

**UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION**

# **SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION**

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

**Schedule 7**

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

**VOLUME 6**

**Jewelry and Related Articles, Decorative  
Materials, Combs, Smokers' Articles,  
Pens, Pencils, Works of Art,  
and Antiques**

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

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(in 14 volumes)
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- 6 - Jewelry and Related Articles, Decorative Materials, Combs, Smokers' Articles, Pens, Pencils, Works of Art, and Antiques**
- 7 - Rubber and Plastics Products**
- 8 - Pyrotechnics and Products Not Elsewhere Enumerated**

## FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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



# SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

## SCHEDULE 7

### Volume 6

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## INTRODUCTION

This volume (identified as volume 7:6) is the second in a series of 8 volumes on the specified products and miscellaneous and nonenumerated products classified under schedule 7 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). Schedule 7 is divided into 14 parts, and this volume deals with jewelry and related articles (part 6); decorative materials (part 7, subpart B); combs (part 8, subpart A (pt.)); smokers' articles (part 9, subpart B); pens and pencils (part 10); and works of art and antiques (part 11) of that schedule.

Although precise data respecting domestic consumption of the articles included in this volume are not readily available, it is known that consumption, supplied principally from domestic production, has increased substantially in recent years. The demand for the articles covered herein is affected by the level of consumer income and the increase in consumption is attributable largely to the rise in such income. With the exception of fountain and ballpoint pens and pencils, exports are believed to be small compared with domestic production; exports of pens and pencils accounted for about 12 percent of the value of factory shipments during the period 1958-66.

In 1967, imports of the items in this volume were valued at \$280 million, of which \$134 million were works of art and antiques accorded duty-free treatment. The European Economic Community accounted for 41 percent of the aggregate imports in 1967 with the balance supplied by Hong Kong (19%), Japan (18%), the United Kingdom (16%), and Austria (5%). Japan and Italy were the principal sources of the jewelry and related articles, processed natural flowers, and fountain and ballpoint pens and pencils; Hong Kong was the source of artificial flowers and feathers; Japan and Italy supplied most of the imports of smokers' articles; and France and the United Kingdom were the principal sources of works of art and antiques.





<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Jewelry and related articles and parts:	
Of silver, valued not over \$18 per dozen-----	740.05
Of precious metal, precious stones, and natural pearls-----	740.10
Other jewelry, other objects of personal adornment, and parts (including base metal):	
Valued not over 20 cents per dozen-----	740.30
Valued over 20 cents per dozen:	
Watch bracelets:	
Valued not over \$5 per dozen-----	740.34
Valued over \$5 per dozen-----	740.35
Other-----	740.38

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

#### U.S. trade position

Imports of the jewelry and other objects of personal adornment covered in this summary supply only a small part of domestic consumption of such articles and consist mainly of low-priced merchandise. Exports are larger than imports but small compared to domestic production.

#### Description and uses

This summary covers jewelry and other objects of personal adornment; small articles ordinarily carried in the pocket, in the handbag, or on the person for mere personal convenience; and parts. These articles and parts include those of silver, of precious metal (including rolled), of precious stones, of natural pearls, and of precious metal (including rolled) set with semiprecious stones, cameos, intaglios, amber, or coral, or of any combination thereof. The typical articles of jewelry and personal adornment include rings, earrings and clips, bracelets (including watch bracelets and identification bracelets), necklaces, neck chains, watch chains, key chains, brooches, tie pins and clips, collar pins and clips, cuff links, dress-studs, buttons, buckles and slides, medals, military, fraternal and similar emblems and insignia (including those worn with uniforms such as the military, police, and firemen), fobs, pendants, hair ornaments (including barrettes, hair-slides, tiaras, and dress combs), and similar articles of personal adornment. The "small articles" include cigar and cigarette cases and holders, spectacle cases, coin purses, card

cases, powder boxes, pocket combs, lipstick holders, money clips, and similar articles. Among the articles which are not provided for under TSUS items 740.05 and 740.10 are cigar or cigarette lighters, watches, pens or pencils, and religious articles of a devotional nature.

The articles provided for under TSUS items 740.30 through 740.38 are jewelry, articles of personal adornment, and parts, of materials (other than set forth in the previous paragraph) which include base metal (costume jewelry), wood, and plastics. Excluded from these particular TSUS items, however, are buttons, buckles, and slides, and hair ornaments, and "small articles".

The TSUS definitions of the classes of articles included in this summary, as well as those articles specifically excluded from the tariff provisions covered here, are contained in headnotes 1 through 4 of part 6A of schedule 7 of TSUS (see appendix A to this volume).

#### U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (or trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968)) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
740.05:	Jewelry and related arti- cles of silver and parts, valued not over \$18 per dozen pieces or parts.	55% ad val.	49% ad val.	27.5% ad val.
740.10:	Jewelry and related arti- cles of precious metal and parts thereof. Jewelry and other objects of personal adornment not provided for in items 740.05 and 740.10, and parts thereof:	24% ad val.	21.5% ad val.	12% ad val.
740.30:	Valued not over 20 cents per dozen pieces or parts. Valued over 20 cents per dozen pieces or parts: Watch bracelets:	18% ad val.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
740.34:	Valued not over \$5 per dozen.	55% ad val.	51% ad val.	35% ad val.
740.35:	Valued over \$5 per dozen.	35% ad val.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
740.38:	Other-----	55% ad val.	49% ad val.	27.5% ad val.

1/ Prior rate not affected by the trade conference.

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

The present TSUS items 740.34 through 740.38 became effective on January 1, 1968, to effectuate the trade agreement of June 30, 1967, and differ from the provisions in effect on December 31, 1967. The articles covered by these item numbers were originally provided for under the TSUS when it became effective on August 31, 1963, under previous items 740.35 and 740.37. These original TSUS provisions were, however, amended by Public Law 89-241, creating new items 740.35 and 740.37 which remained in effect through December 31, 1967. (See "Historical Notes" at the end of part 6 of Schedule 7, TSUSA (1968)).

#### U.S. consumption and production

Annual U.S. consumption of the jewelry and related articles covered herein has increased substantially since 1958, both domestic production and imports having expanded.

U.S. Bureau of the Census data for 1963 indicate that the value of producers' shipments in that year amounted to over \$657 million; shipments of precious metal jewelry accounted for over 60 percent of the total in 1963. No data are available for recent years but it is believed that production increased in 1964-66 with the continued rise in personal income and lower prices following the excise tax repeal in June 1965.

#### U.S. producers and exports

Precious metal jewelry is produced in about 1,400 establishments, located chiefly in the Northeastern United States. A number of them also produce silverware. The precious metal jewelry industry is predominately one of small establishments. In 1963, 94 percent of the establishments employed fewer than 50 workers. Employment remained relatively stable during the 1958-66 period, averaging about 24,000 workers. The products of this segment of the jewelry industry are essentially hand crafted by highly skilled artisans.

Costume jewelry is produced by over 900 firms, located principally in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Puerto Rico. Most of the firms are small; about 10 percent employed more than 50 persons each in 1963. Employment declined from about 25,000 workers in 1958 to 22,000 workers in 1963. More than 55 percent of the costume jewelry workers in Rhode Island are women, compared with less than 40 percent for all manufacturing in the nation. Some of the domestic producers of costume jewelry also import large quantities of "native" jewelry to complement their own product lines; such jewelry is not manufactured in the United States.

The domestic industry producing watch bracelets is concentrated in the Northeastern United States; about 10 large firms account for the bulk of domestic production. Watch bracelets of gold-filled material or of all stainless steel construction manufactured by the domestic producers are generally of better quality and higher priced than the imported products made of similar materials. The inexpensive watch bracelets of domestic manufacture are usually promoted in drug and chain stores whereas the medium- and high-priced line is offered to the jewelry trade.

Exports of the articles covered in this summary are not separately classified in official statistics but are small compared to domestic production. However, exports of jewelry, including articles not covered by this summary such as cigarette lighters, religious jewelry, jewelry chain, base metal hair ornaments, and certain flat goods designed to be carried on the person, were valued at over \$55 million in 1966.

#### U.S. imports

The aggregate value of imports of jewelry rose irregularly from \$13.2 million in 1958 to \$30.1 million in 1966 (table 1). Costume jewelry, articles of base metal, and watch bracelets accounted for about 42 percent of the value of total imports in 1966. Japan accounted for 23 percent of the imports in 1966 with the balance supplied by Hong Kong (21%), Italy (24%), West Germany (10%), and France (8%). However, Japan supplied only 1 percent of the total imports of precious metal jewelry in that year; the EEC countries supplied the bulk of imports of jewelry and other objects of personal adornment of precious metal (table 2).

U.S. imports of watch bracelets, of metal other than gold or platinum, valued over 20 cents but not over \$5 per dozen pieces, almost doubled during the period 1958-61, amounting to 663,000 dozen in 1958 and 1.3 million dozen in 1961 (table 3). Thereafter, imports increased irregularly to about 1.9 million dozen in 1966. The value of imports of watch bracelets increased from \$1.1 million in 1958 to \$3.2 million in 1966; the average unit value remained stable, amounting to about \$1.65 per dozen in the same period. By quantity, Hong Kong supplied 76 percent and Japan about 23 percent of the total imports in 1966.

Table 1.--Jewelry and related articles and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1958 and 1962-66

(Value in thousands of dollars)						
Country	1958	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Japan-----	6,177	14,877	10,540	9,111	7,197	7,021
Hong Kong-----	478	2,761	3,936	6,430	5,319	6,363
Italy-----	1,002	2,739	2,842	3,071	4,647	7,097
West Germany----	3,185	4,549	3,246	2,964	2,409	2,898
France-----	652	1,462	1,411	1,202	1,773	2,271
Austria-----	469	580	532	661	792	810
United Kingdom--	397	471	460	663	725	856
Switzerland-----	305	598	416	304	518	707
Spain-----	119	299	408	516	467	439
India-----	26	87	65	192	169	234
Mexico-----	105	202	132	163	120	187
All other-----	262	549	539	730	867	1,230
Total-----	13,177	29,174	24,527	26,007	25,003	30,113

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

Note.--Data for the period 1958 through August 1963 are partly estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission staff.

Table 2.--Jewelry and related articles and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS item and by principal sources, 1964-66.

(Value in thousands of dollars)

TSUS item	Total	By principal sources
		1964
740.05-----	150	Thailand, 32; Mexico, 26; Japan, 22; West Germany, 16; Italy, 10.
740.10-----	6,216	Italy, 2,788; France, 1,005; Hong Kong, 600; United Kingdom, 535; West Germany, 442; Switzerland, 238.
740.30-----	3,429	Hong Kong, 2,230; Japan, 973.
740.35-----	12,043	Japan, 6,412; Hong Kong, 3,491; West Germany, 1,170.
740.37 <u>1</u> /-----	4,169	Japan, 1,620; West Germany, 1,259; Austria, 371; Spain, 165; France, 161; Italy, 138.
		1965
740.05-----	158	Thailand, 40; Mexico, 32; West Germany, 14; Japan, 13; Spain, 10; Italy, 8.
740.10-----	8,940	Italy, 4,380; France, 1,563; West Germany, 679; United Kingdom, 591; Hong Kong, 555; Switzerland, 412.
740.30-----	3,169	Hong Kong, 1,871; Japan, 1,055; West Germany, 89.
740.35-----	9,085	Japan, 4,750; Hong Kong, 2,792; West Germany, 671; Austria, 324; Spain, 192.
740.37 <u>1</u> /-----	3,650	Japan, 1,300; West Germany, 955; Austria, 434; France, 177; Spain, 168; Italy, 153; United Kingdom, 109.

See footnote at end of table.

Table 2.--Jewelry and related articles and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS item and by principal sources, 1964-66--Con.

(Value in thousands of dollars)		
TSUS item	Total	By principal sources
		1966
740.05-----	134	Thailand, 36; Japan, 21; Mexico, 20; West Germany, 18; Italy, 9.
740.10-----	12,650	Italy, 6,742; France, 2,006; West Germany, 839; United Kingdom, 701; Switzerland, 590; Hong Kong, 499.
740.30-----	3,866	Hong Kong, 1,900; Japan, 1,617; West Germany, 207.
740.35-----	316	Japan, 133; Switzerland, 67; Italy, 57; Hong Kong, 27; West Germany, 23.
740.37 <u>1</u> /-----	13,146	Japan, 5,191; Hong Kong, 3,933; West Germany, 1,810; Austria, 762; Spain, 345; Italy, 271; France, 251.

1/ Item 740.37 was deleted as a result of the 1964-67 trade conference; imports of such articles will be reported under items 740.34 and 740.38 beginning Jan. 1, 1968.

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



Table 3.--Watch bracelets and parts, of metal other than gold or platinum, valued over 20 cents, not over \$5 per dozen pieces or parts: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1958, 1961 and 1963-66

Country	1958	1961	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 dozen)					
Hong Kong-----	153	356	736	910	936	1,486
Japan-----	501	910	739	537	394	455
West Germany-----	8	13	4	2	1	3
Switzerland-----	1	8	6	7	1	2
All other-----	1/	1/	1/	1/	5	2
Total-----	663	1,288	1,486	1,457	1,337	1,948
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Hong Kong-----	260	448	1,013	1,338	1,486	2,449
Japan-----	801	1,441	1,346	958	679	755
West Germany-----	12	21	13	6	4	8
Switzerland-----	3	16	6	6	1/	6
All other-----	1	1/	1	1	7	1/
Total-----	1,077	1,926	2,379	2,309	2,176	3,218

1/ Less than 500.

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

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



<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Rosaries and chaplets-----	740.50
Crucifixes and medals:	
Of precious metals-----	740.55
Other-----	740.60

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

### U.S. trade position

Imported rosaries and chaplets (averaging about \$990,000 annually in 1963-66) comprise a large proportion of the rosaries sold at retail or distributed by church organizations in the United States. Many of these are imported incomplete, and are finished after importation by linking, plating, or other operations such as attaching the crucifix. Exports are known to be small.

### Description and uses

The articles covered by this summary are enumerated as religious articles of a purely devotional character designed to be worn on apparel or carried on or about or attached to the person.

Rosaries and chaplets (small rosaries) consist of a series of beads strung or linked by a metal chain with a crucifix and medal, and are used in saying prayers. The beads are made of a variety of materials, such as precious or semiprecious stones, wood, sterling silver, crystal, glass, ceramic, or base metal; the chain, crucifix, and medal usually are made of either precious or base metal.

Crucifixes and religious medals designed to be carried or worn on the person are for the most part made of wood, base metal, or plastics (chiefly cellulose acetate compounds). The articles considered to be religious medals for tariff purposes have depicted personages, such as likenesses of a saint, on one or both sides of the medal, the likenesses usually being stamped, engraved, molded, or carved in the flat, i.e., primarily two-dimensional. Articles of an ornamental nature, not purely devotional in character, have been held to be jewelry.

The tariff provisions considered here do not provide for parts but unfinished rosaries, chaplets, crucifixes, and medals are covered (see General Headnote 10(h) to TSUSA (1968)).

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (or trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968)) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
740.50	Rosaries			
	and chaplets-----	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
	Crucifixes			
	and medals:			
740.55	Of precious			
	metals (includ-			
	ing rolled			
	precious			
	metals)-----	35% ad val.	31% ad val.	17.5% ad val.
740.60	Other-----	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	10% ad val.

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

U.S. consumption

Data are not available from official statistics on the U.S. annual consumption of the articles under review in this summary. Roman Catholics are the principal users of rosaries, chaplets, crucifixes and religious medals. The opinion is widespread in religious and trade circles that the consumption of such articles is declining somewhat as an indirect result of the liturgical reforms recently introduced by the Ecumenical council.

U.S. producers, production, and exports

About 20 establishments, located chiefly in the Northeastern United States and Puerto Rico, produce rosaries and other articles of religious devotion. Most of the manufacturers are small concerns; few of them employ as many as 50 persons. Although many of the domestic concerns produce religious articles exclusively, several manufacture related articles of a nonreligious character, such as military insignia.

The operations performed by the domestic producers of rosaries vary widely. Production may include manufacture of the components (except glass beads) and their assembly; it may consist of the assembly of components purchased from others; it may consist of attaching center pieces and crucifixes of domestic manufacture to imported unfinished rosaries and silver plating these articles; or it may consist of merely applying silver plate to imported unplated rosaries. Where assembly and silver plating are the only operations performed, the "manufacturers" sometimes operate without plant or production workers, relying solely on subcontractors.

Rosaries largely or wholly manufactured by the domestic producer are generally of better quality than the imported article. Those manufactured from unfinished imported rosaries are generally of intermediate quality. Nearly all finished rosaries which domestic manufacturers import are lower in quality and price than those which they themselves produce in the United States. Domestically produced crucifixes and medals tend to be comparable in quality to the imported articles; the latter are believed, however, to sell at lower wholesale prices than their domestic counterparts.

Religious articles including those covered by this summary are commonly retailed in specialized stores or departments of stores; rosaries and medals are often distributed by church organizations. At the manufacturing stage, however, as often as not they are produced along with other physically similar articles lacking religious significance. Consequently, no statistical data on the production of the religious articles as such are currently available in terms that can be compared with the tariff concept. Moreover, domestic producers are often also importers who perform additional operations to prepare the merchandise for sale.

Data on domestic shipments of rosaries, chaplets, crucifixes, and medals are not separately reported in official statistics.

Although exports of the articles considered herein are not separately classified in official statistics, they are known to be small.

U.S. imports

The value of imports of rosaries and chaplets increased irregularly from \$1 million in 1958 to \$1.4 million in 1963; thereafter the value dropped sharply to \$820,000 in 1965 and \$603,000 in 1966 (table 1). Italy supplied 53 percent of the value of the total imports in 1966. Japan supplied 31 percent of the value in that year. The average unit value of the rosaries and chaplets imported from Italy rose from \$1.38 per dozen in 1958 to \$1.96 per dozen in 1965; the unit value of the imports from Japan increased from \$1.32 per dozen to \$2.30 per dozen in the same period. Quantity data are not available for 1966.

The value of U.S. imports of crucifixes and medals declined from \$490,000 in 1964 to \$284,000 in 1965 but increased to \$371,000 in 1966 (table 2). Japan supplied 47 percent and Italy about 38 percent of the total imports in 1966. Imports of crucifixes and medals of precious metals accounted for only 5 percent of the aggregate imports in that year.

Table 1.--Rosaries and chaplets: U.S. imports for consumption by principal sources, 1958 and 1963-66

(Value)						
Country	1958	1963	1964	1965	1966	
Italy-----	\$623,916	\$925,992	\$639,153	\$487,801	\$319,815	
Japan-----	264,986	386,831	365,030	227,704	189,388	
Hong Kong-----	1,152	23,914	4,981	12,401	47,796	
France-----	94,260	57,968	35,403	29,202	23,565	
Czechoslovakia--	2,086	25,197	36,574	49,092	18,521	
All other-----	19,962	19,141	6,873	13,930	3,837	
Total-----	1,006,362	1,439,043	1,088,014	820,130	602,922	

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

Table 2.--Crucifixes and medals: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-66

(Value)				
Country	1964	1965	1966	
Japan-----	\$136,349	\$86,671	\$174,127	
Italy-----	257,038	151,150	139,747	
West Germany-----	71,393	23,006	34,227	
France-----	13,130	15,941	13,142	
Spain-----	4,525	1,648	253	
All other-----	8,000	5,534	9,996	
Total-----	490,435	283,950	371,492	

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

Note.--No data are available for earlier years as imports were not separately classified in official statistics.



<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Rope, curb, cable, chain, and similar articles-----	740.70, -.75, -.80

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

### U.S. trade position

Imports of the articles covered in this summary supply only a small part of domestic consumption and consist mainly of low-priced merchandise. U.S. exports are believed to be negligible.

### Comment

The articles discussed in this summary are rope, curb, cable, chain, and similar articles produced in continuous lengths, all the foregoing, whether or not cut to specific lengths and whether or not set with imitation pearls or imitation gemstones, of metal or of metal and such pearls or gemstones, which are suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry. The principal article of trade is lengths of chain for jewelry. Chain is usually made of gold, platinum (and platinum group metals), silver, nickel silver, brass, and anodized aluminum.

The column 1 (or trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968)) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Rope, curb, cable, chain, and similar articles:			
740.70	Of precious metals (including rolled precious metals).	34% ad val.	30.5% ad val.	17% ad val.
	Other:			
740.75	Valued not over 30¢ per yard.	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	20% ad val.
740.80	Valued over 30¢ per yard.	55% ad val.	49% ad val.	27.5% ad val.

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

No data are available on the domestic production and exports of the articles herein considered. However, the domestic production of machine-made chain (the most important type of article discussed in this summary) was valued at over \$13 million in 1963 and production is believed to have been about the same or slightly less in 1964-66. Most chain is produced domestically on automatic chain machines and sold to the jewelry, handbag, and toy industries. There are about 20 firms, most of which employ less than 30 persons each, producing machine-made chain in the United States. The majority of the producers are located in the New England States. A few of the larger firms produce articles other than chain, but such articles are usually jewelry composed principally of the fancy chains manufactured by the firm.

The competitive impact of imported brass chain and anodized aluminum chain has been felt chiefly in the Providence, Rhode Island, area, the jewelry and silverware center of the United States. Practically all domestic chain is soldered whereas the individual links

of some imported chain are merely crimped together. For this reason, domestic chain is regarded as the superior product and commands a higher price than the most nearly comparable imported chain.

Exports, which are not separately classified in official statistics, are believed to be negligible.

U.S. imports continue to supply only a small part of domestic consumption. The value of the imports increased from \$637,000 in 1958 to over \$1 million in 1962 but declined to \$400,000 in 1963; imports amounted to \$531,000 in 1965 but declined to \$317,000 in 1966 (see table). Japan and West Germany accounted for 51 percent and 44 percent, respectively, of the total imports in 1966. Imports of jewelry chain of base metal and valued not over 30 cents per yard accounted for over 90 percent of the aggregate imports in that year.

Rope, curb, cable, chain, and similar articles: U.S. imports  
for consumption, by principal sources, 1958 and 1962-66

(Value in thousands of dollars)

Country	1958	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Japan-----	438	591	148	344	377	163
West Germany-----	136	303	159	148	118	138
Italy-----	1/	18	19	38	27	6
Hong Kong-----	1	48	26	16	5	5
United Kingdom-----	16	-	2	5	-	-
Austria-----	40	60	22	2	1	-
All other-----	6	6	2/ 24	3	3	5
Total-----	637	1,026	400	556	531	317

1/ Less than 500.

2/ Includes imports valued at \$19,397, from Canada.

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

Note.--Data for the period 1958 through 1963 are partly estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission staff.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Natural pearls and parts thereof-----	741.05
Cultured pearls and parts thereof-----	741.06

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

### U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of natural and cultured pearls and parts is supplied entirely by imports. There is no domestic production of these articles.

### Comment

Natural and cultured pearls are formed by a physiological reaction occurring when an irritating foreign substance becomes imbedded in the tissues of an oyster or other mollusk. This foreign body which is coated with many layers of nacreous material emitted by the oyster in time becomes a pearl. The only difference between natural and cultured pearls is that the nucleus of cultured pearls is artificially inserted in the oyster whereas the nucleus of the natural pearl occurs innately. There are many types of mollusks which emit such nacre but only the pearl oyster, the white and black-lip oyster, and a few other species form pearls valued for use in jewelry.

In 1893, a process for artificially "seeding" oysters was developed in Japan. A period of 2 to 3 years is allowed for development of the cultured or cultivated pearl to a marketable size (about 3 mm. in diameter). The pig-toe mussel shell, found mainly in the waters of the Mississippi and Wabash Rivers, is used primarily as the nucleus inserted into the oyster by Japanese cultivators. Because of the "red tide" and other damaging parasites which afflict the pearl oyster, only about 4 out of 10 oysters survive and produce pearls, 10 to 15 percent of which are commercially marketable.

Pearls of different colors are produced due to the individual differences of the nacre excreted by the oysters and to the type of sea water in the oyster beds. Pink and white pearls are the most popular in the United States. The pearls and parts covered in this summary include those drilled or not drilled, but not strung (except temporarily) and not set. Parts of natural and cultured pearls

consist principally of half-pearls and pearl chips resulting from breakage in shipment or other damage.

The column 1 (or trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968)) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
741.05	Natural pearls and parts.	3% ad val.	2% ad val.	Free
741.06	Cultured pearls and par' s.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	2.5% ad val.

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

There is no U.S. production of pearls, cultured or natural. Domestic consumption is supplied entirely by imports, more than 95 percent of the quantity of which are cultured pearls. In the United States, white and pink pearls, about 8 mm. in diameter, are in greatest demand. The demand for such pearls has exceeded the supply in recent years; as a result, retail prices for these commodities have increased about 20 percent annually during 1961-66. It is estimated by trade sources that the value of retail sales of cultured pearls in the United States amounted to about \$90 million in 1965. Exports of foreign merchandise are not reported separately in official statistics but are known to be negligible.

The value of U.S. imports of cultured pearls and parts increased from \$16 million in 1961 to \$21 million in 1966 (table 1). In 1966, Japan supplied about 95 percent of the aggregate imports. Annual U.S. imports of natural pearls and parts increased from \$500,000 in 1961 to \$737,000 in 1962, declined to \$479,000 in 1963 and to \$474,000 in 1964, and increased to \$733,000 in 1966 (table 2). In terms of value, India supplied about 60 percent of the natural pearl imports in 1966; Japan, Burma, and France supplied most of the remainder.

In 1965, the total annual exports of cultured pearls by Japan amounted to \$63 million, compared with \$10 million in 1955. Nearly 40 percent of these Japanese exports went to the United States and 20 percent to Switzerland; other leading markets were West Germany, Hong Kong, France, Italy, India, Sweden, and Spain.

Table 1.--Cultured pearls and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1961-66

(Value in thousands of dollars)							
Country	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	
Japan-----	16,136	17,934	17,277	19,013	21,046	20,351	
Australia-----	48	169	36	57	140	367	
Burma-----	-	7	2	19	168	160	
Hong Kong-----	29	22	33	53	69	150	
Switzerland----	107	31	17	29	137	50	
All other-----	105	35	62	33	114	158	
Total-----	16,425	18,198	17,427	19,204	21,674	21,236	

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



Table 2.--Natural pearls and parts thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1961-66

(Value in thousands of dollars)							
Country	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	
India-----	321	305	320	287	388	436	
Japan-----	77	364	68	43	47	107	
France-----	15	26	13	45	20	46	
West Germany---	12	24	14	18	14	16	
Switzerland----	6	3	38	76	62	15	
All other-----	69	15	26	5	61	1/ 113	
Total-----	500	737	479	474	592	733	
1/ Principally Burma.							

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



<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Imitation pearls and imitation pearl beads-----	741.10
Coral, cut but not set, and cameos-----	741.15
Beads, bugles, and spangles:	
Ivory-----	741.20
Synthetic resin-----	741.25
Other-----	741.30
Imitation gemstones except beads-----	741.35
Metal rondelles-----	741.40
Articles of beads, bugles, spangles, imitation gem- stones, or of any combination thereof-----	741.50

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

#### U.S. trade position

Data on U.S. production and consumption of the commodities covered in this summary are not reported separately in official statistics. It is known, however, that imports (\$17.8 million in 1966) supply the greater part of consumption. Exports are believed to be small.

#### Description and uses

Imitation pearls and imitation pearl beads are made from a core of glass or plastics which is dipped in pearl essence (either a natural substance derived from fish scales or a synthetic substance) to simulate natural pearls. Filled imitation pearls and pearl beads are imitation pearl articles that have been drilled and the cavity filled with wax or gum prior to dipping to improve their iridescence. These are either used to make strings of pearls or are mounted on costume jewelry for the ornamentation of women's wearing apparel. This summary covers drilled or not drilled imitation pearls or pearl beads, of all shapes and colors, which are not strung, except temporarily, and not set.

The other beads discussed in this summary, which do not include natural pearl or cultured pearl beads, are principally made of cut glass or plastics. Bugles are elongated glass beads, usually very small in diameter, whereas spangles, or sequins, are small, shiny disks of gelatin, metal, or plastics. These articles are used in the manufacture of jewelry, for ornamentation of wearing apparel, and in

making other ornaments of various kinds. The beads, bugles, and spangles here do not include pearl or imitation pearl articles which are not strung (except temporarily) or set. The beaded articles provided for by item 741.50 are those not specially provided for elsewhere in the TSUS and consist principally of beaded Christmas tree ornaments, beaded collars, bamboo beaded curtains, and plates for handbags. Under headnote 3 to schedule 3 of the TSUS it is provided that beads, bugles, and spangles when applied to textile fabrics and other articles of textile materials shall be disregarded in determining the component material of chief value of such fabric or other article. Under the circumstances, many articles which would otherwise be "of" (in chief value of) beads are not covered under this summary but are included in appropriate textile summaries covering ornamented textiles and articles. However, where the beads, bugles, and spangles are affixed during the manufacturing process and not added to a pre-existing textile, or where the textile is merely a backing for an article, the textile portion of which is entirely covered by beads, bugles, or spangles, such articles are within this summary.

Coral is formed from the skeletons of tiny marine animals found in tropical seas. The coral considered here is those varieties, such as red, pink, and black, used for jewelry and ornamentation, which is cut but not set. Cameos consist of two layers of any gem material with a raised figure cut from one layer, utilizing the other layer as a background. Such articles as are covered here must be suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry.

Imitation gemstones are usually made of plastics or glass. The bulk of the imitation gemstones in the United States are combined with brass findings or stampings (metal rondelles--a disk with a hole) to produce rhinestone rondelles. The rondelles here are those suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry and include those of metal whether or not set with imitation pearls or imitation gemstones. Rhinestone rondelles are used in low- and medium-priced jewelry and for the ornamentation of women's shoes and other apparel.

The term "imitation gemstones" as used here means glass, plastics, or other material made into shapes suitable for use in jewelry or for other ornamental purposes in a manner similar to natural gemstones, whether or not in imitation thereof, but does not include natural gemstones, synthetic gemstones, reconstructed natural gemstones, or imitation pearls.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (or trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968)) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective	Final stage, effective
			Jan. 1, 1968	Jan. 1, 1972
741.10	Imitation pearls and imitation pearl beads.	32% ad val.	<u>1</u> /	<u>1</u> /
741.15	Coral, cut but not set, and cameos. Beads, bugles, and spangles:	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	2.5% ad val.
741.20	Ivory-----	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	10% ad val.
741.25	Synthetic resin-----	26% ad val.	23% ad val.	13% ad val.
741.30	Other-----	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	7% ad val.
741.35	Imitation gemstones (except imitation gemstone beads).	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	3.5% ad val.
741.40	Metal rondelles-----	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	20% ad val.
741.50	Articles, of beads, of bugles, of spangles, of imitation gem- stones, or of any combination thereof.	25.5% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	12.5% ad val.

1/ The TSUS column 1 rate of duty for this item became effective on October 1, 1967, pursuant to a 4-stage compensatory agreement with Japan, Presidential Proclamations 3744 and 3818 (see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968) for the intermediate staged rates becoming effective on October 1 of each year through 1970).

The above tabulation shows the column 1 rates in effect as of December 31, 1967, and modifications therein as a result of concessions granted by the United States in the General Agreement on Tariffs

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and Trade (GATT) concluded on June 30, 1967. Only the first and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968) for the intermediate staged rates).

Imports from Czechoslovakia (see tables) are subject to the following rates:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
741.10-----	60% ad val.
741.15-----	10% ad val.
741.20-----	45% ad val.
741.25-----	75% ad val.
741.30-----	40% ad val.
741.35-----	20% ad val.
741.40-----	80% ad val.
741.50-----	60% ad val.

U.S. producers, production, and exports

No separate statistical data are available on the domestic production of the articles covered herein. It is known, however, that imports supply the greater part of U.S. consumption of coral, cameos, imitation pearls and imitation pearl beads, beaded articles, and imitation gemstones. U.S. production is believed to be much larger than imports of metal rondelles. Domestically produced beads and imitation gemstones are not strictly comparable with imports since the domestic product consists largely of articles made of plastic, whereas the bulk of the imported product is made of glass. Domestic production is principally from plastic cores which are produced on automatic machine punches.

An insignificant part of the domestic output of the articles covered here consists of imported imitation pearls that have been enhanced in value domestically by adding coats of pearl essence, reassembling or restringing them, and affixing clasps. Stringing and dipping pearls involves considerable amounts of hand labor and a number of U.S. producers ship their plastic cores to Puerto Rico for these operations. The principal producing areas are Providence, Rhode Island and New York, New York. For the most part, the concerns are small and employ less than a hundred workers; most of them also manufacture other costume jewelry.

Exports are not separately reported in official statistics but are believed to be small.

U.S. imports

U.S. requirements for coral, cameos, imitation pearls and gemstones, beads and articles of beads have been supplied largely by imports in recent years. The value of imports of imitation pearls and imitation pearl beads increased from \$228,000 in 1961 to \$506,000 in 1966 (table 1). Japan and Spain accounted for 47 percent and 48 percent, respectively, of the total imports in 1966.

Imports of coral, cut but not set, and cameos, suitable for use in jewelry amounted to \$346,000 in 1964 and increased to \$857,000 in 1966 (table 2). Italy displaced Japan as the chief supplier of such articles in 1965 and 1966 accounting for 57 percent of the aggregate imports in 1966; Japan supplied 39 percent of the total imports in that year.

U.S. imports of beads, bugles, and spangles declined from \$10.3 million in 1961 to \$4.7 million in 1966 (table 3). Imports of glass beads comprised the largest share of total imports, whereas ivory beads, synthetic resin beads, bugles, and spangles comprised a very small part of the total in 1958-66 (about 6 percent in 1966). Austria supplied over 53 percent of the imports in 1966 and Czechoslovakia, West Germany, and Japan accounted for the bulk of the remainder.

Imports of imitation gemstones declined from about \$9.4 million in 1958 to \$3.8 million in 1962, then increased irregularly to about \$7.4 million in 1966 (table 4). Austria supplied about 55 percent and West Germany about 25 percent of the total imports of imitation gemstones in 1966.

U.S. imports of metal rondelles declined from \$82,000 in 1964 to \$61,000 in 1965 and increased to \$94,000 in 1966. Austria supplied 83 percent of the total imports in 1965 but only 46 percent in 1966; Japan and West Germany accounted for the bulk of the remaining imports.

Imports of beaded articles remained about the same during the period 1958-64, amounting to \$732,000 in 1958 and \$761,000 in 1964. However, imports increased sharply in 1965, amounting to \$1.2 million, and further increased to \$4.3 million in 1966 (table 5). This increase was due primarily to the demand for bamboo beaded curtains of a type not produced domestically. Hong Kong and Japan were the chief suppliers, accounting for 37 percent and 30 percent, respectively, of the total imports in 1965. Hong Kong accounted for 77 percent of the imports in 1966.

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Table 1.--Imitation pearls and imitation pearl beads, not strung and not set: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1961-66

(Value in thousands of dollars)						
Country	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Spain-----	66	54	79	55	103	243
Japan-----	135	224	250	263	290	236
France-----	18	19	7	12	18	19
West Germany-----	4	3	4	<u>1/</u>	2	4
Czechoslovakia-----	<u>1/</u>	-	6	3	<u>1/</u>	1
Hong Kong-----	1	9	3	2	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
All other-----	4	<u>1/</u>	9	3	2	3
Total-----	228	309	358	338	415	506
	:	:	:	:	:	:

1/ Less than \$500.

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



Table 2.--Coral, cut but not set, and cameos, suitable for use in jewelry: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-66

(Value in thousands of dollars)				
Country	1964	1965	1966	
Italy-----	156	288	491	
Japan-----	184	180	334	
Hong Kong-----	1	16	8	
Switzerland-----	<u>1</u> /	7	7	
United Kingdom-----	1	4	-	
Netherlands-----	-	2	-	
Canada-----	1	2	2	
West Germany-----	2	1	7	
All other-----	1	1	8	
Total-----	346	501	857	

1/ Less than \$500.

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

Note.--No data are available for earlier years as imports were not separately classified in official statistics.

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Table 3.--Beads, bugles, and spangles (except natural, cultured, or imitation pearls), not strung (except temporarily) and not set:  
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1961-66

(Value in thousands of dollars)						
Country	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Austria-----	6,899	6,015	3,860	3,128	2,333	2,505
Czechoslovakia-----	698	752	793	863	739	882
West Germany-----	1,843	1,039	1,028	888	562	585
Japan-----	428	544	469	388	520	415
Italy-----	105	112	234	217	118	93
Hong Kong-----	32	24	32	31	52	81
France-----	171	94	89	40	46	47
All other-----	84	40	19	39	84	81
Total-----	10,260	8,620	6,524	5,594	4,454	4,689

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

Table 4.--Imitation gemstones (except imitation gemstone beads): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1958 and 1962-66

(Value in thousands of dollars)							
Country	1958	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	
Austria-----	5,976	2,301	2,962	3,327	3,101	4,044	
West Germany-----	2,133	736	818	1,458	1,328	1,850	
Czechoslovakia-----	841	652	647	916	810	1,123	
Japan-----	61	79	84	88	139	206	
France-----	148	4	3	11	9	30	
United Kingdom-----	1	-	-	9	7	2	
All other-----	1/ 228	31	4	17	35	97	
Total-----	9,388	3,803	4,518	5,826	5,429	7,352	

1/ Includes imports valued at \$106,000, from Morocco; \$60,000, from the Netherlands; and \$49,000, from Switzerland.

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

Note.--Data for the period 1958 through August 1963 are partly estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission staff.

CORAL, CAMEOS, AND IMITATION PEARLS AND GEMSTONES;  
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Table 5.--Articles not specially provided for, of beads, of bugles, of spangles, of imitation gemstones, or of any combination thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1958 and 1962-66

(Value in thousands of dollars)						
Country	1958	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Hong Kong-----	45	256	143	137	432	3,302
Japan-----	349	278	272	244	343	342
West Germany-----	7	9	8	106	99	149
Taiwan-----	-	112	93	92	78	110
Czechoslovakia-----	45	107	35	44	74	135
France-----	176	35	39	38	64	97
Italy-----	42	10	3	36	19	7
Austria-----	1	-	39	37	24	57
All other-----	67	42	20	27	24	67
Total-----	732	849	652	761	1,157	4,266

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

Note.--Data for the period 1958 through August 1963 are partly estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission staff.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Lame and bullions-----	748.05
Woven fabrics and ribbons suitable for armed forces insignia or ornamentation-----	748.10
Insignia for U.S. armed forces uniforms-----	748.12
Festooning and Christmas-tree decorations, of tinsel wire and related materials-----	748.15

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

### U.S. trade position

The articles discussed in this summary are not significant items of world trade. It is believed that the bulk of domestic consumption is supplied from U.S. production. U.S. imports, especially of lame and bullions, have declined in recent years; exports are believed to be negligible.

### Comment

Tinsel wire is the basic material from which all the articles considered herein are made. It is a fine round wire, usually of copper, brass, or bronze, which is generally coated with a bright metal to give the appearance of silver or gold.

Lame is made by passing tinsel wire through rollers to flatten it into various widths; it is frequently given an ornamental corrugation or is coated or colored. Lame, when wound around cotton or silk cord to make metalized thread, is used in the manufacture of fabrics and trimmings; it is also used to make tinsel string for tying fancy bundles. A further use is in the manufacture of some Christmas tree decorations and tinsel ornaments.

Bullion is a metallic thread made by twisting tinsel wire or lame to produce hollow spiral forms. Bullion is used in the manufacture of fringes, tassels, and similar articles.

Also dealt with in this summary are the following items made of tinsel wire, lame, bullions, metalized yarns, or any combinations thereof: woven fabrics and ribbons suitable for making insignia or ornamentation for the U.S. armed forces; insignia for uniforms of the

U.S. armed forces; and festooning and Christmas tree decorations. Metalized yarns under the TSUS means yarns in chief value (but not wholly) of tinsel wire or lame.

The column 1 (or trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968)) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
748.05	Lame and bullions-----	6¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.
748.10	Woven fabrics and ribbons suitable for armed forces insignia.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	8% ad val.
748.12	Insignia for U.S. armed forces uniforms.	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	6% ad val.
748.15	Festooning and Christmas-tree dec- orations.	35% ad val.	31% ad val.	17.5% ad val.

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

The ad valorem equivalent of the rate of duty for TSUS item 748.05 as of December 31, 1967, based on imports entered during 1966, was 12.8 percent. The ad valorem equivalent of the final stage rate, effective January 1, 1972, based on 1966 imports would be 6.4 percent.

No separate data on production, consumption, or exports of articles discussed herein are available in official statistics. It is believed that exports of these articles are negligible.

It is known that production, imports, and consumption have been declining in recent years and it is believed that domestic production accounts for the major part of United States consumption. Domestic producers are, in general, small firms, and there are few known producers. The articles discussed in this summary probably do not account for a major part of any firm's production.

U.S. imports of articles dealt with in this summary declined in value from almost \$960,000 in 1960 to \$552,000 in 1966. The sharpest declines were in festooning and Christmas-tree decorations, which fell from \$321,000 in 1960 to \$58,000 in 1966 (table 4); and lame and bullions, which fell from \$255,000 to \$122,000 during the same period (table 1). France, West Germany, Japan, and Italy are the principal foreign suppliers of these articles.

The chief reason for these declines is the substitution of plastics for lame and bullions in the traditional manufacturing uses. In addition, trends in consumer tastes have affected consumption of festooning and Christmas-tree decorations of the type in which lame or bullions are used. Domestic production and imports probably have declined at corresponding rates.

Table 1.--Lame and bullions: U.S. imports for consumption,  
by principal sources, 1960-66

Country	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (1,000 pounds)							
West Germany-----	146	135	81	86	70	8	52
France-----	81	70	41	20	14	7	4
All other-----	5	1/	1	1/	-	-	-
Total-----	232	205	123	106	84	15	56
Value (1,000 dollars)							
West Germany-----	136	133	75	96	80	23	83
France-----	111	104	67	45	48	31	39
All other-----	8	1	4	1/	-	-	-
Total-----	255	238	146	141	128	54	122
0	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

1/ Less than 500.

Source: Data for the period 1960-63 were partly estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission staff. Data for 1964-66 were compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.



Table 2.--Woven fabrics and ribbons suitable for making insignia or ornamentation for uniforms of the United States armed forces, of tinsel wire, of lame, of bullions, or metalized yarns, or of any combination thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1960-66

(In thousands of dollars)							
Country	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
France-----	271	297	316	278	207	238	228
All other-----	44	89	61	31	19	2	2
Total-----	315	386	377	309	226	240	230

Source: Data for the period 1960-63 were partly estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission staff. Data for 1964-66 were compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 3.--Insignia for uniforms of the United States armed forces, of tinsel wire, of lame, of bullions, of metalized yarns, or of any combination thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1960-66

(In thousands of dollars)							
Country	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Italy-----	4	10	25	20	49	47	73
Japan-----	2	14	22	56	52	44	51
France-----	20	16	35	13	11	7	15
India-----	25	22	43	13	-	-	-
All other-----	17	12	12	8	1	2	3
Total-----	68	74	137	110	113	100	142
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

Source: Data for the period 1960-63 were partly estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission staff. Data for 1964-66 were compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 4.--Festooning and Christmas-tree decorations, of tinsel wire, of lame, of bullions, of metalized yarns, or of any combination thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1960-66

(In thousands of dollars)								
Country	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	
Japan-----	99	88	65	56	49	27	36	
Italy-----	7	26	42	42	6	7	11	
West Germany-----	189	174	176	164	28	25	9	
All other-----	26	17	8	9	12	4	2	
Total-----	321	305	291	271	95	63	58	

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



ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, TREES, FOLIAGE, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, GRASSES, 47  
OR GRAINS, AND ARTICLES MADE OF THE FOREGOING

Commodity

TSUS  
item

Artificial flowers, trees, foliage, fruits,  
vegetables, grasses, or grains, and parts;  
articles made of the foregoing----- 748.20, -.21

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

U.S. trade position

Separate data are not available concerning domestic production, consumption, or exports; however, it is known that imports account for the bulk of U.S. consumption.

Comment

This summary covers artificial flowers, trees, foliage, fruits, vegetables, grasses, grains, and their parts, and articles made of the foregoing; item 748.20 provides for those of plastics, and item 748.21 provides for those of other materials, except glass or ceramics (see schedule 5 for separate summary). Processed natural flowers and plants, and manufactures thereof, are discussed in another summary in this volume.

If articles, however, other than certain parts (see headnote 1 (ii), schedule 7, part 7B), are made in one piece, they are not provided for here. Included are articles equipped with pins or similar devices for fastening to wearing apparel as lapel or other ornaments (see headnote 2, schedule 7, part 7B). Excluded are festooning and Christmas tree decorations, certain Christmas-type artificial trees and flowers dutiable as Christmas ornaments, and articles such as feather flowers and trees, these all being specifically enumerated in the TSUS. Also excluded are articles consisting of parts assembled otherwise than by binding with flexible materials such as wire, paper, textile material or foil, and by gluing or by similar methods.

In two recent decisions of the U.S. Customs Court, published in the February 28, 1968 issue of the Customs Bulletin (previously Treasury Decisions), C.D. 3278 and 3279, it was held that plastics flowers, where the parts are assembled by slipping one part onto the other or by snapping one part to another, are not classifiable under item 748.20 of TSUS but under item 774.60. Since most of imports may apparently be of the types referred to in the court cases the final

48 ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, TREES, FOLIAGE, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, GRASSES,  
OR GRAINS, AND ARTICLES MADE OF THE FOREGOING

outcome of this matter will undoubtedly have a definite bearing on the actual scope of the existing tariff provision. Cut natural flowers that have been dried, bleached, colored or chemically treated are provided for under items 748.25-.32 and are covered by a separate summary in this volume.

The column 1 (or trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968)) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Artificial flowers, trees, foliage, fruits, vegetables, grasses, or grains, parts, and articles made of the foregoing:			
748.20	Wholly or almost wholly of plastics-----	28% ad val.	26.5% ad val.	21% ad val.
748.21	Other-----	42.5% ad val.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

1/ Status not affected by the trade conference.

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

In terms of value, the great bulk of the items herein considered consist of simulated natural flowers, plants, fruits, grasses, and grains, made from plastics for commercial and home decoration, including reproductions of single flowers or plants, complex multi-plant arrangements, shrubbery, and planters. Plastics flowers are usually marketed through the following channels: variety chain stores

and supermarkets, department stores, decorators, and florists. Flowers of coated fabric, paper, wax, or other materials, used principally for trimming women's apparel, accounted for a minor part of the value of the articles considered herein.

Data concerning the consumption of artificial flowers are not available. Retail sales of such articles, however, including the value of the services of decorators and arrangers, was estimated by trade sources in 1961 to have amounted to between \$110 million and \$115 million annually. The market is believed to have expanded since 1961. The increase in sales is attributable chiefly to innovations in the use of plastics that permit the simulation of plants with a high degree of fidelity. In some instances, these artificial plants are even impregnated with natural essence. Plastics plants enjoy widespread popularity with commercial establishments that frequently sign rental contracts with specializing companies to decorate their places of business and to change the arrangements periodically. Similarly, such articles have become increasingly popular for home decorating with "off-season" flowers.

The domestic establishments producing artificial flowers are located throughout the United States and in Puerto Rico. Most of these concerns produce other plastics products as well; however, the bulk of domestic production of plastics flowers is by concerns specializing in the production, importation, and distribution of plastics flowers. Although a few concerns manufacture a full line of flowers in this country, most supplement their production by importing such high-labor articles as single delicate flowers.

In addition to the producers of plastics flowers, there are a considerable number of small concerns concentrated in the New York City area which are engaged in the manufacture of artificial flowers from textile materials or paper, for use primarily in the women's apparel industry. Similar operations also occur in Puerto Rico.

In terms of value, the great bulk of the domestic requirements for the articles considered herein is supplied by imports. Retail sales of domestically produced plastics flowers and plants, which account for by far the greater part of consumption, were estimated by the trade to have amounted to about \$10 million in 1961, compared with estimated retail sales of imported plastics flowers valued at about \$100 million.

As shown in the accompanying table, the aggregate foreign value of imports increased irregularly from \$14 million in 1958 to \$39 million in 1966. In 1961-66, imports consisted predominantly of plastics articles. During these years, Hong Kong supplied the great

50 ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, TREES, FOLIAGE, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, GRASSES,  
OR GRAINS, AND ARTICLES MADE OF THE FOREGOING

bulk of the imported flowers and related articles of plastics, whereas, Japan was by far the leading supplier of imported articles made of materials other than plastics.

The emergence of Hong Kong as the predominant source of plastics flowers reportedly has its genesis in the assistance given to producers there by some of the United States producers and distributors. The number of factories manufacturing plastics flowers and related products of plastics in Hong Kong reportedly increased from 5 in 1958 to about 1,100 in 1965; the number of workers has grown to nearly 300,000.



Artificial flowers, fruits, vegetables, grasses, or grains, parts of the foregoing, and articles made of the foregoing; U.S. imports for consumption, by type of material, 1958 and 1961-66

(In thousands of dollars)

Year	Plastics	Other	Total
1958-----	7,420	6,485	13,905
1961-----	26,372	6,562	32,934
1962-----	31,460	6,381	37,841
1963-----	33,441	4,252	37,693
1964-----	43,069	3,369	46,438
1965-----	38,343	3,613	41,956
1966-----	35,367	3,392	38,759

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



<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Processed natural flowers; and processed natural grasses, grains, lichens, mosses, and other natural plants, parts, and manufactures thereof-----	748.25-748.36

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

### U.S. trade position

U.S. production and export data are not reported separately in official statistics; however, annual domestic production of the processed articles herein considered is believed to have been many times the quantity imported. Total imports of processed natural flowers and of natural plants, parts, and manufactures thereof were valued at \$886,000 in 1966. Exports are believed to be negligible.

### Comment

This summary relates to: (1) cut natural flowers, dried, bleached, colored, or chemically treated (item 748.25); (2) grains, grasses, lichens, mosses, and other natural plants, and parts thereof, dried, bleached, colored, or chemically treated, suitable for bouquets, boutonnieres, corsages, wreaths, or other ornamental use (items 748.30 and 748.32); and (3) bouquets, boutonnieres, corsages, wreaths, and similar ornamental articles made of such processed natural plants other than processed natural flowers (items 748.34 and 748.36). Artificial flowers of plastics or other material (including paper and cloth) are discussed in another summary, which covers items 748.20 and 748.21, in this volume.

Many species of domestic and imported flowers, grains, grasses, leaves, and plants are processed in the United States. Processed foliage and flowers, both imported and domestic, are sold principally to jobbers, who in turn sell to florist-supply houses and decorators for making dried floral arrangements, wreaths, and other ornaments for use in the decoration of homes and commercial establishments. In some instances, however, domestic manufacturers who process natural foliage and flowers also manufacture articles from them and sell the manufactured articles directly to florists and decorators.

PROCESSED NATURAL FLOWERS, AND PROCESSED NATURAL PLANTS  
AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF

The column 1 (or trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968)) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate pursuant to concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference		
		Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
748.25	Cut natural flowers, dried, bleached, colored, or chemically treated.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	5% ad val.
	Grains, grasses, lichens, mosses, and other natural plants, all the foregoing and parts thereof, dried, bleached, colored, or chemically treated, suitable for bouquets, wreaths, or other ornamental use:			
748.30	Dried or bleached-----	Free	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
748.32	Other-----	22% ad val.	19.5% ad val.	11% ad val.
	Bouquets, boutonnieres, corsages, wreaths, and similar ornamental articles, all the foregoing made of articles described in item 748.30 or 748.32:			
748.34	Wholly or almost wholly of articles described in item 748.30.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	5% ad val.
748.36	Other-----	25.5% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	12.5% ad val.

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

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

negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Only the first and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968) for the intermediate staged rates).

The separate provisions for items 748.34 and 748.36 were established by Public Law 89-241 and became effective on December 7, 1965; from the effective date of the TSUS on August 31, 1963, to that date the articles covered by these two provisions were provided for in the single item 748.35 at the rate of 25.5 percent ad valorem.

Import data were not separately reported in official statistics prior to August 31, 1963, the effective date of the TSUS. The following tabulation, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, shows U.S. imports for consumption, total and by kind, 1964-66.

Article	: 1964	: 1965	: 1966
Preserved cut flowers, etc. (748.25)-----	: \$96,049	: \$205,146	: \$181,218
Grains, grasses, lichens, etc:	:	:	:
Dried or bleached (748.30)-----	: 345,043	: 366,178	: 418,091
Other (748.32)-----	: 80,334	: 51,367	: 40,563
Bouquets, boutonnières, etc, (748.35)-----	: 302,564	: 293,946	: 1/246,258
Total-----	: 823,990	: 916,637	: 886,130
	:	:	:

1/ Includes imports valued at \$166,669 and \$79,589 dutiable under TSUS items 748.34 and 748.36, respectively.

The most popular of the processed cut natural flowers (item 748.25) were star flowers imported from Brazil. The colors of the star flowers are later intensified in this country by dyeing to meet current trends of styles in certain shades and colors. Other popular kinds of imported cut flowers are statice and tatarica which are plants bearing heads of pink, white, and purple blossoms. Brazil, which accounted for about 60 percent of total imports since 1964, supplied the United States with products valued at \$56,000 in 1964, \$131,000 in 1965, and \$106,000 in 1966.

Italy was the leading source of the imported dried or bleached natural plants and parts (item 748.30), averaging about 85 percent of total imports since 1964. The most popular imported dried or bleached articles included bleached ruscus, wheat, and eryanthus. Among imports of lesser importance were thistle, cucus leaves, and various other dried leaves and grasses.

Of the imports of other processed natural plants and parts (item 748.32), the United Kingdom supplied 42 percent in 1964; Japan and Italy 40 percent and 32 percent, respectively, in 1965; and the United Kingdom and Japan 38 percent and 31 percent, respectively, in 1966. Imports of bouquets, boutonnieres, corsages, etc. (item 748.35) were valued at \$303,000 in 1964 and \$294,000 in 1965. Of these totals, Italy supplied 74 percent in 1964 and 81 percent in 1965.

Imports under TSUS item 748.34 of bouquets, boutonnieres, corsages, etc., wholly or almost wholly of articles described in item 748.30 were valued at \$167,000 in 1966. Italy was by far the leading supplier, accounting for 96 percent of the total value imported. Imported bouquets, boutonnieres, corsages, etc., of other materials (TSUS item 748.36) were valued at \$80,000 in 1966. Japan and Italy were the principal sources of these imports supplying 50 percent and 38 percent, respectively.

The imports under consideration appear to have been largely complementary to the domestic products. Although some imports of the same, or similar species to those found in the United States, have been used interchangeably with or supplementary to the domestic products, the imports of different species and genera have added variety and interest not available in this country.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Feathers, whether or not on the skin, colored or otherwise processed; feathers suitable for millinery; feather flowers, feather trees, and similar ornamental articles of feathers, articles not elsewhere enumerated of feathers-----	748.40
Feather dusters-----	750.35

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

#### U.S. trade position

No official data are available concerning domestic production or exports of colored or otherwise processed feathers and the miscellaneous articles of feathers included herein but it is believed that domestic production, although declining, has exceeded imports. U.S. exports are believed to be negligible.

#### Comment

This summary relates to: (1) feathers, whether or not on the skin, colored or otherwise processed, and feathers suitable for use as millinery ornaments; (2) feather flowers, feather trees, and similar ornamental articles, of feathers; (3) articles not elsewhere enumerated in the TSUS, of feathers; and (4) feather dusters. The most important articles in terms of value are novelty items of feathers including such articles as feather butterflies and feather birds on a wire stem, and "fancy" feathers such as ostrich, pheasant, rooster (neck and tail) used by milliners. Also included here are such articles as feather boas, clothing pads, trimmings for garments and sleeping bags if in chief value of feathers or down.

Crude or treated feathers (other than feathers suitable for millinery use) are not included here but are covered by TSUS items 186.10 and 186.15 in part 15 D of schedule 1. The term feathers as used here includes down. Feathers, cleaned, disinfected, or treated for preservation, including sorting, bleaching and crushing, are not considered processed within the meaning of the tariff language. In addition to the coloring of feathers, other processing includes the "curling" of feathers, such as chicken feathers, to impart added loft.

Fillows, cushions, mattresses, and similar furnishings, including those of feathers, are specifically provided for under item 727.80 in part 4 A of schedule 7, and toys of feathers are included in part 5 E of schedule 7. For restrictions and prohibitions to the importation of feathers of wild birds see headnote 2 to part 15 D of schedule 1.

The column 1 (or trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968)) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
748.40	Feathers, whether or not on the skin, colored or otherwise processed; feathers suitable for use as millinery orna- ments; feather flowers, feather trees, and similar ornamental articles, of feathers; articles not specially provided for, of feathers.	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	7% ad val.
750.35	Feather dusters-----	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	7% ad val.

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

Data concerning domestic production and exports are not reported separately in official statistics but it is believed that domestic production of feathers and feather articles included here exceeds imports. Exports are believed to be negligible.



Imported feathers and articles thereof (item 748.40) were not reported separately in official statistics prior to the effective date of the TSUS (August 31, 1963). The value of these imports increased from \$1.1 million in 1964 to \$1.2 million and \$1.3 million in 1965 and 1966, respectively (table 1). Japan was the principal supplier, accounting for about 35 percent of the value of U.S. imports of feather articles during 1964-66. Hong Kong, Yugoslavia and France also were important suppliers. Imports from Japan and France consisted of such novelty items as feather butterflies and feather birds on a wire stem. Some feathers used for millinery purposes also were imported from Japan but the most popular millinery feathers were obtained from France and the United Kingdom.

Imports of feather dusters, also not separately reported prior to the TSUS, declined in value from \$41,000 in 1964 to \$36,000 in 1965 but increased to \$57,000 in 1966 (table 2). Japan was the principal supplier of these imports accounting for nearly 70 percent during 1964-65 and 80 percent in 1966.

Table 1.--Feather articles, and articles not specially provided for, of feathers (item 748.40): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-66

Country	1964	1965	1966
Japan-----	\$376,777	\$460,293	\$443,297
Hong Kong-----	186,521	297,650	372,414
France-----	119,051	115,936	117,038
West Germany-----	22,849	33,061	80,644
Taiwan-----	76,586	118,148	51,033
Yugoslavia-----	206,271	142,992	50,170
All other-----	87,307	64,190	144,707
Total-----	1,075,362	1,232,270	1,259,303

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

Table 2.--Feather dusters (item 750.35): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-66

Country	1964	1965	1966
Japan-----	\$31,071	\$22,386	\$45,856
Taiwan-----	6,771	5,570	4,529
Italy-----	1,497	5,368	1,235
Republic of Korea-----	694	2,519	900
All other-----	1,132	531	4,226
Total-----	41,165	36,374	56,746

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



<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Combs:	
Valued not over \$4.50 per gross-----	750.05
Valued over \$4.50 per gross:	
Wholly or almost wholly of rubber-----	750.10
Other-----	750.15

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

### U.S. trade position

Imports and exports of combs are believed to be approximately equal (under 500,000 dozen annually); apparent consumption approximates domestic production, which is estimated at 17 million dozen annually.

### Description and uses

For the purposes of this summary, the term "combs" means toothed instruments having not over two rows of teeth, for adjusting, cleaning, or confining hair, or for personal adornment.

Combs are made principally of plastics and of rubber, and to a lesser extent of metal, tortoise and other shell, wood, and ivory.

This summary does not include (1) pocket or handbag combs in chief value of precious metals or gems, or dress combs covered by the provisions for "jewelry and related articles" in the TSUS (items 740.05, 740.10, 740.30, and 740.38); (2) combs imported in fitted luggage or handbags (706.04-706.60); (3) mechanical combs (schedule 6); (4) combs which are part of manicure or pedicure sets (items 651.11 and 651.13); and (5) curry combs having more than two rows of teeth (considered a hand tool under part 3E of schedule 6 of the TSUS, if of metal--but, if in chief value of rubber or plastics, probably as articles not specifically provided for under item 774.60).

Before World War II, most combs produced in the United States were made of hard rubber or cellulose compounds. During the past 20 years, however, newer types made of plastics such as ABS (acrylonitrile butadiene styrene), polypropylene, polystyrene, and nylon have largely replaced cellulose and hard rubber combs.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (or trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968)) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Combs:			
750.05	Valued not over \$4.50 per gross.	0.4¢ each + 10% ad val.	0.36¢ each + 9% ad val.	0.2¢ each + 5% ad val.
	Valued over \$4.50 per gross:			
750.10	Wholly or almost wholly of rubber.	1.4¢ each + 24% ad val.	1.2¢ each + 21.5% ad val.	0.7¢ each + 12% ad val.
750.15	Other-----	0.8¢ each + 16% ad val.	0.7¢ each + 14.4% ad val.	0.4¢ each + 8% ad val.

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

The average ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty in effect at the end of 1967, based on dutiable imports during 1966, were as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Percent</u>
750.05-----	12.2
750.10-----	24.7
750.15-----	16.4

### U.S. consumption

In 1965 about 97 percent of the total consumption of combs was supplied by domestic production. Exports and imports probably are about equal; hence, apparent consumption is roughly equal to domestic production, which was estimated to have amounted to about 17 million dozen in 1965.

It seems probable that U.S. consumption of combs not only has been gradually increasing for decades, but also that the growth in consumption has been at a higher rate during the past several years. Increases have been attributable to population growth, the rising standard of living, and to the introduction of nylon and other plastics combs, which are substantially less expensive than other combs, especially those of hard rubber.

Demand is concentrated in the lower priced combs of plastics materials, which account for about 80 percent of the annual sales, followed by hard rubber combs with about 15 percent. The balance of consumption is made up of combs of metal (mostly aluminum), tortoise or other shell, ivory, and other materials.

### U.S. producers

About 30 firms produce combs in the United States. About 4 companies, however, account for the bulk of production.

There are 3 leading producers of plastics combs, of which 2 are located in Massachusetts and one in Connecticut; the principal producer of hard rubber combs is located in Arkansas. These firms are also engaged in the manufacture of other molded plastics and/or rubber products.

### U.S. production and exports

It is estimated that in 1966 total domestic production of all combs amounted to about 16 million dozen units. Plastics combs accounted for about 85 percent of this amount, hard rubber combs about 15 percent, and metal combs less than 1 percent.

Production of plastics, particularly nylon, combs increased following World War II, and within a few years their combined production surpassed production of hard rubber combs. Polypropylene is

the plastics material most in use; however, the previously-mentioned ABS <sup>1/</sup> plastics, because of its durability, is expected soon to surpass polypropylene as the chief material for plastics combs. Nylon combs soon may cease to be produced, because the cost of the raw material is very high--for example, approximately \$1 per pound for nylon material compared with 50 cents per pound for ABS, and 28 cents per pound for polypropylene.

The production of hard rubber combs continues to increase slightly each year, in spite of the growing availability of plastics ones. The sustained growth is attributable to substantial advertising and consumer acceptance of hard rubber combs as a quality item.

Although export data are not separately reported, exports of combs are believed to be approximately equal in quantity to imports. It is known that exports of hard rubber combs are substantial, and that they have increased in recent years.

The principal export markets for hard rubber combs are several South American countries (notably, Venezuela and Nicaragua), South Africa, and Hong Kong.

#### U.S. imports

Imports of combs amounted to 693,000 dozen valued at \$1.1 million in 1966 (table 1). <sup>2/</sup> The ratio of total imports of combs to consumption is less than 1 percent. Sweden, Austria, Germany, Italy and Switzerland were principal supplying nations. Plastics combs (included with "other" combs in the TSUS), valued over \$4.50 per gross, are the principal type of combs imported, followed by rubber combs, valued over \$4.50 per gross. Imports of combs, valued not over \$4.50 per gross, are small.

The imports of combs, valued not over \$4.50 per gross (item number 750.05), amounted to 63,894 dozen valued at \$18,651 in 1958 and to 104,028 dozen valued at \$19,062 in 1966. About 98 percent of the imported combs are of inexpensive plastics; since 1963, Hong Kong has been the principal source of imports (table 2).

Imports of combs, wholly or almost wholly of rubber, valued over \$4.50 per gross (item number 750.10) amounted to 103,745 dozen valued at \$132,368 in 1958 and 154,895 dozen valued at \$297,060 in 1966. West Germany and Austria have been the principal sources (table 3).

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<sup>1/</sup> Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene.

<sup>2/</sup> Prior to August 31, 1963, separate import data covered only certain types of combs.



Imports of combs other than rubber, valued over \$4.50 per gross (item number 750.15) were not separately reported prior to August 31, 1963. In 1966 they amounted to 434,000 dozen valued at \$805,001. Imports are comprised for the most part (about 75-80 percent) of quality plastics combs. The balance is made up of inexpensive plastics combs, combs of aluminum, tortoise, shell, and other materials. Sweden and Japan were the principal supplying nations in 1966 (table 4).

Table 1.--Combs: U.S. imports for consumption  
by TSUS item number and description, 1964-66

Item No.	Description	1964	1965	1966
		Quantity (dozen)		
	Combs:			
750.05	Valued not over \$4.50			
	per gross-----	42,659	80,138	104,028
	Valued over \$4.50 per			
	gross:			
750.10	Wholly or almost			
	wholly of rubber----	125,719	106,964	154,895
750.15	Other-----	293,427	327,569	433,647
	Total-----	461,805	514,671	692,570
		Value		
	Combs:			
750.05	Valued not over \$4.50			
	per gross-----	\$10,748	\$16,643	\$19,062
	Valued over \$4.50 per			
	gross:			
750.10	Wholly or almost			
	wholly of rubber----	198,747	192,473	297,060
750.15	Other-----	565,068	610,358	805,081
	Total-----	774,563	819,474	1,121,203

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

Table 2.--Combs, valued not over \$4.50 per gross (item 750.05):  
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1958, and  
1962-66

Country	1958	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (dozen)					
Hong Kong-----:	648	18,750	44,973	20,270	49,844	57,150
West Germany---:	35,546	10,419	11,671	4,671	5,362	16,178
Japan-----:	68	1,200	-	11,560	6,932	-
All other-----:	1/ 27,632	1,277	15,313	6,158	2/ 18,000	3/ 30,700
Total-----:	63,894	31,646	71,957	42,659	80,138	104,028
	Value					
Hong Kong-----:	\$113	\$1,831	\$6,723	\$3,262	\$10,030	\$7,919
West Germany---:	10,569	3,702	4,394	1,670	611	1,686
Japan-----:	20	432	-	4,081	2,322	-
All other-----:	1/ 7,949	1,227	6,251	1,735	2/ 3,680	3/ 9,457
Total-----:	18,651	7,192	17,368	10,748	16,643	19,062

1/ Includes 21,733 dozen, valued at \$6,026 from France, and 5,899 dozen, valued at \$1,923, from Austria.

2/ All from Italy.

3/ All from United Kingdom.

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

Note.--TSUS item 750.05 includes combs made of any material; however, it is believed that plastics combs comprise virtually all the imports.

Table 3.--Combs, rubber, valued over \$4.50 per gross (item 750.10):  
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1958, and  
1962-66

Country	1958	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (dozen)						
West Germany--	57,901	73,463	98,735	45,673	48,399	97,270
Austria-----	45,844	51,435	58,661	79,926	58,283	55,723
All other-----	-	160	-	120	282	1,902
Total-----	103,745	125,058	157,396	125,719	106,964	154,895
Value						
West Germany--	\$83,138	\$119,851	\$147,828	\$86,214	\$104,871	\$202,101
Austria-----	49,230	64,459	58,846	112,240	87,386	90,312
All other-----	-	128	-	293	216	4,647
Total-----	132,368	184,438	206,674	198,747	192,473	297,060

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

Table 4.--Combs, other than rubber, valued over \$4.50 per gross (item 750.15): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-66

Country	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (dozen)		
Sweden-----	64,554	88,564	146,837
Japan-----	23,008	48,170	89,134
West Germany-----	21,217	27,350	45,287
Switzerland-----	28,004	23,014	33,367
United Kingdom-----	44,713	22,285	28,092
Italy-----	49,380	54,798	14,198
France-----	30,873	32,523	21,037
Canada-----	10,282	12,808	17,015
All other-----	21,396	18,057	38,680
Total-----	293,427	327,569	433,647
	Value		
Sweden-----	\$129,008	\$181,493	\$248,841
Japan-----	33,370	73,667	142,709
West Germany-----	34,851	47,591	94,379
Switzerland-----	79,967	81,452	87,311
United Kingdom-----	64,591	56,673	71,081
Italy-----	124,478	71,211	45,730
France-----	56,156	52,177	37,223
Canada-----	18,133	18,073	30,533
All other-----	24,514	28,021	47,274
Total-----	565,068	610,358	805,081

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

Note.--Import data were not separately reported prior to August 31, 1963.



<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Barrettes, hair-slides, tiaras, and other hair ornaments (except combs):	
Of rubber or plastics, not set with imitation pearls or imitation gemstones-----	750.20
Other-----	750.22
Nonthermic, nonornamental devices for curling the hair---	750.25

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

#### U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption is known to be supplied largely from domestic production; exports are believed to be small.

#### Description and uses

Barrettes (clasps for holding hair), hair-slides, tiaras, other hair ornaments, provided for under TSUS items 750.20 and 750.22, and nonthermic nonornamental devices for curling the hair are manufactured principally from hard rubber, plastics (including nylon) and base metals. While barrettes and hair-slides may be used for decoration as well as for keeping hair in place, most of the articles of commercial significance are utilitarian rather than ornamental, and come in a multitude of frequently changing sizes, shapes and styles, including clip on bows, pony tail ties and hair bands, and hair ornaments <sup>1/</sup>. Nonthermic nonornamental devices for curling the hair (item 750.25) are in the form of combination wire mesh and brush hair rollers, or plastics hair rollers--circular devices having a diameter of about one half to one inch, and a length of one inch or more--or soft rubber pencil-shaped hair curlers. Nonornamental bobby pins, spring clamps, picks used either for holding the rollers in place, or the hair in ringlets for setting curls, and numerous other devices are also within the scope of this summary.

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<sup>1/</sup> As provided for in the headnotes and commodity descriptions applicable to schedule 7, part 6, similar articles considered as jewelry are dealt with in other summaries. See also headnotes to schedule 7, part 8 for description of articles included therein.

74 BARRETTES, HAIR-SLIDES AND OTHER HAIR ORNAMENTS (EXCEPT COMBS),  
AND NONTHERMIC NONORNAMENTAL DEVICES FOR CURLING THE HAIR

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (or trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968)) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Barrettes, hair-slides, tiaras, and other hair ornaments (except combs):			
750.20	Of rubber or plas- tics, not set with imitation pearls or imitation gem- stones.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
750.22	Other-----	55% ad val.	49% ad val.	27.5% ad val.
750.25	Nonthermic, nonorna- mental devices for curling the hair.	19% ad val.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

1/ Status not affected by the trade conference.

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

U.S. consumption, production, exports and imports

Domestic consumption of the articles discussed in this summary is known to amount to several millions of dollars annually, and to be growing rapidly. The great bulk of consumption is comprised of hair curling devices made of metal or plastics; the remainder consists of barrettes, hair ornaments, tiaras, hair slides, and a wide variety of other articles, the styles and types of which change frequently.



Production statistics are not available. Domestic output, however, is known to be greatly in excess of imports, and in the aggregate the great bulk of domestic requirements is supplied by the domestic producers.

A large part of the production is by producers that manufacture a variety of products and novelties; many of the items, particularly those of plastics, are produced by custom molders on a contract basis.

Exports are not separately reported but they are believed to be small.

U.S. imports of barrettes, hair slides, tiaras and hair ornaments and of nonthermic nonornamental devices for curling the hair were not separately reported prior to August 31, 1963.

Total imports of the articles discussed herein amounted to about \$3 million in each of the years 1964, 1965, and 1966 (see accompanying table). Imports of rubber or plastics barrettes, hair slides, tiaras and other hair ornaments increased in value from \$331,000 in 1964, to \$540,000 in 1965, but declined to \$289,000 in 1966. France supplied the bulk of the imports. Imports of other barrettes, hair slides, tiaras and other hair ornaments declined in value from \$95,000 in 1964 to \$86,000 in 1965, and to \$44,000 in 1966. Japan was the principal supplier. Imports of nonthermic nonornamental devices for curling the hair also declined slightly in value from \$2.6 million in 1964 to \$2.4 million in 1965, but increased to \$2.7 million in 1966. They were supplied principally by Mexico, Canada, and Italy.

76 BARRETTES, HAIR-SLIDES AND OTHER HAIR ORNAMENTS (EXCEPT COMBS),  
AND NONTHERMIC NONORNAMENTAL DEVICES FOR CURLING THE HAIR

Barrettes, hair slides, tiaras and other hair ornaments (except combs); and nonthermic, nonornamental devices for curling the hair: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-66

(Value)

Year and country	Barrettes, hair slides, tiaras and hair ornaments		Nonthermic, nonornamental devices for curling hair:		Total
	Rubber or plastics	"Other" Item			
	Item 750.20	750.22	Item 750.25		
1964:					
Mexico-----	-	-	\$780,415		\$780,415
France-----	\$251,685	\$30,033	20,721		302,439
Japan-----	6,326	46,304	144,170		196,800
West Germany-----	5,798	1,998	161,629		169,425
Switzerland-----	38,464	400	1,204		40,068
Hong Kong-----	7,887	2,154	71,572		81,613
All other-----	20,500	13,657	1/ 1,386,076		1,420,233
Total-----	330,660	94,546	2,565,787		2,990,993
1965:					
Mexico-----	-	-	1,195,331		1,195,331
France-----	470,949	30,250	24,648		525,847
Japan-----	2,451	45,874	281,707		330,032
West Germany-----	1,747	-	55,643		57,390
Switzerland-----	43,769	-	1,573		45,342
Hong Kong-----	11,424	5,050	89,037		105,511
All other-----	10,061	5,070	741,234		756,365
Total-----	540,401	86,244	2,389,173		3,015,818
1966:					
Mexico-----	-	3,892	1,218,304		1,222,196
France-----	194,521	17,454	13,140		225,115
Japan-----	3,586	18,358	550,235		572,179
West Germany-----	254	2,300	28,800		31,354
Switzerland-----	52,025	-	632		52,657
Hong Kong-----	21,019	1,497	110,634		133,150
All other-----	17,540	355	777,607	2/	795,502
Total-----	288,945	43,856	2,699,352		3,032,153

1/ Includes imports valued at \$618,587 from Canada, and \$591,493 from Italy.

2/ Includes imports valued at \$396,598 from Canada and \$194,644 from Italy.

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

Note.--Import data were not separately reported prior to August 31, 1963.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Cigar and cigarette lighters:	
Pocket lighters:	
Of gold or platinum and/or gemstones-----	756.02
Of other materials-----	756.04, -.06
Table lighters-----	756.10
Parts-----	756.15

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

### U.S. trade position

The United States is, by a wide margin, a net importer of cigar and cigarette lighters; exports have been negligible.

### Description and uses

Cigar and cigarette lighters 1/ are generally of two types--the liquid fueled automatic lighter, and the automatic butane gas-fueled lighter. The latter are commercially by far the most important (in terms of value), and market surveys show a distinct consumer preference in the last few years for butane gas-fueled lighters. The domestic output, as well as imports, of liquid fueled "wick-type" lighters has declined in recent years.

Cigarette lighters usually are made of metal, or of metal in combination with leather, imitation leather, plastics, ceramics, porcelain, or other materials. Lighters in a small proportion of instances are incorporated as integral parts of other articles (combination articles such as lighters combined with watch or clock movements, ashtrays, music boxes, or cigarette boxes). These combination articles where lighters are significant integral parts, are classified for tariff purposes under TSUS items 756.02 through 756.10 and are included in this summary. The duty rate for watch and clock movements and dials in such instances, however, is that provided under part 2E of schedule 7 (see headnote 5 to part 2E of schedule 7).

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1/ Hereinafter the term cigarette lighter will be used as it is in the trade, to mean both cigar and cigarette lighters as there is no distinction between the two.

## CIGAR AND CIGARETTE LIGHTERS

The lower-priced butane gas lighters are, in general, more expensive than the lower-priced wick-type liquid lighters--the retail price of the butane gas lighters ordinarily starting at about \$4.95. The more complex construction of the butane gas lighters with their intake and release valves requires the expenditure of considerably more labor costs than the wick-type liquid lighters.

Parts of cigarette lighters are used principally as replacement parts by repair shops and are also sold to the consumer at all levels of distribution. Imports consisted primarily of replacement cartridges for butane gas-fueled lighters of a type not made in the United States. Excluded from item 756.15 are "lighter flints" (ferrocium) provided for under TSUS item 755.35, and butane fuel in separate containers provided for under item 475.15.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (or trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968)) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Cigar and cigarette lighters:			
	Pocket lighters:			
756.02	Of gold or platinum.	30% ad val.	27% ad val.	15% ad val.
	Of other materials:			
756.04	Valued not over \$5 per dozen pieces.	48% ad val.	43% ad val.	25% ad val.
756.06	Valued over \$5 per dozen pieces.	45% ad val.	40% ad val.	22.5% ad val.
756.10	Table lighters-----	24% ad val.	21.5% ad val.	12% ad val.
756.15	Parts of cigar and cigarette lighters.	50% ad val.	45% ad val.	25% ad val.

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

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

Although no official data on the domestic production of cigar and cigarette lighters and parts are available, it is estimated by trade sources that, in terms of value, the U.S. production of such articles increased in recent years.

Currently, six U.S. concerns produce cigarette lighters, of which three in recent years have accounted for the great bulk of domestic output. Most of the six firms also manufacture other articles, but cigarette lighters are the source of a significant part of their total income. One large producer imports butane gas lighters from Japan and another principal producer imports "wick-type" liquid fueled lighters from Hong Kong.

Two of the principal producers have entered the butane lighter field in recent years; at the same time, due to the increasing demand for such lighters, the domestic production of liquid fueled lighters has declined sharply. Increased competition from imports has also been a factor in this decline.

Exports, which are not separately classified in official statistics, are believed to be negligible.

#### U.S. imports

For the most part, imported lighters in a given price range are like and directly competitive with those produced domestically. The pattern and design of many of the imported lighters are virtually indistinguishable from their domestic counterparts.

The aggregate value of imports increased from about \$5 million in 1958 to \$10 million in 1960. Imports declined in 1961-62, when they averaged about \$5.8 million annually. Thereafter, imports increased to \$6.9 million in 1964, to \$7.1 million in 1965, and to \$9.3 million in 1966, owing primarily to the increased demand for butane-fueled table lighters.

Imports of gold or platinum cigarette lighters were insignificant in 1964-66, amounting to only 2,000 units valued at \$20,000 in 1966 (table 1). (No data are available respecting imports for earlier years, as they were not separately classified in official statistics.)

The volume of U.S. imports of pocket lighters valued not over \$5 per dozen pieces, mostly the liquid-fueled type, was moderately stable in the period 1958-66. In 1966, imports amounted to 1.9 million dozen units, valued at \$3.5 million (table 2). Japan supplied more than 80 percent of the total in that year.

Imports of pocket lighters valued over \$5 per dozen pieces increased sharply, from 102,000 dozen units valued at \$1.1 million in 1961 to 184,000 dozen units valued at \$1.9 million in 1964. They declined to 176,000 dozen units valued at \$1.8 million in 1965 but increased to 285,000 dozen units valued at \$3.2 million in 1966 (table 3). Japan, Austria, and West Germany (in that order) were the chief suppliers. Virtually all of the aggregate increase in imports was attributable to the increased demand in recent years for butane lighters.

U.S. imports of table lighters (principally butane-fueled lighters) increased from 2.6 million units valued at \$1.9 million in 1964 to 3.5 million units valued at \$1.9 million in 1966 (table 4). Japan, by far the chief supplier of table lighters, accounted for more than 95 percent of the total imports in 1966.

Imports of parts of pocket and table lighters in 1965-66 had an average value of more than \$0.5 million (table 5). Austria accounted for more than 36 percent of the total in 1966; the balance was supplied by the United Kingdom (7%), Japan (11%), Switzerland (13%), Italy (5%), and the Netherlands (17%). Imports consisted primarily of replacement cartridges for butane gas-fueled lighters.

Table 1.--Cigar and cigarette lighters of gold or platinum and/or gemstones: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-66

Country	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (number)			
Austria-----	-	<u>1/</u> 18,500	-
West Germany-----	<u>1/</u> 18,674	2,453	4
Japan-----	2,150	1,200	1,900
United Kingdom-----	211	366	54
France-----	89	69	33
Italy-----	6	38	37
All other-----	6	-	8
Total-----	21,136	22,626	2,036
Value			
Austria-----	-	<u>1/</u> \$10,550	-
West Germany-----	<u>1/</u> \$9,070	1,298	\$561
Japan-----	3,530	2,063	4,252
United Kingdom-----	9,657	20,319	3,760
France-----	2,282	5,257	5,160
Italy-----	859	3,932	4,735
All other-----	358	-	1,637
Total-----	25,756	43,419	20,105

1/ Imports consisted chiefly of inexpensive alcohol lighters containing platinum as a catalyst.

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

Note.--No data are available for earlier years as imports were not separately classified in official statistics.

Table 2.--Cigar and cigarette lighters and parts, of other materials than gold or platinum, valued not over \$5 per dozen pieces: U.S. Imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1961 and 1963-66

Country	1961	1963	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (dozen)					
Japan-----	1,385,522	1,346,975	1,153,719	1,402,698	1,582,540
Hong Kong-----	4,127	96,114	367,874	209,404	228,822
Austria-----	135,059	205,873	122,989	83,756	106,085
West Germany---	25,802	24,694	6,181	4,971	23,252
Netherlands----	2,265	14,166	1,383	2,400	-
Switzerland----	69,601	90,223	300	1,000	116
France-----	4,656	36,326	167	-	-
United Kingdom-	17,603	4,808	-	275	-
All other-----	1,330	141	1,217	3,060	4,950
Total-----	1,645,965	1,819,320	1,653,830	1,707,564	1,945,765
Value					
Japan-----	\$2,494,683	\$2,472,972	\$2,073,604	\$2,385,371	\$2,777,770
Hong Kong-----	5,524	249,673	243,990	211,389	291,654
Austria-----	208,009	276,940	182,024	153,634	289,811
West Germany---	29,177	39,125	12,485	11,204	87,648
Netherlands----	5,089	16,200	3,218	2,754	-
Switzerland----	60,017	63,598	1,191	3,284	907
France-----	1,978	72,334	400	-	-
United Kingdom-	11,800	5,553	-	325	-
All other-----	1,623	492	3,279	5,365	12,449
Total-----	2,817,900	3,196,887	2,520,191	2,773,326	3,460,239

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

Note.--Parts are included in the statistics for the period 1961 through August 1963.



Table 3.--Cigar and cigarette lighters, of other materials than gold or platinum, valued over \$5 per dozen pieces: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1961 and 1963-66

Country	1961	1963	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (dozen)					
Japan-----	32,058	60,626	89,606	97,421	153,825
Austria-----	26,126	36,469	40,101	43,295	74,816
West Germany--	34,674	49,476	37,406	19,048	38,046
France-----	1,044	609	5,784	1,541	2,098
Switzerland--	2,132	3,291	5,419	8,941	3,850
Hong Kong----	33	18	2,202	2,542	4,054
All other----	5,652	8,860	3,286	3,408	8,096
Total-----	101,719	159,349	183,804	176,196	284,785
Value					
Japan-----	\$353,998	\$626,056	\$851,959	\$875,822	\$1,413,445
Austria-----	222,638	268,817	264,287	300,395	489,652
West Germany--	345,132	464,075	520,753	281,199	715,742
France-----	26,902	20,174	45,625	37,727	61,765
Switzerland--	78,821	130,699	201,822	273,324	211,348
Hong Kong----	280	475	16,058	13,115	84,530
All other----	116,453	212,778	44,279	69,237	191,340
Total-----	1,144,224	1,723,074	1,944,783	1,850,819	3,167,822

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

Note.--Parts are included in the statistics for the period 1961 through August 1963.

## CIGAR AND CIGARETTE LIGHTERS

Table 4.--Table lighters: U.S. imports for consumption,  
by principal sources, 1964-66

Country	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (number)		
Japan-----	2,467,748	3,074,805	3,322,400
West Germany-----	62,265	73,417	53,243
Italy-----	27,639	5,554	35,789
Hong Kong-----	11,844	6,148	3,560
Austria-----	5,579	2,512	7,716
United Kingdom-----	3,339	40,685	22,227
India-----	1,190	250	-
All other-----	5,056	1/ 12,683	10,573
Total-----	2,584,660	3,216,054	3,455,508
	Value		
Japan-----	\$1,603,086	\$1,514,452	\$1,609,671
West Germany-----	248,603	279,661	178,011
Italy-----	25,647	7,692	3,185
Hong Kong-----	4,451	2,198	9,547
Austria-----	6,141	1,356	8,820
United Kingdom-----	14,877	51,031	79,063
India-----	696	875	-
All other-----	8,226	1/29,929	20,452
Total-----	1,911,727	1,887,194	1,908,749

1/ Includes 10,026 units valued at \$20,672, from Ireland.

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

Note.--No data are available for earlier years as imports were not separately classified in official statistics.

Table 5.--Parts of cigar and cigarette lighters: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-1966

(Value)				
Country	1964	1965	1966	
Austria-----	\$149,775	\$231,789	\$275,840	
Switzerland-----	112,921	58,057	95,370	
Japan-----	104,462	85,768	82,281	
United Kingdom-----	71,533	91,318	52,806	
West Germany-----	30,745	19,132	57,381	
Italy-----	19,064	34,738	40,785	
Hong Kong-----	14,036	1,315	3,263	
France-----	12,791	8,708	14,520	
Netherlands-----	10,108	30,819	125,194	
All other-----	5,711	2,840	6,804	
Total-----	531,146	564,484	754,244	

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

Note.--No data are available for earlier years as imports were not separately classified in official statistics.



CommodityTSUS  
item

Tobacco pipes and bowls of wood----- .756.21, - .25

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

U.S. trade position

Brier pipes account for virtually all of the U.S. production and imports of the articles considered herein. Domestic consumption of these articles amounted to about 13 million units in 1963, the latest year for which data are available. Trade sources, however, indicated that consumption increased considerably in 1964 and estimated that, in 1965, U.S. consumption was 10 to 15 percent above the 1963 level. U.S. exports are believed to be negligible.

Description and uses

The bulk of the tobacco pipes manufactured in the world today are made from brier. Brierroot (included in summary covering item 200.45) is obtained principally from the same country, Italy, which supplied more than half of the U.S. imports of finished pipes in recent years. Increased consumption of brier block abroad has reduced the supplies of higher grades of this material available to American pipe manufacturers, forcing reliance on inferior grades which has resulted in greater waste and higher production costs. Brier for tobacco pipes is obtained from the tree heath (Erica arborea), which is harvested commercially in northern Africa and southern Europe. Brier is more desirable for use in tobacco pipes than are domestic species of the heath family trees such as mountain laurel, rhododendron and manzanita. Domestic woods were used by pipe manufacturers during World War II, when brier block was in short supply, but are considered inferior to brierwood.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (or trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968)) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Tobacco pipes and pipe bowls: Of brier or other wood or root: Valued not over \$5 per dozen:			
756.21 <u>1/</u>	Of brier wood or root.	2.5¢ each + 40% ad val.	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>
756.23 <u>1/</u>	Other-----	2.5¢ each + 40% ad val.	2.25¢ each + 36% ad val.	1.25¢ each + 20% ad val.
756.25	Valued over \$5 per dozen.	2.5¢ each + 20% ad val.	2¢ each + 18% ad val.	1.2¢ each + 10% ad val.

1/ Items 756.21 and 756.23 were derived from item 756.20 as a result of the Kennedy Round negotiations, effective January 1, 1968.

2/ Status not affected by the trade conference.

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

The ad valorem equivalent of the rates of duty for TSUS items 756.21 and 756.23 was 52.8 percent and for TSUS item 756.25 it was 22.3 percent as of December 31, 1967, based on imports entered during 1966.

The ad valorem equivalent of the final stage rate, effective January 1, 1972, based on 1966 imports would be 11.1 percent for item 756.25. The ad valorem equivalents of the final stage rates for items 756.21 and 756.23 are not available as imports of these articles were not reported separately in official statistics in 1966.

#### U.S. consumption

Consumption of wood pipes increased from 10.8 million units in 1958 to 13.7 million units in 1961, then declined to 13.2 million units in 1962. Consumption increased slightly to 13.3 million units in 1963 (table 1). Data for 1964 are not available; however, trade sources indicate that consumption in 1964 increased considerably following the Surgeon General's report in January 1964 on the relationship of cigarette smoking and lung cancer. U.S. consumption in 1965 was estimated by trade sources to have been about 10 to 15 percent above the 1963 level. Brier wood pipes which retailed at prices from \$1 to \$5 accounted for the bulk of sales.

#### U.S. producers

There are currently about 14 domestic concerns manufacturing tobacco pipes. They are located as follows: 10 in New York City and 1 each in New Jersey, North Carolina, Seattle, and Chicago. Three firms account for an estimated 75 percent of domestic production. A few domestic producers also manufacture brier cigarette holders (see summary covering item 756.45 of this volume) but most produce no other products. For those concerns which produce cigarette holders, such holders account for only a small part of their total sales.

Approximately 3 or 4 of these concerns do not manufacture complete pipes but are engaged primarily in manufacturing bowls for sale to other domestic pipe manufacturers. The bulk of sales by these companies is to the smaller concerns; the large pipe companies usually do not buy pipe bowls from other producers.

#### U.S. production and exports

Domestic production of tobacco pipes of wood increased from 7.3 million units in 1958 to 8.4 million units in 1963. As previously stated, however, in the section on U.S. consumption, the Surgeon General's Report resulted in increased production by domestic manufacturers in 1964.

During the period 1958-64, consumption of lower priced domestic brier pipes that compete directly with imported pipes (i.e., pipes with a foreign value of not over \$5 per dozen) declined markedly. Conversely, consumption of higher priced pipes increased in recent years. Export data are not reported separately in official statistics but exports are believed to negligible.

#### U.S. imports

U.S. imports increased from 3.5 million units in 1958 to 6.1 million units in 1961 then decreased to 4.9 million units in 1963. As a result of the Surgeon General's Report on lung cancer, inventories of imported pipes became depleted in 1964 as consumer demand increased, and imports in that year reached a record high of 7.3 million units. Imported pipes, however, declined to 6.8 million units in 1965 and to 4.5 million units in 1966 as the market for these articles appeared to be returning to the previous level of 3-6 million units (table 1). The share of apparent domestic consumption supplied by imports was as follows: 33 percent in 1958; 44 percent in 1961; 40 percent in 1962; and 37 percent in 1963. Data for later years are not available.

Italy was the principal supplier of imported pipes throughout the period 1958-66 and in recent years accounted for more than half of the number imported into the United States. France was the second largest supplier, and the United Kingdom ranked third. Imports of tobacco pipes and bowls, of brier or other wood or root, by principal sources, 1958 and 1961-66 are shown in table 2 if valued not over \$5 per dozen and in table 3 if valued more than \$5 per dozen.



Table 1.--Tobacco pipes and bowls of wood: U.S. production, imports for consumption and apparent consumption, 1958 and 1961-66

Quantity (1,000 units)					Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
Year	Production	Imports	Apparent consumption		
1958-----	7,257	3,497	10,754		32.5
1961-----	7,631	6,057	13,688		44.2
1962-----	7,869	5,315	13,184		40.3
1963-----	8,384	4,927	13,311		37.0
1964-----	<u>1/</u>	7,311	<u>1/</u>		<u>1/</u>
1965-----	<u>1/</u>	6,782	<u>1/</u>		<u>1/</u>
1966-----	<u>1/</u>	4,536	<u>1/</u>		<u>1/</u>

1/ Data are not available; however, trade sources indicate that consumption of these articles increased considerably during the last 6 months of 1964 and the first 6 months of 1965.

Source: Production data obtained from trade sources. Imports compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Export data are not reported separately but exports are known to be negligible.

Table 2.--Tobacco pipes and pipe bowls, of brier or other wood or root, valued not over \$5 per dozen (TSUS item 756.20): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1958 and 1961-66

Country	1958	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 units)						
Italy-----	1,941	2,623	2,405	2,149	2,866	2,360	1,583
France-----	437	877	401	298	397	303	165
United Kingdom---	41	29	13	20	118	66	58
Spain-----	-	49	58	26	49	67	-
All other-----	2	145	83	81	143	89	64
Total-----	2,421	3,723	2,960	2,574	3,573	2,885	1,870
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
Italy-----	260	401	369	349	518	437	307
France-----	99	142	67	46	70	57	32
United Kingdom---	9	5	3	3	23	11	12
Spain-----	-	7	7	3	6	8	-
All other-----	1	23	20	15	16	12	13
Total-----	369	578	466	416	633	525	364
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

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

Table 3.--Tobacco pipes and pipe bowls, of brier or other wood or root, valued more than \$5 per dozen (TSUS item 756.25): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1958 and 1961-66

Country	1958	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 units)						
United Kingdom---	529	769	717	720	1,044	927	542
Italy-----	112	653	808	853	1,435	1,652	1,261
France-----	395	706	699	658	987	1,066	561
Belgium-----	11	39	29	22	23	39	54
Ireland-----	21	21	36	29	35	32	9
All other-----	8	146	66	71	1/ 214	2/ 181	3/ 239
Total-----	1,076	2,334	2,355	2,353	3,738	3,897	2,666
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
United Kingdom---	601	1,002	1,089	1,096	1,568	1,481	1,042
Italy-----	57	329	436	499	859	1,025	822
France-----	235	523	570	585	857	976	588
Belgium-----	11	38	30	22	26	53	71
Ireland-----	22	27	54	48	53	61	26
All other-----	8	159	105	106	1/ 306	2/ 289	3/ 348
Total-----	934	2,078	2,284	2,356	3,669	3,885	2,897
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

1/ Includes 62,000 pipes, valued at \$106,000, from Tanganyika.

2/ Includes 43,000 pipes, valued at \$72,000, from Tanzania (formerly Tanganyika).

3/ Includes 56,000 pipes, valued at \$139,000, from Denmark, 82,000 pipes, valued at \$113,000, from the Netherlands, and 32,000 pipes, valued at \$41,000, from Tanzania.

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



Commodity

TSUS  
item

Tobacco pipes and pipe bowls of materials other  
than brier or other wood or root----- 756.30, -.35

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

U.S. trade position

U.S. production and export data are not available in official statistics. It is believed, however, that domestic consumption of the articles considered here (except corncob pipes) is supplied principally from imports. Exports, which probably amount to about 20 percent of the production of corncob pipes, are believed to be insignificant with respect to the other types considered in this summary.

Comment

This summary relates to tobacco pipes of materials other than wood including meerschaum pipes, corncob pipes, pipes wholly of clay and pipes having clay bowls, and pipes of such other materials as calabash, porcelain, or brass. Tobacco pipes of brier or other wood or root are included in another summary in this volume covering TSUS items 756.21, 756.23, and 756.25.

Meerschaum pipes (included under item 756.35) are hand-carved from crude meerschaum, a mineral obtained principally from Turkey. Meerschaum pipes are generally fitted with an amber mouthpiece and, when new, are white but acquire a yellow patina through use. These pipes are not only fragile, but are also expensive as compared with wood pipes, so consumer demand for them, although increasing, is somewhat limited.

Corncob pipes are made from specially developed, hard, pithy, and extra large corncobs. Few, if any, corncob pipes of foreign manufacture enter the United States. Domestically produced corncob pipes (generally ranging in retail price from 20 cents to about \$2 each) compete indirectly with low-priced wood pipes on the U.S. market and are well received in foreign markets, principally western Europe. Exports of these pipes reportedly are about 20 percent of production.

TOBACCO PIPES AND PIPE BOWLS OF MATERIALS OTHER  
THAN BRIER OR OTHER WOOD OR ROOT

Pipes wholly of clay and pipes having clay bowls (item 756.30), like meerschaum pipes, are also very fragile, but much less expensive. Demand for pipes of this type is limited because of consumer preference principally for wood pipes. There is little or no commerce in the other kinds of pipes included herein, such as pipes of calabash, porcelain, or brass.

The column 1 (or trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968)) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Tobacco pipes and pipe bowls:			
756.30:	Pipes and bowls wholly of clay, and pipes with bowls wholly of clay---	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	5% ad val.
756.35:	Other (other than brier or other wood or root)-----	2.125¢ each + 25.5% ad val.	1.9¢ each + 22.5% ad val.	1¢ each + 12.5% ad val.

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

The ad valorem equivalent of the rate of duty for TSUS item 756.35 as of December 31, 1967, based on imports entered during 1966, was 26.9 percent. The ad valorem equivalent of the final stage rate, effective January 1, 1972, based on 1966 imports would be 13.2 percent.

Official statistics on production are not available, and exports are not reported separately, but domestic production and consumption of pipes considered herein are known to be small compared with the consumption of brier pipes. Except for corncob pipes, imports probably account for the bulk of consumption. U.S. imports of crude meerschaum have been small, and a few of the larger U.S. brier pipe producers are believed to account for the bulk of the limited number of meerschaum pipes manufactured domestically..

Imports of clay pipes and bowls, and pipes with bowls wholly of clay declined irregularly from 302,000 units valued at \$37,000 in 1961 to 137,000 units valued at \$23,000 in 1966 (table 1). West Germany supplied an average of about 35 percent of the quantity and 7 percent of the value of those imports, the Netherlands about 30 percent of the quantity and almost 55 percent of the value. Italy accounted for only 3 percent of the quantity but nearly 25 percent of the value imported.

Imports of the pipes and bowls which are not of clay or wood or root increased from 70,000 units valued at \$1140,000 in 1961 to 187,000 units valued at \$259,000 in 1964 then declined to 160,000 units valued at \$242,000 in 1966 (table 2). It is believed that meerschaum pipes and bowls accounted for about 98 percent of the total imports under this classification. Austria and Tanzania (formerly British East Africa and Tanganyika) supplied most of the meerschaum pipes while Turkey supplied most of the bowls. The increased imports of meerschaum pipes can be attributed in part to the increased domestic consumption of all tobacco pipes during the last 6 months of 1964 and the first 6 months of 1965, following the Surgeon General's report on the relationship of cigarette smoking and lung cancer.

TOBACCO PIPES AND PIPE BOWLS OF MATERIALS OTHER  
THAN BRIER OR OTHER WOOD OR ROOT

Table 1.--Pipes and bowls wholly of clay and pipes with bowls wholly of clay (item 756.30): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1961-66

Country	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	Quantity (1,000 units)					
Italy-----	9	2	5	13	6	9
West Germany-----	72	72	48	111	219	1
Netherlands-----	95	72	93	101	38	11
Japan-----	98	106	27	25	-	90
United Kingdom---	27	4	28	29	17	24
All other-----	1	1	2	15	1/	2
Total-----	302	257	203	294	280	137
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Italy-----	1/	3	8	18	8	12
West Germany-----	2	1	1	3	5	3
Netherlands-----	31	11	19	27	19	2
Japan-----	1	1	1/	1/	-	1
United Kingdom---	2	1	2	2	1	1
All other-----	1	2	3	5	1	4
Total-----	37	19	33	55	34	23
	:	:	:	:	:	:

1/ Less than 500.

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



Table 2.--Pipes and pipe bowls, other than those with bowls wholly of clay and other than those of wood (item 756.35): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1961-66

Country	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (1,000 units)						
Austria-----	32	37	33	39	47	50
Turkey-----	4	5	9	19	17	16
Tanzania- <sup>1/</sup> -----	13	14	22	18	17	11
Belgium-----	8	13	5	17	7	8
United Kingdom---	2	2/	1	6	7	1
All other-----	11	4	31	3/ 88	84	74
Total-----	70	73	101	187	179	160
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Austria-----	57	65	48	57	72	68
Turkey-----	15	21	36	73	66	66
Tanzania- <sup>1/</sup> -----	36	38	49	48	45	28
Belgium-----	15	24	9	32	16	17
United Kingdom---	3	2/	2	11	2	4
All other-----	14	6	15	3/ 38	32	59
Total-----	140	154	159	259	233	242

<sup>1/</sup> Formerly British East Africa (1961-63) and Tanganyika (1964).

<sup>2/</sup> Less than 500.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes 66,000 units, valued at \$13,000, from Italy.

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



<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
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Cigar and cigarette holders-----	756.40, -.45
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Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States (pertinent sections thereof are reproduced in appendix A to this volume).

U.S. trade position

It is believed that consumption is supplied principally by domestic production with elaborate hand-crafted items constituting a major portion of the imports. Exports are negligible.

Description and uses

Cigar and cigarette holders are made from metal and other materials, including synthetic resin, brier and bamboo woods, hard rubber, nylon, casein, and amber. (Holders made of precious metal are included in the summary for TSUS items 740.05 and 740.10).

Although cigar and cigarette holders may vary in length from 1 inch to 1 foot, they are generally from 1 to 3 inches in length, cylindrical in shape, with the cylinder tapered somewhat from the end which holds the cigar or cigarette to the opposite end which is shaped into a mouthpiece. Many holders have a filter element, sometimes replaceable, for reducing nicotine or tar intake by the smoker (see summary covering parts--items 756.50-.55).

Cigar and cigarette holders generally range in retail price from as little as a few cents to as much as \$12 each, depending on the type of material and quality of workmanship. (Precious-metal holders may even sell in a considerably higher range). Disposable plastic cigar tips sold as attachments to certain cigars and cigarillos are not such articles as are provided for here but are included in the summary for TSUS item 774.60.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (or trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968)) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Cigar and cigarette holders:			
756.40	Of metal-----	35% ad val.	31% ad val.	17.5% ad val.
756.45	Other-----	2.5¢ each + 15% ad val.	2.2¢ each + 13.5% ad val.	1.25¢ each + 7.5% ad val.

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

The ad valorem equivalent of the rate of duty for TSUS item 756.45 as of December 31, 1967, based on imports entered during 1966, was 30.7 percent. The ad valorem equivalent of the final stage rate, effective January 1, 1972, based on 1966 imports would be 15.5

percent. An analysis of import documents for October 1964, based on the rate of duty as of December 31, 1967, indicated the following range of import values and ad valorem equivalents for the non-metal holders:

<u>Country of origin</u>	<u>Material of chief value</u>	<u>Value (each)</u>	<u>Approximate ad valorem equivalent (percent)</u>
United Kingdom	Not specified	\$1.92	16
Japan	Plastic	.41	21
Japan	Not specified	.40	21
Italy	Brier	.15	32
Japan	Not specified	.10	40
Japan	Bamboo	.05	65

#### U.S. consumption

Data are not available on U.S. consumption of cigar and cigarette holders but such consumption is believed to be supplied principally from domestic production. Elaborate hand-crafted holders and those made from imported materials as meerschaum and ivory probably constitute a major portion of the dollar volume of imports.

Total U.S. consumption of cigar and cigarette holders is presumed to be fairly stable, although influences such as women's fashion preferences may have short-run effects on sales.

#### U.S. producers

No official data on the number of domestic producers are available. Holders are known to be produced by manufacturers of plastics and light-metal products and also by manufacturers of tobacco pipes. Pipe manufacturers generally produce holders from imported brier fitted with mouthpieces of hard rubber, nylon, or plastic. To the extent that such holders are made of brier unsuitable for pipe production, they may be considered by-products of pipe manufacturing. Sales of holders by domestic pipe manufacturers represent a small part of their total sales. Holders may account for the sole output of a few small firms but it is doubtful that they represent a substantial part of the total sales of the major producing concerns.

#### U.S. production and exports

Although U.S. production and export data are not available in official statistics, it is believed that domestic production is many times greater than imports while exports are negligible.

U.S. imports

Metal holders were not reported separately in official statistics prior to the effective date of the TSUS (August 31, 1963). Imports in 1964, the first year for which complete data are available, amounted to 212,000 units valued at \$19,000, declined to 141,000 units valued at \$13,000 in 1965 but increased to 175,000 units valued at \$12,000 in 1966. Japan was the principal supplier of these holders, accounting for 85 percent of the total quantity in 1964, 65 percent in 1965, and 90 percent in 1966; Italy and West Germany accounted for nearly all the remainder (table 1).

Imports of nonmetal holders increased from 503,000 units valued at \$41,000 in 1961 to 849,000 units valued at \$67,000 in 1963. Imports, however, declined substantially to 121,000 units valued at \$19,000 in 1966, principally because of a decline in shipments from Japan (table 2). The specific duty (presently 2.2 cents each) on nonmetal holders (item 756.45) doubtlessly discourages the importation of very low-priced holders. Imports of nonmetal holders display considerable heterogeneity. Japan and Italy have been the principal suppliers of nonmetal holders during recent years.

Table 1.--Cigar and cigarette holders of metal: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-66 <sup>1/</sup>

Country	1964		1965		1966	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Number		Number		Number	
Japan-----	178,580	\$12,627	90,000	\$3,317	159,720	\$7,842
United Kingdom--	12	190	823	3,110	972	1,922
West Germany----	8,717	2,658	6,870	2,951	3,663	1,538
Italy-----	24,632	3,242	42,696	2,827	10,368	688
All other-----	-	-	442	672	1	306
Total-----	211,941	18,717	140,831	12,877	174,724	12,296

<sup>1/</sup> Separate import data are not available prior to 1964.

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

## CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS

Table 2.--Cigar and cigarette holders, of material other than metal:  
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1961 and 1963-66

Country	1961	1963	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (1,000 units)					
Japan-----	305	653	188	84	64
Italy-----	134	54	78	52	42
Hong Kong-----	7	61	98	11	9
France-----	16	15	5	2	-
West Germany-----	39	57	-	14	1/
All other-----	2	9	6	13	6
Total-----	503	849	375	176	121
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Japan-----	17	38	16	8	8
Italy-----	15	8	9	10	5
Hong Kong-----	1	3	3	2	1/
France-----	4	4	1	1	-
West Germany-----	2	9	-	1	1/
All other-----	2	5	5	1	6
Total-----	41	67	34	23	19

1/ Less than 500.

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



Commodity

TSUS  
item

Mouthpieces and other parts, not elsewhere  
enumerated, for pipes or for cigar and cigarette  
holders----- 756.50-.55

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

U.S. trade position

Domestic consumption of mouthpieces for pipes averaged about 8.3  
million units annually during the 1960-63 period. Mouthpieces are not  
reported separately in official statistics but millions of such units  
are made in connection with the production of pipes, and some cigar  
and cigarette holders. U.S. production of tobacco pipes in 1963 was  
8.4 million, more than 80 percent of which are believed to have been  
fitted with mouthpieces manufactured domestically. Exports are  
believed to be negligible.

Comment

Most of the mouthpieces considered herein are detachable parts of  
pipes; cigar and cigarette holders do not ordinarily have detachable  
mouthpieces. Mouthpieces, for the most part, are made of hard rubber  
or plastics materials, although metal, nylon, amber, wood, or horn is  
sometimes used. Replaceable filter elements for holders, if separate  
articles not in holders, are covered here.

The bulk of domestic mouthpieces are produced by manufacturers of  
rubber or plastics products. However, a limited number of wooden mouth-  
pieces are produced by domestic tobacco pipe manufacturers, primarily  
for use in pipes they manufacture. Mouthpieces probably are not the  
sole product of any domestic manufacturer.

MOUTHPIECES AND OTHER PARTS, N.S.P.F., FOR  
PIPES OR FOR CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS

The column 1 (or trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968)) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Mouthpieces and other parts, not specially provided for, for pipes or for cigar or ciga- rette holders:			
756.50	Of metal-----	35% ad val.	31% ad val.	17.5% ad val.
756.52	Bamboo pipe stems----	Free.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
756.55	Other-----	1¢ each + 15% ad val.	0.9¢ each + 13% ad val.	0.5¢ each + 7.5% ad val.

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

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

The ad valorem equivalent of articles imported under item 756.55 averaged 36 percent during 1958 and 1961-65. On imports from the United Kingdom it averaged about 28 percent, on those from Italy about 43 percent. Average unit values dropped from 14 cents each to 2 cents each between 1958 and 1965. The ad valorem equivalent of the rate of duty as of December 31, 1967 based on imports entered during 1966 was 34.5 percent. The ad valorem equivalent of the final stage rate, effective January 1, 1972, based on 1966 imports, would be 17.3 percent.

Official data on production and exports are not available. Production is many times greater than imports. Exports are believed to be negligible.

Import data covering metal parts--including metal mouthpieces--were not reported separately in official statistics prior to the effective date of the TSUS (August 31, 1963). The following tabulation, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, reports the value of imported metal parts (mouthpieces) under item 756.50 by countries, 1964-66:

Country	1964	1965	1966
United Kingdom-----	-	-	\$4,725
West Germany-----	\$253	\$1,505	1,150
Austria-----	144	679	-
Italy-----	381	-	-
Japan-----	150	-	-
Total-----	928	2,184	5,875

The bulk of imported mouthpieces are of materials other than metal; they are comparable to domestic mouthpieces in quality and in price (average unit import value is about 8 cents). Imports of non-metal mouthpieces nearly tripled from 1958 to 1962. Imports of these articles declined slightly in 1963 but increased by 1966 to an all time high of 2 million units (see accompanying table). No bamboo pipe stems were imported during the period 1958-66.

MOUTHPIECES AND OTHER PARTS, N.S.P.F., FOR  
PIPES OR FOR CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS

Non-metal parts, principally mouthpieces, for pipes, cigars, and cigarette holders: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1958 and 1962-66

Country	1958	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (1,000 units)						
Italy-----	7	668	630	694	1,070	1,489
United Kingdom-----	42	322	286	437	336	385
West Germany-----	305	11	9	<u>1</u> /	-	22
Japan-----	7	19	5	-	4	-
All other-----	6	6	4	17	27	75
Total-----	367	1,026	934	1,148	1,437	1,971
Value (1,000 dollars)						
Italy-----	1	18	18	20	30	43
United Kingdom-----	4	26	20	32	27	36
West Germany-----	15	1	<u>1</u> /	<u>1</u> /	-	3
Japan-----	<u>1</u> /	1	<u>1</u> /	-	1	-
All other-----	2	1	2	4	5	19
Total-----	22	47	40	56	63	101

1/ Less than 500.

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

CommodityTSUS  
item

Cases suitable for pipes or for cigar  
or cigarette holders----- 756.60

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

U.S. trade position

U.S. production and exports are not reported separately in official statistics; imports amounted to only \$26,000 in 1966. Although domestic production is not large, it is believed to be substantially greater than imports. Exports probably were less than imports.

Comment

The cases herein considered generally consist of a shell of wood, metal, or other material which is covered with leather or imitation leather, or fabric, lined with some fabric such as velveteen and fitted with a snap or slide fastener. Cases for pipes are usually manufactured for producers of fine pipes and the cases are designed specifically to fit such pipes. The specifically designed cases are generally sold with the pipes. Cases such as traveling cases for pipes, made chiefly of leather, are sometimes sold separately.

The column 1 (or trade-agreement) rate of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968)) is as follows:

112 CASES SUITABLE FOR PIPES OR FOR CIGAR OR CIGARETTE HOLDERS

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
756.60	Cases suitable for pipes or for cigar or cigarette holders-----	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	5% ad val.

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

Imports of cases declined irregularly from 1,248 gross valued at \$38,551 in 1961 to 174 gross valued at \$25,962 in 1966. Austria has been the principal supplier of these imports which are believed to have consisted principally of cases for meerschaum pipes and imported in conjunction with imports of such pipes from that country. The United Kingdom, a producer of fine brier pipes, has been a consistent secondary supplier, and in 1965-66 accounted for a larger share of the total quantity imported than Austria (see accompanying table). Although some imported cases are used for pipes produced in the United States, imports are influenced to a large extent by fluctuations in imports of meerschaum pipes and some high quality brier pipes.

Cases suitable for pipes or for cigar or cigarette holders: U.S.  
imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1961-66

Country	1961	1962 <sup>1/</sup>	1963 <sup>1/</sup>	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (gross)						
United Kingdom--:	63	-	-	64	151	79
Austria-----:	1,021	-	-	83	67	59
France-----:	30	-	-	8	31	17
West Germany----:	4	-	-	17	1	5
All other-----:	130	-	-	124	132	14
Total-----:	1,248	-	-	296	382	174
Value						
United Kingdom--:	\$9,641	\$12,121	\$10,086	\$14,027	\$13,681	\$11,492
Austria-----:	22,448	30,588	20,825	19,832	17,311	9,526
France-----:	4,410	11,023	3,147	1,916	2,846	2,119
West Germany----:	1,134	-	3,032	1,442	520	1,053
All other-----:	918	3,428	7,915	3,639	2,537	1,772
Total-----:	38,551	57,160	45,005	40,856	36,895	25,962

<sup>1/</sup> Quantity data not reported.

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





FOUNTAIN AND BALL-POINT PENS AND PENCILS, STYLOGRAPHIC PENS, PENCILS  
DESIGNED TO BE REFILLED WITH LEAD, AND COMBINATION PENS AND PENCILS

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Fountain pens, stylographic pens, ball-point pens and pencils, and combination pens and pencils-----	760.05
Pencils (except ball type) designed to be refilled with lead:	
With a mechanical action-----	760.10
Other-----	760.12

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

### U.S. trade position

The United States consumption of the writing instruments under review in this summary increased each year during the period 1958-66 and reached about 1.2 billion units, valued at \$158 million in 1966. Imports have been insignificant compared with both total domestic consumption and domestic production. Exports have consistently been much greater than imports both in volume and value.

### Description and uses

Fountain pens and stylographic pens are writing instruments in which ink is fed to the pen point from a reservoir located in the barrel. They are similar in construction, with the principal exception being the writing point. Fountain pen points, or nibs, are stamped from strips of metal. Points for stylographic pens consist of a small metal tube, rounded at one end. Such pens are particularly suitable for making carbon copies. The writing point of a ball-point pen or pencil consists of a 1 mm. "ball bearing", housed within a socket. A heavy gelatinous ink, or liquid lead, is supplied from a cartridge or tube and rolled onto a writing surface by the ball point.

Ball point pens or pencils are the most popular ink-type writing instruments and have displaced, to a large extent, the use of fountain pens. Many ball-point pens are inexpensive, plastic-bodied articles which are thrown away when dry. Pen and pencil combinations generally have a lead-extracting and retracting pencil at one end of the instrument and a ball-point or fountain pen at the opposite end.

Pencils designed to be refilled with lead include those having a mechanical action for feeding and retracting the lead, commonly known

FOUNTAIN AND BALL-POINT PENS AND PENCILS, STYLOGRAPHIC PENS, PENCILS  
DESIGNED TO BE REFILLED WITH LEAD, AND COMBINATION PENS AND PENCILS

as mechanical pencils (TSUS item 760.10), and "clutch pencils" (TSUS item 760.12), which are used chiefly by artists and draftsmen. The lead in a clutch pencil is fed by gravity and is held in place by jaws which close as they are retracted into the pencil.

Parts for the foregoing are included in a separate summary in this volume covering TSUS items 760.30 to 760.45; leads for pencils designed to be refilled are also discussed in this volume under a summary covering TSUS items 760.50 to 760.65. Lettering pens (including fountain-pen type) used by draftsmen, and hand styluses are the subject of a separate summary in volume 2 of schedule 7 covering TSUS items 710.04 to 710.80.

In a limited number of instances, pens or pencils are incorporated with other articles (combination articles). Where the pen or pencil was considered the predominating feature of the device, the whole article was classified, for tariff purposes, as a pen or pencil under the appropriate TSUS item covered herein. In some instances the "combination" articles were classified separately. Where a fever thermometer was contained in the barrel of a pen on importation, but the pen and fever thermometer are used independently, it was held that the two portions were separate articles for tariff purposes--a pen and a fever thermometer. Where the imported article was a flashlight with a midget pen, the whole article was determined to be a flashlight (TSUS item 683.70).

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (or trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968)) are as follows:

FOUNTAIN AND BALL-POINT PENS AND PENCILS, STYLOGRAPHIC PENS, PENCILS  
DESIGNED TO BE REFILLED WITH LEAD, AND COMBINATION PENS AND PENCILS

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
760.05	Fountain pens, including: : stylographic pens and : ball-point pens and : ball-point pencils, : and combination pens : and pencils. : Pencils (except ball- : point pencils) de- : signed to be : refilled, whether : known as mechanical : pencils, clutch pen- : cils, or by any : other name:	4¢ each : + 27% : ad val.	3.6¢ each + : 24% ad val.	2¢ each + : 13.5% ad : val.
760.10	With a mechanical : action for ex- : tending, or for ex- : tending and : retracting, the : lead.	32¢ per : gross + : 30.5% : ad val.	29¢ per : gross + : 27.5% ad : val.	18¢ per : gross + : 16% ad : val.
760.12	Other-----	17.5% : ad val.	15.5% ad : val.	8.5% ad : val.

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

FOUNTAIN AND BALL-POINT PENS AND PENCILS, STYLOGRAPHIC PENS, PENCILS  
DESIGNED TO BE REFILLED WITH LEAD, AND COMBINATION PENS AND PENCILS

The ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty shown above in effect on two selected dates, based on the value of dutiable imports during 1966 are as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 1967</u> <u>(Prior rate)</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Jan. 1, 1972</u> <u>(Final stage rate</u> <u>of Kennedy Round)</u> <u>Percent</u>
760.05	40.4	20.2
760.12	31.3	16.4

U.S. consumption

The U.S. annual apparent consumption of the writing instruments covered by this summary (not including clutch pencils for which complete domestic sales data are not available) increased steadily and sharply during the period 1958-66, from 561 million units, valued at \$110 million, in 1958 to 1.2 billion units, valued at \$158 million, in 1966 (table 1). This marked increase is attributable entirely to the growing popularity of the ball-point pen, which, in turn, occurred as a result of the development in the early 1950's of a washable, non-smudge, nonfading ink, and improvements in the "ball-bearing" used for such pens. These improvements, together with sharply reduced prices 1/ greatly stimulated consumption.

U.S. producers

In 1958 there were 141 United States concerns, operating 147 establishments, engaged in the production of the writing instruments here considered. Primarily as a result of several mergers, domestic producers in 1963 numbered only 122 concerns operating 139 establishments. The total number of employees, however, increased from 11,179 in 1958 to 11,562 in 1963, and the number of production workers rose from 8,519 to 9,062.

Of the 139 plants operating in 1963, 86 plants, accounting for 40 to 50 percent of the total value of shipments, were located in the Middle Atlantic states; New York was the most important state, with 66 plants. Most of the remaining plants were located in the North Central

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1/ The early postwar models, which proved to be of singularly unsatisfactory quality, were initially marketed at retail for as much as \$20 each. By the early 1950's most of the domestically produced ball-point pens, which were greatly superior in quality to earlier models, retailed at 50 cents and less.

FOUNTAIN AND BALL-POINT PENS AND PENCILS, STYLOGRAPHIC PENS, PENCILS  
DESIGNED TO BE REFILLED WITH LEAD, AND COMBINATION PENS AND PENCILS

states and California. About 5 or 6 firms located in Georgia, California, Iowa, and Wisconsin, accounted for an estimated 35 to 40 percent of total annual sales in 1963.

Although most of the domestic producers manufacture items unrelated to the articles under review herein, practically all of them derive the major part of their income from the output of mechanical writing instruments.

### U.S. production

The total sales--used in lieu of production data for which no complete series is available--of all the domestically produced writing instruments considered herein (except clutch pencils, domestic production of which is believed to be relatively small) rose steadily from 598 million units, valued at \$123 million, in 1958 to 1.3 billion units, valued at \$173 million, in 1966. The data in table 2 show, however, that during the period 1958-66 sales of fountain pens declined from 44.9 million units, valued at \$35 million to 29.7 million units, valued at \$24.2 million; that sales of mechanical pencils, after having declined from 64.6 million units, valued at \$18.9 million, in 1958, almost returned to that level in 1965 before declining somewhat in 1966; that sales of desk and dip pen sets rose from 2.5 million units, valued at \$4.1 million, in 1958, to 10.7 million units, valued at \$5 million, in 1965, then dropped to 3.0 million units, valued at \$4.6 million the following year and; that sales of ball-point pens more than doubled during this period, from 486 million units, valued at \$65 million to 1.2 billion units, valued at \$127 million.

### U.S. exports

Total U.S. exports of the articles covered by this summary increased irregularly from 38.7 million units, valued at \$13.1 million, in 1958, to an estimated 74.0 million units, valued at \$17.1 million, in 1966. In terms of value, the highest level was reached in 1963 when exports amounted to \$18.4 million (table 1).

Both by volume and value, exports have always been many times larger than imports. In terms of value, average annual exports were equivalent to nearly 12 percent of producers' sales during the period 1958-66.

Exports of fountain pens increased from 4.0 million units, in 1958 to 4.9 million units, in 1963, then declined to 3.7 million units, in 1966. Exports of desk sets decreased from 194,000 units, in 1958,

FOUNTAIN AND BALL-POINT PENS AND PENCILS, STYLOGRAPHIC PENS, PENCILS  
DESIGNED TO BE REFILLED WITH LEAD, AND COMBINATION PENS AND PENCILS

to about 90,000 units in 1966. Exports of mechanical pencils amounted to 1.7 million units, in 1958, dropped steadily thereafter to 858,000 units in 1963, and increased to 1.3 million units in 1966. The annual exports of ball-point pens rose from 32.7 million units, in 1958 to 48.8 million units in 1966; such exports reached their highest level in 1961 when they totaled 85.3 million units (table 3).

Notwithstanding that many of the domestic producers have established manufacturing facilities in many parts of the world, exports are widely distributed. Hong Kong, Japan, Canada, Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Kuwait have been among the major foreign markets in recent years.

U.S. imports

Imports of the pens and pencils under discussion in this summary have always been small in relation to domestic output.

Imports of all the pens herein considered amounted to about 575,000 units, valued at \$220,000, in 1958; they increased to 1.2 million units, valued at \$400,000, in 1962, and then declined irregularly to 894,000 units, valued at \$260,000, in 1965. The following year, imports increased sharply to 1.9 million units, valued at \$564,000 (table 4). In terms of both quantity and value, imports of such pens have supplied an annual average of less than one half of one percent of domestic consumption. Most imports have consisted of ball-point pens principally from Denmark, Japan, West Germany and Italy; imports of fountain pens, most of which came from West Germany and the United Kingdom, have been of secondary importance. Imports of stylographic pens, ball-point pencils and combination pens and pencils have been negligible. Although total imports came from 14 different countries in 1964-66, Denmark, Japan, West Germany and Italy supplied nearly 90 percent of both the total quantity and value in those years; Denmark supplied 27 percent of the total quantity, but only 11 percent of the value, whereas West Germany supplied only 10 percent of the total quantity, but 26 percent of the value.

Imports of mechanical pencils increased irregularly from 436,000 units, valued at \$48,000, in 1958 to 1.6 million units, valued at \$452,000 in 1966 (table 4). During the period 1958-66, such imports supplied an annual average of 1.7 percent of domestic consumption, in terms of quantity, and less than 1 percent, in terms of value. Japan was, by far, the most important source of imports, supplying 81 percent of the total quantity and 84 percent of the total value of imports of mechanical pencils during the period considered here. Most of the remaining imports came from Hong Kong, Denmark and West Germany.

FOUNTAIN AND BALL-POINT PENS AND PENCILS, STYLOGRAPHIC PENS, PENCILS  
DESIGNED TO BE REFILLED WITH LEAD, AND COMBINATION PENS AND PENCILS

Imports of clutch pencils have been separately reported in official statistics only since the effective date of the TSUS (August 31, 1963). Such imports amounted to 1.1 million units, valued at \$195,000 in 1964 and increased to 1.4 million units, valued at \$254,000 in 1966 (table 4). More than 85 percent of total imports during 1964-66 came from Italy and West Germany. It is believed that imports supply a substantial part of the domestic consumption of clutch pencils.

FOUNTAIN AND BALL-POINT PENS AND PENCILS, STYLOGRAPHIC PENS, PENCILS  
DESIGNED TO BE REFILLED WITH LEAD, AND COMBINATION PENS AND PENCILS

Table 1.--Fountain and ball-point pens and pencils, stylographic pens, pencils designed to be refilled with lead, and combination pens and pencils: U.S. producers' sales, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1958 and 1961-66 1/

Year	: Producers' : : sales 2/ :	: Imports :	: Exports :	: Apparent con- : sumption 2/ :
Quantity (1,000 units)				
1958-----	: 597,609 :	: 3/ 1,730 :	: 38,659 :	: 3/ 560,680
1961-----	: 867,386 :	: 3/ 2,400 :	: 90,578 :	: 3/ 779,208
1962-----	: 873,724 :	: 3/ 2,960 :	: 79,618 :	: 3/ 797,066
1963-----	: 935,903 :	: 3/ 3,050 :	: 75,008 :	: 3/ 863,945
1964-----	: 997,219 :	: 2,656 :	: 79,042 :	: 920,833
1965-----	: 1,154,000 :	: 3,301 :	: 3/4/ 79,000 :	: 3/4/ 1,078,301
1966-----	: 1,311,219 :	: 4,830 :	: 3/4/ 74,000 :	: 3/4/ 1,242,049
Value (1,000 dollars)				
1958-----	: 123,063 :	: 3/ 398 :	: 13,075 :	: 3/ 110,386
1961-----	: 131,862 :	: 3/ 585 :	: 15,505 :	: 3/ 116,942
1962-----	: 133,324 :	: 3/ 620 :	: 15,656 :	: 3/ 118,288
1963-----	: 143,869 :	: 3/ 530 :	: 18,758 :	: 3/ 125,641
1964-----	: 145,415 :	: 531 :	: 17,906 :	: 128,040
1965-----	: 154,957 :	: 672 :	: 3/4/ 18,000 :	: 3/4/ 137,629
1966-----	: 173,360 :	: 1,270 :	: 3/4/ 17,100 :	: 3/4/ 157,530

1/ Producers' sales, imports, and exports are not strictly comparable.

2/ Somewhat understated since data on sales of domestically produced clutch pencils are not included.

3/ Partly estimated.

4/ May be somewhat overstated relative to earlier years because of a change in coverage in export statistics.

Source: Producers' sales are compiled from data furnished by the Writing Instrument Manufacturers Association, Inc. Import and export data compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Note.--On a quantity basis, the ratio (percent) of imports to apparent consumption for each year of this period was less than 1/2 of 1 percent.



FOUNTAIN AND BALL-POINT PENS AND PENCILS, STYLOGRAPHIC PENS, PENCILS  
DESIGNED TO BE REFILLED WITH LEAD, AND COMBINATION PENS AND PENCILS

Table 2.--Fountain pens, ball-point pens, desk and dip pen sets, and mechanical pencils: U.S. producers' shipments 1958 and 1961-66 <sup>1/</sup>

Year	: Fountain : pens	: Ball-point: : pens	: Desk and dip : pen sets	: Mechanical : pencils
	Quantity (1,000 units)			
1958-----	44,873	485,635	2,481	64,620
1961-----	43,848	775,241	3,166	45,131
1962-----	46,403	779,295	2,952	45,074
1963-----	37,732	846,182	1,265	50,724
1964-----	33,126	914,695	2,187	47,211
1965-----	27,754	1,051,534	10,703	64,009
1966-----	29,665	1,217,210	3,002	61,342
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
1958-----	35,004	64,994	4,123	18,942
1961-----	28,092	86,081	2,629	15,060
1962-----	29,559	85,750	2,991	15,024
1963-----	27,760	97,755	2,804	15,550
1964-----	25,413	100,682	3,327	15,993
1965-----	24,253	106,787	5,000	18,917
1966-----	24,222	126,383	4,586	18,169

<sup>1/</sup> Does not include shipments of clutch pencils.

Source: Writing Instrument Manufacturers Association.

FOUNTAIN AND BALL-POINT PENS AND PENCILS, STYLOGRAPHIC PENS, PENCILS  
DESIGNED TO BE REFILLED WITH LEAD, AND COMBINATION PENS AND PENCILS

Table 3.--Fountain pens and stylographic pens, ball-point pens and pencils, desk and dip pen sets, pencils designed to be refilled with lead: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise 1958 and 1961-66

Year	Fountain pens 1/	Ball-point pens and pencils	Desk and dip pen sets 2/	Mechanical pencils
Quantity (1,000 units)				
1958-----	4,046 :	32,725 :	194 :	1,694
1961-----	3,929 :	85,336 :	78 :	1,235
1962-----	4,387 :	73,997 :	70 :	1,164
1963-----	4,892 :	69,171 :	87 :	858
1964-----	4,545 :	73,193 :	89 :	1,215
1965-----	4,126 :	57,365 :	3/ 90 :	1,194
1966-----	3,652 :	48,782 :	3/ 90 :	1,335
Value (1,000 dollars)				
1958-----	6,771 :	5,313 :	344 :	647
1961-----	7,109 :	7,574 :	316 :	506
1962-----	7,369 :	7,464 :	308 :	515
1963-----	9,872 :	7,931 :	389 :	566
1964-----	9,414 :	7,467 :	401 :	624
1965-----	7,404 :	6,466 :	3/ 405 :	471
1966-----	7,541 :	6,598 :	3/ 405 :	451

1/ Includes stylographic pens.

2/ Includes pen and pencil combinations and units consisting of pens only.

3/ Estimated.

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

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FOUNTAIN AND BALL-POINT PENS AND PENCILS, STYLOGRAPHIC PENS, PENCILS  
DESIGNED TO BE REFILLED WITH LEAD, AND COMBINATION PENS AND PENCILS

Table 4.--Fountain and ball-point pens and pencils, stylographic pens, pencils designed to be refilled with lead, and combination pens and pencils: U.S. imports for consumption, 1958 and 1961-66

Year	Pens <u>1/</u>	Pencils designed to be refilled with lead	
		Mechanical pencils	Clutch pencils
Quantity (1,000 units)			
1958-----	<u>2/</u> 575 :	436 :	<u>3/</u> 719
1961-----	<u>2/</u> 890 :	766 :	<u>3/</u> 744
1962-----	<u>2/</u> 1,215 :	997 :	<u>3/</u> 748
1963-----	<u>2/</u> 970 :	925 :	<u>3/</u> 761
1964-----	797 :	803 :	1,056
1965-----	894 :	797 :	1,610
1966-----	1,883 :	1,553 :	1,394
Value (1,000 dollars)			
1958-----	<u>2/</u> 220 :	48 :	<u>3/</u> 130
1961-----	<u>2/</u> 405 :	68 :	<u>3/</u> 112
1962-----	<u>2/</u> 400 :	110 :	<u>3/</u> 110
1963-----	<u>2/</u> 335 :	75 :	<u>3/</u> 120
1964-----	261 :	75 :	195
1965-----	260 :	127 :	285
1966-----	564 :	452 :	254

1/ Includes fountain pens, stylographic pens, ball-point pens and pencils, and combination pens and pencils.

2/ Partly estimated.

3/ Estimated.

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



<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Marking pens having a wick-like tip of felt or other material-----	760.15

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

#### U.S. trade position

The value of United States consumption of marking pens amounted to about \$58 million in 1966. Of this amount, about 90 percent was supplied by domestic production. U.S. exports are believed to be substantially less than imports.

#### Description and uses

This summary relates to pens having a wick-like tip of felt or other material saturated with ink, commonly known as marking pens. These pens are generally about 2 to 6 inches in length, and are cylindrical in shape. The wick, or writing tip, is made of felt, usually wool, or other fibers, principally nylon, dacron, or rayon, and is fed by capillary action from a barrel containing a reservoir of ink. Marking pens write in a variety of colors and are used chiefly where a clear heavy marking--such as on boxes, posters, or glass--is required. Fountain pens, stylographic pens, ball-point pens, and combination pens and pencils are the subject of a separate summary covering TSUS items 760.05 to 760.12 in this volume.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (or trade-agreement) rate of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968)) is as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
760.15	Marking pens having a wick-like tip of felt or other material.	20% ad val.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

1/ Status not affected by the trade conference.

U.S. consumption

The development and wide scale use of marking pens as a writing instrument in the United States is a recent development. The domestic consumption amounted to an estimated \$15.5 million in 1962 and expanded rapidly thereafter to \$58.6 million in 1966 (see accompanying table).

U.S. producers

The number of domestic producers of marking pens grew from approximately 15 in 1962 to about 80 in 1966. The bulk of domestic output is produced by concerns that manufacture fountain pens, ball-point pens and pencils, and mechanical pencils, as well as by firms that manufacture ink. For most of these concerns, the production of marking pens accounts for a significant, but still minor part of their total output, in terms of value.

U.S. production

No data are available on the U.S. production of marking pens prior to 1963. Beginning with that year, however, the Writing Instrument Manufacturers Association has compiled statistics relative to the value of sales of marking pens by domestic producers for the years 1963-66.

Estimates by trade sources indicate that sales of marking pens by U.S. producers were valued at about \$15 million in 1962. Thereafter, sales rose markedly, until in 1966 they amounted to \$53 million. Of the total sales in 1966 (\$53 million), \$24 million were sales of marking pens having a wool-felt tip, and \$29 million were sales of those with a tip of other fibers.

#### U.S. exports and imports

Separate data on U.S. exports of marking pens are not available. Information obtained from trade sources, however, indicates that the total value of such shipments for 1966 was substantially less than the value of imports for that year.

Separate statistics on imports of marking pens have been available only since the effective date of the TSUS, August 31, 1963. In terms of value, imports amounted to \$1.7 million in 1964, when they supplied about 7 percent of the domestic consumption of marking pens, and increased to \$5.6 million in 1966, when they supplied about 9.5 percent of consumption. Virtually all imports have come from Japan.

The following tabulation, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, shows the value of imports for consumption of marking pens, by principal sources, for 1964-66:

Country	1964	1965	1966
Japan-----	\$1,694,601	\$4,616,797	\$5,472,931
Hong Kong-----	635	33,604	44,987
Iran-----	-	16,112	-
West Germany-----	-	13,873	7,882
All other-----	13,158	22,487	36,065
Total-----	1,708,394	4,702,873	5,561,865

## MARKING PENS HAVING A WICK-LIKE TIP

Marking pens: U.S. producers' sales, imports for consumption,  
and apparent consumption, 1962-66

Year	Sales	Imports	Apparent consumption <sup>1/</sup>	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	
1962-----	<sup>2/</sup> 15,000	<sup>2/</sup> 500	<sup>2/</sup> 15,500	<sup>2/</sup> 3.2
1963-----	22,000	<sup>2/</sup> 670	<sup>2/</sup> 22,670	<sup>2/</sup> 3.0
1964-----	23,000	1,708	24,708	6.9
1965-----	39,000	1,703	43,703	10.8
1966-----	53,000	5,562	58,562	9.5

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

<sup>2/</sup> Estimated.

Source: Sales data for 1963-66 supplied by the Writing Instrument Manufacturers Association; import data compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.



<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Pen point holders-----	760.20

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

### U.S. trade position

The U.S. production, exports, and imports of pen point holders are small. The value of domestic consumption of these items was estimated to have been less than \$100,000 in 1965, with domestic production accounting for the greater part of the total.

### Comment

Pen point holders, which are usually made of wood, metal or plastic, are cylindrical in shape and are generally about 4 to 8 inches long. Some are slit at one end to hold the pen point; others are tapered at one end so that a metal collar, which holds the pen point, can be attached. Pen point holders are used by commercial artists and students largely for fancy lettering.

The column 1 (or trade-agreement) rate of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968)) is as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to concessions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
760.20	Pen point holders-----	16¢ per gross + 14% ad val.	14¢ per gross + 12.5% ad val.	8¢ per gross + 7% ad val.

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

Only the first and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968) for the intermediate staged rates).

The ad valorem equivalent of the rate of duty as of December 31, 1967 based on imports entered during 1966 was 17.9 percent. The ad valorem equivalent of the final stage rate, effective January 1, 1972, based on 1966 imports would be 9.0 percent. Imports of pen point holders have consisted of high-quality items, and the rate of duty, particularly the specific part of the duty, has had little, if any, effect on the volume of imports.

Although complete data are not available from official statistics on the domestic consumption of pen point holders, such consumption is known to be small. Trade sources estimated that the value of consumption amounted to less than \$100,000 in 1965.

Most of the domestic output is produced by a small manufacturer located in Pennsylvania. This concern also manufactures ball-point pens and a variety of advertising and specialty items, and the production of pen point holders accounts for a minor part of its total output. Information obtained from trade sources, indicates that the value of domestic production is small, and probably did not exceed \$75,000 in 1965.

Although data are not available on U.S. exports of pen point holders, it is known that such exports are small, and probably less than imports.

Imports of pen point holders have traditionally been small. During the period 1961-66, annual imports averaged 3,887 gross, valued at \$14,575. During the period here under consideration, imports reached their highest level, in terms of quantity, in 1962 when they totaled 6,320 gross. In terms of value, the highest level occurred in 1965 when imports amounted to \$24,604 (see accompanying table). The bulk of imports have consisted of good-quality items principally from West Germany. In the years herein considered, imports from that source supplied 85 percent of the quantity, and 80 percent of the value of total imports.

Pen point holders: U.S. imports for consumption,  
by principal sources, 1961-66

Country	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (gross)						
West Germany----	2,687	5,813	1,694	2,604	4,303	2,702
United Kingdom--:	270	173	864	305	492	47
Japan-----:	5	68	11	-	-	8
All other-----:	2	266	1/	19	125	864
Total-----:	2,964	6,320	2,569	2,928	4,920	3,621
Value						
West Germany----	\$10,284	\$10,009	\$6,604	\$10,536	\$21,369	\$11,477
United Kingdom--:	1,344	747	2,184	1,300	2,706	270
Japan-----:	324	2,009	102	-	-	254
All other-----:	437	1,276	136	798	529	2,756
Total-----:	12,389	14,041	9,026	12,634	24,604	14,757

1/ Not reported.

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



CommodityTSUS  
item

Pen points and certain other pen and pencil parts----- 760.30-.45

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

U.S. trade position

The United States is a net exporter of pen points and the other pen and pencil parts considered herein. In 1963 about 20 percent of domestic production, which was valued at \$45 million to \$50 million, was exported. Imports were negligible.

Description and uses

This summary covers pen points, and certain other parts of fountain pens, stylographic pens, ball-point pens and pencils, combination pens and pencils, mechanical pencils, clutch pencils, and marking pens. In terms of their commercial significance, refill cartridges containing ink for ball-point pens are probably the single most important item herein. Other parts include such articles as barrels, clips, caps, balls for ball-point pens and pencils, nibs for marking pens and mechanical pencil actions. Fountain pens, ball-point pens and pencils, stylographic pens, pencils designed to be refilled with lead and combination pens and pencils are discussed in a separate summary in this volume covering items 760.05-.12. Pencil leads are discussed in the summary on items 760.50-.65.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (or trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968)) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Pen points and certain other pen and pen- cil parts:			
	Pen points:			
760.30	Of gold-----	25¢ per gross + 20% ad val.	22¢ per gross + 18% ad val.	12.5¢ per gross + 10% ad val.
760.32	Other-----	10¢ per gross	9¢ per gross	5¢ per gross
760.34	Balls for ball-point pens and pencils.	\$2 per 1,000 + 35% ad val.	\$1.80 per 1,000 + 31% ad val.	\$1 per 1,000 + 17.5% ad val.
760.36	Refill cartridges----	4¢ each + 27% ad val.	3.6¢ each + 24% ad val.	2¢ each + 13.5% ad val.
760.38	Mechanical pencil actions.	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
	Other:			
760.40	For articles in item 760.05.	4¢ each + 27% ad val.	3.6¢ each + 24% ad val.	2¢ each + 13.5% ad val.
760.42	Other-----	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
760.45	Pencil clips and pen- cil point protectors.	15¢ per gross	13¢ per gross	7.5¢ per gross

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

Only the first and final stages of the annual rate modifications are shown above (see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968) for the intermediate staged rates).

The ad valorem equivalents of the specific and compound rates of duty shown above in effect on two selected dates, based on the value of dutiable imports during 1966 are as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 1967</u>	<u>Jan. 1, 1972</u>
	<u>(Prior rate)</u>	<u>(Final stage rate of Kennedy Round)</u>
760.30-----	28.8	14.4
760.32-----	7.9	4.0
760.36-----	118.5	59.3
760.40-----	153.2	76.6
760.45-----	14.3	7.1

Total imports under the aforementioned items have been negligible in recent years; they amounted to less than \$69,000 in 1966. For some items, such as items 760.36 and 760.40, the specific part of the duty has weighed heavily against imports and has resulted in extremely high average ad valorem equivalents; for others, such as item 760.32, the specific part of the duty has been so small as to be virtually meaningless. Balls for ball-point pens and pencils (item 760.34) apparently have not been imported for some years.

#### U.S. consumption

Although complete data on total domestic consumption of the writing instrument parts covered by this summary are not available, it is known that such consumption has expanded since 1958. U.S. consumption amounted to an estimated \$21 million to \$26 million in 1958 and increased to approximately \$35 million to \$40 million in 1963.

#### U.S. producers

The bulk of the production of pen points is accounted for by about 12 to 15 firms, whereas there are probably 40 to 50 firms producing balls for ball-point pens, refill cartridges, and mechanical pencil actions, as well as other parts and accessories. Some of these producers derive the bulk of their total income from the manufacture of various writing instruments and parts, others are primarily engaged in producing only parts for writing instruments, and others produce parts, but derive the bulk of their income from the production of articles unrelated to writing instruments.

U.S. production

Total domestic output of the items under review in this summary is estimated to have amounted to between \$30 million and \$35 million in 1958, and increased thereafter to an estimated \$45 million to \$50 million in 1963. The production of refill cartridges alone amounted to \$15.6 million in 1958 and to \$20.4 million in 1963. The production of miscellaneous pen and mechanical pencil parts, for sale separately, which includes many of the articles covered herein, amounted to \$16.3 million in 1958 and to \$24.5 million in 1963.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of the various parts considered herein averaged \$9.2 million annually in the past 6 years and as such were equal to about 20 percent of domestic production in 1963. As shown in the following tabulation, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, exports ranged from \$7.5 million to \$10.4 million during 1961-66, and were valued less in 1966 than in 1961.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Value of U.S. exports</u> <u>1,000 dollars</u>
1961-----	9,551
1962-----	9,635
1963-----	9,883
1964-----	10,415
1965-----	7,489
1966-----	8,246

In recent years, pen and pencil parts have been shipped to many countries, but Canada, Hong Kong, Mexico, Venezuela and the United Kingdom have been the most important foreign markets.

U.S. imports

U.S. imports of the parts encompassed herein have been reported in their present tariff grouping only since the effective date of the TSUS. Imports amounted to \$279,955 in 1964, to \$651,229 in 1965, and to \$751,998 in 1966, and as such, probably did not account for more than 1 percent of domestic consumption in those years. In terms of value, 88 percent of total imports in 1964 consisted of parts provided for under item 760.40-.42; in 1965, imports under this classification accounted for 93 percent of total imports, and for 91 percent in 1966



(see accompanying table). Imports under these classifications came largely from Canada and consisted of various parts for marking pens (tips, caps and shells), parts for clutch pencils and caps and clips for mechanical pencils. Pen points were the second most important article imported in 1964-66, in terms of value. Imports of these items came largely from the United Kingdom.

Pen points and certain other pen and pencil parts: U.S. imports  
for consumption, by kinds, by principal countries, 1964-66

Year and country	: Pen : points : (items : 760.30 : -.32)	:Refill : car- : tridges : (item : 760.36)	:Mechanical: : pencil : actions : (item : 760.38)	: Other : parts : (760.40 : -.42)	:Pencil clips : and pencil : point protec- : tors (item : 760.45)
1964:	:	:	:	:	:
Canada-----	-:	-:	-:	:\$140,363:	\$2,372
Japan-----	\$696:	\$1,898:	\$7,455:	10,102:	367
West Germany----	-:	1,237:	-:	1,958:	2,778
All other-----	13,444:	1/ 318:	1,639:	94,842:	486
Total-----	14,140:	3,453:	9,094:	247,265:	6,003
1965:	:	:	:	:	:
Canada-----	-:	-:	-:	448,820:	1,305
Japan-----	4,399:	4,049:	12,374:	90,525:	745
West Germany----	5,056:	530:	-:	8,482:	745
All other-----	2/ 18,190:	872:	3/ 368:	54,616:	153
Total-----	27,645:	5,451:	12,742:	602,443:	2,948
1966:	:	:	:	:	:
Canada-----	-:	-:	-:	484,686:	2,471
Japan-----	20,250:	17,369:	2,949:	151,992:	4,015
West Germany----	1,310:	975:	599:	5,110:	564
All other-----	2/ 14,290:	-:	-:	45,418:	-
Total-----	35,850:	18,344:	3,548:	687,206:	7,050

1/ All from France.

2/ All from United Kingdom.

3/ All from Denmark.

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

Note.--There have been no imports of balls for ball-point pens and pencils (item 760.34).

CommodityTSUS  
item

Cased pencils and pencils not elsewhere enumerated--- 760.48

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

U.S. trade position

During the period 1958-66, the U.S. annual apparent consumption of the pencils in this summary averaged about 12 million gross, valued at \$40 million. Imports have traditionally been small and have supplied only a negligible part of the total domestic market. Although declining, U.S. exports have usually been greater than imports.

Description and uses

This summary includes "lead" pencils with cores cased with wood, paper, or other material except metal. Mechanical pencils and other pencils designed to be refilled with lead (items 760.10, 760.12) are the subject of a separate summary in this volume. The term "lead" is the general name applied to pencil cores regardless of the substance used. Black cores of graphite and refined clay are the most common; indelible cores consist of a dye mixed with graphite, and colored cores consist of kaolin blended with suitable waxes and gums with a pigment added and bound with a cellulose binder. Also included in this summary are slate pencils which are practically obsolete as writing instruments in the United States, and uncased cores with or without a protective coating of lacquer or other material; these are used chiefly for certain types of art work. Both domestic production and imports of pencils in these two latter categories are negligible.

The bulk of pencil wood is made from California incense cedar; other woods used for pencils are African cedar, alder and pine.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (or trade-agreement) rate of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968)) is as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference		
		Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
760.48	Cased pencils, and pencils not specially provided for-----	50¢ per gross + 15% ad val.	45¢ per gross + 13% ad val.	25¢ per gross + 7.5% ad val.

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

The average ad valorem equivalent of the rate of duty as of December 31, 1967, based on imports entered in 1966, was 23.1 percent. The ad valorem equivalent of the final stage rate, effective January 1, 1972, based on 1966 imports would be 11.6 percent.

#### U.S. consumption

Official statistics and information obtained from trade sources indicate that the annual apparent consumption of the pencils under review herein increased irregularly from 10.6 million gross, valued at \$38.8 million, in 1958, to 12.5 million gross, valued at \$41.0 million in 1966, representing an increase of about 18 percent in quantity and 6 percent in value (see accompanying table). The development and use of the inexpensive ball-point pen as a writing instrument has hindered, to a large extent, a greater increase in the domestic consumption of cased pencils.

During the period 1958-66, more than four-fifths of the total cased pencils consumed annually consisted of those filled with black lead; most of the remainder consisted of pencils filled with indelible or colored leads.

### U.S. producers

In 1966, 19 concerns were engaged in the production of cased pencils; six were located in Tennessee, four in New Jersey, three in Connecticut, two each in New York and Pennsylvania, and one each in Kentucky and Missouri. Of the 19 concerns, three were subsidiaries of other domestic cased pencil manufacturers. Although a few of the domestic producers manufacture other closely related items, such as eyebrow pencils and crayons, the bulk of their income is derived from the production and sale of wood-cased pencils.

To varying degrees, all of the domestic producers purchase some of their component parts. Four or five mills in the western United States supply the domestic manufacturers with most of their requirements for wood slats. Some of the larger pencil manufacturers make leads, but only for their own consumption. The remaining manufacturers purchase their pencil leads from two concerns that produce leads for sale as such.

Although separate employment data in the domestic cased pencil industry are not available, the number of workers probably did not exceed 5,000 in 1966.

### U.S. production

The United States production of cased pencils rose from 10.8 million gross, valued at \$39.6 million, in 1958, to an estimated 12.5 million gross, valued at \$40.8 million, in 1966. In 1963, the most recent year for which official statistics are available, 89 percent of the total quantity of domestic output consisted of pencils filled with black lead; most of the remainder were pencils filled with colored or indelible lead.

### U.S. exports

United States annual exports of cased pencils declined sharply during the period herein considered. They totaled 333,000 gross, valued at \$1.3 million, in 1958, and dropped thereafter, until in 1966 they amounted to 157,000 gross, valued at \$491,000. Exports of cased pencils consisted chiefly of medium priced wood pencils having a black core. In recent years, the important foreign markets have been the Latin American countries, with Peru, Ecuador and Venezuela of particular significance; Canada has also been an important market for U.S. exports.

During the period considered herein, annual exports ranged between 1 percent and 3 percent of domestic production, in terms of quantity; they were, however, greater than the quantity of imports in all years except 1965, when imports exceeded exports.

#### U.S. imports

United States imports of cased pencils increased irregularly, from 107,000 gross, in 1958, to 124,000 gross, in 1966. Notwithstanding this increase, imports have been insignificant relative to U.S. consumption, and have supplied an annual average of only one percent of the domestic market. The domestic industry is in a strong competitive position in the medium and low-priced fields in the U.S. market chiefly because of the high quality of the product produced in this country.

Japan and West Germany have traditionally supplied the bulk of imports of cased pencils. In the period herein under review, these two countries combined, accounted for an annual average of nearly 90 percent of the total quantity and 85 percent of the total value of imports. Imports from Japan which, in terms of quantity, were only slightly greater than imports from West Germany, consisted principally of low-quality pencils which were not competitive with the bulk of the domestic output. Imports from West Germany, which have accounted for an annual average of more than 60 percent of the total value of imported cased pencils, have consisted largely of high-quality art and drawing pencils.

Cased pencils and pencils not specially provided for: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1958 and 1961-66

Year	: :Produc- :tion 1/ :	: Imports :	: Exports :	: Apparent : consump- : tion 1/ :	: Ratio (percent) : of imports to : apparent con- : sumption 1/ :
	Quantity (1,000 gross)				
1958-----	:10,781 :	: 107 :	: 333 :	: 10,555 :	: 1.0
1961-----	:12,000 :	: 117 :	: 326 :	: 11,791 :	: 1.0
1962-----	:12,000 :	: 136 :	: 300 :	: 11,836 :	: 1.1
1963-----	:12,416 :	: 124 :	: 181 :	: 12,359 :	: 1.0
1964-----	:12,400 :	: 138 :	: 190 :	: 12,348 :	: 1.1
1965-----	:12,400 :	: 145 :	: 116 :	: 12,429 :	: 1.2
1966-----	:12,500 :	: 124 :	: 157 :	: 12,467 :	: 1.0
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
1958-----	:39,612 :	: 467 :	: 1,315 :	: 38,764 :	: 1.2
1961-----	:40,000 :	: 696 :	: 1,304 :	: 39,392 :	: 1.8
1962-----	:40,000 :	: 883 :	: 1,226 :	: 39,657 :	: 2.2
1963-----	:40,273 :	: 707 :	: 589 :	: 40,391 :	: 1.8
1964-----	:40,250 :	: 679 :	: 589 :	: 40,340 :	: 1.7
1965-----	:40,250 :	: 721 :	: 434 :	: 40,537 :	: 1.8
1966-----	:40,750 :	: 767 :	: 491 :	: 41,026 :	: 1.9

1/ The data for 1961-62 and 1964-66 are estimated on the basis of information obtained from trade sources.

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





<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Chalk crayons, charcoal crayons, leads for cased pencils, refill leads, and other crayons and leads-----	760.50-.58
Billiard chalk and tailors' chalk-----	760.65

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

### U.S. trade position

The United States annual consumption of crayons, pencil leads and billiard and tailors' chalk increased from an estimated \$24 million in 1958 to about \$34 million in 1966. Imports supplied from one to four percent of the domestic market during this period. Exports have traditionally been larger than imports.

### Description and uses

Crayons are "pencil-like" implements used for marking, labeling, drawing, coloring or sketching. They are made of such materials as gypsum, charcoal, and wax with or without binders or coloring matter. Crayons are manufactured in various shapes, such as hexagonal, round and square. Most, however, are cylindrical, with the wax varieties usually encased in paper jackets. Examples of the types of crayons considered herein are the ordinary chalk crayons (also termed black-board chalk), used by teachers and school children, charcoal crayons (including fusains) used chiefly by artists for making quick sketches, oil pastel crayons used principally by artists to produce pictures with an oil painting effect, and wax crayons which are universally used in industry, homes and elementary art courses and are produced in by far the greater volume. Crayons of talc, steatite, and soapstone are not within the scope of this summary, but are included in a separate summary covering TSUS item 523.35.

Pencil leads are thin cylinder or stick-like marking substances used for encasement in wood, paper, or other material, or for use in mechanical pencils and clutch pencils (cased pencils are the subject of a separate summary covering TSUS item 760.48; mechanical pencils and clutch pencils are the subject of a summary covering TSUS items 760.05-.12). Black leads are made of a mixture of graphite and refined clay, and colored leads are usually made of kaolin blended with suitable waxes and gums with a pigment added and bound with cellulose.

Generally speaking, refill leads for mechanical pencils are classified under TSUS item 760.50 or 760.52, depending on length; leads to be cased in wood or other material and leads for certain pencils designed to be refilled, such as clutch pencils 1/, are classified under TSUS item 760.54 or 760.56, depending on color; and crayons are classified under TSUS item 760.58.

Billiard chalk and tailors' chalk (TSUS item 760.65) are made in the form of cubes, blocks, sticks or disks. Billiard chalk is used in the game of billiards or pool for rubbing on the ends of cue sticks to prevent slippage, and tailors' chalk is used for marking clothing for alteration purposes.

Hereinafter, unless otherwise stated, the articles in this summary will be referred to as crayons and leads when discussed in the aggregate.

#### U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 (or trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968)) are as follows:

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1/ The lead in a clutch pencil is fed by gravity and is held in place by jaws which close as they are retracted into the pencil.

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
	Chalk crayons, charcoal crayons, leads for cased pencils, refill: leads, and other crayons and leads: Not over 0.06 inch in maximum cross- sectional dimen- sion:			
760.50	Not over 2 inches in length.	4¢ per gross.	3.5¢ per gross	2¢ per gross
760.52	Over 2 inches in length. Over 0.06 inch, but less than 0.25 inch, in maximum cross-sectional dimension:	8¢ per gross	7¢ per gross	4¢ per gross
760.54	Black-----	1¢ per gross	0.5¢ per gross	0.5¢ per gross
760.56	Other than black----	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	8% ad val.
760.58	0.25 inch or more in maximum cross- sectional dimension.	17¢ per gross + 10% ad val.	15¢ per gross + 9% ad val.	8.5¢ per gross + 5% ad val.
760.65	Billiard chalk and tailors' chalk.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	5% ad val.

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

The ad valorem equivalents of the compound and specific rates of duty shown above in effect on two selected dates, based on the value of dutiable imports during 1966, are as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Dec. 31, 1967</u> <u>(Prior rate)</u> <u>Percent</u>	<u>Jan. 1, 1972</u> <u>(Final stage rate</u> <u>of Kennedy Round)</u> <u>Percent</u>
760.50	17.3	8.7
760.52	5.1	2.6
760.54	.3	.2
760.58	20.0	10.0

### U.S. consumption

The estimated total United States annual consumption of the crayons and leads herein under consideration, rose steadily from \$24 million in 1958 to about \$33.5 million in 1966 (table 1). Although precise supporting data are not available, it is known that during this period crayons accounted for a significantly larger share of total consumption in 1966 than in 1958. The consumption of pencil leads (for sale separately) declined between 1958 and 1963, owing to a sharp decrease in the use of refill leads for mechanical pencils. Thereafter, however, pencil lead consumption increased.

### U.S. producers

There are numerous manufacturers of crayons, but the bulk of the domestic output is produced by five concerns located in Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts. Most of them also manufacture related articles, such as water colors and pencil leads.

There are about ten domestic manufacturers of leads. Most of them also manufacture complete pencils, and use the great bulk of their lead output, other than refills, in their pencil manufacturing operations. These concerns are located principally in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Connecticut. Two concerns, located in Georgia and Tennessee, do not produce pencils but manufacture leads for sale to pencil producers, and one company, located in Illinois, produces primarily refill leads.

### U.S. production

The value of domestic production of crayons and leads increased from an estimated \$25 million in 1958 to about \$34 million in 1966 (table 1). Precise data are not available from official statistics;

the aforementioned estimates, however, are based on data published by the Department of Commerce, and are believed to closely reflect total U.S. output. However, no allowance is made in the production data contained in this summary for leads manufactured by the larger wood-cased pencil producers that incorporate their lead output in their finished pencils. These leads are included in the production data for wood-cased pencils in a separate summary covering TSUS item 760.48.

The production of crayons has increased markedly during the period 1958-66, from about \$14 million in 1958 to approximately \$25 million in 1966, or from about 55 percent to nearly 75 percent of the total output of all the articles herein considered. The production of pencil leads, for sale separately, however, declined from \$10.8 million in 1958 to \$7 million in 1963. This decrease is attributable to a sharp decline in the production of both mechanical pencils and refill leads for such pencils, which more than offset a slight increase in the value of production of other leads, principally those for wood-cased pencils. Data obtained from trade sources, however, show a marked increase in the domestic production of mechanical pencils in 1965-66. It is believed, therefore, that the production of refill leads for mechanical pencils also increased in these years.

#### U.S. exports

Total United States exports of crayons and leads amounted to \$1.3 million in 1958, and increased irregularly thereafter to \$1.8 million in 1966. During the period 1958-66, exports were equal to an estimated five percent annually of domestic production. The following tabulation, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, shows that the annual value of exports was divided fairly evenly between pencil leads and crayons during the period 1958-64. Although separate data are not available for 1965 and 1966, it is believed that the total values for those years was about evenly divided between the two categories.

(In thousands of dollars)

Year	Pencil leads	Crayons	Total
1958-----	657	619	1,276
1961-----	550	547	1,097
1962-----	619	664	1,283
1963-----	662	575	1,237
1964-----	699	731	1,430
1965-----	1/	1/	1,840
1966-----	1/	1/	1,824

1/ Data are not strictly comparable with the data shown for other years.

Canada has been the principal market for U.S. exports of both leads and crayons. About 35 percent of total exports were shipped to that country in recent years. Venezuela and Colombia have also been important markets for exports of pencil leads, while Venezuela, Sweden, and the Republic of South Africa have been of secondary significance with regard to exports of crayons.

#### U.S. imports

Total imports of crayons and leads increased during the period 1958-66. However, that part of domestic consumption supplied by imports has traditionally been small; in terms of value, imports supplied an estimated average of less than 3 percent annually of the U.S. market during this period. Total imports rose from 162,000 gross, valued at \$319,000, in 1958, to 697,000 gross, valued at \$1.3 million, in 1966 (table 2). Pencil leads (items 760.50-.56) accounted for an annual average of 75 percent of total imports of crayons and leads (items 760.50-.65), in terms of quantity, and 78 percent, in terms of value, during the period 1958-66.

Imports of pencil leads (TSUS items 760.50-.56) increased irregularly from 145,000 gross, valued at \$257,000, in 1958, to 503,000 gross, valued at nearly \$1 million, in 1966 (table 3). Black leads over 0.06 inch, but less than 0.25 inch in maximum cross-sectional dimension (TSUS item 760.54) comprised the bulk of total imports of leads during the period 1958-66, accounting for an annual average of 64 percent of the quantity and 85 percent of the value. The great bulk of leads imported under this classification consisted of drawing leads for use in clutch pencils. Imports of such leads, which come principally from West Germany, have supplied a substantial part of the domestic consumption of such items. West Germany has traditionally been the only important and consistent source for imported leads; however, in 1966 Japan became a significant secondary source of imported refill leads (TSUS items 760.50-.52).

Imports of crayons and billiard and tailors' chalk (760.58-.65) increased from about 17,000 gross, valued at \$62,000 in 1958 to approximately 194,000 gross, valued at \$332,000 in 1966 (table 2). Imports of these items, while increasing, have traditionally supplied but a small part of the domestic consumption (probably no more than 1 percent annually of the U.S. market in 1964-66). Japan has been the principal source of imported crayons, having supplied an annual average of about 75 percent of the total quantity of imports in recent years. A large part of the imports from Japan, especially in the past 2 years, consisted of oil pastels in stick form. Other sources for imports of crayons include the Netherlands, France and West Germany. Imports from these countries consisted largely of high quality wax

crayons, pastels and charcoals. Imports of billiard and tailors' chalk, statistics for which have only been separately reported since the effective date of the TSUS, have been negligible, amounting to less than \$2,000 annually in 1964-66. All imports of billiard and tailors' chalk have been supplied by Japan and West Germany.

Table 1.--Crayons and leads: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1958 and 1961-66

(In thousands of dollars)						
Year	Production <u>1/</u> <u>2/</u>	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption <u>2/</u>	Ratio (percent) of imports to apparent consumption	
1958-----	25,000	319	1,276	24,043	1.3	
1961-----	27,500	605	1,097	27,008	2.2	
1962-----	29,000	864	1,283	28,581	3.0	
1963-----	30,000	878	1,237	29,641	3.0	
1964-----	32,000	831	1,430	31,401	2.6	
1965-----	32,500	1,049	1,840	31,709	3.3	
1966-----	34,000	1,331	1,824	33,507	4.0	

1/ Data are estimated based on official statistics.

2/ The value of production and apparent consumption may be somewhat understated inasmuch as the production data for pencil leads represent only the value of the leads produced for sale separately; the data do not include the value of leads incorporated in wood-cased pencils.

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



Table 2.--Pencil leads, and crayons and billiard and tailors' chalk: U.S. imports for consumption, 1958 and 1961-66

Year	Pencil leads (items 760.50- .56)	Crayons, billiard and tailors' chalk (items 760.58- .65) 1/	Total (items 760.50- .65) 2/
	Quantity (1,000 gross)		
1958-----	145 :	17 :	162
1961-----	256 :	63 :	319
1962-----	257 :	77 :	334
1963-----	239 :	113 :	352
1964-----	224 :	3/ 139 :	3/ 363
1965-----	313 :	3/ 143 :	3/ 456
1966-----	503 :	3/ 194 :	3/ 697
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
1958-----	257 :	62 :	319
1961-----	481 :	124 :	605
1962-----	698 :	166 :	864
1963-----	670 :	208 :	878
1964-----	587 :	244 :	831
1965-----	774 :	275 :	1,049
1966-----	999 :	332 :	1,331

1/ The data for 1958 and 1961-63 do not include imports of billiard and tailors' chalk; imports, however, of these items, amounted to less than \$2,000 annually in 1964-66, and are known to have been small in prior years.

2/ The data for 1958 and 1961-63 are slightly understated (see footnote 1).

3/ Does not include imports of billiard and tailors' chalk because imports of these items are reported in pounds. Imports totaled 2,527 lbs. in 1964, 3,887 lbs. in 1965, and 5,755 lbs. in 1966.

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

Table 3.--Pencil leads (TSUS items 760.50-.56): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1958 and 1962-66

Country	1958	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Quantity (1,000 gross)						
West Germany-----	90	225	214	165	170	215
Japan-----	-	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	2	27	145
Austria-----	21	16	9	21	17	27
Israel-----	-	-	-	<u>1</u>	48	75
All other-----	34	16	16	36	51	41
Total-----	145	257	239	224	313	503
Value (1,000 dollars)						
West Germany-----	208	646	621	516	640	672
Japan-----	-	1	<u>1</u>	4	55	233
Austria-----	27	23	18	51	40	37
Israel-----	-	-	-	<u>1</u>	14	22
All other-----	22	28	31	16	25	35
Total-----	257	698	670	587	774	999

1/ Less than 500.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Works of art-----	765.03, -.10, -.15, -.20, -.25, -.30
Antiques-----	766.20, -.25, -.30

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

### U.S. trade position

Domestically-produced art is known to account for most of the U.S. consumption of works of art; domestic antiques are probably also the principal source of U.S. antique consumption. In 1966, the aggregate value of exported art and antiques amounted to \$25 million; that of imported art and antiques amounted to \$130 million.

### Comment

The works of art covered by this summary are other than utilitarian articles and are not for industrial use. They are made either wholly by hand or by processes usually involving a considerable amount of handwork. Works of art represent an aesthetic expression of the artist's conception. Included in the art under consideration here are entirely hand-executed originals and copies of paintings, pastels, drawings, and sketches (item 765.03); and unbound, hand-printed engravings, etchings, lithographs, woodcuts, and other prints made from plates, stones, or blocks which were etched, drawn, or engraved with hand tools (item 765.10). Such engravings, etchings, lithographs, and woodcuts, and pictorial matter produced by relief or stencil printing process, whether bound or unbound, which are not works of art under item 765.10 and not otherwise provided for are included in part 5 of schedule 2 of the TSUS (items 274.50 through 274.70). Articles made in any part by stencilling, or by photochemical or other mechanical processes also are not included within this summary; certain paintings, however, made with the aid of a "magic lantern" (photography) have been held by the Bureau of Customs to come within item 765.03.

The original sculptures and statuary provided for under item 765.15 comprise only the professional productions of sculptors whether in round or in relief and whether cut, carved, or otherwise wrought by hand or cast. In addition to the original work or model, the first ten castings, replicas, or reproductions made with or without a change in scale, and regardless of whether the sculptor is alive when the reproductions are executed, are considered to be original sculptures

and statuary. These works of art may be of any material. Those articles of sculpture and statuary which do not come within item 765.15 are covered in the appropriate parts of the TSUS depending upon the component materials of which they are made.

Original mosaics (original in conception, execution, and design) are provided for under item 765.20; where marble mosaics were produced by a molding process, only the first impression was considered by the Bureau of Customs as the original. Item 765.25 provides for original works of the free fine arts not elsewhere enumerated in the TSUS; included are works in any media. Collages are set forth as one of the media whether or not the applied materials are paper or other manufactured products. Works of art of American artists residing temporarily abroad are provided for under item 765.30.

Imported works of art for public institutions and churches (items 850.10 - 851.10 and 851.20) and for exhibition (item 862.10) are covered by provisions other than those listed at the head of this summary; the value of such imports was estimated at about \$10 million in 1964, \$7.4 million in 1965, and \$8 million in 1966. Item 864.70 provides for temporary free entry under bond for exhibition and other purposes.

Ethnographic objects made in traditional aboriginal styles and made at least 50 years prior to their date of entry and other antiques made prior to 100 years before their date of entry are covered by this summary. Such articles, if repaired with a substantial amount of additional material within 3 years prior to importation, are provided for under item 766.20, and other antiques are provided for under item 766.25. Picture frames, of wood, which are not antiques, are provided for under item 206.60 and are not included in this summary. The Bureau of Customs has held that any painting which qualifies both as an original painting (item 765.03) and as an antique (item 766.25) must be classified under item 765.03. Such treatment is required by General Headnote 10(d) and this principle would apply to many articles covered in this summary.

Interest in works of art and antiques in the United States has been increasing for many years. During the 1950's and 1960's American creative expression in all art forms and the awareness of the cultural value of art objects and antiques of not only American heritage but also of other cultures have been encouraged by both the U.S. Government and private resources. Meanwhile, the international dissemination of artistic performance has become a part of the foreign policy of the United States and other countries.

The column 1 (or trade-agreement) rates of duty applicable to imports (see general headnote 3 in the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (1968)) are as follows:

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
765.03	Paintings, pastels, drawings, and sketches, executed wholly by hand.	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
765.10	Engravings, etchings, and other prints.	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
765.15	Original sculptures and statuary.	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
765.20	Original mosaics-----	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
765.25	Original works of the free fine arts not provided for in the foregoing.	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
765.30	Works of art which are productions of American artists residing tempora- rily abroad.	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
	Antiques:			
766.20	If repaired with a substantial amount of addi- tional material: within 3 years prior to im- portation.	A duty upon the value of the re- pairs at the rate which would apply to the article: itself in its repair- ed condi- tion if not: within the purview of this subpart	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>
766.25	Other-----	Free	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

TSUS item	Commodity	Rate as of Dec. 31, 1967	Rate pursuant to conces- sions granted in 1964-67 trade conference	
			First stage, effective Jan. 1, 1968	Final stage, effective Jan. 1, 1972
766.30	Any article imported for sale and claimed to be classified under item 766.20 or item 766.25, and thereafter determined to be not authentic in respect to the antiquity claimed as a basis for classification thereunder.	A duty of 25% ad val. in addition to any other duty imposed on such article under these schedules	A duty of 22% ad val. in addition to any other duty imposed on such article under these schedules	A duty of 12.5% ad val. in addition to any other duty imposed on such article under these schedules

1/ Status not affected by the trade conference.

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

The preceding free rates applying to part of the articles classified under 765.03 and 766.20 were authorized by the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials Importation Act, effective February 1, 1967. The latter implemented U.S. ratification of the "Florence Agreement," a 51-nation compact to provide for the free importation of educational, scientific, and cultural materials. The Act resulted in an enlargement of the scope of works of art receiving duty-free treatment and in a broadening of the definition of antiques. Non-original hand-executed works of art, paintings, pastels, drawings and sketches, formerly dutiable at 8 percent ad valorem are now given the same duty-free treatment which applies to originals of the foregoing articles. (Former TSUS items 765.05 and 765.07 were consolidated into item 765.03.) Limitations in the definition of antiques regarding dates of production were replaced by provisions for

duty-free treatment for all antiques made over 100 years before entry. The superseded dates of production were as follows: 1701 for rugs and carpets; 1801 for violins, violas, violoncellos, and double basses; and 1830 for silverware and furniture.

There are no official data on production of works of art or on the supply of antiques in the hands of domestic dealers. However, it is believed that, in terms of value, the available supply of domestic articles has far exceeded the value of imports. The total value of exports of works of art and antiques increased from \$3.5 million in 1958 to \$25 million in 1966. France, the United Kingdom, Canada, and Switzerland were the principal U.S. markets in 1966.

The total value of United States imports of works of art and antiques increased approximately from \$45 million in 1958 to \$130 million in 1966 (see accompanying table). About 99 percent of such imports in 1966, in terms of value, entered free of duty. It is anticipated that the broadened duty-free provisions of the Florence Agreement will probably result in even greater imports of antiques and works of art.

The value of U.S. imports of original paintings, pastels, drawings, and sketches, the most important group of articles (item 765.05) included in this summary, increased from about \$28 million in 1958 to \$81 million in 1966. Such articles accounted for 62 percent of the aggregate value of all imported works of art and antiques and over 85 percent of the value of imports of only works of art in 1966. Imports of other works of art, such as engravings, etchings, sculpture, and mosaics, increased slightly during the period 1958-66. France, the United Kingdom, Italy, Spain, and West Germany have consistently been the principal suppliers of U.S. imports of all works of art in recent years.

The annual value of U.S. imports of antiques increased from \$15 million in 1958 to \$43 million in 1965, then declined to \$37 million in 1966. The value of imports of antique silver hollowware and flatware in 1966 amounted to \$1.5 million; the United Kingdom accounted for 84 percent of the total value of such imports in that year. Imports of antique furniture were valued at \$8.5 million in 1966. The United Kingdom and France, the principal suppliers of antique furniture, were the source of 64 percent and 26 percent, respectively, of the value of all antiques in 1966. The imports of antiques, not specially provided for, consisted, in recent years, chiefly of high-valued figurines, screens, vessels, jewelry, and carvings. The most important suppliers of imports in this classification have been the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, West Germany, the Netherlands, and Greece. The value of such articles accounted for over 70 percent of the total value of imports of antiques in 1966.

Works of art; antiques: U.S. imports for consumption, by kinds,  
1958 and 1963-66

(In thousands of dollars)

Kind	1958	1963	1964	1965	1966
Paintings, pastels, drawings, and sketches, all the foregoing, whether or not originals, executed wholly by hand:					
Originals-----	27,632	61,066	56,048	78,875	80,815
Not originals-----	449	1,498	1,132	1,187	896
Engravings, etchings, lithographs, woodcuts, and other prints, unbound-----	233	559	692	887	1,413
Original sculptures and statuary-----	1,393	6,477	6,526	8,156	8,148
Original mosaics-----	1/	1/	68	99	57
Original works of the free fine arts not provided for in the foregoing provisions of this part-	1/	987	646	780	1,092
Works of art which are productions of American artists residing temporarily abroad-----	181	392	521	426	546
Antiques:					
If repaired with a substantial amount of additional material within 3 years prior to importation-----	1/	1/	325	361	451
Other-----	14,809	23,387	34,675	42,963	36,427

1/ Not separately reported.

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

Note.--Data for 1958 and January-August 1963 are partly estimated by the U.S. Tariff Commission staff.



A P P E N D I X    A

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

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



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

## GENERAL HEADNOTES AND RULES OF INTERPRETATION

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1. Tariff Treatment of Imported Articles. All articles imported into the customs territory of the United States from outside thereof are subject to duty or exempt therefrom as prescribed in general headnote 3.

2. Customs Territory of the United States. The term "customs territory of the United States", as used in the schedules, includes only the States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

3. Rates of Duty. The rates of duty in the "Rates of Duty" columns numbered 1 and 2 of the schedules apply to articles imported into the customs territory of the United States as hereinafter provided in this headnote:

(a) Products of Insular Possessions.

(i) Except as provided in headnote 6 of schedule 7, part 2, subpart E, [and] except as provided in headnote 4 of schedule 7, part 7, subpart A, articles imported from insular possessions of the United States which are outside the customs territory of the United States are subject to the rates of duty set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules, except that all such articles the growth or product of any such possession, or manufactured or produced in any such possession from materials the growth, product, or manufacture of any such possession or of the customs territory of the United States, or of both, which do not contain foreign materials to the value of more than 50 percent of their total value, coming to the customs territory of the United States directly from any such possession, and all articles previously imported into the customs territory of the United States with payment of all applicable duties and taxes imposed upon or by reason of importation which were shipped from the United States, without remission, refund, or drawback of such duties or taxes, directly to the possession from which they are being returned by direct shipment, are exempt from duty.

(ii) In determining whether an article produced or manufactured in any such insular possession contains foreign materials to the value of more than 50 percent, no material shall be considered foreign which, at the time such article is entered, may be imported into the customs territory from a foreign country, other than Cuba or the Philippine Republic, and entered free of duty.

(b) Products of Cuba. Products of Cuba imported into the customs territory of the United States, whether imported directly or indirectly, are subject to the rates of duty set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules. Preferential rates of duty for such products apply only as shown in the said column 1. 1/

(c) Products of the Philippine Republic.

(i) Products of the Philippine Republic imported into the customs territory of the United States, whether imported directly or indirectly, are subject to the rates of duty which are set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules or to fractional parts of the rates in the said column 1, as hereinafter prescribed in subdivisions (c)(ii) and (c)(iii) of this headnote.

(ii) Except as otherwise prescribed in the schedules, a Philippine article, as defined in subdivision (c)(iv) of this headnote, imported into the customs territory of the United States and entered on or before July 3, 1974, is subject to that rate which results

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".

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.

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

## General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

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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.

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## General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

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7. Commingling of Articles. (a) Whenever articles subject to different rates of duty are so packed together or mingled that the quantity or value of each class of articles cannot be readily ascertained by customs officers (without physical segregation of the shipment or the contents of any entire package thereof), by one or more of the following means:

- (i) sampling,
- (ii) verification of packing lists or other documents filed at the time of entry, or
- (iii) evidence showing performance of commercial settlement tests generally accepted in the trade and filed in such time and manner as may be prescribed by regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury,

the commingled articles shall be subject to the highest rate of duty applicable to any part thereof unless the consignee or his agent segregates the articles pursuant to subdivision (b) hereof.

(b) Every segregation of articles made pursuant to this headnote shall be accomplished by the consignee or his agent at the risk and expense of the consignee within 30 days (unless the Secretary authorizes in writing a longer time) after the date of personal delivery or mailing, by such employee as the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate, of written notice to the consignee that the articles are commingled and that the quantity or value of each class of articles cannot be readily ascertained by customs officers. Every such segregation shall be accomplished under customs supervision, and the compensation and expenses of the supervising customs officers shall be reimbursed to the Government by the consignee under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

(c) The foregoing provisions of this headnote do not apply with respect to any part of a shipment if the consignee or his agent furnishes, in such time and manner as may be prescribed by regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, satisfactory proof --

- (i) that such part (A) is commercially negligible,
- (B) is not capable of segregation without excessive cost, and (C) will not be segregated prior to its use in a manufacturing process or otherwise, and

- (ii) that the commingling was not intended to avoid the payment of lawful duties.

Any article with respect to which such proof is furnished shall be considered for all customs purposes as a part of the article, subject to the next lower rate of duty, with which it is commingled.

(d) The foregoing provisions of this headnote do not apply with respect to any shipment if the consignee or his agent shall furnish, in such time and manner as may be prescribed by regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, satisfactory proof --

- (i) that the value of the commingled articles is less than the aggregate value would be if the shipment were segregated;

- (ii) that the shipment is not capable of segregation without excessive cost and will not be segregated prior to its use in a manufacturing process or otherwise; and

- (iii) that the commingling was not intended to avoid the payment of lawful duties.

Any merchandise with respect to which such proof is furnished shall be considered for all customs purposes to be dutiable at the rate applicable to the material present in greater quantity than any other material.

(e) The provisions of this headnote shall apply only in cases where the schedules do not expressly provide a particular tariff treatment for commingled articles.

8. Abbreviations. In the schedules the following symbols and abbreviations are used with the meanings respectively indicated below:

\$	-	dollars
c	-	cents
%	-	percent
+	-	plus
ad val.	-	ad valorem
bu.	-	bushel
cu.	-	cubic
doz.	-	dozen
ft.	-	feet
gal.	-	gallon
in.	-	inches
lb.	-	pounds
oz.	-	ounces
sq.	-	square
wt.	-	weight
yd.	-	yard
pcs.	-	pieces
prs.	-	pairs
lin.	-	linear
I.R.C.	-	Internal Revenue Code

9. Definitions. For the purposes of the schedules, unless the context otherwise requires --

(a) the term "entered" means entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption in the customs territory of the United States;

(b) the term "entered for consumption" does not include withdrawals from warehouse for consumption;

(c) the term "withdrawn for consumption" means withdrawn from warehouse for consumption and does not include articles entered for consumption;

(d) the term "rate of duty" includes a free rate of duty; rates of duty proclaimed by the President shall be referred to as "proclaimed" rates of duty; rates of duty enacted by the Congress shall be referred to as "statutory" rates of duty; and the rates of duty in column numbered 2 at the time the schedules become effective shall be referred to as "original statutory" rates of duty;

(e) the term "ton" means 2,240 pounds, and the term "short ton" means 2,000 pounds;

(f) the terms "of", "wholly of", "almost wholly of", "in part of" and "containing", when used between the description of an article and a material (e.g., "furniture of wood", "woven fabrics, wholly of cotton", etc.), have the following meanings:

(i) "of" means that the article is wholly or in chief value of the named material;

(ii) "wholly of" means that the article is, except for negligible or insignificant quantities of some other material or materials, composed completely of the named material;

(iii) "almost wholly of" means that the essential character of the article is imparted by the named material, notwithstanding the fact that significant quantities of some other material or materials may be present; and

(iv) "in part of" or "containing" mean that the article contains a significant quantity of the named material.

With regard to the application of the quantitative concepts specified in subparagraphs (ii) and (iv) above, it is intended that the de minimis rule apply.

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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;

(i) a provision for "parts" of an article covers a product solely or chiefly used as a part of such article, but does not prevail over a specific provision for such part.

11. Issuance of Rules and Regulations. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue rules and regulations governing the admission of articles under the provisions of the schedules. The allowance of an importer's claim for classification, under any of the provisions of the schedules which provide for total or partial relief from duty or other import restrictions on the basis of facts which are not determinable from an examination of the article itself in its condition as imported, is dependent upon his complying with any rules or regulations which may be issued pursuant to this headnote.

12. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to prescribe methods of analyzing, testing, sampling, weighing, gauging, measuring, or other methods of ascertainment whenever he finds that such methods are necessary to determine the physical, chemical, or other properties or characteristics of articles for purposes of any law administered by the Customs Service.

General statistical headnotes:

1. Statistical Requirements for Imported Articles.

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

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

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

(c) the foreign port of lading;

(d) the United States port of unloading;

(e) the date of importation;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

Page 7

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

- (i) the 3-digit statistical suffices,
- (ii) the indicated units of quantity,
- (iii) the statistical headnotes and annexes, and
- (iv) the italicized article descriptions.

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

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

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

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

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

s. ton	-	short ton
C.	-	one hundred
Oct.	-	100 lbs.
mg.	-	milligram
H.	-	1,000
bd. ft.	-	board feet
M. bd. ft.	-	1,000 board feet
mo.	-	million
cord	-	128 cubic feet
square	-	amount to cover 100 square feet of surface
sq. ft.	-	superficial foot
oz.	-	ounces avoirdupois
fl. oz.	-	fluid ounces
oz. troy	-	troy ounces
pf. gal.	-	proof gallon

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

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

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

## HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1  
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Headnotes

Amendments and ModificationsPROVISIONS

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

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

PROVISIONS

Gen Hdnte--Headnotes 3(d), (e), and (f) redesignated as 3(d), (e), (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--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 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND  
NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS**

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

SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND  
NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS

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<p><b>Part 1 - Footwear; Headwear and Hat Braids; Gloves; Luggage, Handbags, Billfolds, and Other Flat Goods</b></p> <p>A. Footwear</p> <p>B. Headwear and Hat Braids</p> <p>C. Gloves</p> <p>D. Luggage; Women's and Children's Handbags; and Billfolds, Card Cases, Coin Purses, and Similar Flat Goods</p>	<p><b>Part 7 - Buttons, Buckles, Pins, and Other Fastening Devices; Artificial and Preserved Flowers and Follage; Millinery Ornaments; Trimmings; and Feather Products</b></p> <p>A. Buttons, Buckles, Pins, Hooks and Eyes, and Slide Fasteners</p> <p>B. Artificial and Preserved Flowers and Follage; Millinery Ornaments; Trimmings; and Feather Products</p>
<p><b>Part 2 - Optical Goods; Scientific and Professional Instruments; Watches, Clocks, and Timing Devices; Photographic Goods; Motion Pictures; Recordings and Recording Media</b></p> <p>A. Optical Elements, Spectacles, Microscopes, and Telescopes; Optical Goods Not Elsewhere Provided For</p> <p>B. Medical and Surgical Instruments and Apparatus; X-Ray Apparatus</p> <p>C. Surveying, Navigational, Meteorological, Drawing, and Mathematical Calculating Instruments; Measuring and Checking Instruments Not Specially Provided For</p> <p>D. Measuring, Testing, and Controlling Instruments</p> <p>E. Watches, Clocks, and Timing Apparatus</p> <p>F. Photographic Equipment and Supplies</p> <p>G. Motion Pictures; Tape Recordings, Phonograph Records, and Other Recordings; Recording Media; Scrap and Waste Photographic Film</p>	<p><b>Part 8 - Combs; Hair Ornaments; Brooms and Brushes; Paint Rollers; Umbrellas and Canes</b></p> <p>A. Combs, Hair Ornaments, Brooms and Brushes, Paint Rollers</p> <p>B. Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Whips, Riding-Crops, and Parts Thereof</p>
<p><b>Part 3 - Musical Instruments, Parts and Accessories</b></p> <p>A. Musical Instruments</p> <p>B. Musical Instrument Parts and Accessories</p>	<p><b>Part 9 - Matches and Pyrotechnics; Candles; Blasting Caps; Smokers' Articles</b></p> <p>A. Matches, Pyrotechnics, Candles, Blasting Caps</p> <p>B. Cigar and Cigarette Lighters and Holders; Tobacco Pipes</p>
<p><b>Part 4 - Furniture; Pillows, Cushions, and Mattresses; Nontextile Floor Coverings</b></p> <p>A. Furniture, Pillows, Cushions, and Mattresses</p> <p>B. Nontextile Floor Coverings</p>	<p><b>Part 10 - Pens, Pencils, Leads, Crayons, and Chalks</b></p>
<p><b>Part 5 - Arms and Ammunition; Fishing Tackle; Wheel Goods; Sporting Goods, Games and Toys</b></p> <p>A. Arms and Ammunition</p> <p>B. Fishing Tackle</p> <p>C. Wheel Goods</p> <p>D. Games and Sporting Goods</p> <p>E. Models; Dolls, Toys, Tricks, Party Favors</p>	<p><b>Part 11 - Works of Art; Antiques</b></p> <p>A. Works of Art</p> <p>B. Antiques</p>
<p><b>Part 6 - Jewelry and Related Articles; Cameos; Natural, Cultured, and Imitation Pearls; Imitation Gemstones; Beads and Articles of Beads</b></p> <p>A. Jewelry and Related Articles</p> <p>B. Cameos; Natural, Cultured, and Imitation Pearls; Imitation Gemstones; Beads and Articles of Beads</p>	<p><b>Part 12 - Rubber and Plastics Products</b></p> <p>A. Reinforced or Laminated Plastics, Foam or Sponge Rubber and Plastics</p> <p>B. Rubber and Plastics Waste and Scrap; Rubber and Plastics Film, Strips, Sheets, Plates, Slabs, Blocks, Filaments, Rods, Tubing and Other Profile Shapes</p> <p>C. Specified Rubber and Plastics Products</p> <p>D. Articles Not Specially Provided For, of Rubber or Plastics</p>
	<p><b>Part 13 - Products Not Elsewhere Enumerated</b></p> <p>A. Miscellaneous Products</p> <p>B. Articles of Fur and of Leather</p> <p>C. Articles of Gelatin, Glue, Gut, Wax, Bone, Hair, Horn, Hoof, Whalebone, Quill, Shell, Ivory, or Sponge</p> <p>D. Waste and Scrap</p>
	<p><b>Part 14 - Nonenumerated Products</b></p>

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## SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS

Part 6. - Jewelry and Related Articles; Cameos; Natural, Cultured, and Imitation Pearls; Imitation Gemstones; Beads and Articles of Beads

7 - 6 - A

Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		<p><b>PART 6. - JEWELRY AND RELATED ARTICLES; CAMEOS; NATURAL, CULTURED, AND IMITATION PEARLS; IMITATION GEMSTONES; BEADS AND ARTICLES OF BEADS</b></p> <p><b>Subpart A. - Jewelry and Related Articles</b></p> <p><u>Subpart A headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. This subpart covers jewelry and other objects of personal adornment, small articles ordinarily carried in the pocket, in the handbag, or on the person for mere personal convenience, certain religious articles, and certain parts and materials. This subpart does not cover --</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) luggage (see part 10 of this schedule),</li><li>(ii) watches (see part 2E of this schedule),</li><li>(iii) brushes (see part 8A of this schedule),</li><li>(iv) cigar or cigarette lighters or articles in which cigar or cigarette lighters are incorporated as integral parts (see part 9B of this schedule),</li><li>(v) pens or pencils (see part 10 of this schedule),</li><li>(vi) hand fans (see part 13A of this schedule), or</li><li>(vii) manicure implements, pocket knives, and similar articles (see part 3E of schedule 6).</li></ul> <p>2. For the purposes of this subpart --</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) the term "jewelry and other objects of personal adornment" (Items 740.05 through 740.38), includes rings, ear-rings and clips, bracelets (including watch bracelets and identification bracelets), necklaces, neck chains, watch chains, key chains, brooches, tie pins and clips, collar pins and clips, cuff links, dress studs, buttons, buckles and slides, medals, military, fraternal and similar emblems and insignia (including those prescribed for military, police, or other uniforms), fobs, pendants, hair ornaments (including barrettes, hair-slides, tiaras, and dress combs), and similar objects of personal adornment, but does not include --<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) articles described in headnote 2(b) of this subpart,</li><li>(ii) religious articles of a purely devotional character, or</li><li>(iii) textile "motifs" as defined in headnote 2(a) of part 4B of schedule 3; and</li></ul></li><li>(b) the term "small articles ordinarily carried in the pocket, in the handbag, or on the person for mere personal convenience" (Items 740.05 and 740.10) includes cigar and cigarette cases and holders, spectacle cases, coin purses, card cases, powder boxes, pocket combs, lipstick holders, money clips, and similar articles ordinarily carried in the pocket, in the handbag, or on the person for mere personal convenience, but does not include --<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) articles described in headnote 2(a) of this subpart,</li><li>(ii) religious articles of a purely devotional character.</li></ul></li></ul>			

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## SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS

7 - 6 - A

## Part 6. - Jewelry and Related Articles; Cameos; Natural, Cultured, and Imitation Pearls; Imitation Gemstones; Beads and Articles of Beads

740.05 - 740.80

Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		3. Items 740.30 through 740.38 cover articles described in headnote 2(a) of this subpart, except buttons, buckles, and slides, and hair ornaments (see parts 7A and 8A of this schedule).			
		4. Small articles ordinarily carried in the pocket, in the handbag, or on the person for mere personal convenience, which are not covered by the provisions of Items 740.05 and 740.10, are provided for elsewhere in the schedules (e.g., see parts 1D, 8A, and 9B of this schedule).			
		Jewelry and other objects of personal adornment, and small articles ordinarily carried in the pocket, in the handbag, or on the person for mere personal convenience, all the foregoing, and parts thereof, of precious metal (including rolled precious metal), of precious stones, of natural pearls, of precious metal (including rolled precious metal) set with semiprecious stones, cameos, intaglios, amber, or coral, or of any combination of the foregoing:			
740.05	00	Of silver (including rolled silver) and valued not over \$18 per dozen pieces or parts.....	Doz.....	49% ad val.	110% ad val.
740.10	20	Other.....	X	21.5% ad val.	80% ad val.
	40	Of precious metals.....	X		
		Other.....	X		
		Jewelry and other objects of personal adornment not provided for in the foregoing provisions of this part (except articles excluded by headnote 3 of this part), and parts thereof:			
740.30	00	Valued not over 20 cents per dozen pieces or parts.....	X.....	18% ad val.	45% ad val.
		Valued over 20 cents per dozen pieces or parts:			
		Watch bracelets:			
740.34	00	Valued not over \$5 per dozen.....	Doz.....	51% ad val.	110% ad val.
740.35	00	Valued over \$5 per dozen.....	Doz.....	35% ad val.	110% ad val.
740.38	00	Other.....	X.....	49% ad val.	110% ad val.
		Religious articles of a purely devotional character designed to be worn on apparel or carried on or about or attached to the person:			
740.50	00	Rosaries and chaplets.....	X.....	13% ad val.	50% ad val.
		Crucifixes and medals:			
740.55	00	Of precious metals (including rolled precious metals).....	X.....	31% ad val.	65% ad val.
740.60	00	Other.....	X.....	18% ad val.	45% ad val.
		Rope, curb, cable, chain, and similar articles produced in continuous lengths, all the foregoing, whether or not cut to specific lengths and whether or not set with imitation pearls or imitation gemstones, of metal or of metal and such pearls or gemstones, suitable for use in the manufacture of articles provided for in this subpart:			
740.70	00	Of precious metals (including rolled precious metals).....	X.....	30.5% ad val.	80% ad val.
		Other:			
740.75	00	Valued not over 30¢ per yard.....	X.....	36% ad val.	80% ad val.
740.80	00	Valued over 30¢ per yard.....	X.....	49% ad val.	110% ad val.

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## SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS

## Part 6. - Jewelry and Related Articles; Cameos; Natural, Cultured, and Imitation Pearls; Imitation Gemstones; Beads and Articles of Beads

7 - 6 - B

741.05 - 741.50

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Subpart B. - Cameos; Natural, Cultured, and Imitation Pearls; Imitation Gemstones; Beads and Articles of Beads			
		Subpart B headnote:			
		1. For the purposes of the tariff schedules, the term "imitation gemstone" means glass, plastic, or other materials made into shapes suitable for use in jewelry or for other ornamental purposes in a manner similar to natural gemstones, whether or not in imitation thereof, but does not include natural gemstones, synthetic gemstones, reconstructed natural gemstones, or imitation pearls.			
		Natural or cultured pearls and parts thereof, drilled or not drilled, but not strung (except temporarily) and not set:			
741.05	00	Natural.....	X.....	2% ad val.	10% ad val.
741.06	00	Cultured.....	X.....	4% ad val.	10% ad val.
741.10	00	Imitation pearls and imitation pearl beads of all shapes and colors, drilled or not drilled, but not strung (except temporarily) and not set.....	X.....	32% ad val.	60% ad val.
741.15	00	Coral, cut but not set, and cameos, suitable for use in jewelry.....	X.....	4% ad val.	10% ad val.
		Beads, bugles, and spangles (except natural, cultured, or imitation pearls), not strung (except temporarily) and not set:			
741.20	00	Ivory.....	X.....	18% ad val.	45% ad val.
741.25	00	Synthetic resin.....	X.....	23% ad val.	75% ad val.
741.30	00	Other.....	X.....	12.5% ad val.	40% ad val.
741.35	00	Imitation gemstones (except imitation gemstone beads)...	X.....	6% ad val.	20% ad val.
741.40	00	Metal rondelles suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry, whether or not set with imitation pearls or with imitation gemstones.....	X.....	36% ad val.	80% ad val.
741.50	00	Articles not specially provided for, of beads, of bugles, of spangles, of imitation gemstones, or of any combination thereof.....	X.....	22.5% ad val.	60% ad val.

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Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. 3744 (Japanese Compensation), Sept. 13, 1966, 3 CFR, 1966 Comp., p. 75, as modified by Pres. Proc. 3818, Nov. 6, 1967, 32 F.R. 15487:

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after October 1 --				
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
741.10	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	32% ad val.	28% ad val.	24% ad val.	20% ad val.

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), 32 F.R. :

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
740.05	55% ad val.	49% ad val.	44% ad val.	38% ad val.	33% ad val.	27.5% ad val.
740.10	24% ad val.	21.5% ad val.	19% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.
740.34	55% ad val.	51% ad val.	47% ad val.	43% ad val.	39% ad val.	35% ad val.
740.38	55% ad val.	49% ad val.	44% ad val.	38% ad val.	33% ad val.	27.5% ad val.
740.50	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
740.55	35% ad val.	31% ad val.	28% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	17.5% ad val.
740.60	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
740.70	34% ad val.	30.5% ad val.	27% ad val.	23.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	17% ad val.
740.75	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	32% ad val.	28% ad val.	24% ad val.	20% ad val.
740.80	55% ad val.	49% ad val.	44% ad val.	38% ad val.	33% ad val.	27.5% ad val.
741.05	3% ad val.	2% ad val.	1.5% ad val.	1% ad val.	0.5% ad val.	Free
741.06	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	4% ad val.	3% ad val.	3% ad val.	2.5% ad val.
741.15	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	4% ad val.	3% ad val.	3% ad val.	2.5% ad val.
741.20	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
741.25	26% ad val.	23% ad val.	20.5% ad val.	18% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	13% ad val.
741.30	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.
741.35	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.
741.40	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	32% ad val.	28% ad val.	24% ad val.	20% ad val.
741.50	25.5% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.

Other Amendments and ModificationsPROVISION

Subpt A--Headnote 2(a) modified by deleting "740.05, 740.10, 740.30, 740.35, and 740.37" and inserting "740.05 through 740.38" in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), 32 F.R., effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

Subpt A--Headnote 3 modified by deleting "740.30, 740.35, and 740.37" and inserting "740.30 through 740.38" in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), 32 F.R., effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

740.35--Items 740.35 (column 1 rate--55% ad val.; column 2 rate--110% ad val.) and 740.37 (column 1 rate--35% ad val.; column 2 rate--110% ad val.) deleted and new items 740.35 and 740.37 and heading immediately preceding item 740.35 added in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 71(a), 79 Stat. 933, 947, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

PROVISION

740.34--Items 740.35 (column 1 rate--35% ad val.; column 2 rate--110% ad val.) and 740.37 (column 1 rate--55% ad val.; column 2 rate--110% ad val.) deleted and new items 740.34, 740.35, and 740.38 and heading immediately preceding item 740.34 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), 32 F.R., effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

740.70--Language "not over 0.5 inch in any cross-sectional dimension," preceding "suitable" deleted from heading immediately preceding item 740.70. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 71(b), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 947, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

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<u>PROVISION</u>	<u>Effective date</u>	<u>PROVISION</u>	<u>Effective date</u>
740.34--See Other Amendments and Modifications		740.58--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
00--Etab.(transferred from 740.3720).....	Jan. 1, 1968	00--Etab.(transferred from 740.3740).....	Jan. 1, 1968
740.35--See Other Amendments and Modifications		740.59--	
00--Etab.(transferred from 740.3700pt).....	Dec. 7, 1965	00--Etab.(transferred from 740.5020 & 40)....	Jan. 1, 1968
20--Disc.(transferred to 740.3720).....	do	Unit of quantity changed from "Doz." to "X".....	Jan. 1, 1967
40--Disc.(transferred to 740.3740).....	do	20--Disc.(transferred to 740.5000).....	Jan. 1, 1968
740.37--See Other Amendments and Modifications		40--Disc. do do	do
00--Disc.(transferred to 740.5500 & 740.3740).....	Dec. 7, 1965	740.70--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
20--Etab.(transferred from 740.3520).....	do	740.75--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
Disc.(transferred to 740.3400).....	Jan. 1, 1968	740.80--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
40--Etab.(transferred from 740.3540 & 740.3700pt).....	Dec. 7, 1965		
Disc.(transferred to 740.3800).....	Jan. 1, 1968		

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## SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS

Part 7. - Buttons, Buckles, Pins and Other Fastening Devices; Artificial and Preserved Flowers and Foliage; Millinery Ornaments; Trimmings; and Feather Products

7 - 7 - A

745.04 - 745.22

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		<b>PART 7. - BUTTONS, BUCKLES, PINS, AND OTHER FASTENING DEVICES; ARTIFICIAL AND PRESERVED FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE; MILLINERY ORNAMENTS; TRIMMINGS; AND FEATHER PRODUCTS</b>			
		<b>Subpart A. - Buttons, Buckles, Pins, Hooks and Eyes, and Slide Fasteners</b>			
		<b>Subpart A headnotes:</b>			
		1. This subpart does not cover -- (i) jewelry and other objects of personal adornment provided for in part 6A of schedule 7; or (ii) harness and saddlery or riding-bridle hardware (see part 3D of schedule 6).			
		2. For the purposes of this subpart -- (a) the term "line" in the rates of duty columns (items 745.20, 745.22, and 745.32) means the line button measure of one-fourteenth of one inch; and (b) the term "button blanks" (item 745.40) is limited to raw or crude blanks suitable for manufacture into buttons.			
		3. Buttons of pearl or shell which are Philippine articles are entitled to admission free of duty under item 745.21 of this subpart if entered on or before December 31, 1973, but the total quantity of such buttons entered under this item during each calendar year shall not exceed -- (a) 680,000 gross buttons during calendar years 1963 through 1964; (b) 510,000 gross buttons during calendar years 1965 through 1967; (c) 340,000 gross buttons during calendar years 1968 through 1970, and (d) 170,000 gross buttons during calendar years 1971 through 1973.			
		4. Buttons (whether finished or not finished) provided for in item 745.32 which are the product of an insular possession of the United States outside the customs territory of the United States and which are manufactured or produced from button blanks or unfinished buttons which were the product of any foreign country shall be subject to duty under item 745.32 at the rate which applies to products of such foreign country.			
		<b>Buttons:</b>			
		<b>Of metal:</b>			
745.04	00	Embossed with a design, pattern, or lettering.....	Gross...	16¢ ad val.	43¢ ad val.
745.08	00	Other:	Gross...	9¢ ad val.	35¢ ad val.
745.10	00	Valued not over 20 cents per dozen.....	Gross...	49¢ ad val.	110¢ ad val.
745.20	00	Valued over 20 cents per dozen.....	Gross..v	1.55¢ per line per gross + 22.5¢ ad val.	1.75¢ per line per gross + 25¢ ad val.
		<b>Of pearl or shell.....</b>	Gr. lines		
745.21	00	If product of the Philippines: If Philippine articles within tariff-rate quota (see headnote 3 of this subpart).....	Gross..v	Free	
			Gr. lines		
745.22	00	Other.....	Gross..v	1.55¢ per line per gross + 22.5¢ ad val.	
			Gr. lines		



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**SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS**  
**Part 7. - Buttons, Buckles, Pins and Other Fastening Devices; Artificial and Preserved Flowers**  
**and Foliage; Millinery Ornaments; Trimmings; and Feather Products**

7 - 7 - B  
 748.05 - 748.12

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		<p><b>Subpart B. - Artificial and Preserved Flowers and Foliage; Millinery Ornaments; Trimmings; and Feather Products</b></p> <p><u>Subpart B headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. The provisions of items 748.20 and 748.21 do not include --</p> <p>(i) articles wholly or almost wholly of glass or ceramics;</p> <p>(ii) articles (other than individual parts, such as pistils, stamens, ovaries, petals, calyxes, leaves, and flower heads, fruits, or vegetables without stems and foliage) which have been obtained in one piece from stone, metal, wood, or other material by molding, stamping, carving, forging, or other process;</p> <p>(iii) articles consisting of parts assembled otherwise than by binding with flexible materials such as wire, paper, textile material, or foil, or by gluing, or by similar methods; or</p> <p>(iv) headwear (see part I of this schedule).</p> <p>2. The provisions of items 748.20 and 748.21 include articles which are equipped with pins or similar devices for fastening the articles to wearing apparel as lapel or other ornaments.</p>			
748.05	00	Lame and bullions.....	Lb.....	5¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	6¢ per lb. + 35% ad val.
748.10	00	Woven fabrics and ribbons, of tinsel wire, of lame, of bullions, of metalized yarns, or of any combination thereof, suitable for making insignia or ornamentation for uniforms of the United States armed forces...	X.....	14% ad val.	55% ad val.
748.12	00	Insignia, of tinsel wire, of lame, of bullions, of metalized yarns, or of any combination thereof, for uniforms of the United States armed forces.....	X.....	10.5% ad val.	45% ad val.

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748.15 - 748.40

**SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS**  
**Part 7. - Button, Buckles, Pins and Other Fastening Devices; Artificial and Preserved Flowers and Foliage; Millinery Ornaments; Trimmings; and Feather Products**

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
748.15	00	Festooning and Christmas tree decorations, of tinsel wire, of lame, of bullions, of metalized yarns, or of any combination thereof.....	X.....	31% ad val.	70% ad val.
		Artificial flowers, trees, foliage, fruits, vegetables, grasses, or grains, parts of the foregoing, and articles made of the foregoing (except articles provided for in item 748.15 or 748.40 of this subpart):			
748.20	00	Wholly or almost wholly of plastics.....	X.....	26.5% ad val.	60% ad val.
748.21	00	Other.....	X.....	42.5% ad val.	90% ad val.
748.25	00	Cut natural flowers, dried, bleached, colored, or chemically treated.....	X.....	9% ad val.	40% ad val.
		Grains, grasses, lichens, mosses, and other natural plants, all the foregoing, and parts thereof, dried, bleached, colored, or chemically treated, suitable for bouquets, wreaths, or other ornamental use:			
748.30	00	Dried or bleached.....	X.....	Free	Free
748.32	00	Other.....	X.....	19.5% ad val.	50% ad val.
		Bouquets, boutonnieres, corsages, wreaths, and similar ornamental articles, all the foregoing made of articles described in item 748.30 or item 748.32:			
748.34	00	Wholly or almost wholly of articles described in item 748.30.....	X.....	9% ad val.	20% ad val.
748.36	00	Other.....	X.....	22.5% ad val.	75% ad val.
748.40	00	Feathers, whether or not on the skin, colored or otherwise processed; feathers suitable for use as millinery ornaments; feather flowers, feather trees, and similar ornamental articles, of feathers; articles not specially provided for, of feathers.....	X.....	12.5% ad val.	60% ad val.

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Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. 3744 (Japanese Compensation), Sept. 13, 1966, 3 CFR, 1966 Comp., p. 75, as modified by Pres. Proc. 3818, Nov. 6, 1967, 32 F.R. 18487:						
TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after October 1 --				
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
745.70	50% ad val.	48% ad val.	48% ad val.	1/1	1/1	1/1
745.72	40% ad val.	38% ad val.	38% ad val.			

1/ See Kennedy Round staged rates, infra.

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
745.04	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	8% ad val.
745.08	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
745.10	55% ad val.	49% ad val.	44% ad val.	38% ad val.	33% ad val.	27.5% ad val.
745.20	1.75% per line per gross + 25% ad val.	1.55% per line per gross + 22.5% ad val.	1.4% per line per gross + 20% ad val.	1.2% per line per gross + 17.5% ad val.	1.05% per line per gross + 15% ad val.	0.87% per line per gross + 12.5% ad val.
745.22	1.75% per line per gross + 25% ad val.	1.55% per line per gross + 22.5% ad val.	1.4% per line per gross + 20% ad val.	1.2% per line per gross + 17.5% ad val.	1.05% per line per gross + 15% ad val.	0.87% per line per gross + 12.5% ad val.
745.25	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
745.28	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	8% ad val.
745.30	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
745.32	0.75% per line per gross + 12.5% ad val.	0.69% per line per gross + 11% ad val.	0.6% per line per gross + 11% ad val.	0.65% per line per gross + 11% ad val.	0.63% per line per gross + 10% ad val.	0.6% per line per gross + 10% ad val.
745.34	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
745.40	36% ad val.	34% ad val.	33% ad val.	31% ad val.	30% ad val.	28.5% ad val.
745.45	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
745.50	50% ad val.	45% ad val.	40% ad val.	35% ad val.	30% ad val.	25% ad val.
745.54	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.
745.58	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
745.60	3.75% per lb. (including weight of cards, cartons, and immediate wrappings and labels) + 21% ad val.	3.3% per lb. (including weight of cards, cartons, and immediate wrappings and labels) + 18.5% ad val.	3% per lb. (including weight of cards, cartons, and immediate wrappings and labels) + 16.5% ad val.	2.5% per lb. (including weight of cards, cartons, and immediate wrappings and labels) + 14.5% ad val.	2% per lb. (including weight of cards, cartons, and immediate wrappings and labels) + 12.5% ad val.	1.87% per lb. (including weight of cards, cartons, and immediate wrappings and labels) + 10.5% ad val.
745.63	55% ad val.	49% ad val.	44% ad val.	38% ad val.	33% ad val.	27.5% ad val.
745.65	27.5% ad val.	24.5% ad val.	22% ad val.	19% ad val.	16% ad val.	13.5% ad val.
745.66	24% ad val.	21.5% ad val.	19% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.
745.67	55% ad val.	49% ad val.	44% ad val.	38% ad val.	33% ad val.	27.5% ad val.
745.68	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
745.70	48% ad val.	43% ad val.	38.5% ad val.	34% ad val.	29.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
745.72	38% ad val.	34% ad val.	30.5% ad val.	27% ad val.	23.5% ad val.	20% ad val.
745.74	50% ad val.	47% ad val.	44% ad val.	41% ad val.	38% ad val.	35% ad val.
748.05	6% per lb. + 10% ad val.	5% per lb. + 9% ad val.	4% per lb. + 8% ad val.	4% per lb. + 7% ad val.	3% per lb. + 6% ad val.	3% per lb. + 5% ad val.
748.10	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.
748.12	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
748.15	35% ad val.	31% ad val.	28% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	17.5% ad val.
748.20	28% ad val.	26.5% ad val.	25% ad val.	23.5% ad val.	22% ad val.	21% ad val.
748.25	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
748.32	22% ad val.	19.5% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.
748.34	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
748.36	25.5% ad val.	22.5% ad val.	20% ad val.	17.5% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
748.40	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.

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## Other Amendments and Modifications

PROVISION	PROVISION
Subpt A-Headnote 2(a) added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79 Stat. 933, 947, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.	745.63--Items 745.63 (column 1 rate--55% ad val.; column 2 rate--60% ad val.), 745.65 (column 1 rate--27.5% ad val.; column 2 rate--60% ad val.), and 745.67 (column 1 rate--55% ad val.; column 2 rate--110% ad val.) and headings immediately preceding item 745.63 deleted and new items 745.63, 745.65, 745.66, 745.67, and 745.68 and headings immediately preceding items 745.63 and 745.66 added in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79 Stat. 933, 947, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.
Subpt A-Headnote 4 added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), (c), 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79 Stat. 933, 947, effective date March 11, 1967.	745.70--Language "including tapes in continuous lengths but not including tapes wholly of textile fibers" added to heading preceding item 745.70. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 75, 76, 77, 78, 79 Stat. 933, 947, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.
745.45--Items 745.45 (column 1 rate--55% ad val.; column 2 rate--110% ad val.) and 745.47 (column 1 rate--10% ad val.; column 2 rate--45% ad val.) and heading immediately preceding item 745.45 deleted and new item 745.45 added in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79 Stat. 933, 947, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.	745.80--Item 745.80 added. Pub. L. 89-283, Secs. 401(a), 405(c), Oct. 21, 1965, 79 Stat. 1071, 1074; 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.
745.60--Column 1 rate of duty of 55% ad val. reduced to 50% ad val. on July 1, 1964. General headnote 3(g).	748.34--Item 748.35 (column 1 rate--25.5% ad val.; column 2 rate--75% ad val.) deleted and items 748.34 and 748.36 and heading immediately preceding item 748.34 added in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 76, 77, 78, 79 Stat. 933, 948, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.
745.68--Column 1 rate of duty temporarily increased until Jan. 28, 1966 by former item 943.10.	

## Statistical Notes

PROVISION	Effective date	PROVISION	Effective date
745.40--		745.88--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
00--Certain articles transferred to 745.3200. Dec. 7, 1965		00--Etab.(transferred from 745.6700pt).....	Dec. 7, 1965
745.46--See Other Amendments and Modifications		745.70--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
00--Buckles and buckle slides other than metal transferred from 745.4700.....	Dec. 7, 1965	745.72--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
Articles subject to Automotive Products Trade Act (APTA) transferred to 745.4000.....	Dec. 20, 1965	745.74--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
745.47--See Other Amendments and Modifications		20--Certain zipper tapes transferred to 389.5000.....	Dec. 7, 1965
00--Disc.(transferred to 745.4800).....	Dec. 7, 1965	745.80--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
745.50--See Other Amendments and Modifications		00--Etab.(transferred from 745.0400pt-745.7400pt).....	Dec. 20, 1965
745.56--See Other Amendments and Modifications		748.34--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
745.68--See Other Amendments and Modifications		00--Etab.(transferred from 748.3500pt).....	Dec. 7, 1965
745.85--See Other Amendments and Modifications		748.35--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
20--Articles subject to APTA transferred to 745.8700.....	Dec. 20, 1965	00--Disc.(transferred to 748.3400 & 748.3600).....	Dec. 7, 1965
745.86--See Other Amendments and Modifications		748.36--See Other Amendments and Modifications	
00--Bunch(transferred from 745.3600pt & 745.6700pt).....	Dec. 7, 1965	00--Etab.(transferred from 748.3500pt).....	Dec. 7, 1965
745.87--See Other Amendments and Modifications			
00--Certain slacks transferred to 745.6800 & 745.6900.....	Dec. 7, 1965		

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

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## SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS: MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS

Part 8. - Combs; Hair Ornaments; Brooms and Brushes; Paint Rollers; Umbrellas and Canes

7 - 8 - A

750.05 - 750.22

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		<p>Part 8. - COMBS; HAIR ORNAMENTS; BROOMS AND BRUSHES; PAINT ROLLERS; UMBRELLAS AND CANES</p> <p>Subpart A. - Combs, Hair Ornaments, <del>Brooms</del> <del>and Brushes</del>, <del>Paint Rollers</del></p> <p>Subpart A headnote:</p> <p>1. This subpart does not include:-- (i) mechanical combs, brooms, or brushes (other than combs or brushes which are toilet articles), or combs, brooms, or brushes which are parts of articles (other than toilet articles); (ii) combs, brooms, or brushes imported with, and as part of, filled luggage and handbags (see part 10 of schedule 7); (iii) pedicure or manicure sets (see part 3E of schedule 6); (iv) brushes imported with, and as part of, paint sets, kits, or color out- fits (see part 9C of schedule 4); or (v) combs or hair ornaments provided for in part 6A of schedule 7.</p> <p>2. For the purposes of this subpart, the term "combs" means toothed instruments having not over two rows of teeth, for adjusting, cleaning, or con- fining hair, or for personal adornment.</p> <p>3. (a) If the President determines that the estimated annual domestic consumption of whisk- brooms of a kind described in items 750.26 to 750.28, inclusive, or of other brooms of a kind described in items 750.29 to 750.31, inclusive, has substantially changed since 1965 or since the date of the immediately preceding proclamation under this paragraph (if any), the quantity provided for in item 750.26 or 750.29, as the case may be, shall be modified by the percentage by which the President determines the estimated annual domestic consumption of the relevant brooms has changed in comparison with such estimated consumption in 1965 or at the time of such immediately preceding proclamation (if any). Such modified quantity shall be proclaimed by the President and shall, subject to the provisions of this paragraph, replace the quantity previously applicable under item 750.26 or 750.29. (b) If the President determines an allocation among supplying countries of the quantity provided for in item 750.26 or 750.29 to be in the national interest, he may proclaim such allocation.</p>			
750.05	00	Combs: Valued not over \$4.50 per gross.....	Doz.....	0.36¢ each + 9% ad val.	1¢ each + 25% ad val.
750.10	00	Valued over \$4.50 per gross: Wholly or almost wholly of rubber.....	Doz.....	1.2¢ each + 21.5% ad val.	2¢ each + 35% ad val.
750.15	00	Other.....	Doz.....	0.7¢ each + 14.4% ad val.	2¢ each + 35% ad val.
750.20	00	Barrettes, hair-slides, tinnas, and other hair ornaments (except combs): Of rubber or plastics, not set with imitation pearls or imitation gemstones.....	X.....	15% ad val.	80% ad val.
750.22	00	Other.....	X.....	49% ad val.	110% ad val.

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

7 - 8 - A SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS  
 750.25 - 750.80 Part 8. - Combs; Hair Ornaments; Brooms and Brushes; Paint Rollers; Umbrellas and Canes

Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
750.25	00	Nonthermic, nonornamental devices for curling the hair.....	X.....	19% ad val.	45% ad val.
		Brooms and brushes consisting of vegetable materials bound together but not mounted or set in a block or head, with or without handles: Brooms wholly or in part of broom corn: Whiskbrooms: Valued not over 32¢ each: In any calendar year prior to the entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption of 115,000 dozen (or such modified quantity as may become applicable under headnote 3(a) to this sub-part) whiskbrooms classifiable under items 750.26 to 750.28, inclusive.....	Doz.....	20% ad val.	20% ad val.
750.26	00	Other.....	Doz.....	12¢ each	12¢ each
750.27	00	Valued over 32¢ each.....	Doz.....	32% ad val.	32% ad val.
750.28	00	Other brooms: Valued not over 96¢ each: In any calendar year prior to the entry, or withdrawal from warehouse, for consumption of 205,000 dozen (or such modified quantity as may become applicable under headnote 3(a) to this sub-part) brooms classifiable under items 750.29 to 750.31, inclusive.....	Doz.....	20% ad val.	20% ad val.
750.29	00	Other.....	Doz.....	32¢ each	32¢ each
750.30	00	Valued over 96¢ each.....	Doz.....	32% ad val.	32% ad val.
750.31	00	Other.....	Doz.....	25% ad val.	25% ad val.
750.32	00	If product of Cuba.....	Doz.....	20% ad val. (s)	
750.33	00				
750.35	00	Feather dusters.....	X.....	12.5% ad val.	45% ad val.
		Other brooms and brushes: Tooth brushes.....	No.	0.72¢ each + 15% ad val.	2¢ each + 50% ad val.
750.40	20	Mechanical.....	No.		
	40	Other.....	Doz.		
		Toilet brushes, except tooth brushes: Valued not over 40¢ each.....	No.....	0.72¢ each + 31% ad val.	1¢ each + 50% ad val.
750.45	00	Valued over 40¢ each.....	No.....	0.4¢ each + 9% ad val.	1¢ each + 50% ad val.
750.47	00	Artists' brushes and hair pencils: Valued not over 5 cents each.....	Doz.....	14% ad val.	40% ad val.
750.50	00	Valued over 5 cents but not over 10 cents each.....	Doz.....	0.7¢ each	40% ad val.
750.55	00	Valued over 10 cents each.....	Doz.....	7% ad val.	40% ad val.
750.60	00	Paint brushes, except artists' brushes.....	No.....	18% ad val.	50% ad val.
750.65	00	Other.....	No.....	25% ad val.	50% ad val.
750.70	00				
750.75	00	Combination toilet articles which contain combs, brushes, or combs and brushes, as integral parts.....	X.....	25% ad val.	50% ad val.
750.80	00	Paint rollers.....	No.....	28.5% ad val.	50% ad val.
		(s) = Suspended. See general headnote 3(b).			

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

## STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1  
Schedule 7,  
Part 8

## Staged Rates

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), , 32 F.R.

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
750.05	0.4¢ each + 10% ad val.	0.36¢ each + 9% ad val.	0.32¢ each + 8% ad val.	0.28¢ each + 7% ad val.	0.24¢ each + 6% ad val.	0.2¢ each + 5% ad val.
750.10	1.4¢ each + 24% ad val.	1.3¢ each + 21.5% ad val.	1.1¢ each + 19% ad val.	0.95¢ each + 16.5% ad val.	0.84¢ each + 14% ad val.	0.7¢ each + 12% ad val.
750.15	0.8¢ each + 16% ad val.	0.7¢ each + 14.4% ad val.	0.6¢ each + 12.8% ad val.	0.5¢ each + 11.2% ad val.	0.45¢ each + 9.6% ad val.	0.4¢ each + 8% ad val.
750.20	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13.5% ad val.	11.5% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
750.22	55% ad val.	49% ad val.	44% ad val.	38% ad val.	33% ad val.	27.5% ad val.
750.35	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.
750.40	0.8¢ each + 17% ad val.	0.72¢ each + 15% ad val.	0.64¢ each + 13.5% ad val.	0.56¢ each + 11.5% ad val.	0.48¢ each + 10% ad val.	0.4¢ each + 8.5% ad val.
750.45	0.8¢ each + 35% ad val.	0.72¢ each + 31% ad val.	0.6¢ each + 28% ad val.	0.56¢ each + 24% ad val.	0.45¢ each + 21% ad val.	0.4¢ each + 17.5% ad val.
750.47	0.8¢ each + 101% ad val.	0.4¢ each + 9% ad val.	0.4¢ each + 8% ad val.	0.4¢ each + 7% ad val.	0.4¢ each + 6% ad val.	0.4¢ each + 5% ad val.
750.50	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.
750.55	0.8¢ each	0.7¢ each	0.64¢ each	0.55¢ each	0.45¢ each	0.4¢ each
750.60	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.
750.65	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
750.70	28% ad val.	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	19.5% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	14% ad val.
750.75	28% ad val.	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	19.5% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	14% ad val.
750.80	32% ad val.	28.5% ad val.	25.5% ad val.	22% ad val.	19% ad val.	16% ad val.
751.10	25% ad val.	22% ad val.	20% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
751.11	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
751.15	24% ad val.	21.5% ad val.	19% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.

## Other Amendments and Modifications

## PROVISION

Subpt A--Headnote 1(i) amended by adding the language "(other than combs or brushes which are toilet articles)" and by placing the language "other than toilet articles" in parenthesis. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 77, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 948, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

Subpt A--Headnote 3 added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 78(b), (c), hdnote 3 Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 948, 949, effective date Jan. 1, 1966.

## PROVISION

750.26--Items 750.50 (column 1 and 2 rate--25% ad val.) and 750.51 (Cuba--20% ad val.) deleted and new items 750.26, 750.27, 750.28, 750.29, 750.30, 750.31, 750.32, and 750.33 and headings immediately preceding items 750.26 and 750.29 added in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 78(a), (c), Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 948, 949, effective date Jan. 1, 1966.

## Statistical Notes

## PROVISION

Effective  
date

## PROVISION

Effective  
date

750.26--See Other Amendments and Modifications  
00--Etab. (transferred from 750.3000pt)..... Jan. 1, 1966

750.27--See Other Amendments and Modifications  
00--Etab. (transferred from 750.3000pt)..... Jan. 1, 1966

750.28--See Other Amendments and Modifications  
00--Etab. (transferred from 750.3000pt)..... Jan. 1, 1966

750.29--See Other Amendments and Modifications  
00--Etab. (transferred from 750.3000pt)..... Jan. 1, 1966



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

SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS: MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS  
 Part 9. - Matches and Pyrotechnics; Candles; Blasting Caps; Smokers' Articles

Page 479

7 - 9 - A  
 755.05 - 755.50

Item	Stat. Sur- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		<b>PART 9. - MATCHES AND PYROTECHNICS; CANDLES; BLASTING CAPS; SMOKERS' ARTICLES</b>			
		<b>Subpart A. - Matches, Pyrotechnics, Candles, Blasting Caps</b>			
		<u>Subpart A headnote:</u>			
		1. The importation of white phosphorus matches is prohibited.			
		<b>Matches:</b>			
755.05		In immediate containers each containing not more than 100 matches.....		15.5¢ per gross of immediate containers	20¢ per gross of immediate containers
	25	Matches with natural-colored wood stems.....	Gr. containers		
	30	Other (book, wax, colored-stem, etc.) specify type.....	Gr. containers		
755.10	00	Other.....	M.....	1¢ per 1000 matches	2-3/4¢ per 1000 matches
755.15	05	Fireworks.....	Lb.....	12¢ per lb., including the weight of all coverings, packing material, and wrappings	12¢ per lb., including the weight of all coverings, packing material, and wrappings
755.20	00	Flares and other chemical signals.....	Lb.....	28.5¢ ad val.	40¢ ad val.
755.25	00	Candles and tapers.....	Lb.....	18¢ ad val.	27.5¢ ad val.
755.30	00	Alcohol, gas, kerosene, or other mantles, treated with metallic oxides or other chemicals.....	Doz.....	24¢ ad val.	40¢ ad val.
755.35	00	Percrocerium and other pyrophoric alloys.....	Lb.....	90¢ per lb. + 11¢ ad val.	\$2 per lb. + 25¢ ad val.
		<b>Blasting caps:</b>			
755.40	00	Containing not over 1 gram of explosive each.....	No.....	0.15¢ each	0.225¢ each
755.45	00	Containing over 1 gram of explosive each.....	No.....	0.27¢ each + 0.0675¢ each for each 0.5 gram of explosive over 1.5 grams per cap	0.3¢ each + 0.075¢ each for each 0.5 gram of explosive over 1.5 grams per cap
755.50	00	Blasting, mining, and similar fuses.....	M. ft...	76¢ per 1,000 feet	\$1 per 1,000 feet



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

SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS  
 7 - 9 - B Part 9. - Matches and Pyrotechnics; Candles; Blasting Caps; Smokers' Articles  
 756.02 - 756.60

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		<b>Subpart B. - Cigar and Cigarette Lighters and Holders; Tobacco Pipes</b>			
		<u>Subpart B headnotes:</u>			
		1. This subpart does not cover cigar and cigarette holders, and parts thereof, provided for in part 6A of this schedule.			
		2. The columns 1 and 2 rates for bamboo pipe stems (Item 756.52) are both statutory rates.			
		 Cigar and cigarette lighters (including articles in which lighters are incorporated as significant integral parts), and parts thereof: Pocket lighters, combination pocket and table lighters, and articles in which lighters are incorporated as integral parts and which are ordinarily carried in pockets or handbags: Of precious metal (except silver), of precious or semiprecious stones, or of such metal and such stones.....	No.....	27% ad val.	80% ad val.
756.02	00	Other:			
		Valued not over \$5 per dozen pieces.....	.....	43% ad val.	110% ad val.
756.04	20	Butane.....	Doz.		
	40	Other.....	Doz.		
756.06	20	Valued over \$5 per dozen pieces.....	.....	40% ad val.	110% ad val.
	40	Butane.....	Doz.		
		Other.....	Doz.		
756.10		Lighters and articles in which lighters are incorporated as integral parts, and which are ordinarily used on the table, not provided for heretofore in this subpart.....	.....	21.5% ad val.	60% ad val.
	20	Butane.....	No.		
	40	Other.....	No.		
756.15	00	Parts.....	X.....	45% ad val.	110% ad val.
		<b>Tobacco pipes and pipe bowls:</b> Of brier or other wood or root: Valued not over \$5 per dozen: Of brier wood or root.....	No.....	2.5¢ each + 40% ad val.	5¢ each + 60% ad val.
756.21	00	Other.....	No.....	2.25¢ each + 36% ad val.	5¢ each + 60% ad val.
756.23	00	Valued over \$5 per dozen.....	No.....	2¢ each + 18% ad val.	5¢ each + 60% ad val.
756.25	00	Pipes and bowls wholly of clay, and pipes with bowls wholly of clay.....	No.....	9% ad val.	45% ad val.
756.30	00	Other.....	No.....	1.91¢ each + 22.5% ad val.	5¢ each + 60% ad val.
756.35	00	<b>Cigar and cigarette holders:</b> Of metal.....	No.....	31% ad val.	110% ad val.
756.40	00	Other.....	No.....	2.2¢ each + 13.5% ad val.	5¢ each + 60% ad val.
756.45	00	<b>Mouthpieces and other parts, not specially provided for, for pipes or for cigar or cigarette holders:</b> Of metal.....	X.....	31% ad val.	110% ad val.
756.50	00	Bamboo pipe stems.....	No.....	Free	5¢ each + 60% ad val.
756.52	00	Other.....	No.....	0.9¢ each + 13% ad val.	5¢ each + 60% ad val.
756.55	00	Cases suitable for pipes or for cigar or cigarette holders.....	No.....	9% ad val.	60% ad val.
756.60	00				

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

## STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1  
Schedule 7,  
Part 9

## Staged Rates

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. 3744 (Japanese Compensation), Sept. 13, 1966, 3 CFR, 1966 Comp., p. 75, as modified by Pres. Proc. 3818, Nov. 8, 1967, 32 F.R. 15487:

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after October 1 --				
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
756.04	50% ad val.	48% ad val.	48% ad val.	1/	1/	1/

1/ See Kennedy Round staged rates, infra.

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), , 32 F.R. :

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
756.05	15¢ per gross of immediate containers	13.5¢ per gross of immediate containers	12¢ per gross of immediate containers	10.5¢ per gross of immediate containers	9¢ per gross of immediate containers	7.5¢ per gross of immediate containers
756.10 1/	2¢ per 1000 matches	1¢ per 1000 matches	1¢ per 1000 matches	1¢ per 1000 matches	1¢ per 1000 matches	1¢ per 1000 matches
756.20	57% ad val.	28.5% ad val.	25.5% ad val.	22% ad val.	19% ad val.	16% ad val.
756.25	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
756.30	27% ad val.	24% ad val.	21.5% ad val.	18.5% ad val.	16% ad val.	13.5% ad val.
756.35	31¢ per lb. + 12.5% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 11% ad val.	30¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	70¢ per lb. + 8.5% ad val.	60¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	50¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.
756.40 1/	0.14¢ each	0.15¢ each	0.14¢ each	0.1¢ each	0.1¢ each	0.09¢ each
756.45 1/	0.34¢ each + 0.075¢ each for each 0.5 gram of explosive over 1.5 grams per cap	0.27¢ each + 0.067¢ each for each 0.5 gram of explosive over 1.5 grams per cap	0.24¢ each + 0.06¢ each for each 0.5 gram of explosive over 1.5 grams per cap	0.21¢ each + 0.0525¢ each for each 0.5 gram of explosive over 1.5 grams per cap	0.18¢ each + 0.045¢ each for each 0.5 gram of explosive over 1.5 grams per cap	0.15¢ each + 0.0375¢ each for each 0.5 gram of explosive over 1.5 grams per cap
756.50	35¢ per 1,000 ft.	32¢ per 1,000 ft.	34¢ per 1,000 ft.	32¢ per 1,000 ft.	31¢ per 1,000 ft.	30¢ per 1,000 ft.
756.02	30% ad val.	27% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	18% ad val.	15% ad val.
756.04	48% ad val.	43% ad val.	38.5% ad val.	34% ad val.	29.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
756.06	45% ad val.	40% ad val.	36% ad val.	31% ad val.	27% ad val.	22.5% ad val.
756.10	24% ad val.	21.5% ad val.	19% ad val.	16.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.
756.15	50% ad val.	45% ad val.	40% ad val.	35% ad val.	30% ad val.	25% ad val.
756.23	2.5¢ each + 40% ad val.	2.25¢ each + 36% ad val.	2¢ each + 32% ad val.	1.75¢ each + 28% ad val.	1.5¢ each + 24% ad val.	1.25¢ each + 20% ad val.
756.25	2.5¢ each + 20% ad val.	2¢ each + 18% ad val.	2¢ each + 16% ad val.	1.5¢ each + 14% ad val.	1.2¢ each + 12% ad val.	1.2¢ each + 10% ad val.
756.30	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
756.35	2.125¢ each + 25.5% ad val.	1.9¢ each + 22.5% ad val.	1.7¢ each + 20% ad val.	1.4¢ each + 17.5% ad val.	1.2¢ each + 15% ad val.	1¢ each + 12.5% ad val.
756.40	35% ad val.	31% ad val.	28% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	17.5% ad val.
756.45	2.5¢ each + 15% ad val.	2.2¢ each + 13.5% ad val.	2¢ each + 12% ad val.	1.7¢ each + 10.5% ad val.	1.5¢ each + 9% ad val.	1.25¢ each + 7.5% ad val.
756.50	35% ad val.	31% ad val.	28% ad val.	24% ad val.	21% ad val.	17.5% ad val.
756.55	1¢ each + 15% ad val.	0.9¢ each + 13% ad val.	0.8¢ each + 12% ad val.	0.7¢ each + 10% ad val.	0.6¢ each + 9% ad val.	0.5¢ each + 7.5% ad val.
756.60	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.

1/ See footnote 1 to Kennedy Round Staged Rates at the end of schedule 4, part 2.

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

## STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 2  
Schedule 7,  
Part 9

Other Amendments and ModificationsPROVISION

755.15--Column 1 and 2 rates of duty of 32% ad val. and 42% ad val., respectively, changed to 12% per lb., including the weight of all coverings, packing material, and wrappings. Pub. L. 89-243, Secs. 2(a), 79, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 945, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

PROVISION

756.20--Item 756.20 (column 1 rate--2.5¢ each + 40% ad val.; column 2 rate--5¢ each + 60% ad val.) deleted and items 756.21 and 756.23 and heading immediately preceding item 756.21 added in lieu thereof. Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), 32 F.R., effective date Jan. 1, 1968.

Statistical NotesPROVISION

Effective  
date

PROVISION

Effective  
date

755.15--See Other Amendments and Modifications

755.40--  
00--Etab. (transferred from 755.4500 & 40).....Jan. 1, 1968  
20--Disc. (transferred to 755.4500).....do  
40--Disc. do do

756.04--  
00--Disc. (transferred to 756.0420 & 40).....Jan. 1, 1967  
20--Etab. (transferred from 756.0400pt).....do  
40--Etab. do do

756.06--  
00--Disc. (transferred to 756.0620 & 40).....Jan. 1, 1967  
20--Etab. (transferred from 756.0600pt).....do  
40--Etab. do do

756.10--  
00--Disc. (transferred to 756.1020 & 40).....Jan. 1, 1967  
20--Etab. (transferred from 756.1000pt).....do  
40--Etab. do do

756.20--See Other Amendments and Modifications  
00--Disc. (transferred to 756.2100 & 756.2300).....Jan. 1, 1968

756.21--See Other Amendments and Modifications  
00--Etab. (transferred from 756.2000pt).....Jan. 1, 1968

756.23--See Other Amendments and Modifications  
00--Etab. (transferred from 756.2000pt).....Jan. 1, 1968

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

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## SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS

## Part 10. - Pens, Pencils, Leads, Crayons, and Chalks

7 - 10 --

760.05 - 760.48

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		<b>PART 10. - PENS, PENCILS, LEADS, CRAYONS, AND CHALKS</b>			
		<u>Part 10 headnotes:</u>			
		1. The provisions of this part cover pens and pencils designed for writing, marking, and similar uses, and do not cover -- (i) drawing pens (see part 2 of this schedule); (ii) eyebrow pencils and other toilet preparations (see part 7 of schedule 4); or (iii) erasers (classifiable according to component material of chief value).			
		2. For the purposes of items 760.05, 760.10, and 760.12, any refills included within the pens or pencils at the time of importation are classifiable therewith.			
		3. If pen point holders (item 760.20) are imported with pen points inserted therein, such holders and points are separately classifiable.			
760.05	00	Fountain pens, including stylographic pens and ball-point pens and ball-point pencils, and combination pens and pencils.....	No.....	3.6¢ each + 24% ad val.	6¢ each + 40% ad val.
		Pencils (except ball-point pencils) designed to be refilled, whether known as mechanical pencils, clutch pencils, or by any other name:			
760.10	00	With a mechanical action for extending, or for extending and retracting, the lead.....	Gross...	29¢ per gross + 27.5% ad val.	45¢ per gross + 40% ad val.
760.12	00	Other.....	Gross...	15.5% ad val.	45% ad val.
760.15	00	Marking pens having a wick-like tip of felt or other material.....	X.....	20% ad val.	40% ad val.
760.20	00	Pen point holders.....	Gross...	14¢ per gross + 12.5% ad val.	25¢ per gross + 20% ad val.
		Pen points; and parts of any of the articles described in the foregoing provisions of this part (except parts provided for in items 760.50 through 760.58, inclusive):			
		Pen points:			
760.30	00	Of gold.....	Gross...	22¢ per gross + 18% ad val.	25¢ per gross + 20% ad val.
760.32	00	Other.....	Gross...	9¢ per gross	20¢ per gross
760.34	00	Balls for ball-point pens and pencils.....	M.....	\$1.80 per 1000 + 31% ad val.	\$2.50 per 1000 + 40% ad val.
760.36	00	Refill cartridges.....	No.....	3.6¢ each + 24% ad val.	6¢ each + 40% ad val.
760.38	00	Mechanical pencil actions.....	No.....	17% ad val.	45% ad val.
		Other:			
760.40	00	For articles in item 760.05.....	No.....	3.6¢ each + 24% ad val.	6¢ each + 40% ad val.
760.42	00	Other.....	X.....	17% ad val.	45% ad val.
760.45	00	Pencil clips and pencil point protectors.....	Gross...	13¢ per gross	25¢ per gross
760.48	00	Cased pencils, and pencils not specially provided for...	Gross...	45¢ per gross + 13% ad val.	50¢ per gross + 30% ad val.

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## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1988)

## SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS

## Part 10. - Pens, Pencils, Leads, Crayons, and Chalks

7 - 10 --

760.50 - 760.65

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Chalk crayons, charcoal crayons, leads for cased pencils, refill leads, and other crayons and leads:			
		Not over 0.06 inch in maximum cross-sectional dimension:			
760.50	00	Not over 2 inches in length.....	Gross...	3.5¢ per gross	10¢ per gross
760.52	00	Over 2 inches in length.....	Gross...	7¢ per gross	20¢ per gross
		Over 0.06 inch, but less than 0.25 inch, in maximum cross-sectional dimension:			
760.54	00	Black.....	Gross...	0.5¢ per gross	6¢ per gross
760.56	00	Other than black.....	Gross...	14% ad val.	40% ad val.
760.58	00	0.25 inch or more in maximum cross-sectional dimension.....	Gross...	15¢ per gross + 9% ad val.	50¢ per gross + 30% ad val.
760.65	00	Billiard chalk and tailors' chalk.....	Lb.....	9% ad val.	25% ad val.

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

## STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1  
Schedule 7,  
Part 10Staged Rates

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. 3744 (Japanese Compensation), Sept. 13, 1966, 3 CFR, 1966 Comp., p. 75, as modified by Pres. Proc. 3818, Nov. 8, 1967, 32 F.R. 15487:

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after October 1 --				
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
760.10	36¢ per gross + 32% ad val.	32¢ per gross + 30.5% ad val.	32¢ per gross + 30.5% ad val.	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>	<u>1/</u>

1/ See Kennedy Round staged rates, infra.

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. (Kennedy Round), 32 F.R. :

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
760.05	4¢ each + 27% ad val.	3.6¢ each + 24% ad val.	3.2¢ each + 21.5% ad val.	2.8¢ each + 18.5% ad val.	2.4¢ each + 16% ad val.	2¢ each + 13.5% ad val.
760.10	32¢ per gross + 30.5% ad val.	29¢ per gross + 27.5% ad val.	26¢ per gross + 24.5% ad val.	23¢ per gross + 21.5% ad val.	20¢ per gross + 18.5% ad val.	18¢ per gross + 16% ad val.
760.12	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.
760.20	16¢ per gross + 14% ad val.	14¢ per gross + 12.5% ad val.	12¢ per gross + 11% ad val.	11¢ per gross + 9.5% ad val.	9.5¢ per gross + 8% ad val.	8¢ per gross + 7% ad val.
760.30	25¢ per gross + 20% ad val.	22¢ per gross + 18% ad val.	20¢ per gross + 16% ad val.	17¢ per gross + 14% ad val.	15¢ per gross + 12% ad val.	12.5¢ per gross + 10% ad val.
760.32	10¢ per gross	9¢ per gross	8¢ per gross	7¢ per gross	6¢ per gross	5¢ per gross
760.34	\$2 per 1000 + 35% ad val.	\$1.80 per 1000 + 31% ad val.	\$1.60 per 1000 + 28% ad val.	\$1.40 per 1000 + 24% ad val.	\$1.20 per 1000 + 21% ad val.	\$1 per 1000 + 17.5% ad val.
760.36	4¢ each + 27% ad val.	3.6¢ each + 24% ad val.	3.2¢ each + 21.5% ad val.	2.8¢ each + 18.5% ad val.	2.4¢ each + 16% ad val.	2¢ each + 13.5% ad val.
760.38	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
760.40	4¢ each + 27% ad val.	3.6¢ each + 24% ad val.	3.2¢ each + 21.5% ad val.	2.8¢ each + 18.5% ad val.	2.4¢ each + 16% ad val.	2¢ each + 13.5% ad val.
760.42	19% ad val.	17% ad val.	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
760.45	15¢ per gross	13¢ per gross	12¢ per gross	10¢ per gross	9¢ per gross	7.5¢ per gross
760.48	50¢ per gross + 15% ad val.	45¢ per gross + 13% ad val.	40¢ per gross + 12% ad val.	35¢ per gross + 10% ad val.	30¢ per gross + 9% ad val.	25¢ per gross + 7.5% ad val.
760.50	4¢ per gross	3.5¢ per gross	3¢ per gross	2.8¢ per gross	2.4¢ per gross	2¢ per gross
760.52	8¢ per gross	7¢ per gross	6¢ per gross	5¢ per gross	4.5¢ per gross	4¢ per gross
760.54	1¢ per gross	0.5¢ per gross	0.5¢ per gross	0.5¢ per gross	0.5¢ per gross	0.5¢ per gross
760.56	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.
760.58	17¢ per gross + 10% ad val.	15¢ per gross + 9% ad val.	13¢ per gross + 8% ad val.	11¢ per gross + 7% ad val.	10¢ per gross + 6% ad val.	8.5¢ per gross + 5% ad val.
760.65	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.

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

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## SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS

## Part II. - Works of Art; Antiques

7 - 11 - A

765.03 - 765.30

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		<b>PART II. - WORKS OF ART; ANTIQUES</b>			
		<b>Subpart A. - Works of Art</b>			
		<u>Subpart A headnotes:</u>			
		1. This subpart does not cover -- (i) architectural, engineering, industrial, or commercial drawings and plans (see part 5 of schedule 2); (ii) painted or decorated manufactured articles (such as, but not limited to, vases, cups, plates, screens, trays, cases, and chests); (iii) articles made in any part by stenciling, or by photochemical or other mechanical processes; or (iv) any articles of utility or for industrial use.			
		2. Engravings, etchings, lithographs, woodcuts, and other prints not covered by item 765.10 of this subpart are provided for in part 5 of schedule 2.			
		3. Sculptures and statuary not covered by item 765.15 are covered in other parts of the schedules on the basis of the component materials of which they are made.			
765.03	00	Paintings, pastels, drawings, and sketches, all the foregoing, whether or not originals, executed wholly by hand.....	X.....	Free	Free
765.10	00	Engravings, etchings, lithographs, woodcuts, and other prints, all the foregoing, unbound, and printed by hand from plates, stones, or blocks etched, drawn, or engraved with hand tools.....	X.....	Free	Free
765.15	00	Original sculptures and statuary (including the first 10 castings, replicas, or reproductions made from a sculptor's original work or model with or without a change in scale and whether or not the sculptor is alive at the time the castings, replicas, or reproductions are completed), all the foregoing made in any form from any material as the professional productions of sculptors only, whether in round or in relief, and whether cut, carved, or otherwise wrought by hand or cast.....	X.....	Free	Free
765.20	00	Original mosaics.....	X.....	Free	Free
765.25	00	Original works of the free fine arts not provided for in the foregoing provisions of this part, in any media including, but not limited to, applied paper and other materials, manufactured or otherwise, such as are used on collages.....	X.....	Free	Free
765.30	00	Works of art which are productions of American artists residing temporarily abroad.....	X.....	Free	Free

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

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## SCHEDULE 7. - SPECIFIED PRODUCTS; MISCELLANEOUS AND NONENUMERATED PRODUCTS

## Part II. - Works of Art; Antiques

7 - II - B

766.20 - 766.30

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		<p><b>Subpart B. - Antiques</b></p> <p><u>Subpart B headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. For the purposes of item 766.20, the value of repairs shall be --            (I) the cost thereof; or            (II) if no charge was made, the value thereof,            as set out in the invoice and entry papers; except that, if the appraiser concludes that the amount so set out does not represent a reasonable cost or value, as the case may be, then the value of the repairs shall be determined in accordance with section 402 or 402a of this Act.</p> <p>2. Except for picture frames, the provisions of items 766.20 and 766.25 do not apply to movable articles of convenience or decoration designed for use in furnishing a house, apartment, place of business or of accommodation, unless such articles are entered at ports designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for such purpose. Antique picture frames may be entered at any port of entry.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Ethnographic objects made in traditional aboriginal styles and made at least 50 years prior to their date of entry; and other antiques made prior to 100 years before their date of entry; all the foregoing articles, including such articles which have been repaired or renovated without changing their original form or character:            If repaired with a substantial amount of additional material within 3 years prior to importation.....</p>			
766.20	00		X.....	A duty upon the value of the repairs at the rate which would apply to the article itself in its repaired condition if not within the purview of this subpart	A duty upon the value of the repairs at the rate which would apply to the article itself in its repaired condition if not within the purview of this subpart
766.25	20 40 60	<p>Other.....</p> <p>Silverware.....</p> <p>Furniture.....</p> <p>Other.....</p>	X X X	Free	Free
766.30		Any article imported for sale and claimed to be classifiable under item 766.20 or item 766.25, and thereafter determined to be not authentic in respect to the antiquity claimed as a basis for classification thereunder.....		A duty of 22% ad val. in addition to any other duty imposed on such article under these schedules	A duty of 25% ad val. in addition to any other duty imposed on such article under these schedules



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

## STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1  
Schedule 7,  
Part IIStaged Rates

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc.

(Kennedy Round),

32 F.R.

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
766.30	A duty of 25% ad val. in addition to any other duty imposed on such article under these schedules	A duty of 22% ad val. in addition to any other duty imposed on such article under these schedules	A duty of 20% ad val. in addition to any other duty imposed on such article under these schedules	A duty of 17% ad val. in addition to any other duty imposed on such article under these schedules	A duty of 15% ad val. in addition to any other duty imposed on such article under these schedules	A duty of 12.5% ad val. in addition to any other duty imposed on such article under these schedules

Other Amendments and ModificationsPROVISION

765.03--Items 765.05 (free) and 765.07 (column 1 rate--8% ad val.; column 2 rate--20% ad val.) and heading immediately preceding item 765.05 deleted and item 765.03 added in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-651, Secs. 2, 4(a), Oct. 14, 1966, 80 Stat. 897, 898; entered into force Feb. 1, 1967, by Pres. Proc. 3754, Nov. 3, 1966, 3 CFR, 1966 Comp., p. 90.

PROVISION

766.20--Heading immediately preceding item 766.20 amended. 766.25 Pub. L. 89-651, Secs. 2, 4(b), Oct. 14, 1966, 80 Stat. 897, 898; entered into force Feb. 1, 1967, by Pres. Proc. 3754, Nov. 3, 1966, 3 CFR, 1966 Comp., p. 90.

Statistical NotesPROVISION

765.03--See Other Amendments and Modifications  
00--Etab. (transferred from 765.0500,  
765.0700, 850.1000pt & 851.1000pt).....Feb. 1, 1967  
765.05--See Other Amendments and Modifications  
00--Diso. (transferred to 765.0300).....Feb. 1, 1967

Effective  
datePROVISION

765.07--See Other Amendments and Modifications  
00--Diso. (transferred to 765.0300).....Feb. 1, 1967  
766.20--See Other Amendments and Modifications  
766.25--See Other Amendments and Modifications

Effective  
date



## A P P E N D I X    B

Value of U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS items included in the individual summaries of this volume, total and from the 3 principal suppliers, 1967.



Value of U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS items included in the individual summaries of this volume, total and from the 3 principal suppliers, 1967

(In thousands of dollars. The dollar value of imports shown is defined generally as the market value in the foreign country and therefore excludes U.S. import duties, freight, and transportation insurance)

TSUS item	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount	Per-	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
	in 1967	cent change from 1966						
Jewelry and related articles (p. 3)								
740.05	195	+46	Thailand	52	Japan	34	Mexico	28
740.10	12,956	+2	Italy	6,826	France	1,810	W. Germany	898
740.30	4,987	+29	Hong Kong	2,515	Japan	1,777	Barbados	433
740.34	3,055	-5	Hong Kong	2,616	Japan	414	Switzerland	13
740.35	307	-3	Japan	125	Switzerland	101	W. Germany	26
740.38	11,338	+14	Japan	4,176	Hong Kong	3,094	W. Germany	1,985
Rosaries and chaplets; crucifixes and medals (p. 13)								
740.50	516	-14	Italy	292	Japan	157	Hong Kong	25
740.55	29	+63	Mexico	11	Italy	10	Korea Rep.	4
740.60	216	-39	Italy	118	Japan	48	W. Germany	38
Rope, curb, cable, chain and similar articles (p. 19)								
740.70	34	+287	Hong Kong	10	W. Germany	9	Italy	9
740.75	361	+24	Japan	184	W. Germany	153	Hong Kong	19
740.80	17	-4	Japan	8	W. Germany	4	Hong Kong	4
Pearls (p. 23)								
741.05	576	-21	India	456	Japan	79	W. Germany	11
741.06	17,140	-19	Japan	16,512	Australia	264	Burma	145
Coral, cameos, and imitation pearls and gemstones; beads and articles of beads (p. 29)								
741.10	374	-26	Japan	246	Spain	117	Hong Kong	5
741.15	1,206	+41	Italy	654	Japan	499	Australia	14
741.20	166	+123	Hong Kong	125	Japan	31	Italy	8
741.25	364	+72	W. Germany	206	Japan	77	Hong Kong	50
741.30	4,212	-4	Austria	2,206	Czecho.	805	Japan	588
741.35	8,476	+15	Austria	4,693	W. Germany	1,866	Czecho.	1,376
741.40	84	-11	Austria	80	W. Germany	2	Japan	1
741.50	4,702	+10	Hong Kong	3,101	Japan	503	W. Germany	494
Lame and bullions, and selected articles thereof (p. 39)								
748.05	100	-18	W. Germany	59	France	41	-	-
748.10	234	+2	France	218	Italy	12	W. Germany	2
748.12	129	-9	Italy	71	Japan	50	France	4
748.15	53	-9	Japan	31	W. Germany	16	Hong Kong	3
Artificial flowers, trees, foliage, fruits, vegetables, grasses, or grains, and articles made of the foregoing (p. 47)								
748.20	40,048	+13	Hong Kong	36,779	Italy	1,210	Japan	911
748.21	2,730	-20	Japan	2,036	Korea Rep.	274	E. Germany	119
Processed natural flowers and processed natural plants and manufactures thereof (p. 53)								
748.25	379	+109	Brazil	248	Italy	38	W. Germany	35
748.30	359	-14	Italy	307	Canada	12	Japan	8
748.32	39	-3	Japan	15	Italy	9	Austria	6
748.34	113	-32	Italy	105	W. Germany	4	Belgium	2
748.36	116	+45	Japan	72	Italy	25	Taiwan	9
Feathers, processed, and articles of feathers (p. 57)								
748.40	1,371	+9	Hong Kong	422	Japan	409	France	126
750.35	87	+53	Japan	62	Spain	15	Taiwan	6

See footnotes at end of table.

February 1968  
7:6

Value of U.S. imports for consumption, by TSUS items included in the individual summaries of this volume, total and from the 3 principal suppliers, 1967 --Continued

(In thousands of dollars. The dollar value of imports shown is defined generally as the market value in the foreign country and therefore excludes U.S. import duties, freight, and transportation insurance)

TSUS item	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount	Per-	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
	in 1967	cent change from 1966						
Combs (p. 63)								
750.05	41	+113	Hong Kong	27	W. Germany	5	U.K.	4
750.10	288	-3	W. Germany	207	Austria	76	Hong Kong	5
750.15	904	+12	Japan	236	Sweden	145	W. Germany	109
Barrettes, hair-slides, and other hair ornaments (p. 73)								
750.20	343	+19	France	244	Switzerland	36	Hong Kong	30
750.22	82	+87	France	44	Japan	19	W. Germany	6
750.25	2,241	-17	Mexico	1,174	Canada	319	Japan	295
Cigar and cigarette lighters (p. 77)								
756.02	21	+5	U.K.	8	France	5	W. Germany	4
756.04	3,541	+2	Japan	2,680	Hong Kong	438	Austria	256
756.06	4,863	+54	Japan	2,883	W. Germany	886	Austria	587
756.10	1,485	-22	Japan	1,283	W. Germany	138	U.K.	39
756.15	710	-6	Austria	357	Netherlands	120	U.K.	47
Tobacco pipes and bowls of wood (p. 87)								
756.21 1/	349	-4	Italy	301	France	25	Malta	10
756.23								
756.25	2,817	-3	U.K.	1,205	Italy	591	France	552
Tobacco pipes and pipe bowls of materials other than brier or other wood or root (p. 95)								
756.30	50	+115	Italy	21	France	9	W. Germany	8
756.35	284	+18	Italy	61	Austria	52	Turkey	44
Cigar and cigarette holders (p. 101)								
756.40	11	-12	Japan	6	Italy	3	W. Germany	1
756.45	21	+7	Japan	10	Italy	5	Hong Kong	3
Mouthpieces and other parts, not specially provided for, for pipes or for cigar and cigarette holders (p. 107)								
756.50	6	-4	U.K.	5	W. Germany	2/	Italy	2/
756.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
756.55	77	-24	Italy	37	U.K.	18	Sam. Rep.	9
Cases suitable for pipes or for cigar or cigarette holders (p. 111)								
756.60	22	-16	Austria	8	U.K.	7	France	3
Fountain and ball-point pens and pencils, stylographic pens, pencils designed to be refilled with lead, and combination pens and pencils (p. 115)								
760.05	667	+18	Italy	294	Japan	162	W. Germany	134
760.10	321	-29	Japan	300	W. Germany	12	Denmark	6
760.12	299	+18	Italy	144	W. Germany	104	U.K.	43
Marking pens having a wick-like tip (p. 127)								
760.15	5,245	-6	Japan	5,086	W. Germany	81	Hong Kong	34
Pen point holders (p. 131)								
760.20	16	+11	W. Germany	15	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		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount in 1967	Per- cent change from 1966	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value

Pen points and certain other pen and pencil parts (p. 135)

760.30	1	-59	W. Germany	1	-	-	-	-
760.32	29	-12	Japan	15	U.K.	14	-	-
760.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
760.36	40	+116	Japan	38	W. Germany	2	-	-
760.38	35	+879	Japan	29	Switzerland	5	Canada	1
760.40	1	-80	Japan	2/	W. Germany	2/	-	-
760.42	753	+10	Canada	502	Japan	158	Switzerland	43
760.45	11	+62	Japan	7	Canada	3	W. Germany	1

Cased pencils and pencils not elsewhere enumerated (p. 141)

760.48	721	-6	W. Germany	360	Japan	210	France	60
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Crayons, pencil leads, and chalk (p. 147)

760.50	8	-14	W. Germany	7	Japan	1	-	-
760.52	168	-31	Japan	157	W. Germany	11	-	-
760.54	1,082	+60	W. Germany	1,012	Austria	29	Italy	24
760.56	78	+8	Israel	29	W. Germany	25	Canada	16
760.58	373	+13	Japan	220	Netherlands	81	France	34
760.65	35	+2,873	Taiwan	31	Japan	3	W. Germany	2/

Works of art and antiques (p. 157)

765.03	79,563	-3	France	33,509	U.K.	13,609	W. Germany	7,665
765.10	2,541	+80	France	596	U.K.	538	W. Germany	516
765.15	10,745	+32	France	3,837	U.K.	2,200	Italy	1,286
765.20	129	+127	France	45	Mexico	27	Italy	21
765.25	672	-39	U.K.	392	France	54	Canada	52
765.30	544	3/	Italy	266	France	204	Switzerland	19
766.20	373	-17	U.K.	199	France	115	W. Germany	27
766.25	39,933	+10	U.K.	17,790	France	5,800	Switzerland	2,744

1/ These item numbers were established effective January 1, 1968; prior to that date imports entered under item 756.20.

2/ Less than \$500.

3/ Less than 1%.

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

