few in the Southeast and Pacific West. The majority of these producers are large paper companies that manufacture, in addition to uncoated book paper, coated book paper, groundwood printing paper, writing paper, and text paper. Text paper--which for tariff purposes is uncoated book paper--is made by some 15 producers of uncoated book papers and by 15 producers of fine papers which, in addition to text paper, manufacture high quality writing papers; most of these producers are located in the Northeastern and South Central States.

There are about 15 U.S. producers of uncoated groundwood printing and converting paper. Five of these producers are engaged either wholly or almost entirely in the manufacture of this grade, while the others also produce other grades of printing paper, such as coated groundwood printing paper, uncoated and coated book paper, and newsprint. Most of these producers are located in the Northeastern and North Central States; all producers of groundwood printing paper are integrated pulp and paper mills.

U.S. production of the uncoated book and printing papers discussed here rose from about 2.7 million tons in 1962 to 3.8 million tons in 1966 (table 1). Uncoated book paper accounted for about 70 percent of total annual production during this period; uncoated groundwood printing and converting paper, for 30 percent (table 2).

U.S. exports

The bulk of U.S. exports of the papers covered by this summary has consisted of uncoated book and converting papers; exports of uncoated groundwood printing and converting papers are believed to have been negligible throughout the period 1962-66. Annual U.S. exports are believed to have declined irregularly from 18,000 tons in 1962 to 11,000 tons in 1966 (table 1). Major markets in that period were Canada, Venezuela, Mexico, and Korea.

U.S. imports

Annual U.S. imports of the kinds of uncoated printing papers covered by this summary rose from about 45,000 tons, valued at about $7.3 million in 1962 to 147,000 tons, valued at $23.3 million in 1966 (table 3).

In contrast to exports, most of which have consisted of uncoated book and converting papers, imports have been comprised largely of uncoated groundwood printing and converting paper; in each of the recent years, such paper consistuted about 90 percent of total imports of the papers covered by this summary. The composition of imports of these papers for the 1962-66 period, according to U.S. Bureau of the Census statistics, was as follows (in short tons):

Year	Uncoated groundwood printing and converting paper	Uncoated book and converting paper	Total
1962	41,535	3,800	45,335
1963	44,197	7,963	52,160
1964	70,626	11,098	81,724
1965	98,077	10,752	108,829
1966	132,906	14,060	146,966

While the ratio of imports to apparent consumption for all grades of papers considered in this summary rose from 1.7 percent in 1962 to 3.7 percent in 1966 (table 1), the ratio of imports to apparent consumption of uncoated groundwood printing and converting papers alone is considerably greater and is estimated to have risen from about 5 percent in 1962 to 12 percent in 1966

Canada supplied the bulk of total U.S. imports. Other suppliers of some significance were Finland, the United Kingdom, Sweden, and Japan.

On a grade by grade comparison, the quality of imported papers is about equal to the domestic products; on price comparison, the duty-paid, landed prices of imported papers appear to be somewhat lower than the prices of papers manufactured in the United States. Several Canadian producers are located in closer proximity to certain major U.S. consumption centers than any U.S. producer and thus enjoy a competitive advantage.

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Table 1.--Book and printing paper, not elsewhere enumerated, not coated, not decorated, etc.: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1962-66

(In short tons)

Year	Production 1/	Imports	Exports 2/	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
1962	2,717,000	45,335	18,000	2,744,000	1.7
1963	2,913,000	52,160	19,000	2,946,000	1.8
1964	3,032,000	81,724	24,000	3,090,000	2.6
1965	3,462,000	108,829	13,000	3,558,000	3.1
1966	3,827,000	146,966	11,000	3,963,000	3.7

1/ Statistics exclude certain lightweight printing papers, classifiable as bible papers (item 252.63).

2/ Statistics have been adjusted for certain classification errors made in export declarations.

Source: Production data compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce and statistics of the Printing Paper Division of the American Paper Institute; import and export data compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 2.--Book and printing paper, not elsewhere enumerated, not coated, not decorated, etc.: U.S. production, by kinds, 1962-66

(In short tons)

Year	Groundwood paper 1/	Book paper 2/	Total
1962	867,000	1,850,000	2,717,000
1963	968,000	1,945,000	2,913,000
1964	957,000	2,075,000	3,032,000
1965	1,028,000	2,434,000	3,462,000
1966	1,122,000	2,705,000	3,827,000

1/ Partially estimated.
2/ Production statistics as published have been adjusted to exclude bible paper.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce and statistics of the American Paper Institute.

Table 3.--Book and printing paper, not elsewhere enumerated, not coated, not decorated, etc.: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1962-66

Source	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (short tons)				
Canada	37,773	42,692	74,562	101,342	128,423
Finland	5,908	5,264	6,582	6,493	11,129
United Kingdom	10	1,126	5	11	3,492
Sweden	256	247	231	591	1,902
Japan	1,207	2,611	226	286	1,820
Norway	130	99	45	98	145
Netherlands	44	88	23	7	44
All other	7	33	50	1	11
Total	45,335	52,160	81,724	108,829	146,966
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	6,222	6,849	11,720	15,460	20,529
Finland	749	705	870	875	1,501
United Kingdom	4	373	3	4	455
Sweden	53	54	51	136	421
Japan	214	426	42	53	382
Norway	25	20	10	21	32
Netherlands	18	24	9	7	17
All other	5	14	13	1/	5
Total	7,290	8,465	12,718	16,556	23,342
	Unit value (per short ton) 2/				
Canada	$165	$160	$157	$153	$160
Finland	127	134	132	135	135
United Kingdom	403	331	640	352	130
Sweden	206	218	219	230	222
Japan	177	163	188	184	210
Norway	191	206	224	213	222
Netherlands	412	275	412	942	397
All other	759	256	257	-	346
Average	161	162	156	152	159

1/ Less than $500.
2/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

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Commodity	TSUS item
Stereotype paper-------	252.70, .73

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968).

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption, production, and imports of stereotype paper are negligible.

Comment

Stereotype paper is a special type of tissue paper used as a facing on the wet matrix boards or mats provided for in item 251.20, from which stereotype plates are cast. It is a durable, absorbent sheet with a smooth, pliable surface, suitable for high-quality reproduction. The use of stereotype paper in the printing industry, however, has been almost completely replaced by other products and processes.

Stereotype paper is provided for in the TSUS as follows:

252.70---- weighing not over 9 pounds per ream 1/
252.73---- weighing over 9 but not over 18 pounds per ream

1/ Equivalent to 432,000 square inches.

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports, effective January 1 for calendar years 1968-72, are as follows:

Year	TSUS item 252.70	TSUS item 252.73
1968-----------	1.5¢ per lb. + 6.5% ad val.	1.8¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.
1969-----------	1.5¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1.6¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.
1970-----------	1.4¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	1.4¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.
1971-----------	1¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.
1972-----------	1¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.

These rates, which became effective under the Kennedy Round trade agreement, reflect the 5 stages of concessions granted by the United States under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rates of duty are effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

Prior to January 1, 1968, the rates of duty applicable to stereotype paper, reflecting concessions granted under the GATT, were in effect as follows:

TSUS item	Rate of duty
252.70	2¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad val.
252.73	2¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.

In recent years, U.S. consumption of stereotype paper has been negligible. It is believed that U.S. production of this product has been discontinued and that the limited domestic demand is supplied by imports. For the period 1962-66, imports, mostly from the United Kingdom, were highest in 1965, reaching 1,400 pounds valued at $1,900. There were no imports in 1964.

Commodity	TSUS item
Writing paper---------	252.75, 254.56, .58, 256.20, .25, .35, .40

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968).

U.S. trade position

Virtually all writing papers used in the United States are supplied by domestic production. Exports, which are equivalent to about 1 percent of production, by far exceed imports which are comprised almost entirely of papeteries.

Description and uses

Writing paper consists of a wide variety of papers suitable for pen and ink writing or for use with the typewriter. The kinds of paper included in this category are bond, onionskin, wedding, ledger, papeterie, chart, mimeograph, manifold, and other specialized grades having characteristics similar to the foregoing. Writing paper is made on fourdrinier machines from chemical and mechanical wood and rag pulp, or mixtures thereof. It is generally produced in weights ranging from 30 to 60 pounds per ream of 432,000 square inches.

Also included in this summary are certain writing papers further processed and products made from writing paper, namely, papers impregnated, coated, surface-colored, embossed, ruled, lined, printed or decorated; writing papers and cards cut to size or shape; and papeteries and combination letter and envelope sheets. Papeteries (item 256.35) consist of sheets of writing paper and matching envelopes put up in boxes or in portfolios. Combination sheets (item 256.40) are sheets of writing paper, with border gummed or perforated, with or without inserts, prepared for use as combination sheets and envelopes.

U.S. tariff treatment

The following are brief commodity descriptions for the TSUS items covered by this summary:

TSUS item	Commodity
	Writing paper:
252.75-------	Not impregnated, etc.
254.56-------	Impregnated, etc., not lithographically printed
254.58-------	Impregnated, etc., lithographically printed
256.20-------	Cut to size and shape, not surface-colored, etc.
256.25-------	Cut to size and shape, surface-colored, etc.
256.35----	Papeteries
256.40----	Combination sheets

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports of writing paper, effective January 1 for calendar years 1968-72, are shown below:

TSUS item	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
252.75	1.3¢ per lb. + 6.5% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	0.9¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.
254.56	1.3¢ per lb. + 11% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 8.5% ad val.	0.9¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.
254.58	10.5¢ per lb.	9.5¢ per lb.	8¢ per lb.	7¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb.
256.20	1.3¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	0.9¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.
256.25	1¢ per lb. + 13.5% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 12% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 10.5% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad val.
256.35	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
256.40	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.

These rates, which became effective under the Kennedy Round trade agreement, reflect the 5 stages of concessions granted by the United States under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rates of duty are effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

The GATT rates of duty in effect December 31, 1967, were as follows:

TSUS item	Rate of duty
252.75	1.5¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad val.
254.56	1.5¢ per lb. + 12.5% ad val.
254.58	12¢ per lb.
256.20	1.5¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.
256.25	1.5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
256.35	12% ad val.
256.40	16% ad val.

The pre-Kennedy Round rates for TSUS items 252.75, 254.56, 256.20, and 256.25 had been in effect since January 1, 1948; they were bound in 1966. The rates for items 254.58, 256.35, and 256.40 became effective on July 1, 1963, and reflected the final stage of the concessions negotiated under GATT in 1960-62. Item 254.58 was bound at 15 cents per pound in 1966.

The ad valorem equivalents of the current rates of duty for the following TSUS items, based on 1966 imports, were:

TSUS item	Percent
252.75	18.1
254.56	19.7
256.20	15.6
256.25	18.3

There were no imports under item 254.58 in 1966; based on 1965 imports, the ad valorem equivalent for this item was 11.7 percent.

U.S. consumption

Writing paper consumption, which is closely related to the level of general business activity, school enrollment, and increase in population, rose during the 1962-66 period at a considerably faster rate than did total consumption of all grades of papers and paperboard.

U.S. annual apparent consumption increased steadily from nearly 1.5 million tons in 1962 to slightly less than 2 million tons in 1966, an average increase of over 7 percent.

U.S. producers

About 50 companies, operating some 60 mills, produce writing paper. These mills vary in size from small ones that specialize in certain grades of paper to large integrated pulp and paper mills. The majority of producers, located in the Northeastern and North Central States, manufacture other grades of papers, such as better grades of printing and book papers. High quality rag-content writing papers are made chiefly in New England and the Lake States.

Writing paper is converted into end products (i.e., papeteries, cards, forms, etc.) both by the producing mills and by a large number of converters who purchase paper and specialize in its conversion. Papeteries, for instance, are produced in more than 100 converting establishments using purchased base stock and also by some 20 base stock producing paper mills. Production of combination sheets, a minor item, is confined to two or three large concerns.

U.S. production

Annual U.S. production of writing paper has risen steadily from 1.5 million tons in 1962 to nearly 2 million tons in 1966 (table 1). In 1966, bond paper accounted for about 65 percent of total writing paper production, mimeograph paper, and gelatin and spirit process duplicating paper for 7 percent each, and papeterie and wedding base stock for 3 percent. The share of production for each of these writing paper grades remained about the same during the last five years.

U.S. exports and imports

U.S. exports of writing paper ranged from 16,000 to 17,000 tons a year during the 1962-66 period, amounting to about 1 percent of domestic production. They were valued between $8 and $10 million a year during this period. Canada, Australia, and Mexico were the principal export markets in 1966; Canada, Australia, and the United Kingdom, in that order, in 1965.

The value of total U.S. imports of writing paper increased by more than 50 percent during the 1962-66 period, from $374,000 in 1962 to $593,000 in 1966 (table 2). Nevertheless, imports supplied less than 1 percent of U.S. consumption by quantity in all recent years. The gain in value of total imports stemmed mostly from a doubling of the imports of papeteries, a high value item (table 3). Such imports accounted for almost 90 percent of the value of 1966 imports of writing paper as compared to 70 percent in 1962. Switzerland, France, and West Germany, in that order, were the principal suppliers of papeteries in the 1964-66 period. Imported papeteries are competitive in quality and price with domestic articles but, by virtue of being "imported," command a small but persistent share of the U.S. market.

Imports of papeteries, by principal sources, for the years 1964-66, were valued as follows (in thousands of dollars):

Source	1964	1965	1966
Switzerland	52	86	99
West Germany	43	47	72
France	54	65	71
Japan	13	34	68
Italy	16	31	52
Sweden	41	45	47
United Kingdom	24	33	47
Austria	8	6	29
All other	14	18	32
Total	265	365	517

In 1966 the leading suppliers for the other writing paper products covered here were for paper not impregnated, not coated (item 252.75), Japan; paper impregnated or coated (item 254.56), Norway; lithographically printed paper (item 254.58), Italy (1965); paper cut to size or shape, not surface-colored (item 256.20), Japan; surface-colored paper (item 256.25) and combination sheets (item 256.40), Canada.

Table 1.--Writing paper: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1962-66

(In thousands of pounds)

Year	Production	Imports 1/	Exports 2/	Apparent consumption
1962	3,018,000	782	32,000	2,986,000
1963	3,078,000	656	32,000	3,046,000
1964	3,272,000	366	34,000	3,238,000
1965	3,646,000	444	32,000	3,614,000
1966	3,982,000	812	34,000	3,948,000

1/ Quantity data for papeteries and combination sheets are estimated.
2/ Estimated.

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

Note.--To avoid duplication, production data include unprocessed paper only, whereas data for imports and exports include, in addition to unprocessed papers, processed papers and products.

Table 2.--Writing paper: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1962-66

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Switzerland	50	40	52	90	101
Japan	19	13	16	40	87
France	78	56	60	67	73
West Germany	44	40	45	50	73
Italy	17	18	19	32	59
Sweden	25	19	43	48	57
United Kingdom	53	30	61	40	50
Canada	70	86	8	10	15
All other	18	24	27	34	78
Total	374	326	331	411	593

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

Table 3.--Writing paper: U.S. imports for consumption, by types, 1962-66

Type	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Writing paper, not impregnated	467	363	67	24	138
Writing paper, impregnated, etc.:					
Not lithographically printed	17	5	1/	-	19
Lithographically printed	n.a.	1	1	1	-
Writing paper, cut to size:					
Not surface-colored, etc.	8	7	6	14	68
Surface-colored, etc.	21	55	22	27	67
Papeteries 2/	258	215	265	365	517
Combination sheets 2/	11	10	5	12	2
Total 2/	782	656	366	444	812
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Writing paper, not impregnated	79	73	38	5	20
Writing paper, impregnated, etc.:					
Not lithographically printed	9	5	3/	-	4
Lithographically printed	n.a.	1	2	1	-
Writing paper, cut to size:					
Not surface-colored, etc.	4	3	2	8	18
Surface-colored, etc.	17	23	21	24	30
Papeteries	258	215	265	365	517
Combination sheets	7	6	3	7	4
Total	374	326	331	411	593
	Unit value (per pound) 4/				
Writing paper, not impregnated	$0.17	$0.20	$0.57	$0.20	$0.14
Writing paper, impregnated, etc.:					
Not lithographically printed	0.55	1.00	0.96	-	0.21
Lithographically printed	n.a.	1.00	1.21	1.02	-
Writing paper, cut to size:					
Not surface-colored, etc.	0.49	0.40	0.38	0.60	0.27
Surface-colored, etc.	0.80	0.41	0.93	0.88	0.45
Papeteries 2/	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Combination sheets 2/	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60
Average 2/	0.48	0.50	0.90	0.93	0.73

1/ Less than 500 pounds.
2/ Estimated.
3/ Less than 500 dollars.
4/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Commodity	TSUS item
Other papers not elsewhere enumerated, weighing not over 18 pounds per ream (tissue paper)------------------------------	252.77, .79, 254.63, .65

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968).

U.S. trade position

The bulk of U.S. consumption of the papers considered herein is supplied by domestic production. Imports, ranging from 2 to 4 percent of domestic consumption in recent years, are slightly less than exports.

Description and uses

The papers covered by this summary are those not specially provided for elsewhere in the TSUS that weigh not over 18 pounds per ream of 432,000 square inches. Such papers are not impregnated or coated but may be otherwise advanced in condition by being surface-colored, embossed, decorated, or printed (by other than lithographic process). These papers, which are made from almost any type of pulp, including reclaimed waste paper stock, are generally referred to as tissue papers and are usually characterized by a gauzy texture.

The principal types of tissues covered here are wrapping tissues, such as florist tissue stock, anti-tarnish and industrial wrapping tissue; twisting tissue stock, used for further processing into yarn or twine; fruit and vegetable wraps; pattern tissue stock; and other tissues, such as pleating tissue and foil-mounting tissue. For tariff purposes, the small quantities of toilet and napkin tissue stock that are not creped are also included herein.

Creped toilet and napkin tissue stock are not classified here and are provided for under items 253.15 and 253.20. Lightweight papers, provided for elsewhere in the TSUS, include stereotype or matrix tissue, condenser tissue, pottery tissue, copying tissue, waxing tissue stock, waxed tissue, sanitary tissue stock, carbonizing tissue stock, and creped wadding for interior packaging.

For the purposes of the text, the papers covered here by this summary will be referred to collectively hereafter as "tissue papers."

U.S. tariff treatment

The following are brief commodity descriptions for the TSUS items covered by this summary:

TSUS item	Commodity
	Papers, n.e.e., not impregnated, not coated, nor otherwise processed:
252.77-------	Weighing not over 9 pounds per ream
252.79-------	Weighing over 9 but not over 18 pounds per ream
	Papers, n.e.e., not impregnated, not coated, not lithographically printed, but otherwise processed:
254.63-------	Weighing not over 9 pounds per ream
254.65-------	Weighing over 9 but not over 18 pounds per ream

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports of the tissue papers covered here, effective January 1 for calendar years 1968-72, are shown below:

TSUS item	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
252.77	1.1¢ per lb. + 5.8% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	0.87¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 3.9% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.
252.79	0.9¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	0.8¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	0.5¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.
254.63	1.1¢ per lb. + 5.8% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	0.85¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 3.9% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.
254.65	0.9¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	0.8¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	0.5¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.

These rates, which became effective under the Kennedy Round trade agreement, reflect the 5 stages of concessions granted by the United States under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rates of duty are those effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

Prior to January 1, 1968, the GATT rates of duty that were in effect under the TSUS since August 31, 1963, were as follows:

TSUS item	Rate of duty
252.77----------	1.25¢ per lb. + 6.5% ad val.
252.79----------	1¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.
254.63----------	1.25¢ per lb. + 6.5% ad val.
254.65----------	1¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty shown above, based on imports entered during 1964-66, are shown (in percent) as follows:

TSUS item	1964	1965	1966
252.77---------	13.2	14.3	10.1
252.79---------	11.6	11.6	11.1
254.63---------	15.9	(no imports)	7.2
254.65---------	9.8	7.9	8.3

U.S. consumption and production

General purpose wrapping tissue, consisting primarily of industrial sheet wrapping and florist tissue stock, comprises the bulk of the tissue paper domestically consumed. Apparent consumption of tissue paper showed a moderate but steady increase during 1962-66, rising from about 224 million pounds in 1962 to 280 million pounds in 1966. In recent years the growth rate of consumption has been somewhat retarded by competition from other packaging and wrapping materials, such as plastics and cellophane.

Tissue papers, not impregnated, not coated, and not otherwise processed are produced by some 90 domestic paper mills. Most of these are small to medium sized establishments, located in the Northeast, Midwest, and Lake States. Only a few of these mills manufacture tissue paper exclusively; the majority produce a wide variety of papers including other lightweight papers and specialty items. Only a small part of the production of plain tissue paper is further processed (impregnated, surface-coated, etc.) in the producing paper mill. The major portion of the further processed papers (items 254.63 and 254.65) is produced by a large number of specialized converting establishments throughout the country.

Domestic production of tissue paper increased from 222 million pounds in 1962 to 281 million pounds in 1966--a rise of 27 percent (table 2). Nearly half of this production consisted of wrapping tissue, the bulk of which was white, in sheet form, and made from 100 percent bleached chemical pulp.

U.S. exports

Exports of tissue paper increased irregularly from 6.4 million pounds in 1962 to 9.8 million pounds valued at $2.2 million in 1966 (table 3). The unit value of these exports averaged less than 24 cents per pound during this period. The share of domestic production exported rose somewhat, averaging less than 4 percent for the period.

Average unit values of exports during 1962-66 ranged several cents per pound higher than those estimated for domestic shipments, indicating that exports probably contain a larger percentage of higher quality tissues or tissue specialties than do domestic sales. Wrapping tissues are believed to be a small part of the tissue papers exported.

Jamaica, Canada, Brazil, and Israel have been fairly consistent markets for U.S. exports of tissue paper although quantities shipped annually to Canada declined from 1963 to 1966. In 1966, Honduras became a significant outlet--the third ranking market in terms of value.

U.S. imports

Imports of tissue paper rose irregularly from about 8.2 million pounds in 1962 to 9.2 million pounds, valued at $1.3 million in 1966. Annual imports in that period equaled less than 4 percent of domestic consumption (table 1).

Historically, Finland and Norway are the major sources of all imported tissue paper covered herein (table 4). Austria and Sweden also are important sources. Japan, although not a large supplier, provides specialty papers of unusually high unit value. Imports consist predominantly of plain tissue paper, mostly in sheet form, weighing over 9 but not over 18 pounds per ream, covered under TSUS item 252.79 (table 5).

Table 1.--Certain tissue papers: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1962-66

(In thousands of pounds)

Year	Production 1/	Imports 2/	Exports 3/	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
1962-----	222,028	8,191	6,438	223,781	3.7
1963-----	227,366	4/ 8,900	9,841	4/ 226,400	3.9
1964-----	236,986	6,428	10,044	233,370	2.8
1965-----	244,112	8,291	11,114	241,289	3.5
1966-----	280,748	9,217	9,793	280,172	3.3

1/ Excludes small quantities of non-creped toilet and napkin tissue stock, included in the summary on crepe paper, items 253.15 and 253.20.
2/ Excludes stereotype or matrix tissue, items 252.70 and 252.73.
3/ Exports include a somewhat broader range of tissues than covered by the TSUS items in this summary.
4/ Estimated from official statistics.

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

Table 2.--Certain tissue papers: U.S. production, by major types, 1962-66

(In thousands of pounds)

Type	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Wrapping tissue	103,500	100,692	117,804	121,582	133,266
Twisting tissue stock	21,970	21,446	19,020	22,726	24,854
Fruit and vegetable wraps and pattern tissue stock	37,260	39,184	39,006	40,114	52,532
Other tissue	59,298	66,044	61,156	59,690	70,096
Total	222,028	227,366	236,986	244,112	280,748

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

Note.--Excludes small quantities of non-creped toilet and napkin tissue stock, included in the summary on crepe paper, items 253.15 and 253.20.

Table 3.--Certain tissue papers: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1962-66

Market	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Jamaica	510	3,084	3,893	3,694	2,124
Canada	2,489	2,906	2,487	2,260	1,836
Honduras	27	4	11	8	1,571
Israel	877	461	1,344	1,789	1,635
Brazil	838	2,051	684	1,810	814
All other	1,697	1,334	1,625	1,553	1,812
Total	6,438	9,841	10,044	11,114	9,793
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Jamaica	100	668	926	1,071	654
Canada	663	842	715	502	443
Honduras	5	1	3	2	314
Israel	121	116	206	213	190
Brazil	137	343	149	349	159
All other	357	306	427	514	389
Total	1,383	2,276	2,426	2,651	2,151
	Unit value (per pound) 1/				
Jamaica	$0.20	$0.22	$0.24	$0.29	$0.31
Canada	.27	.29	.29	.22	.24
Honduras	.18	.29	.27	.25	.20
Israel	.14	.25	.15	.12	.12
Brazil	.16	.17	.22	.19	.20
All other	.21	.23	.26	.33	.21
Average	.22	.23	.24	.24	.22

1/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown. Exports include a broader range of tissues than covered by this summary; however, they are approximately comparable.

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Table 4.--Certain tissue papers: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-66

Source	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)		
Norway	2,735	3,194	4,543
Finland	3,055	3,941	3,772
Austria	295	411	537
Japan	8	26	20
Sweden	183	303	249
All other	152	415	96
Total	6,428	8,291	9,217
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Norway	351	425	615
Finland	367	466	461
Austria	72	101	146
Japan	15	46	51
Sweden	29	46	37
All other	33	66	19
Total	866	1,149	1,330
	Unit value (per pound) 1/		
Norway	$0.13	$0.13	$0.14
Finland	.12	.12	.12
Austria	.24	.25	.27
Japan	1.90	1.73	2.55
Sweden	.16	.15	.15
All other	.21	.16	.20
Average	.14	.14	.14

1/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table 5.--Certain tissue papers: U.S. imports for consumption, by import classes, 1964-66

Import class (TSUS item)	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)		
Papers, n.e.e., not impregnated, not coated, nor otherwise processed:			
Weighing not over 9 pounds per ream (252.77)	144	158	10
Weighing over 9 but not over 18 pounds per ream (252.79)	6,006	7,723	8,902
Papers, n.e.e., not impregnated, not coated, not lithographically printed, but otherwise processed:			
Weighing not over 9 pounds per ream (254.63)	20	-	1/
Weighing over 9 but not over 18 pounds per ream (254.65)	257	410	305
Total	6,428	8,291	9,217
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Papers, n.e.e., not impregnated, not coated, nor otherwise processed:			
Weighing not over 9 pounds per ream (252.77)	27	25	3
Weighing over 9 but not over 18 pounds per ream (252.79)	792	1,020	1,254
Papers, n.e.e., not impregnated, not coated, not lithographically printed, but otherwise processed:			
Weighing not over 9 pounds per ream (254.63)	3	-	1/
Weighing over 9 but not over 18 pounds per ream (254.65)	44	104	72
Total	866	1,149	1,330
	Unit value (per pound) 2/		
Papers, n.e.e., not impregnated, not coated, nor otherwise processed:			
Weighing not over 9 pounds per ream (252.77)	$0.19	$0.16	$0.35
Weighing over 9 but not over 18 pounds per ream (252.79)	.13	.13	.14
Papers, n.e.e., not impregnated, not coated, not lithographically printed, but otherwise processed:			
Weighing not over 9 pounds per ream (254.63)	.13	-	1/
Weighing over 9 but not over 18 pounds per ream (254.65)	.17	.25	.24
Average	.14	.14	.14

1/ Less than 500 pounds valued less than $500; unit value not representative.
2/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Commodity	TSUS item
Wrapping paper--------------	252.81-.86

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968).

U.S. trade position

U.S. wrapping paper consumption is derived almost wholly from domestic production. Imports, which account for less than 2 percent of domestic consumption, are substantially less than exports.

Description and uses

Wrapping paper is a general term denoting a class of coarse papers used for wrapping and packaging purposes where strength is the predominant requirement. For the purposes of this summary, "wrapping paper" includes wrapping, bag, shipping sack, and converting papers, unless otherwise indicated. Considered herein are papers in sheets or rolls, weighing over 18 pounds per ream (432,000 square inches), not impregnated, coated, printed, or likewise processed; such papers may be manufactured from a variety of wood pulps but are usually made from sulphate (kraft), sulphite, or from a combination thereof. (Pulps derived from cellulosic fibrous materials are included in the summary covering item 250.02.) Over three-fourths of the papers discussed in this summary are made from kraft pulp. Wrapping paper is produced on either fourdrinier or cylinder machines, machine-finished or machine-glazed. Extensible paper, a type of wrapping paper in which "stretch" strength is imparted during manufacture, is included here.

While the major use of wrapping paper is for further processing into bags and shipping sacks, it is also used for conversion into such products as envelopes, gummed papers, and other specialties, including cords and twines; papers not destined for further processing are used for a wide variety of applications. Light and medium weights are used for wrapping merchandise, carry-out packages, and parcels; heavier weights are used for car linings, for wrapping bulk items, and for many other purposes where strength and durability are required.

Not included in this summary are similar coarse papers such as glassine, greaseproof, vegetable parchment, waxed, and coated papers. Summaries covering these papers are included in <u>Vol. 2:4, Paper and Related Products II</u>.

U.S. tariff treatment

The following are commodity descriptions for the TSUS items covered by this summary:

Commodity	TSUS item
Wrapping paper:	
Sulphate	252.81
Sulphite	252.84
Other	252.86

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports, effective January 1 for calendar years 1968-72, are as follows:

Year	TSUS item 252.81	252.84	252.86
1968	7.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9% ad val.
1969	6.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8% ad val.
1970	5.5% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.
1971	5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
1972	4% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.

These rates, which became effective under the Kennedy Round trade agreement, reflect the 5 stages of concessions granted by the United States under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rates of duty are effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

Prior to January 1, 1968, the rates of duty applicable to wrapping paper, reflecting concessions granted under the GATT, were as follows:

TSUS item	Rate of duty
252.81	8.5% ad val.
252.84	12.5% ad val.
252.86	10.5% ad val.

Wrapping paper made from a combination of sulphate and sulphite pulp is classified as "other wrapping paper" in item 252.86, along with such papers made wholly or partly of other types of pulp.

U.S. consumption

The apparent U.S. consumption of wrapping paper (table 1) increased from 3.9 million tons in 1962 to 4.5 million tons in 1966, a gain of about 15 percent. Unbleached kraft paper accounts for the bulk of U.S. consumption. Those grades of unbleached kraft paper which are further processed into bags showed the largest growth in tonnage consumed during the years 1962-66. This gain is largely attributable to the growth of shopping centers and supermarkets, as well as the growing practice of packing grocery purchases in double bags. Consumption of shipping sack paper increased moderately during the 1962-66 period, while all other types of wrapping papers either declined or remained stable.

Competition from plastics and foils has affected consumption of both bag and shipping sack papers; however, recent product developments and innovations tend to offset inroads by these substitutes while opening new flexible packaging markets for kraft paper. The lamination of paper with plastics and foils and the development of extensible kraft paper (mostly consumed in the manufacture of shipping sacks), are the most important gains in this area.

U.S. producers

About 90 domestic manufacturers produce the types of wrapping paper covered here. However, 40 establishments, operated by approximately 25 large integrated pulp and paper companies account for the bulk of U.S. wrapping paper production. These large concerns are located in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and the Pacific Northwest. Most of these producers make, in addition to wrapping paper, other large-volume commodities such as kraft linerboard and corrugating material. Because of the trend in recent years toward vertical integration of primary paper producers and converters, most of the large concerns now utilize a large portion of their output for manufacture into bags, shipping sacks, and other packaging products in the same establishments or in affiliated converting plants.

U.S. production

During 1962-66, domestic production of the types of papers here considered rose from 3.9 million tons to 4.5 million tons (table 1), an average annual increase of 3.7 percent. Of the total tonnage produced, nearly 80 percent consisted of unbleached kraft.

U.S. annual production of bag paper, representing the largest volume of all the types of wrapping paper covered here, increased by nearly 30 percent during 1962-66, but increased only slightly its share of total output of wrapping paper during this period. Annual output of shipping sack paper, representing nearly a quarter of total wrapping paper produced in 1966, increased by nearly 20 percent during this period without increasing its share significantly. Production of converting and wrapping paper has increased very little since 1962, and the shares of these papers in total wrapping papers produced actually decreased.

According to statistics published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, prices of standard kraft wrapping paper in rolls fluctuated to some extent during 1962-66, as shown by the wholesale price indexes (1957-59=100) below:

Year	Price index
1962	98.6
1963	93.5
1964	97.0
1965	101.3
1966	104.0

It is believed that a similar price trend applied for all the types of papers covered by this summary.

U.S. exports

U.S. annual exports of wrapping paper of all types here considered rose from nearly 90,000 tons, valued at $18.9 million, in 1962 to nearly 130,000 tons, valued at $25.8 million in 1965, but declined somewhat in 1966 (table 3). Canada, the principal market since 1964, accounted for one-fifth of exports in 1966. Other important markets in 1966, in terms of value, were Kenya, the Philippines, West Germany, the United Kingdom, Turkey, and Mexico, in that order. During 1962-66, annual U.S. exports of wrapping paper were less than 3 percent of domestic production.

Annual exports of unbleached kraft paper (including grades of wrapping, bag, and converting paper) increased irregularly from about 35,000 tons, valued at $8.4 million in 1962 to more than 54,000 tons, valued at $11.4 million in 1966 (table 4); these grades of paper comprised about 45 percent by value of total annual exports during 1962-66. Principal markets in 1966 for this kind of paper were Canada, the Philippines, the United Kingdom, Mexico, and West Germany. Average U.S. export prices, F.A.S., U.S. ports, of unbleached kraft paper (ranging from a high of $286 per short ton in 1963 to a low of $211 in 1966) were substantially above those of the average prices of domestic sales.

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Exports of lower priced shipping sack paper, first in tonnage and second in terms of value, also fluctuated erratically in 1962-66. The leading markets for this kind of paper in 1966 were Kenya, Turkey, and Thailand.

Exports of all other wrapping paper encompass a wide array of grades and prices; in general, Canada was the principal market followed by West Germany and Mexico.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports, like exports, did not exhibit any particular trend during 1962-66; annual imports declined from $10.7 million in 1962 to $8.9 million in 1965, but in 1966 rose to $12.5 million (table 5). Total annual imports were less than 2 percent of apparent consumption throughout 1962-66.

The principal suppliers of wrapping paper imports in 1962-66 were, in terms of value, Sweden, Finland, and Canada. Canada surpassed Finland as the second ranking supplier in 1966.

The pronounced price differential range between imports from Canada and Scandinavia reflects the higher valued bleached or semi-bleached kraft paper supplied by Canada in contrast to the predominantly unbleached kraft from Sweden and Finland (table 5). The quality of the various types of imported wrapping paper is generally comparable to domestically produced paper.

While most of the Canadian paper enters the United States through the Lake States' ports, Swedish and Finnish wrapping paper enters primarily through the Eastern ports for distribution and consumption in nearby areas. The average landed duty-paid price of kraft wrapping paper is about $10 lower than U.S. prices. Although imports of wrapping paper account for only a small share of U.S. consumption, they compete successfully, by virtue of their price advantage, with domestic papers in the Eastern and Lake States' port areas.

Table 1.--Wrapping paper: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1962-66

(In thousands of short tons)

Year	Production	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption
1962	3,935	77	90	3,922
1963	4,058	70	101	4,027
1964	4,188	59	125	4,122
1965	4,413	54	1/ 130	4,337
1966	4,525	76	1/ 121	4,480

1/ Due to changes in the statistical reporting of certain product groups, data are not entirely comparable to those of earlier years.

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

Note.--The ratio of imports to consumption was 2 percent or less in each year shown.

Table 2.--Wrapping paper: U.S. production, by types, 1962-66

(In thousands of short tons)

Type	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Bag paper:					
Unbleached kraft	1,204	1,251	1,342	1,461	1,515
Other coarse	134	130	138	163	199
Total, bag	1,339	1,382	1,481	1,624	1,714
Converting paper:					
Unbleached kraft	655	665	662	690	688
Other coarse	491	483	484	510	475
Total, converting	1,146	1,148	1,146	1,200	1,163
Shipping sack paper:					
Unbleached kraft	807	885	886	902	959
Other, including rope	60	67	75	72	74
Total, shipping sack	867	952	961	974	1,032
Wrapping paper:					
Unbleached kraft	378	384	408	408	410
Other coarse	204	191	192	207	206
Total, wrapping	583	576	600	615	616
All types:					
Unbleached kraft	3,045	3,185	3,299	3,461	3,571
All other	889	872	889	952	954
Total, all types	3,935	4,058	4,188	4,413	4,525

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 3.--Wrapping paper: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1962-66

Market	1962	1963	1964	1965 1/	1966 1/
	Quantity (short tons)				
Canada	4,762	8,429	11,548	16,048	16,637
Kenya	3,381	3,111	7,051	8,337	10,513
Philippine Republic	3,787	6,497	10,093	8,860	9,719
West Germany	3,399	2,502	2,771	3,954	1,918
United Kingdom	4,057	3,785	9,738	11,026	10,344
Turkey	11,035	11,932	7,512	14,222	9,983
Mexico	2,369	2,605	3,320	3,943	5,406
Panama	3,785	2,528	3,014	3,373	3,913
Thailand	2,463	2,358	1,188	1,065	5,838
Australia	1,139	781	978	1,074	1,153
Republic of South Africa	19,593	17,802	14,860	7,415	3,598
Republic of Korea	1,393	527	1,330	2,242	2,325
Jamaica	1,913	1,699	2,899	4,399	3,318
Costa Rica	2,262	1,647	4,081	2,298	2,985
All other	24,192	35,286	44,135	41,378	32,885
Total	89,531	101,489	124,518	129,635	120,534
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	1,440	2,490	3,397	4,597	4,844
Kenya	649	535	1,108	1,384	1,738
Philippine Republic	648	1,061	1,739	1,260	1,615
West Germany	1,126	978	1,686	1,866	1,608
United Kingdom	942	1,008	1,630	1,659	1,607
Turkey	1,196	1,990	935	1,894	1,416
Mexico	647	744	938	988	1,125
Panama	646	443	477	560	899
Thailand	598	669	252	158	743
Australia	712	520	668	584	623
Republic of South Africa	3,628	3,160	2,545	1,345	619
Republic of Korea	306	150	366	434	535
Jamaica	470	282	469	752	526
Costa Rica	435	283	559	368	506
All other	5,501	7,374	8,904	7,970	6,214
Total	18,946	21,686	25,672	25,819	24,616

1/ Due to changes in the statistical reporting of certain product groups, data are not entirely comparable to those of earlier years.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table 4.--Wrapping paper: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by kinds, 1962-66

Kind	1962	1963	1964	1965 1/	1966 1/
	Quantity (short tons)				
Kraft paper, unbleached 2/	35,505	33,833	50,306	53,544	54,064
Shipping sack paper, bleached or unbleached	45,362	57,938	65,498	64,844	54,105
Coarse paper, n.e.e. 3/	8,664	9,718	8,714	11,247	12,365
Total	89,531	101,489	124,518	129,635	120,534
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Kraft paper, unbleached 2/	8,431	9,675	12,062	11,531	11,406
Shipping sack paper, bleached or unbleached	7,188	7,957	9,216	9,242	7,796
Coarse paper, n.e.e. 3/	3,326	4,054	4,394	5,047	5,414
Total	18,946	21,686	25,672	25,819	24,616
	Unit value (per short ton) 4/				
Kraft paper, unbleached 2/	$237	$286	$240	$215	$211
Shipping sack paper, bleached or unbleached	158	137	141	143	144
Coarse paper, n.e.e. 3/	384	417	504	449	438
Average	212	214	206	199	204

1/ Due to changes in the statistical reporting of certain product groups, data are not entirely comparable to those of earlier years.
2/ Includes wrapping, bag, and converting paper containing more than 50 percent unbleached sulphate wood pulp, except shipping sack paper.
3/ Includes wrapping, bag, and converting paper including bleached and semibleached kraft paper containing 50 percent or less unbleached sulphate pulp.
4/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Table 5.--Wrapping paper: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1962-66

Source	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (short tons)				
Sweden	26,002	29,107	23,838	25,550	33,758
Canada	4,076	9,589	9,480	8,527	17,475
Finland	42,139	28,375	23,067	15,756	21,513
Norway	3,237	2,964	2,834	4,130	3,025
All other	1,376	108	115	61	256
Total	76,830	70,143	59,334	54,025	76,027
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Sweden	3,839	4,376	3,522	3,918	5,141
Canada	781	1,856	1,866	1,827	3,842
Finland	5,381	3,646	3,117	2,379	3,316
Norway	539	515	480	712	501
All other	149	17	22	26	48
Total	10,690	10,409	9,007	8,862	12,488
	Unit value (per short ton) 1/				
Sweden	$148	$150	$148	$153	$152
Canada	192	209	197	214	199
Finland	128	129	135	151	154
Norway	166	174	169	172	166
All other	108	155	195	425	186
Average	139	148	152	164	164

1/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 6.--Wrapping paper: U.S. imports for consumption, by types, 1962-66

Type	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (short tons)				
Sulphate:					
Unbleached	60,905	47,505	40,970	36,726	52,545
Bleached or semibleached	10,462	17,614	15,512	14,817	21,136
Total, sulphate	71,367	65,120	56,482	51,542	73,681
Sulphite	548	449	281	235	144
All other	4,915	4,574	2,571	2,248	2,201
Total, all types	76,830	70,143	59,333	54,025	76,026
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Sulphate:					
Unbleached	7,789	6,162	5,534	5,493	7,746
Bleached or semibleached	1,885	3,317	2,942	2,895	4,281
Total, sulphate	9,675	9,479	8,476	8,388	12,027
Sulphite	106	87	60	49	31
All other	910	843	471	426	430
Total, all types	10,690	10,409	9,007	8,862	12,488
	Unit value (per short ton) 1/				
Sulphate:					
Unbleached	$128	$130	$135	$150	$147
Bleached or semibleached	180	188	190	195	203
Average, sulphate	136	146	150	163	163
Sulphite	193	194	213	207	214
All other	185	184	183	189	195
Average, all types	139	148	152	164	164

1/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

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Commodity	TSUS item
Papers, not impregnated, not coated, etc., weighing over 18 pounds per ream, not elsewhere enumerated---------------	252.90

Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968).

U.S. trade position

Imports comprise only a small percentage of U.S. consumption and are believed to be far exceeded by exports.

Comment

This summary covers all those papers weighing over 18 pounds per ream of 432,000 square inches which are not impregnated, not coated, not surface-colored, not embossed, not ruled, not lined, not printed, and not decorated, and not specially provided for in the Tariff Schedules of the United States. These papers are of many kinds having a wide range of uses, such as backing papers for laminates, kraft papers other than wrapping papers, base stock for abrasive papers and special industrial papers manufactured for many applications. Included in this group are papers made on a paper-making machine wholly or partially of synthetic fibers and integrally bonded with a synthetic resin. Also covered are papers which are similar to those specially provided for but which do not meet specific requirements as to end-use, weight, thickness, strength, or furnish. Among these are some carbonizing paper and corrugating paper, also referred to as corrugating medium, used mostly for the inner layer of corrugated board from which shipping containers are made. Most corrugating medium is made from semichemical pulp and in a thickness of .009 inches (nine point).

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports effective January 1 for calendar years 1968-72 are as follows:

Year	Rate of duty
1968---------	18% ad val.
1969---------	16% ad val.
1970---------	14% ad val.
1971---------	12% ad val.
1972---------	10% ad val.

These rates, which became effective under the Kennedy Round trade agreement, reflect the 5 stages of a concession granted by the United States under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rate of duty is effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

Prior to January 1, 1968, the rate of duty applicable to these papers, reflecting concessions granted under the GATT, was 20 percent ad valorem.

Total domestic consumption and production of the papers included herein are not known, but production of corrugating medium, the most important of these papers, amounted to 2.9 million short tons in 1962 and 3.8 million short tons in 1966. As many of the papers covered herein have specialized but rather limited applications, many domestic mills produce more than one of them. Corrugating medium is made by some 50 companies, most of which also manufacture kraft liner board.

Exports include a wide range of papers and are thought to considerably exceed imports; official export statistics on this class are not available. Exports of corrugating material amounted to 64,000 short tons valued at $7.3 million in 1966, mostly to Latin America. Imports, which amounted to 236 tons in 1964 and 229 tons in 1965, rose sharply to 2,089 tons valued at $234,000 in 1966. This increase was chiefly due to a temporary situation leading to sizable imports of certain corrugating papers (corrugating medium) from Japan which did not meet the specifications for test or container board (item 251.30). France supplied more than half the imports in 1964-65. Canada and the United Kingdom have been important secondary suppliers.

Other papers, n.e.e., not impregnated, etc.: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-66

Source	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (short tons)		
Japan	1	5	1,844
France	141	119	97
Canada	34	84	102
United Kingdom	59	9	8
All other	1	12	38
Total	236	229	2,089
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Japan	2	5	144
France	76	62	51
Canada	5	32	23
United Kingdom	46	4	6
All other	1	7	10
Total	130	110	234
	Unit value (per short ton) 1/		
Japan	$1,294	$1,023	$78
France	537	523	525
Canada	138	383	226
United Kingdom	782	451	806
All other	1,809	531	257
Average	550	481	112

1/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

A P P E N D I X E S

APPENDIX A

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968): GENERAL HEADNOTES AND RULES OF INTERPRETATION, AND EXCERPTS (UNSHADED PORTIONS) RELATING TO THE ITEMS INCLUDED IN THIS VOLUME

GENERAL HEADNOTES AND RULES OF INTERPRETATION

1. Tariff Treatment of Imported Articles. All articles imported into the customs territory of the United States from outside thereof are subject to duty or exempt therefrom as prescribed in general headnote 3.

2. Customs Territory of the United States. The term "customs territory of the United States", as used in the schedules, includes only the States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

3. Rates of Duty. The rates of duty in the "Rates of Duty" columns numbered 1 and 2 of the schedules apply to articles imported into the customs territory of the United States as hereinafter provided in this headnote:

(a) Products of Insular Possessions.

(i) Except as provided in headnote 6 of schedule 7, part 2, subpart E, [and] except as provided in headnote 4 of schedule 7, part 7, subpart A, articles imported from insular possessions of the United States which are outside the customs territory of the United States are subject to the rates of duty set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules, except that all such articles the growth or product of any such possession, or manufactured or produced in any such possession from materials the growth, product, or manufacture of any such possession or of the customs territory of the United States, or of both, which do not contain foreign materials to the value of more than 50 percent of their total value, coming to the customs territory of the United States directly from any such possession, and all articles previously imported into the customs territory of the United States with payment of all applicable duties and taxes imposed upon or by reason of importation which were shipped from the United States, without remission, refund, or drawback of such duties or taxes, directly to the possession from which they are being returned by direct shipment, are exempt from duty.

(ii) In determining whether an article produced or manufactured in any such insular possession contains foreign materials to the value of more than 50 percent, no material shall be considered foreign which, at the time such article is entered, may be imported into the customs territory from a foreign country, other than Cuba or the Philippine Republic, and entered free of duty.

(b) Products of Cuba. Products of Cuba imported into the customs territory of the United States, whether imported directly or indirectly, are subject to the rates of duty set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules. Preferential rates of duty for such products apply only as shown in the said column 1. 1/

(c) Products of the Philippine Republic.

(i) Products of the Philippine Republic imported into the customs territory of the United States, whether imported directly or indirectly, are subject to the rates of duty which are set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules or to fractional parts of the rates in the said column 1, as hereinafter prescribed in subdivisions (c)(ii) and (c)(iii) of this headnote.

(ii) Except as otherwise prescribed in the schedules, a Philippine article, as defined in subdivision (c)(iv) of this headnote, imported into the customs territory of the United States and entered on or before July 3, 1974, is subject to that rate which results from the application of the following percentages to the most favorable rate of duty (i.e., including a preferential rate prescribed for any product of Cuba) set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules:

(A) 20 percent, during calendar years 1963 through 1964,

(B) 40 percent, during calendar years 1965 through 1967,

(C) 60 percent, during calendar years 1968 through 1970,

(D) 80 percent, during calendar years 1971 through 1973,

(E) 100 percent, during the period from January 1, 1974, through July 3, 1974.

(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.

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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(e) Products of Communist Countries. Notwithstanding any of the foregoing provisions of this headnote, the rates of duty shown in column numbered 2 shall apply to products, whether imported directly or indirectly, of the following countries and areas pursuant to section 401 of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962, to section 231 or 257(e)(2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, or to action taken by the President thereunder:

Albania
Bulgaria
China (any part of which may be under Communist domination or control)
Cuba 1/
Czechoslovakia
Estonia
Germany (the Soviet zone and the Soviet sector of Berlin)
Hungary
Indochina (any part of Cambodia, Laos, or Vietnam which may be under Communist domination or control)
Korea (any part of which may be under Communist domination or control)
Kurile Islands
Latvia
Lithuania
Outer Mongolia
Rumania
Southern Sakhalin
Tanna Tuva
Tibet
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the area in East Prussia under the provisional administration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(f) Products of All Other Countries. Products of all countries not previously mentioned in this headnote imported into the customs territory of the United States are subject to the rates of duty set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules.

(g) Effective Date; Exceptions - Staged Rates of Duty. Except as specified below or as may be specified elsewhere, pursuant to section 501(a) of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962 (P.L. 87-456, approved May 24, 1962), the rates of duty in columns numbered 1 and 2 become effective with respect to articles entered on or after the 10th day following the date of the President's proclamation provided for in section 102 of the said Act. If, in column numbered 1, any rate of duty or part thereof is set forth in parenthesis, the effective date shall be governed as follows:

(i) If the rate in column numbered 1 has only one part (i.e., 8¢ (10¢) per lb.), the parenthetical rate (viz., 10¢ per lb.) shall be effective as to articles entered before July 1, 1964, and the other rate (viz., 8¢ per lb.) shall be effective as to articles entered on or after July 1, 1964.

(ii) If the rate in column numbered 1 has two or more parts (i.e., 5¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.) and has a parenthetical rate for either or both parts, each part of the rate shall be governed as if it were a one-part rate. For example, if a rate is expressed as "4¢ (4.5¢) per lb. + 8% (9%) ad val.", the rate applicable to articles entered before July 1, 1964, would be "4.5¢ per lb. + 9% ad val."; the rate applicable to articles entered on or after July 1, 1964, would be "4¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.".

(iii) If the rate in column numbered 1 is marked with an asterisk (*), the foregoing provisions of (i) and (ii) shall apply except that "January 1, 1964" shall be substituted for "July 1, 1964", wherever this latter date appears.

1/ In Proclamation 3447, dated February 3, 1962, the President, acting under authority of section 620(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 445), as amended, prohibited the importation into the United States of all goods of Cuban origin and all goods imported from or through Cuba, subject to such exceptions as the Secretary of the Treasury determines to be consistent with the effective operation of the embargo.

4. Modification or Amendment of Rates of Duty. Except as otherwise provided in the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules --

(a) a statutory rate of duty supersedes and terminates the existing rates of duty in both column numbered 1 and column numbered 2 unless otherwise specified in the amending statute;

(b) a rate of duty proclaimed pursuant to a concession granted in a trade agreement shall be reflected in column numbered 1 and, if higher than the then existing rate in column numbered 2, also in the latter column, and shall supersede but not terminate the then existing rate (or rates) in such column (or columns);

(c) a rate of duty proclaimed pursuant to section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930 shall be reflected in both column numbered 1 and column numbered 2 and shall supersede but not terminate the then existing rates in such columns; and

(d) whenever a proclaimed rate is terminated or suspended, the rate shall revert, unless otherwise provided, to the next intervening proclaimed rate previously superseded but not terminated or, if none, to the statutory rate.

5. Intangibles. For the purposes of headnote 1 --

(a) corpses, together with their coffins and accompanying flowers,
(b) currency (metal or paper) in current circulation in any country and imported for monetary purposes,
(c) electricity,
(d) securities and similar evidences of value, and
(e) vessels which are not "yachts or pleasure boats" within the purview of subpart D, part 6, of schedule 6,

are not articles subject to the provisions of these schedules.

6. Containers or Holders for Imported Merchandise. For the purposes of the tariff schedules, containers or holders are subject to tariff treatment as follows:

(a) Imported Empty: Containers or holders if imported empty are subject to tariff treatment as imported articles and as such are subject to duty unless they are within the purview of a provision which specifically exempts them from duty.

(b) Not Imported Empty: Containers or holders if imported containing or holding articles are subject to tariff treatment as follows:

(i) The usual or ordinary types of shipping or transportation containers or holders, if not designed for, or capable of, reuse, and containers of usual types ordinarily sold at retail with their contents, are not subject to treatment as imported articles. Their cost, however, is, under section 402 or section 402a of the tariff act, a part of the value of their contents and if their contents are subject to an ad valorem rate of duty such containers or holders are, in effect, dutiable at the same rate as their contents, except that their cost is deductible from dutiable value upon submission of satisfactory proof that they are products of the United States which are being returned without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any means while abroad.

(ii) The usual or ordinary types of shipping or transportation containers or holders, if designed for, or capable of, reuse, are subject to treatment as imported articles separate and distinct from their contents. Such holders or containers are not part of the dutiable value of their contents and are separately subject to duty upon each and every importation into the customs territory of the United States unless within the scope of a provision specifically exempting them from duty.

(iii) In the absence of context which requires otherwise, all other containers or holders are subject to the same treatment as specified in (ii) above for usual or ordinary types of shipping or transportation containers or holders designed for, or capable of, reuse.

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
¢	-	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.

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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;

(ij) 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 unlading;

(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;

(ij) 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.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

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 intructions to the contrary elsewhere, the 7-digit number for the basic provision followed by the item number of the provision from which the rate is derived. Thus, the statistical reporting number of mixed apple and grape juices, not containing over 1.0 percent of ethyl alcohol by volume, is "165.6500-165.40".

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

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

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

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

Amendments and Modifications

PROVISIONS	
Gen Hdnte 3(a)(i)	--Language "Except as provided in headnote 6 of 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 3(d), (e), (f) and (g)	--Headnotes 3(d), (e), and (f) redesignated as headnotes 3(e), (f), and (g), respectively, 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 6(b)(i)	--Language "and containers of usual types ordinarily 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 2. - WOOD AND PAPER; PRINTED MATTER

APPENDIX A

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

SCHEDULE 2. - WOOD AND PAPER; PRINTED MATTER

Part 1 - Wood and Wood Products
A. Rough and Primary Wood Products; Wood Waste
B. Lumber, Flooring, and Moldings
C. Densified Wood and Articles Thereof
D. Wooden Containers
E. Miscellaneous Products of Wood
F. Articles Not Specially Provided For, of Wood

Part 2 - Cork and Cork Products; Bamboo, Rattan, Willow and Chip; Basketwork, Wickerwork, and Related Products of Fibrous Vegetable Substances
A. Cork and Cork Products
B. Bamboo, Rattan, Willow, and Chip; Basketwork, Wickerwork, and Related Products of Fibrous Vegetable Substances

Part 3 - Wood Veneers, Plywood and Other Wood-Veneer Assemblies, and Building Boards

Part 4 - Paper, Paperboard, and Products Thereof
A. Papermaking Materials
B. Paper and Paperboard, in Rolls and Sheets, Not Cut to Size or Shape
C. Paper and Paperboard Cut to Size or Shape; Articles of Paper and Paperboard
D. Articles Not Specially Provided For of Pulp, of Papier-Mâché, of Paper, or of Paperboard

Part 5 - Books, Pamphlets, and Other Printed and Manuscript Material

Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1	Rates of Duty 2
		PART 1. - WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS			
		Part 1 headnotes:			
		1. For the purposes of subparts D, E, and F of this part, hardboard shall be deemed to be wood.			
		2. The effectiveness of the proviso to section 304(a)(3)(J) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1304(a)(3)(J)), to the extent permitted by that section and as provided for in Schedules XX to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, is suspended, with the result that sawed lumber and sawed timbers however provided for, telephone, trolley, electric-light, and telegraph poles of wood, and bundles of shingles, other than redcedar shingles, shall not be required to be marked to indicate the country of origin.			
		Subpart A. - Rough and Primary Wood Products; Wood Waste			
		Subpart A headnotes:			
		1. The term "wood waste", as used in this subpart, means residual material other than firewood resulting from the processing of wood, including scraps, shavings, sawdust, veneer clippings, chipper rejects and similar small wood residues, and also larger or coarser solid types of residual wood such as slabs, edgings, cull pieces, and veneer log cores.			
		2. The provisions for wood products in items 200.60 (poles, piles, and posts), 200.65 (laths), 200.75 (fence pickets, palings, and rails), 200.80 (railroad ties), and 200.85 (shingles and shakes) cover such products whether or not they have been treated with creosote or other wood preservatives.			
		Firewood, hogged-wood fuel and wood waste made into fuel by compression, whether or not containing an added binder:			
200.03	00	Firewood, and fuel not containing an added binder	X	Free	Free
200.06	00	Fuel containing an added binder	X	9% ad val.	20% ad val.
200.10	00	Wood waste	X	Free	Free
200.15	00	Wood chips other than waste	S. ton	Free	Free
200.20	00	Wood flour	Lb.	11% ad val.	25% ad val.
200.25	00	Wood excelsior, including excelsior pads and wrappings	S. ton	15% ad val.	33-1/3% ad val.
200.30	00	Wood charcoal, including shell and nut charcoal	Lb.	Free	Free
200.35		Logs and timber, in the rough, split, hewn, or roughly sided or squared but not made into lumber		Free	Free
		Logs (except pulpwood):			
	15	*Softwood*	M.bd.ft.		
		Hardwood:			
	25	*Birch (Betula spp.) and maple (Acer spp.)*	M.bd.ft.		
	30	*Cativo (Prioria copaifera)*	M.bd.ft.		
	35	*Mahogany (Swietenia spp., or Khaya spp.)*	M.bd.ft.		

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

SCHEDULE 2. - WOOD AND PAPER; PRINTED MATTER
Part 1. - Wood and Wood Products

Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1	Rates of Duty 2
200.35 (con.)		Logs and timber, in the rough, split, hewn, etc. (con.):			
		Logs (except pulpwood) (con.):			
		Hardwood (con.):			
	40	Philippine mahogany or lauan (Shorea spp., Parashorea spp., Pentacme spp., and Tarrietia javanica)...............	M.bd.ft.		
	47	Other..............................	M.bd.ft.		
		Pulpwood:			
	53	Spruce (Picea spp.).........................	Cord		
	57	Pine (Pinus spp.)...........................	Cord		
	63	Other softwood..............................	Cord		
	67	Hardwood....................................	Cord		
	73	Mixed softwood and hardwood.................	Cord		
	95	Other..	X		
200.40	00	Wood sticks (except bamboo and rattan sticks), in the rough, or cut into lengths suitable for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, whips, fishing rods, or walking canes................................	X........	Free	Free
200.45	00	Brierroot, in the rough or not further advanced than cut into blocks................................	Gross...	1.5% ad val.	10% ad val.
		Wood blocks, blanks, or sticks, rough shaped by boring, hewing, or sawing so as to be dedicated to finishing into specific articles such as gun-stocks, lasts, heels, handles, oars, shuttles, archery bows, or billiard cues:			
200.50	00	Blocks or blanks rough shaped for gunstocks.......	No......	Free	Free
200.55	00	Other...	X.......	Free	10% ad val.
200.60		Wood poles, piles, and posts........................	....	Free	Free
	30	Not over 15 feet in length......................	No.		
	60	Over 15 feet in length..........................	No.		
200.65	00	Wood laths..	M.......	Free	Free
200.75		Wood fence pickets, palings, and rails, whether or not assembled into fence sections...................	....	Free	Free
	20	Unassembled.....................................	X		
	40	Assembled.......................................	X		
200.80	00	Wood railroad ties (except switch or bridge ties)......	M.bd.ft.	Free	Free
200.85		Wood shingles and shakes............................	....	Free	Free
	20	Redcedar..	Square		
	40	Other...	Square		
		Wood dowel rods and pins, plain, or sanded, grooved, or otherwise advanced in condition:			
		Plain:			
200.91	00	Softwood....................................	Lin.ft..	2.5% ad val.	5% ad val.
200.93	00	Hardwood....................................	Lin.ft..	2% ad val.	5% ad val.
200.95	00	Advanced in condition..............................	Lin.ft..	16-2/3% ad val.	33-1/3% ad val.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

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Other Amendments and Modifications--(con.)

PROVISION

204.50--Column 1 rate of duty of 8.5% ad val. reduced to 5% ad val. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 11(a), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 935, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

PROVISION

207.01--Item 207.01 added. Pub. L. 89-283, Secs. 401(a), 405(d), Oct. 21, 1965, 79 Stat. 1021, 1025; entered into force Dec. 20, 1965, by Pres. Proc. 3682, Oct. 21, 1965, 3 CFR, 1965 Supp., p. 68; effective with respect to articles entered on and after Jan. 18, 1965.

Statistical Notes

PROVISION	Effective date
200.15--	
00--Estab.(transferred from 200.1520, 40 & 60)	Jan. 1, 1966
20--Unit of quantity changed from "Lb." to "S. ton"	Jan. 1, 1964
Disc.(transferred to 200.1500)	Jan. 1, 1966
40--Unit of quantity changed from "Lb." to "S. ton"	Jan. 1, 1964
Disc.(transferred to 200.1500)	Jan. 1, 1966
60--Unit of quantity changed from "Lb." to "S. ton"	Jan. 1, 1964
Disc.(transferred to 200.1500)	Jan. 1, 1966
200.35--	
05--Disc.(transferred to 200.3515)	Jan. 1, 1966
10--Disc. do	do
15--Estab.(transferred from 200.3505, 10 & 20)	do
20--Disc.(transferred to 200.3515)	do
45--Disc.(transferred to 200.3547)	do
47--Estab.(transferred from 200.3545 & 50)	do
50--Disc.(transferred to 200.3547)	do
53--Estab.(transferred from 200.3555 & 75)	do
55--Disc.(transferred to 200.3553)	do
57--Estab.(transferred from 200.3560pt & 80pt)	do
60--Disc.(transferred to 200.3557 & 63)	do
63--Estab.(transferred from 200.3560pt & 80pt)	do
65--Disc.(transferred to 200.3567)	do
67--Estab.(transferred from 200.3565 & 85)	do
70--Disc.(transferred to 200.3573)	do
73--Estab.(transferred from 200.3570 & 90)	do
75--Disc.(transferred to 200.3553)	do
80--Disc.(transferred to 200.3557 & 63)	do
85--Disc.(transferred to 200.3567)	do
90--Disc.(transferred to 200.3573)	do
200.55--	
00--Estab.(transferred from 200.5520 & 40)	Dec. 7, 1965
20--Disc.(transferred to 200.5500)	do
40--Disc. do	do
200.60--	
20--Disc.(transferred to 200.6030)	Jan. 1, 1968
30--Estab.(transferred from 200.6020 & 40pt)	do
40--Disc.(transferred to 200.6030 & 50)	do
50--Estab.(transferred from 200.6040pt)	do
200.90--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
20--Disc.(transferred to 200.9100)	Jan. 1, 1968
40--Disc.(transferred to 200.9300)	do
200.91--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
00--Estab.(transferred from 200.9020)	Jan. 1, 1968
200.93--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
00--Estab.(transferred from 200.9040)	Jan. 1, 1968
202.24--	
00--Estab.(transferred from 202.2420 & 40)	Jan. 1, 1060
20--Disc.(transferred to 202.2400)	do
40--Disc. do	do
202.30--	
00--Estab.(transferred from 202.3020 & 40)	Jan. 1, 1966
20--Disc.(transferred to 202.3000)	do
40--Disc. do	do
202.32--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
00--Estab.(transferred from 916.2020pt & 40pt)	Jan. 1, 1968
202.33--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
00--Estab.(transferred from 916.2020pt & 40pt)	Jan. 1, 1968
202.34--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
20--Estab.(transferred from 916.2120)	Jan. 1, 1968
40--Estab.(transferred from 916.2140)	do
202.35--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
00--Estab.(transferred from 916.2200pt)	Jan. 1, 1968
202.36--See Other Amendments and Modifications (item 916.20)	
00--Estab.(transferred from 916.2020 & 40)	Jan. 1, 1968
10--Estab.(transferred from 202.3620 & 40)	Jan. 1, 1966
Temporarily transferred to 916.2020	Apr.15, 1968
20--Disc.(transferred to 202.3610)	Jan. 1, 1966
40--Disc. do	do
50--Estab.(transferred from 202.3660 & 80)	do
Temporarily transferred to 916.2040	Apr.15, 1966
60--Disc.(transferred to 202.3650)	Jan. 1, 1966
80--Disc. do	do
202.37--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
00--Estab.(transferred from 916.2200pt)	Jan. 1, 1968
202.38--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
00--Estab.(transferred from 202.4100)	Jan. 1, 1968
202.39--See Other Amendments and Modifications (item 916.21)	
20--Temporarily transferred to 916.2120	Apr.15, 1966
40--Temporarily transferred to 916.2140	do
202.40--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
20--Estab.(transferred from 202.4330 & 202.4350pt)	Jan. 1, 1968
40--Estab.(transferred from 202.4340 & 202.4360pt)	do

Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1	Rates of Duty 2

PART 4. - PAPER, PAPERBOARD, AND PRODUCTS THEREOF

Part 4 headnotes:

1. This part covers certain paper-making materials, paper and paperboard, and articles of pulp, of paper, and of paperboard, but does not cover --
   (i) certain boards (see part 3 of this schedule);
   (ii) certain printed matter (see part 5 of this schedule);
   (iii) paper-backed metal foils (see part 3C of schedule 6);
   (iv) luggage, handbags, or flat goods (see part 1D of schedule 7); or
   (v) certain other articles specifically provided for in schedule 7.

2. For the purposes of this part --
   (a) the term "ream" means 432,000 square inches;
   (b) the term "cut to size or shape" means paper or paperboard without slits, holes, or other perforations which is --
   (i) in rolls or strips not exceeding 6 inches in width,
   (ii) in rectangular sheets not exceeding 15 inches in either length or width (except handmade paper the edges of which have not been cut or trimmed), or
   (iii) cut into non-rectangular shapes of any size,

   whether or not the cutting of such paper or paperboard dedicates it to any specific use;
   (c) the term "lithographically printed" means printed in whole or in part by a lithographic process; and
   (d) the term "writing paper" includes, but is not limited to, papers such as ledger, letter, manifold, mimeograph, note, onionskin, tablet, and typewriter papers.

3. Samples used in determining the weight of papers classifiable in this part according to weight shall be conditioned in an atmosphere at 50 percent (± 2 percent) relative humidity under 23°C. (± 2°C.) temperature.

4. If any country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government shall forbid or restrict in any way the exportation of (whether by law, order, regulation, contractual relation, or otherwise, directly or indirectly), or impose any export duty, export license fee, or other export charge of any kind whatsoever (whether in the form of additional charge or license fee or otherwise) upon printing paper, or wood pulp, or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp, the President may enter into negotiations with such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government to secure the removal of such prohibition, restriction, export duty, or other export charge, and if it is not removed he may, by proclamation, declare such failure of negotiations, setting forth the facts.

Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1	Rates of Duty 2
		Thereupon, and until such prohibition, restriction, export duty, or other export charge is removed, there shall be imposed upon printing paper provided for in item 252.67 of this part when imported either directly or indirectly from such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government, an additional duty of 10 per centum ad valorem and in addition thereto an amount equal to the highest export duty or other export charge imposed by such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government, upon either an equal amount of printing paper or an amount of wood pulp or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp necessary to manufacture such printing paper.			
		Subpart A. - Paper-Making Materials			
250.02		Wood pulp; rag pulp; and other pulps derived from cellulosic fibrous materials and suitable for paper making	....	Free	Free
		Mechanically-ground wood pulp, except screenings:			
	05	*Unbleached*	S. ton		
	10	*Bleached*	S. ton		
		Chemical wood pulp, except screenings:			
		Sulphite:			
	15	*Unbleached and semibleached*	S. ton		
		Bleached:			
	20	*Special alpha and dissolving grades*	S. ton		
	30	*Other*	S. ton		
		Sulphate:			
		Unbleached:			
	35	*Hardwood*	S. ton		
	40	*Softwood*	S. ton		
		Semibleached:			
	45	*Hardwood*	S. ton		
	50	*Softwood*	S. ton		
		Bleached:			
	60	*Special alpha and dissolving grades*	S. ton		
		Other:			
	65	*Hardwood*	S. ton		
	80	*Softwood*	S. ton		
	85	*Soda, unbleached and bleached*	S. ton		
	95	*Other*	S. ton		
250.04		Waste paper and paperboard, and scrap paper and paperboard products fit only for remanufacture; and flax and hemp fibers to be used in paper making	....	Free	Free
	20	*Flax and hemp fibers*	S. ton		
	40	*Other*	S. ton		
		Subpart B. - Paper and Paperboard, in Rolls and Sheets, Not Cut to Size or Shape			
		Subpart B headnotes:			
		1. This subpart covers paper and paperboard, in rolls and sheets, not cut to size or shape, and not made up into articles finished or not finished. Printed paper or paperboard is covered in this subpart only if the printing is merely incidental to the primary use of the article or is employed mainly for coloration or to produce a decorative or novelty effect.			
		2. For the purposes of this subpart, paperboard described in items 251.35, 251.40, 251.45, 251.49, and 251.51 under 0.012 inch in thickness shall be deemed to be paper.			

Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1	Rates of Duty 2
251.05	00	Building papers and building paper-felts, whether or not coated or saturated	Lb.	4% ad val.	10% ad val.
251.10	00	Filter masse of pulp	Lb.	9% ad val.	20% ad val.
251.15	00	Pressboard and press paper	Lb.	13% ad val.	30% ad val.
251.20	00	Stereotype-matrix board or mat	Sq. in.	18% ad val.	35% ad val.
251.25	00	Strawboard and strawpaper, 0.008 inch or more in thickness	Lb.	6.5% ad val.	30% ad val.
251.30	00	Test or container boards of a bursting strength over 60 pounds per square inch by the Mullen or Webb test	Lb.	5.5% ad val.	20% ad val.
		Paperboard, not specially provided for:			
251.35	00	Beer mat board	Lb.	3% ad val.	10% ad val.
		Pulpboard in rolls chiefly used in the manufacture of building boards:			
251.40	00	Not laminated by means of an adhesive substance, not coated, not surface-colored, not lined or vat-lined, not embossed, not ruled, not printed, and not decorated	Lb.	2% ad val.	10% ad val.
251.45	00	Laminated by means of an adhesive substance, coated, surface-colored, lined or vat-lined, embossed, ruled, printed, or decorated	Lb.	4.5% ad val.	30% ad val.
251.49	00	Shoeboard	Lb.	6% ad val.	30% ad val.
251.51		Other		3.5% ad val.	30% ad val.
	20	*Wet machine board*	*Lb.*		
	40	*Other*	*Lb.*		
		Papers, not impregnated, not coated, not surface-colored, not embossed, not ruled, not lined, not printed, and not decorated:			
252.05	00	Basic paper to be sensitized for use in photography	Lb.	2% ad val.	5% ad val.
252.10	00	Basic paper ordinarily used in making blueprint or brown print paper, or for similar purposes	Lb.	7.5% ad val.	20% ad val.
		Bibulous paper, including blotting paper:			
252.13	00	Weighing not over 9 pounds per ream	Lb.	2.7¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	6¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
252.15	00	Weighing over 9 but not over 18 pounds per ream	Lb.	2¢ per lb. + 6.5% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
252.17	00	Weighing over 18 pounds per ream	Lb.	6.5% ad val.	30% ad val.
252.20	00	Bristol board weighing over 18 pounds per ream	Lb.	1.1¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
		Carbonizing paper:			
252.25	00	Weighing not over 9 pounds per ream	Lb.	1.8¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	6¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
252.27	00	Weighing over 9 but not over 18 pounds per ream	Lb.	1.4¢ per lb. + 4.9% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
252.30	00	Cellulose wadding	Lb.	4.5¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	6¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
252.35	00	Cigarette paper	Lb.	13% ad val.	60% ad val.
		Condenser paper, copying paper, pottery paper, and tissue paper for waxing:			
252.40	00	Weighing not over 9 pounds per ream	Lb.	2.5¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	6¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
252.42	00	Weighing over 9 but not over 18 pounds per ream	Lb.	2.2¢ per lb. + 6.5% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
252.45	00	Drawing paper weighing over 18 pounds per ream	Lb.	0.6¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
252.50	00	Filtering paper	Lb.	10.5% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
252.55	00	Hanging paper	Lb.	3% ad val.	10% ad val.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

SCHEDULE 2. - WOOD AND PAPER; PRINTED MATTER
Part 4. - Paper, Paperboard, and Products Thereof

Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1	Rates of Duty 2
		Papers, not impregnated, etc. (con.):			
		Printing papers:			
252.57	00	Cover paper	Lb.	10.5% ad val.	30% ad val.
		India and bible paper:			
252.59	00	Weighing not over 9 pounds per ream	Lb.	2.5¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	6¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
252.61	00	Weighing over 9 but not over 15 pounds per ream	Lb.	2.2¢ per lb. + 6.5% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
252.63	00	Weighing over 15 but not over 30.75 pounds per ream	Lb.	0.9¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	4¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
252.65	00	Standard newsprint paper	S. ton.	Free	Free
252.67		Book paper and printing paper, not specially provided for		0.15¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	0.25¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.
	20	*Containing less than 25 percent by weight groundwood pulp*	*Lb.*		
	40	*Containing 25 percent or more by weight groundwood pulp*	*Lb.*		
		Stereotype paper:			
252.70	00	Weighing not over 9 pounds per ream	Lb.	1.5¢ per lb. + 6.5% ad val.	6¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
252.73	00	Weighing over 9 but not over 18 pounds per ream	Lb.	1.8¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
252.75	00	Writing paper weighing over 18 pounds per ream	Lb.	1.3¢ per lb. + 6.5% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
		Other, not specially provided for:			
252.77	00	Weighing not over 9 pounds per ream	Lb.	1.1¢ per lb. + 5.8% ad val.	6¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
252.79	00	Weighing over 9 but not over 18 pounds per ream	Lb.	0.9¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
		Weighing over 18 pounds per ream:			
		Wrapping paper:			
252.81		Sulphate		7.5% ad val.	30% ad val.
	30	*Unbleached*	*Lb.*		
	70	*Bleached or semibleached*	*Lb.*		
252.84	00	Sulphite	Lb.	11% ad val.	30% ad val.
252.86	00	Other	Lb.	9% ad val.	30% ad val.
252.90	00	Other	Lb.	18% ad val.	30% ad val.
		Handmade paper:			
253.05	00	Not impregnated, not coated, not surface-colored, not embossed, not ruled, not lined, not printed, and not decorated	Lb.	0.9¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
253.10	00	Impregnated, coated, surface-colored, embossed, ruled, lined, printed, or decorated	Lb.	1.1¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.
		Crepe paper, including paper creped or partly creped in any manner:			
253.15	00	Creped as a secondary converting process after paper has been made	Lb.	1.8¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	6¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
253.20	00	Other	Lb.	1.05¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	6¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
253.25	00	Vegetable parchment paper	Lb.	0.9¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
253.30		Grease-proof paper and imitation parchment paper, including glassine		0.9¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
	20	*Glassine*	*Lb.*		
	40	*Other*	*Lb.*		
253.35	00	Cloth-lined or reinforced paper	Lb.	2¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 17% ad val.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

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SCHEDULE 2. - WOOD AND PAPER; PRINTED MATTER
Part 4. - Paper, Paperboard, and Products Thereof

2 - 4 - B
253.40 - 254.58

Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1	Rates of Duty 2
		Any of the papers provided for in this subpart, if wholly or partly covered with flock, gelatin, metal, or metal solutions:			
253.40	00	With the surface or surfaces wholly or partly covered or decorated with a character, design, fancy effect, or pattern	Lb.	3.5¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
253.45	00	Other	Lb.	1.8¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
		Papers, impregnated, coated, surface-colored, embossed, ruled, lined, printed, decorated, or any combination thereof:			
254.05		Basic paper to be sensitized for use in photography		2% ad val.	5% ad val.
	20	*Baryta coated*	*Lb.*		
	40	*Other*	*Lb.*		
254.09	00	Bristol board weighing over 18 pounds per ream	Lb.	1.1¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.
		Carbon paper:			
254.15	00	Weighing not over 9 pounds per ream	Lb.	1.5¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	6¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
254.18	00	Weighing over 9 pounds per ream	Lb.	1.4¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
254.20	00	Cellulose wadding	Lb.	4.5¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	6¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
254.25	00	Cigarette paper	Lb.	13% ad val.	60% ad val.
		Decalcomania paper, not printed:			
254.30	00	Simplex	Lb.	0.9¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.
254.32	00	Duplex	Lb.	Free	Free
254.35	00	Drawing paper weighing over 18 pounds per ream	Lb.	0.7¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.
		Printing paper:			
		Not lithographically printed:			
		India or bible paper:			
254.40	00	Weighing not over 9 pounds per ream	Lb.	2.5¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	6¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
254.42	00	Weighing over 9 but not over 15 pounds per ream	Lb.	2.2¢ per lb. + 6.5% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
254.44	00	Weighing over 15 but not over 30.75 pounds per ream	Lb.	0.9¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	4¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
		Other:			
254.46	00	Impregnated, coated, or both, but not otherwise treated	Lb.	1.8¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
254.48	00	Other	Lb.	1.8¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
254.50	00	Lithographically printed	Lb.	10.5¢ per lb.	30¢ per lb.
254.54	00	Wax or paraffin coated or impregnated paper	Lb.	1¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
		Writing paper weighing over 18 pounds per ream:			
254.56	00	Not lithographically printed	Lb.	1.3¢ per lb. + 11% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.
254.58	00	Lithographically printed	Lb.	10.5¢ per lb.	30¢ per lb.

Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1	Rates of Duty 2
		Papers, impregnated, etc. (con.):			
		Other, not specially provided for:			
		Not lithographically printed:			
		Not impregnated or coated:			
254.63	00	Weighing not over 9 pounds per ream	Lb.	1.1¢ per lb. + 5.8% ad val.	6¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
254.65	00	Weighing over 9 but not over 18 pounds per ream	Lb.	0.9¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
254.70	00	Weighing over 18 pounds per ream	Lb.	2.7¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
		Impregnated, coated, or both:			
254.75	00	Gummed	Lb.	2.2¢ per lb.	5¢ per lb.
		Not gummed:			
254.80	00	Impregnated, coated, or both, but not otherwise treated	Lb.	1.8¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
254.85	00	Other	Lb.	1.8¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
		Lithographically printed:			
254.90	00	Not over 0.020 inch in thickness	Lb.	10.5¢ per lb.	30¢ per lb.
254.95	00	Over 0.020 inch in thickness	Lb.	4.5¢ per lb.	8.75¢ per lb.
		Subpart C. - Paper and Paperboard Cut to Size or Shape; Articles of Paper or Paperboard			
		Subpart C headnote:			
		1. For the purposes of this subpart, the term "papeteries" (item 256.35) means writing paper, or correspondence cards, or both, together with envelopes, packed or assembled into boxes, folders, portfolios, or other containers, in which such articles are sold as a unit to the ultimate consumer.			
256.05	00	Wall paper	Lb.	9% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
256.10	00	Cigarette paper, cut to size or shape, cigarette books, and cigarette bookcovers	Lb.	13% ad val.	60% ad val.
		Other paper and paperboard, cut to size or shape:			
256.13		Basic paper to be sensitized for use in photography		2% ad val.	5% ad val.
	20	*Baryta coated*	*Lb.*		
	40	*Other*	*Lb.*		
256.15	00	Filtering paper	Lb.	9% ad val.	30% ad val.
		Writing paper and correspondence cards, weighing over 18 pounds per ream:			
256.20	00	Not surface-colored, not embossed, not ruled, not lined, not printed, and not decorated	Lb.	1.3¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
256.25	00	Surface-colored, embossed, ruled, lined, printed, decorated, or any combination thereof	Lb.	1¢ per lb. + 13.5% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.
256.30		Other, not specially provided for		13% ad val.	30% ad val.
	20	*Under 0.012 inch in thickness*	*Lb.*		
	40	*Other*	*Lb.*		

Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty 1	Rates of Duty 2
256.35	00	Papeteries	X	10.5% ad val.	40% ad val.
256.40	00	Sheets of writing paper, with border gummed or perforated, with or without inserts, prepared for use as combination sheets and envelopes	X	14% ad val.	40% ad val.
		Paper envelopes:			
256.42	00	Not bordered, not embossed, not printed, not tinted, not decorated, and not lined	M	13% ad val.	30% ad val.
256.44	00	Bordered, embossed, printed, tinted, decorated, lined, or any combination thereof	M	18% ad val.	35% ad val.
		Boxes of paper, of paperboard, of papier-mâché, or of any combination thereof:			
256.48	00	Covered or lined with coated papers or papers described in items 253.25, 253.30, 253.35, 253.40, or 253.45, or with textile fabric	Lb	1.8¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
		Other:			
256.52	00	Not folded, not set up, and not otherwise assembled	Lb	13% ad val.	30% ad val.
256.54	00	Other	X	12.5% ad val.	35% ad val.
		Blank books, bound:			
256.56	00	Diaries, notebooks, and address books	No.	18% ad val.	25% ad val.
256.58	00	Other	No.	7.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
256.60	00	Autograph, photograph, postage-stamp, post-card, and scrap albums, and albums for phonograph records	No.	12% ad val.	30% ad val.
		Tubes, of paper, commonly used for holding thread or yarn:			
256.65	00	Parallel	Lb	0.4¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.
256.67	00	Tapered	Lb	1.3¢ per lb. + 14.5% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 35% ad val.
		Subpart D. - Articles Not Specially Provided For of Pulp, of Papier-Mâché, of Paper, or of Paperboard			
		Subpart D headnote:			
		1. This subpart covers articles of pulp, of papier-mâché, of paper, or of paperboard, not provided for elsewhere in this schedule or in schedule 7.			
		Articles, of pulp, of papier-mâché, of paper, of paperboard, or of any combination thereof, not specially provided for:			
256.70	00	Of pulp, not including articles of paper or of paperboard	X	9% ad val.	30% ad val.
256.75	00	Of papier-mâché	X	7.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
256.80	00	Of cellulose wadding	Lb	4.5¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	6¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
		Other:			
256.85	00	Of papers, coated, or of any of the papers provided for in items 253.25, 253.30, 253.35, 253.40, or 253.45	Lb	2¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
256.90	00	Other	X	15.5% ad val.	35% ad val.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1
Schedule 2,
Part 4

Staged Rates

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. 3694 (Canadian Compensation), Dec. 27, 1965, 3 CFR, 1965 Supp., p. 85, as modified by Pres. Proc.3818, Nov. 6, 1967 , 32 F.R.15467 :

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
253.20	1.5¢ per lb. + 3.75% ad val.	1.35¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	1.05¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	0.9¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	0.75¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.

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
251.05	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3% ad val.	2% ad val.	1% ad val.	Free
251.10	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
251.15	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
251.20	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
251.25	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.
251.30	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	3.5% ad val.	3% ad val.
251.35	4% ad val.	3% ad val.	2% ad val.	1.5% ad val.	0.5% ad val.	Free
251.40	3% ad val.	2% ad val.	1.5% ad val.	1% ad val.	0.5% ad val.	Free
251.45	5.5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.	3% ad val.	2.5% ad val.
251.49	6.75% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3% ad val.
251.51	4.75% ad val.	3.5% ad val.	2.5% ad val.	1.5% ad val.	0.5% ad val.	Free
252.05	2.5% ad val.	2% ad val.	2% ad val.	1.5% ad val.	1% ad val.	1% ad val.
252.10	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.
252.13	3¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	2.7¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	2.4¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	2.1¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	1.8¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.
252.15	2.5¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 6.5% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.
252.17	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.
252.20	1.25¢ per lb. + 4.25% ad val.	1.1¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	0.8¢ per lb. + 2.9% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.
252.25	2¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	1.8¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 5.5% ad val.	1.4¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.
252.27	1.6¢ per lb. + 5.5% ad val.	1.4¢ per lb. + 4.9% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 4.4% ad val.	1.1¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	0.9¢ per lb. + 3.2% ad val.	0.8¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.
252.30	5¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	4.5¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	4¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	3.5¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	2.5¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.
252.35	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
252.40	3¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	2.5¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.
252.42	2.5¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad val.	2.2¢ per lb. + 6.5% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1.7¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 3.7% ad val.
252.45	0.75¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	0.5¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	0.4¢ per lb. + 1.5% ad val.	0.3¢ per lb. + 1.5% ad val.
252.50	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
252.55	4% ad val.	3% ad val.	2% ad val.	1.5% ad val.	0.5% ad val.	Free
252.57	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
252.59	3¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	2.5¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.
252.61	2.5¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad val.	2.2¢ per lb. + 6.5% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1.7¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.
252.63	1¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	0.9¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	0.8¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	0.5¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	0.5¢ per lb. + 1.5% ad val.	0.5¢ per lb. + 1.5% ad val.

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STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

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Schedule 2,
Part 4

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
252.67	0.17¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	0.15¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	0.13¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	0.11¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	0.1¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	0.08¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.
252.70	2¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 6.5% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1.4¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.
252.73	2¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	1.8¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	1.6¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	1.4¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.
252.75	1.5¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad val.	1.3¢ per lb. + 6.5% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	0.9¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.
252.77	1.25¢ per lb. + 6.5% ad val.	1.1¢ per lb. + 5.8% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	0.87¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 3.9% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.
252.79	1¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	0.9¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	0.8¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	0.5¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.
252.81	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.
252.84	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
252.86	10.5% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
252.90	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
253.05	1¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	0.9¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	0.8¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	0.5¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	0.5¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.
253.10	1.25¢ per lb. + 10.5% ad val.	1.1¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	0.8¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.
253.15	2¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	1.8¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	1.4¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.
253.25	1¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	0.9¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	0.8¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 1.5% ad val.	0.5¢ per lb. + 1.5% ad val.
253.30	1¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	0.9¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	0.8¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	0.5¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	0.5¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.
253.35	2.5¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.
253.40	4¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	3.5¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	3.2¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	2.8¢ per lb. + 5.5% ad val.	2.4¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.
253.45	2¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	1.8¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	1.6¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1.4¢ per lb. + 5.5% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.
254.05	2.5% ad val.	2% ad val.	2% ad val.	1.5% ad val.	1% ad val.	1% ad val.
254.09	1.25¢ per lb. + 8.5% ad val.	1.1¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 6.5% ad val.	0.8¢ per lb. + 5.9% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.
254.15	2¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 5.5% ad val.	1.4¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.
254.18	1.6¢ per lb. + 5.5% ad val.	1.4¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	0.9¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	0.8¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.
254.20	5¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	4.5¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	4¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	3.5¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	2.5¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.
254.25	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
254.30	1¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	0.9¢ per lb. + 3,5% ad val.	0.8¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	0.5¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.
254.35	0.8¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	0.5¢ per lb. + 5.5% ad val.	0.4¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	0.4¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.
254.40	3¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	2.5¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.
254.42	2.5¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad val.	2.2¢ per lb. + 6.5% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1.7¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.
254.44	1¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	0.9¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	0.8¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	0.5¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	0.5¢ per.lb. + 1.5% ad val.	0.5¢ per lb. + 1.5% ad val.
254.46	2¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	1.8¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	1.6¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	1.4¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

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
254.48	2¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	1.8¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	1.6¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1.4¢ per lb. + 5.5% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.
254.50	12¢ per lb.	10.5¢ per lb.	9.5¢ per lb.	8¢ per lb.	7¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb.
254.54	1.2¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	0.9¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	0.8¢ per lb. + 5.5% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.
254.56	1.5¢ per lb. + 12.5% ad val.	1.3¢ per lb. + 11% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 8.5% ad val.	0.9¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.
254.58	12¢ per lb.	10.5¢ per lb.	9.5¢ per lb.	8¢ per lb.	7¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb.
254.63	1.25¢ per lb. + 6.5% ad val.	1.1¢ per lb. + 5.8% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	0.85¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 3.9% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.
254.65	1¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	0.9¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	0.8¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	0.5¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.
254.70	3¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	2.7¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	2.4¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 5.5% ad val.	1.8¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.
254.75	2.5¢ per lb.	2.2¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.	1.7¢ per lb.	1.5¢ per lb.	1.2¢ per lb.
254.80	2¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	1.8¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	1.6¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	1.4¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.
254.85	2¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	1.8¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	1.6¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1.4¢ per lb. + 5.5% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.
254.90	12¢ per lb.	10.5¢ per lb.	9¢ per lb.	8¢ per lb.	7¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb.
254.95	5¢ per lb.	4.5¢ per lb.	4¢ per lb.	3.5¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.
256.05	0.5¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
256.10	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
256.13	2.5% ad val.	2% ad val.	2% ad val.	1.5% ad val.	1% ad val.	1% ad val.
256.15	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
256.20	1.5¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	1.3¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	0.9¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.
256.25	1.5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 13.5% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 12% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 10.5% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad val.
256.30	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
256.35	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
256.40	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.
256.42	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
256.44	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
256.48	2¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	1.8¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	1.4¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.
256.52	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
256.54	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.
256.56	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
256.58	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.
256.60	13.5% ad val.	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	6.5% ad val.
256.65	0.5¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	0.4¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	0.4¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	0.3¢ per lb. + 5.5% ad val.	0.3¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	0.2¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.
256.67	1.5¢ per lb. + 16.5% ad val.	1.3¢ per lb. + 14.5% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 13% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 11.5% ad val.	0.9¢ per lb. + 9.5% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.
256.70	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
256.75	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.
256.80	5¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	4.5¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	4¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	3.5¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	2.5¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.
256.85	2.5¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.
256.90	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1968)

STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 4
Schedule 2,
Part 4

Other Amendments and Modifications

PROVISION	
251.49	--"Leatherboard" deleted from article description and "Shoeboard" inserted in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 14, 79 Stat. 933, 935, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.
256.48 256.50	--Item 256.50 deleted (column 1 rate--2¢ per lb. + 8.5% ad val.; column 2 rate--5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.) and item 256.48 amended by deleting from article description "but not" and inserting in lieu thereof "or" before the language "with textile fabric" and by deleting in column 1 "4% ad val." and inserting in lieu thereof "5% ad val.". Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 11(b), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 935, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

Statistical Notes

PROVISION	Effective date
250.02--	
55--Disc.(transferred to 250.0260)...........	*Jan. 1, 1966*
60--Estab.(transferred from 250.0255 & 70)....	*do*
70--Disc.(transferred to 250.0260)...........	*do*
250.04--	
00--Disc.(transferred to 250.0420 & 40).......	*Jan. 1, 1966*
20--Estab.(transferred from 250.0400pt).......	*do*
40--Estab. do	*do*
251.49--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
251.51--	
00--Disc.(transferred to 251.5120 & 40).......	*Jan. 1, 1966*
20--Estab.(transferred from 251.5100pt).......	*do*
40--Estab. do	*do*
252.81--	
20--Disc.(transferred to 252.8130)...........	*Jan. 1, 1966*
30--Estab.(transferred from 252.8120 & 60)....	*do*
40--Disc.(transferred to 252.8170)...........	*do*
60--Disc.(transferred to 252.8130)...........	*do*
70--Estab.(transferred from 252.8140 & 80)....	*do*
80--Disc.(transferred to 252.8170)...........	*do*
252.84--	
00--Estab.(transferred from 252.8420 & 40)....	*Jan. 1, 1966*
20--Disc.(transferred to 252.8400)...........	*do*
40--Disc. do	*do*
253.30--	
00--Disc.(transferred to 253.3020 & 40).......	*Sept. 1, 1964*
20--Estab.(transferred from 253.3000pt).......	*do*
40--Estab. do	*do*
256.48--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
256.50--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
00--Disc.(transferred to 256.4800)...........	*Dec. 7, 1965*
256.90--	
00--Fly ribbons transferred to 790.1500.......	*Dec. 7, 1965*

APPENDIX B

VALUE OF U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION, BY TSUS ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE INDIVIDUAL SUMMARIES OF THIS VOLUME, TOTAL AND FROM THE THREE PRINCIPAL SUPPLIERS, 1966

Value of U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS items included in the individual summaries of this volume, total and from the 3 principal suppliers, 1966

(In thousands of dollars. The dollar value of imports shown is defined generally as the market value in the foreign country and therefore excludes U.S. import duties, freight, and transportation insurance)

TSUS item	All countries: Amount in 1966	All countries: Percent change from 1965	First supplier: Country	First supplier: Value	Second supplier: Country	Second supplier: Value	Third supplier: Country	Third supplier: Value
Pulpwood (p. 3)								
200.15	6,573	+4	Canada	6,566	U.K.	6	Rep. S. Af.	1/
200.35(pt)	17,538	+11	Canada	13,182	Bahamas	4,356	-	-
Pulps for paper making (p. 15)								
250.02	425,048	+11	Canada	386,156	Sweden	23,210	Finland	10,204
Secondary and miscellaneous fibers for paper making (p. 29)								
250.04	6,672	-3	Canada	5,924	Belgium	388	France	223
Building papers and building paper-felts (p. 37)								
251.05	86	-16	Canada	84	Brazil	1	U.K.	1
Pressboard and press paper (p. 43)								
251.15	62	-0.5	Switzerland	32	Netherlands	13	Sweden	7
Stereotype-matrix board or mat (p. 49)								
251.20	1,515	2/	Japan	1,515	-	-	-	-
Strawboard and strawpaper (p. 51)								
251.25	1	-5	Netherlands	1	-	-	-	-
Test or container board (p. 53)								
251.30	4,057	+529	Japan	3,285	Finland	682	Denmark	64
Beer mat board (p. 63)								
251.35	293	-15	Finland	147	Canada	146	-	-
Pulpboard in rolls (p. 67)								
251.40	4	3/	Canada	3	W. Germany	1/	-	-
251.45	93	-78	Canada	92	Denmark	1	-	-
Shoeboard (p. 73)								
251.49	426	4/	Canada	424	U.K.	2	-	-
Paperboard not elsewhere enumerated (p. 77)								
251.51	1,487	+17	Canada	842	Sweden	317	France	194
Unsensitized photographic papers (p. 85)								
252.05	53	-78	W. Germany	46	U.K.	3	Canada	2
252.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
254.05	3,139	-5	W. Germany	2,684	U.K.	383	Japan	36
256.13	864	-29	Belgium	565	Japan	153	W. Germany	129

See footnotes at end of table.

Value of U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS items included in the individual summaries of this volume, total and from the 3 principal suppliers, 1966--Continued

(In thousands of dollars. The dollar value of imports shown is defined generally as the market value in the foreign country and therefore excludes U.S. import duties, freight, and transportation insurance)

TSUS item	All countries: Amount in 1966	All countries: Percent change from 1965	First supplier: Country	First supplier: Value	Second supplier: Country	Second supplier: Value	Third supplier: Country	Third supplier: Value
Bibulous paper, including blotting paper (p. 91)								
252.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
252.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
252.17	1	3/	Canada	1/	France	1/	-	-
Bristol board (p. 95)								
252.20	134	-10	Netherlands	125	W. Germany	8	U.K.	1
254.09	153	+50	Japan	136	W. Germany	14	Belgium	3
Carbonizing paper (p. 103)								
252.25	289	+9	U.K.	257	Finland	32	Sweden	1/
252.27	945	-5	Finland	576	U.K.	272	Canada	59
Cigarette paper and booklets (p. 109)								
252.35	137	-58	U.K.	130	Spain	4	France	3
254.25	12	-76	U.K.	12	-	-	-	-
256.10	685	-41	France	668	Spain	16	Japan	1/
Condenser paper, etc. (p. 117)								
252.40	822	+155	France	801	U.K.	19	Canada	2
252.42	-	2/	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drawing paper (p. 123)								
252.45	47	-6	France	19	W. Germany	18	U.K.	7
254.35	-	5/	-	-	-	-	-	-
Filtering paper (p. 127)								
252.50	171	+41	U.K.	145	W. Germany	15	Turkey	7
256.15	1,259	+38	U.K.	1,186	Sweden	39	W. Germany	15
Hanging paper (p. 133)								
252.55	12	-91	Finland	8	Canada	4	Japan	1/
Cover paper (p. 137)								
252.57	1	-74	U.K.	0.6	Finland	0.5	-	-
India and bible paper (p. 141)								
252.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
252.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
252.63	211	+214	U.K.	211	-	-	-	-
254.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
254.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
254.44	12	-57	U.K.	12	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Value of U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS items included in the individual summaries of this volume, total and from the 3 principal suppliers, 1966--Continued

(In thousands of dollars. The dollar value of imports shown is defined generally as the market value in the foreign country and therefore excludes U.S. import duties, freight, and transportation insurance)

TSUS item	All countries: Amount in 1966	All countries: Percent change from 1965	First supplier: Country	First supplier: Value	Second supplier: Country	Second supplier: Value	Third supplier: Country	Third supplier: Value
Standard newsprint paper (p. 147)								
252.65	889,592	+13	Canada	858,755	Finland	30,730	Japan	91
Uncoated book and printing paper not elsewhere enumerated (p. 157)								
252.67	23,342	+41	Canada	20,529	Finland	1,501	U.K.	455
Stereotype paper (p. 167)								
252.70	1	-74	U.K.	1	-	-	-	-
252.73	1	3/	Japan	1	-	-	-	-
Writing paper (p. 169)								
252.75	20	+306	Japan	9	Norway	6	Sweden	1
254.56	4	3/	Norway	3	Italy	1	-	-
254.58	-	5/	-	-	-	-	-	-
256.20	18	+113	Japan	9	Norway	8	Sweden	1
256.25	30	+27	Canada	11	Sweden	6	Italy	5
256.35	517	+42	Switzerland	99	W. Germany	72	France	71
256.40	4	-47	Canada	1	Switzerland	1	Italy	1
Certain tissue papers (p. 177)								
252.77	3	-87	Japan	2	Canada	1	Italy	1/
252.79	1,254	+23	Norway	603	Finland	461	Austria	96
254.63	1/	3/	Japan	1/	-	-	-	-
254.65	72	-31	Austria	49	Norway	12	Sweden	9
Wrapping paper (p. 187)								
252.81	12,027	+151	Sweden	5,042	Canada	3,475	Finland	3,085
252.84	31	-37	Sweden	9	Finland	8	Norway	7
252.86	430	+1	Finland	222	Norway	109	Sweden	90
Papers, not impregnated, etc., not elsewhere enumerated (p. 199)								
252.90	234	+113	Japan	144	France	51	Canada	23

1/ Less than $500.
2/ 2 thousand dollars in 1965.
3/ No imports in 1965.
4/ 31 thousand dollars in 1965.
5/ 1 thousand dollars in 1965.

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

APPENDIX C

VALUE OF U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION, BY TSUS ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE INDIVIDUAL SUMMARIES OF THIS VOLUME, TOTAL AND FROM THE THREE PRINCIPAL SUPPLIERS, 1967

Value of U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS items included in the individual summaries of this volume, total and from the 3 principal suppliers, 1967

(In thousands of dollars. The dollar value of imports shown is defined generally as the market value in the foreign country and therefore excludes U.S. import duties, freight, and transportation insurance)

TSUS item	All countries: Amount in 1967	All countries: Percent change from 1966	First supplier: Country	First supplier: Value	Second supplier: Country	Second supplier: Value	Third supplier: Country	Third supplier: Value
Pulpwood (p. 3)								
200.15	9,210	+40	Canada	9,210	-	-	-	-
200.35(pt.)	16,589	-5	Canada	12,591	Bahamas	3,998	-	-
Pulps for paper making (p. 15)								
250.02	396,271	-7	Canada	366,045	Sweden	17,081	Finland	7,376
Secondary and miscellaneous fibers for paper making (p. 29)								
250.04	6,439	-3	Canada	5,423	Belgium	688	France	186
Building papers and building paper-felts (p. 37)								
251.05	90	+5	Canada	90	U.K.	1/	-	-
Pressboard and press paper (p. 43)								
251.15	210	+240	Switzerland	184	U.K.	18	Sweden	4
Stereotype-matrix board or mat (p. 49)								
251.20	76	-95	Japan	75	Netherlands	1	-	-
Strawboard and strawpaper (p. 51)								
251.25	3	+105	Canada	2	Netherlands	1/	-	-
Test or container board (p. 53).								
251.30	589	-85	Finland	342	Japan	245	Canada	1
Beer mat board (p. 63)								
251.35	353	+21	Finland	197	Canada	155	W. Germany	1
Pulpboard in rolls (p. 67)								
251.40	2	-47	Canada	2	-	-	-	-
251.45	47	-50	Canada	46	Denmark	1	U.K.	1/
Shoeboard (p. 73)								
251.49	242	-43	Canada	237	U.K.	5	W. Germany	1/
Paperboard not elsewhere enumerated (p. 77)								
251.51	1,439	-3	Canada	713	Sweden	340	France	243
Unsensitized photographic papers (p. 85)								
252.05	20	-62	W. Germany	19	Canada	1	-	-
252.10	3	2/	Switzerland	3	-	-	-	-
254.05	2,371	-24	W. Germany	2,001	U.K.	271	Japan	74
256.13	562	-35	W. Germany	407	Japan	77	Belgium	76
Bibulous paper, including blotting paper (p. 91)								
252.13	-	2/	-	-	-	-	-	-
252.15	-	2/	-	-	-	-	-	-
252.17	1	+22	U.K.	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--Continued

(In thousands of dollars. The dollar value of imports shown is defined generally as the market value in the foreign country and therefore excludes U.S. import duties, freight, and transportation insurance)

TSUS item	All countries: Amount in 1967	All countries: Percent change from 1966	First supplier: Country	First supplier: Value	Second supplier: Country	Second supplier: Value	Third supplier: Country	Third supplier: Value
Bristol board (p. 95)								
252.20	149	+11	Netherlands	127	W. Germany	7	Canada	7
254.09	91	-41	Japan	68	W. Germany	15	Netherlands	5
Carbonizing paper (p. 103)								
252.25	311	+8	U.K.	262	Finland	26	France	23
252.27	1,476	+56	Finland	1,210	U.K.	163	Austria	46
Cigarette paper and booklets (p. 109)								
252.35	299	+117	France	197	U.K.	99	Canada	2
254.25	5	-59	France	5	-	-	-	-
256.10	798	+16	France	752	Spain	29	Netherlands	10
Condenser paper, etc. (p. 117)								
252.40	1,012	+23	France	1,001	U.K.	11	-	-
252.42	2	2/	Canada	2	-	-	-	-
Drawing paper (p. 123)								
252.45	40	-16	W. Germany	22	France	12	U.K.	5
254.35	2	2/	France	1	U.K.	1/	Switzerland	1/
Filtering paper (p. 127)								
252.50	173	+1	U.K.	162	W. Germany	7	Netherlands	4
256.15	1,250	-1	U.K.	1,168	W. Germany	50	Sweden	16
Hanging paper (p. 133)								
252.55	70	+485	Finland	70	-	-	-	-
Cover paper (p. 137)								
252.57	1	-17	U.K.	1	W. Germany	1/	-	-
India and bible paper (p. 141)								
252.59	-	2/	-	-	-	-	-	-
252.61	4	2/	Sweden	4	-	-	-	-
252.63	183	-13	U.K.	183	-	-	-	-
254.40	-	2/	-	-	-	-	-	-
254.42	-	2/	-	-	-	-	-	-
254.44	-	3/	-	-	-	-	-	-
Standard newsprint paper (p. 147)								
252.65	863,795	-3	Canada	831,743	Finland	32,026	Norway	14
Uncoated book and printing paper not elsewhere enumerated (p. 157)								
252.67	29,447	+26	Canada	26,254	Finland	2,159	Sweden	632
Stereotype paper (p. 167)								
252.70	23	4/	U.K.	22	Canada	1/	-	-
252.73	-	4/	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Value of U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS items included in the individual summaries of this volume, total and from the 3 principal suppliers, 1967--Continued

(In thousands of dollars. The dollar value of imports shown is defined generally as the market value in the foreign country and therefore excludes U.S. import duties, freight, and transportation insurance)

TSUS item	All countries: Amount in 1967	All countries: Percent change from 1966	First supplier: Country	First supplier: Value	Second supplier: Country	Second supplier: Value	Third supplier: Country	Third supplier: Value
Writing paper (p. 169)								
252.75	153	+681	U.K.	121	Norway	17	W. Germany	6
254.56	12	+200	Norway	7	Japan	4	Switzerland	1
254.58	1	2/	Denmark	1	U.K.	1	-	-
256.20	17	-6	Japan	7	Norway	6	Sweden	4
256.25	14	-55	Italy	3	France	3	Canada	1
256.35	558	+8	France	124	W. Germany	106	Switzerland	70
256.40	15	+297	Sweden	8	U.K.	2	Japan	2
Certain tissue papers (p. 177)								
252.77	19	+472	Norway	16	Canada	2	Japan	2
252.79	1,366	+9	Norway	681	Finland	567	Canada	49
254.63	3	+631	Japan	2	U.K.	1	-	-
254.65	179	+149	Austria	129	Norway	18	W. Germany	14
Wrapping paper (p. 187)								
252.81	9,144	-24	Sweden	4,445	Canada	2,615	Finland	1,905
252.84	33	+7	Finland	18	Sweden	15	-	-
252.86	376	-13	Finland	211	Sweden	112	Norway	41
Papers, not impregnated, etc., not elsewhere enumerated (p. 199)								
252.90	92	-61	Japan	88	W. Germany	2	Spain	2

1/ Less than $500.
2/ No imports in 1966.
3/ 12 thousand dollars in 1966.
4/ 1 thousand dollars in 1966.

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

Note.--Because of rounding, details may not add to the totals shown.

OTHER AVAILABLE VOLUMES OF THE SUMMARY SERIES

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6	1	Nonferrous Metals I
6	4	Iron and Steel
7	4	Arms and Ammunition; Fishing Tackle; Wheel Goods; Sporting Goods; Games and Toys