

**UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION**

# **SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION**

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

**Schedule 2**

**Wood and Paper; Printed Matter  
(In 5 volumes)**

**Volume 4**

**Paper and Related Products II**

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

- Schedule 1 - Animal and Vegetable Products  
(In 14 volumes)**
- Schedule 2 - Wood and Paper; Printed Matter  
(In 5 volumes)**
- Schedule 3 - Textile Fibers and Textile Products  
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- Schedule 4 - Chemicals and Related Products  
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- Schedule 7 - Specified Products; Miscellaneous  
and Nonenumerated Products  
(In 8 volumes)**
- Schedule 8 - Special Classification Provisions  
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### **SCHEDULE 2 VOLUMES**

- 1 - Wood and Related Products I**
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## FOREWORD

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

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

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

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

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



# SUMMARIES OF TRADE AND TARIFF INFORMATION

## SCHEDULE 2

### Volume 4

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## INTRODUCTION

This volume, identified as volume 2:4, is the fourth in a series of five volumes of summaries on the wood and paper products classified under schedule 2 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS). It contains 21 summaries on paper and paperboard commodities other than the raw materials for papermaking and most of the primary types of paper and paperboard, which are included in volume 2:3. Books, pamphlets, and other printed and manuscript material are not covered here but in volume 2:5. The printed paper or paperboard, not cut to size or shape, which is included in this volume is that in which the printing is merely incidental to the primary use of the article or is employed mainly for coloration or to produce a decorative or novelty effect. (See headnote 2(b) to part 4 of schedule 2 for meaning of the term "cut to size or shape.")

Most of the items covered in this volume are types of paper and paperboard that have been further processed after they have been produced on the paper machine and articles of pulp, paper, paperboard, and papier mache.

The value of annual U.S. manufacturers' shipments has increased in every recent year and amounted to more than \$12 billion in 1968.

The United States, which is a net importer of pulpwood, pulp, and newsprint, is a net exporter of most other primary types of paper and paperboard, as well as further processed and converted paper products.

U.S. exports of the products covered in this volume amounted to about \$225 million in 1968. These exports were principally articles of pulp, paper, and paperboard, including packaging items, such as paper bags and paperboard boxes, and coated papers. Canada is by far the largest market for U.S. exports of these products; other markets of importance are the countries of Latin America and Western Europe.

U.S. imports of the products covered in this volume amounted to \$38.5 million in 1968, a fraction of 1 percent of domestic consumption. Japan was the leading supplier, followed by Canada, the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Italy. Specialty products made of pulp, papier-mache, paper, and paperboard constituted the largest share of imports, followed by wallpaper, albums, certain grease resistant papers, and paper and paperboard cut to size or shape.





<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Filter masse of pulp-----	251.10

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

#### U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of filter masse of pulp consists almost entirely of domestic production. The United States is a net exporter of this commodity.

#### Comment

Filter masse of pulp, also known as beer filter paper, is made from long-fibered wood pulp which is marketed in blocks or sheets for use in centrifuges to filter impurities from various liquids. It is utilized in manufacturing processes rather than for laboratory purposes; it can usually be washed and reused.

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Percent ad valorem</u>
1968-----	9
1969-----	8
1970-----	7
1971-----	6
1972-----	5

These rates represent the five stages of a concession granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rate of duty is to become effective January 1, 1972, as shown above. Prior to January 1, 1968, the rate of duty under the TSUS, which reflected concessions granted under the GATT, was 10 percent ad valorem.

U.S. consumption of filter masse is thought to have remained fairly constant in recent years. Because of the limited number of domestic producers, information on consumption and production is not published. Filter masse is now used almost entirely by the brewing industry, having been replaced elsewhere by other means of filtration, primarily diatomaceous earth.

Most of the filter masse used in the United States is produced by two small Midwest concerns, and it is an important item to both of them. Each also produces other filtering specialties. Annual U.S. exports are believed to have accounted for about 10 percent of domestic production.

U.S. imports for consumption dropped sharply from an annual average of about 47,000 pounds during 1959-63 to 13,000 pounds during 1964-68. Imports in 1967 amounted to 8,300 pounds, valued at \$2,400 (see table); there were no imports in 1968. West Germany has been the leading supplier of imported filter masse in recent years, with Belgium a consistent secondary supplier. In 1964-67, the annual average unit value of imports from all supplying countries ranged between 29 and 47 cents per pound. Imported filter masse of pulp is comparable in quality to the domestic product.

Filter masse of pulp: U.S. imports for consumption,  
by principal sources, 1964-68 1/

Source	: 1964	: 1965	: 1966	: 1967
	Quantity (pounds)			
West Germany-----	15,088	3,364	13,162	5,511
Belgium-----	2,701	2,756	2,635	2,750
Switzerland-----	-	-	7,407	-
Denmark-----	-	2,425	-	-
United Kingdom-----	4,977	-	-	-
Total-----	22,766	8,545	23,204	8,261
	Value			
West Germany-----	\$4,952	\$1,413	\$4,974	\$1,470
Belgium-----	785	860	895	934
Switzerland-----	-	-	4,968	-
Denmark-----	-	1,138	-	-
United Kingdom-----	2,843	-	-	-
Total-----	8,580	3,411	10,837	2,404
	Unit value (per pound)			
West Germany-----	\$0.33	\$0.42	\$0.38	\$0.27
Belgium-----	.29	.51	.34	.34
Switzerland-----	-	-	.67	-
Denmark-----	-	.47	-	-
United Kingdom-----	.57	-	-	-
Average-----	.38	.40	.47	.29

1/ There were no imports in 1968.

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



CommodityTSUS  
item

Cellulose wadding and manufactures----- 252.30, 254.20, 256.80

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

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of cellulose wadding and manufactures has shown steady increases in recent years. The United States is a net exporter; imports are insignificant.

Description and uses

Cellulose wadding is made from chemical wood pulp fibers loosely matted into a sheet and creped off a large chrome-plated drying cylinder (Yankee dryer). It is soft, bulky tissue and usually made up in more than one ply. Multiple plies are held together by the natural cohesion of the creping or by other means. Depending on end use, many qualities can be imparted to cellulose wadding stock, such as color, absorbency, liquid retention, water resistance, flame retardance, and nondusting or low lint count.

Where cellulose wadding (item 252.30) is further processed by such means as impregnating, embossing, printing, or decorating, but not made into articles, it is provided for under item 254.20. Articles made from cellulose wadding are provided for under item 256.80.

Cellulose wadding is also used in combination with various backing materials, such as kraft papers, glassines, plastic films, or fabrics attached by glue, stitching, or by other means. When the wadding is used in such combinations, the duty on the imported article is generally based on the component material of chief value.

Cellulose wadding is used primarily for sanitary articles (facial tissues, sanitary napkins, disposable diapers, hospital bedpads, and related products) and as a packaging material. It is also used for insulation, as industrial dust and liquid filters, for thermal and acoustical applications, for wiping, polishing, and cleaning, for decorative coasters and table napkins, and as padding in quilted or cushioned articles.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
	Cellulose wadding:
252.30	Not impregnated
254.20	Impregnated
256.80	Articles

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rate of duty for items</u> <u>252.30, 254.20, and 256.80</u>
1968-----	4.5¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.
1969-----	4¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.
1970-----	3.5¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.
1971-----	3¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.
1972-----	2.5¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.

These rates represent the five stages of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The final concession rates of duty are to become effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

Prior to January 1, 1968, the rate of duty under the TSUS applicable to cellulose wadding and manufactures was 5 cents per pound plus 6 percent ad valorem. Based on 1968 imports, the ad valorem equivalent of the rate of duty in that year for item 252.30 was 15.7 percent, and that for item 256.80, 11.5 percent. There were no imports under item 254.20 in 1968.

### U.S. consumption and production

In recent years, U.S. consumption of cellulose wadding and manufactures has shown a steady upward trend, reaching about 470,000 tons in 1967. Cellulose wadding is well established in its major sanitary uses, and its many manufactured products are usually thought of as necessities. Although new uses are still being developed, consumption increases are now determined primarily by population growth and, for packaging material, by general manufacturing activity. In some kinds of packaging, however, cellulose wadding is being replaced by foam types of plastic materials.

As U.S. imports and exports are relatively small, consumption consists almost wholly of domestic production, which amounted to 474,000 tons in 1967 (table 1). Although separate value data are not available, the value added by manufacture is considerable; in 1966, shipments of sanitary napkins and tampons alone were valued at \$162 million.

More than a dozen companies manufacture cellulose wadding in the United States. About 20 concerns convert purchased wadding stock into manufactured articles. Some 40 companies, including many of those which produce wadding stock, make facial tissues. Some of the companies are integrated pulp and paper producers making a wide variety of papers and paper products; many specialize in wadding and other sanitary paper products.

### U.S. exports

Annual U.S. exports in recent years are believed to have amounted to 5,000 to 7,500 tons. Most of these exports were sanitary napkin stock and manufactured sanitary wadding products.

### U.S. imports

U.S. imports of cellulose wadding and manufactures have traditionally been insignificant relative to consumption. Imports rose irregularly from 78 tons, valued at \$63,000, in 1965 to 84 tons, valued at \$115,000, in 1968 (table 2). Articles of cellulose wadding have accounted for most of the value of imports (table 3).

Canada and Sweden have been the dominant suppliers in recent years.

Because the value added by manufacture is often much greater than the cost of the wadding stock itself, the impact of the specific rate of duty is considerably greater on the stock than on the manufactured articles. Also, freight rates for bulky merchandise like wadding are high relative to its weight. This situation all but eliminates the probability of regular large importations of wadding stock.

## CELLULOSE WADDING AND MANUFACTURES

Table 1.--Cellulose wadding and manufactures: U.S. production and imports for consumption, 1963-68

(In short tons)

Year	Production	Imports
1963-----	357,000	10
1964-----	409,000	6
1965-----	425,000	78
1966-----	447,000	30
1967-----	474,000	102
1968-----	<u>1</u> /	84

1/ Not available.

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



Table 2.--Cellulose wadding and manufactures: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1965-68

Country	1965	1966	1967	1968
Quantity (short tons)				
Canada-----	8	18	33	82
Sweden-----	70	11	66	1
All other-----	1	1	3	2
Total-----	78	30	102	84
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada-----	20	34	61	111
Sweden-----	42	7	11	<u>1</u>
All other-----	1	3	4	4
Total-----	63	44	75	115
Unit value (per short ton) <u>2/</u>				
Canada-----	\$2,559	\$1,907	\$1,819	\$1,352
Sweden-----	604	617	160	797
All other-----	1,638	2,763	1,286	2,223
Average-----	809	1,462	734	1,367

1/ Less than \$500.2/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

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

## CELLULOSE WADDING AND MANUFACTURES

Table 3.--Cellulose wadding and manufactures: U.S. imports for consumption, by kinds, 1965-68

Kind	1965	1966	1967	1968
Quantity (short tons)				
Cellulose wadding:				
Not impregnated-----	1	2	60	1
Impregnated-----	1/	-	1	-
Articles-----	77	28	41	83
Total-----	78	30	102	84
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Cellulose wadding:				
Not impregnated-----	2/	2/	10	1
Impregnated-----	1	-	2/	-
Articles-----	62	43	65	114
Total-----	63	44	75	115
Unit value (per short ton) 3/				
Cellulose wadding:				
Not impregnated-----	\$875	\$362	\$163	\$840
Impregnated-----	1,466	-	227	-
Articles-----	806	1,523	1,584	1,375
Average-----	809	1,462	734	1,367

1/ Less than 0.5 ton.

2/ Less than \$500.

3/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

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

CommodityTSUS  
item

Handmade paper----- 253.05, -.10

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

U.S. trade position

Handmade paper is not commercially produced in the United States; consumption is wholly derived from imports.

Comment

Handmade papers are manufactured in individual sheets by dipping a framed screen or mesh into a furnish consisting of pulp fibers suspended in water; the fibers that adhere to the screen form the sheet. Handmade papers have distinct rough edges, referred to as deckled edges, are of high quality, and are comparatively high priced. They are used principally for high grade papeteries, cover stock, artists' paper, and engraved announcements, and for various decorative and advertising purposes.

For tariff purposes, papers that have the characteristics of handmade papers but have been formed by mechanical means are also classifiable as handmade papers.

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

TSUS  
itemCommodity

Handmade paper:

253.05	Not impregnated nor otherwise processed.
253.10	Impregnated or otherwise processed.

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rate of duty for--</u>	
	<u>Item 253.05</u>	<u>Item 253.10</u>
1968-----	0.9¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	1.1¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.
1969-----	0.8¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.
1970-----	0.7¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	0.8¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.
1971-----	0.5¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.
1972-----	0.5¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.

These rates represent the five stages of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rates of duty are to become effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

The rates of duty under the TSUS applicable to handmade paper, prior to January 1, 1968, were as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
253.05-----	1¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.
253.10-----	1.25¢ per lb. + 10.5% ad val.

These pre-Kennedy Round rates were also GATT concession rates. Based on 1968 imports, the ad valorem equivalents of the rates of duty in that year for items 253.05 and 253.10 were 5.6 percent and 9.8 percent, respectively.

U.S. consumption of handmade paper is supplied entirely by imports; there has been no domestic production in commercial quantities in recent years.

U.S. imports of handmade papers rose irregularly from 320 tons in 1964 to 387 tons in 1968 (table 1), or by 21 percent. More than 95 percent of the imports during 1964-68 were entered under item 253.05 as unprocessed papers. The Netherlands, France, Italy, and Japan were leading suppliers in this period (table 2). Japan supplied the bulk of processed handmade papers (item 253.10).

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Table 1.--Handmade paper: U.S. imports for consumption,  
by types, 1964-68

Type	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Quantity (short tons)					
Not processed-----	300	380	378	411	377
Processed-----	20	17	8	14	10
Total-----	320	397	386	425	387
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Not processed-----	315	442	425	499	426
Processed-----	41	50	25	28	28
Total-----	356	492	449	527	454
Unit value (per pound) <u>1/</u>					
Not processed-----	\$0.53	\$0.58	\$0.56	\$0.61	\$0.57
Processed-----	1.04	1.46	1.58	.99	1.40
Average-----	.56	.62	.58	.62	.59

1/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

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

Table 2.--Handmade paper: U.S. imports for consumption,  
by principal sources, 1964-68

Country	: 1964	: 1965	: 1966	: 1967	: 1968
	Quantity (short tons)				
France-----	73	105	113	156	123
Italy-----	81	98	74	87	52
Netherlands-----	121	124	137	120	159
Japan-----	24	29	19	22	24
United Kingdom-----	15	28	18	22	12
All other-----	6	12	24	19	18
Total-----	320	397	386	425	387
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
France-----	114	169	164	236	190
Italy-----	80	101	99	95	57
Netherlands-----	70	76	85	80	104
Japan-----	61	84	52	53	62
United Kingdom-----	28	49	32	49	20
All other-----	3	13	18	13	21
Total-----	356	492	449	527	454
	Unit value (per pound) <sup>1/</sup>				
France-----	\$0.78	\$0.80	\$0.72	\$0.75	\$0.78
Italy-----	.49	.52	.67	.55	.55
Netherlands-----	.29	.31	.31	.33	.33
Japan-----	1.30	1.45	1.36	1.23	1.30
United Kingdom-----	.95	.86	.88	1.13	.85
All other-----	.26	.51	.36	.35	.60
Average-----	.56	.62	.58	.62	.59

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

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

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

CommodityTSUS  
item

Crepe paper----- 253.15, -.20

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

U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of crepe paper is supplied almost entirely by domestic production; the United States is a net exporter.

Description and uses

This summary covers crepe papers whether or not impregnated, coated, surface-colored, embossed, ruled, lined, decorated, printed, or any combination thereof. The printing, however, must be merely incidental to the primary use of the article or employed mainly for coloration or to produce a decorative or novelty effect. Also included hereunder are certain crepe paper end products without slits, holes, or other perforations, such as napkins, toweling, and medical drape sheets, which if in sheets are more than 15 inches in length or width, or if in rolls and strips exceed 6 inches in width. For tariff purposes, these products are still paper not converted into the finished or unfinished articles referred to in headnote 1 to part 4B of schedule 2 of the TSUS.

These papers, which are given a crinkled effect by crowding a sheet on a roll by means of a "doctor" blade, are one of two types, depending on whether the creped effect has been produced during the papermaking process (primary or machine crepe) or as a separate converting operation after the paper has been made (secondary crepe). Primary crepe paper accounts for almost all of crepe paper production. Primary crepe papers are creped in the running direction of the machine only, have a high resistance to tear, and vary in stretch from 3 to 50 percent. Lightweight primary creped paper is converted into sanitary paper products such as facial tissues, toilet tissues, towels, and napkins. The heavier grades are used as wrapping or packaging and for converting into multiwall bags. Creping imparts considerable strength and flexibility to heavier papers, especially kraft paper.

Secondary crepe papers, although usually given machine-directional stretch, may be modified to provide cross-directional and diagonal creping, sometimes called all-directional stretch. These papers are used mostly for decoration, display, party favors, cushioning, and insulation. Secondary crepe paper may vary in stretch from 10 to 300 percent.

Crepe paper cut to size or shape is provided for by TSUS item 256.30; articles of crepe paper are provided for under item 256.90. So-called Clupak, stretchable or extensible paper, is not creped in the sense of being crinkled and is classifiable as wrapping paper under item 252.81 or as paper not elsewhere enumerated under item 252.90 (Treasury Decision 68-53(12)).

### U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
	Crepe paper:
253.15	Creped as secondary converting process after paper has been made
253.20	Other

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports of crepe paper, effective January 1 of the years specified are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rate of duty for item 253.15</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Rate of duty for item 253.20</u>
1968-----	1.8¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	1966-----	1.35¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.
1969-----	1.5¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	1967-----	1.2¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.
1970-----	1.4¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	1968-----	1.05¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.
1971-----	1.2¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	1969-----	0.9¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.
1972-----	1¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	1970-----	0.75¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.

The rates of duty for item 253.15 represent the five stages of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The rates for item 253.20 reflect GATT modifications as proclaimed in Presidential Proclamation 3694, dated December 27, 1965. The final concession rates of duty are to become effective January 1, 1972 (for item 253.15), and January 1, 1970 (for item 253.20), as shown above. Prior to January 1, 1968, the rate of duty under the TSUS for secondary crepe paper was 2 cents per pound plus 5 percent ad valorem; before January 1, 1966, the rate of duty under the TSUS for other crepe paper was 1.5 cents per pound plus 3.75 percent ad valorem.



Based on 1968 imports the ad valorem equivalent rates of duty on imports in that year for items 253.15 and 253.20 were 20.3 and 12.4 percent, respectively.

#### U.S. consumption and production

U.S. consumption of crepe paper is somewhat less than domestic production, since exports are believed to average about 1 percent of production and imports have been even smaller than exports. The steady rise in consumption of crepe paper, reflected by production increases, is attributable to the increasing use of sanitary products and growing acceptance of disposable items such as facial tissues, toweling, and industrial wipes.

Total production of crepe paper increased from 2.0 million tons in 1963 to 2.5 million tons in 1967, or by 25 percent (table 1). During 1963-67, U.S. production of toweling stock rose 49 percent, toilet tissue stock, 11 percent, and napkin stock, 32 percent; production of kraft creped stock fell 20 percent (table 2).

Crepe paper is produced in the United States by about 50 companies, some of which are also converters. Most of these companies produce other papers as well, although some smaller mills specialize in crepe papers, particularly sanitary tissues. Most of the mills are situated in the Northeast and East North Central States, others are dispersed throughout the South and the West.

#### U.S. exports and imports

U.S. exports of crepe paper are not separately reported; although they are thought to account for not more than 1 percent of production, exports considerably exceed imports. An important item of export is toilet tissue stock, which in 1968 amounted to more than 8,000 tons.

In 1967, U.S. imports increased to 6,100 tons, more than twice the 1966 tonnage. In 1968, imports amounted to 5,400 tons, valued at \$1.2 million. Primary crepe paper (item 253.20) accounted for nearly all imports (table 3). Canada has been the only important source of crepe paper (table 4), supplying large shipments of both rolls and sheets.

Table 1.--Crepe paper: U.S. production and imports  
for consumption, 1963-68

(In short tons)				
Year	:	Production <u>1</u> /	:	Imports
1963-----	:	1,996,035	:	2,076
1964-----	:	2,119,303	:	398
1965-----	:	2,238,174	:	885
1966-----	:	2,413,550	:	2,741
1967-----	:	2,512,171	:	6,055
1968-----	:	<u>2</u> /	:	5,359
	:		:	

1/ Production includes small quantities of noncreped toilet tissue paper and does not include small quantities of creped papers for which production data cannot be separated from those for broader statistical product classifications

2/ Not available.

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

Table 2.--Crepe paper: U.S. production by types, 1963-67

(In short tons)

Type	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Sanitary tissue stock:					
Toweling stock-----	666,092	730,585	818,364	899,725	983,724
Toilet tissue stock-----	1,054,648	1,107,244	1,120,941	1,169,894	1,170,954
Napkin stock-----	262,526	269,199	287,298	332,754	347,254
Kraft creped stock 1/-----	12,769	12,275	11,571	11,177	10,239
Total-----	1,996,035	2,119,303	2,238,174	2,413,550	2,512,171

1/ Derived from production data of kraft creping stock.

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

## CREPE PAPER

Table 3.--Crepe paper: U.S. imports for consumption, by kinds, 1965-68

Kind	1965	1966	1967	1968
	Quantity (short tons)			
Crepe paper:				
Creped as a secondary converting process-----	16	16	203	145
Other-----	870	2,725	5,852	5,214
Total-----	885	2,741	6,055	5,359
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Crepe paper:				
Creped as a secondary converting process-----	10	9	42	32
Other-----	208	593	1,248	1,170
Total-----	219	602	1,290	1,202
	Unit value (per short ton) <sup>1/</sup>			
Crepe paper:				
Creped as a secondary converting process-----	\$667	\$607	\$208	\$221
Other-----	239	218	213	224
Average-----	247	220	213	224

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

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

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

Table 4.--Crepe paper: U.S. imports for consumption,  
by principal sources, 1965-68

Country	1965	1966	1967	1968
Quantity (short tons)				
Canada-----	777	2,701	5,869	5,132
Sweden-----	84	14	174	196
Austria-----	7	8	5	9
West Germany-----	12	11	4	21
All other-----	6	8	3	1
Total-----	835	2,741	6,055	5,359
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada-----	182	578	1,240	1,125
Sweden-----	22	8	42	56
Austria-----	4	5	3	6
West Germany-----	9	8	3	14
All other-----	2	3	1	1
Total-----	219	602	1,290	1,202
Unit value (per short ton) <sup>1/</sup>				
Canada-----	\$235	\$214	\$211	\$219
Sweden-----	260	587	242	284
Austria-----	529	611	664	650
West Germany-----	768	765	847	697
All other-----	318	406	255	862
Average-----	247	220	213	224

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

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

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



<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Vegetable parchment and grease-proof papers-----	253.25, -.30

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

### U.S. trade position

U.S. production of the grease-resistant papers covered here furnishes the bulk of U.S. consumption. Annual U.S. imports, which have been about 2 to 3 percent of consumption in recent years, far exceed U.S. exports.

### Description and uses

The papers covered here possess the property of resisting the passage of greases and oils, a characteristic exceedingly important in the packaging of greasy and oily substances. These papers consist primarily of two types: vegetable parchment paper (item 253.25) and grease-proof paper, including glassine (item 253.30).

Vegetable parchment paper, which resembles animal parchment, is manufactured from a chemically pure cellulose sheet (known as water-leaf) which is passed through a bath of sulfuric acid. The sulfuric acid solution fuses the fibers of the paper into a translucent, strong, wet strength, and grease-resistant sheet. Vegetable parchment paper is used extensively in packaging frozen, moist, greasy, or dry food products, such as butter, margarine, dry pet food, and meat. There are also many industrial and business applications, such as wrappers for oiled metal parts, liners for shipping drums and cartons, and release papers and interleaves for the plastic and rubber industries. In addition, vegetable parchment paper is used for diplomas, greeting cards, lamp shades, and other printed and decorated articles.

Grease-proof paper is produced from specially prepared chemical pulps; the pulp fibers, while suspended in water, are bruised, fibrillated, and swollen to an almost gelatinous condition in a process called hydration. The resulting sheet, because of the close formation obtained on the paper machine, is resistant to penetration and absorption of greases or oils. As a final step in manufacture, grease-proof paper is given a light finish on the calenders of the paper machine. The basis weight of this paper ranges from 20 to 40 pounds per ream of 432,000 square inches. Grease-proof paper is principally used for protective wrapping and packaging of foodstuffs. In addition, because of its good transparency and writing and drawing qualities, grease-

proof paper is widely used as tracing paper by artists, designers, architects, and engineers; it is also used extensively in photocopying processes.

Glassine paper, which derives its name from its smooth, glasslike surface, is made from grease-proof paper by moistening the paper and then passing it through a supercalender under heat and pressure. It emerges with a high gloss, increased transparency, greater density, and even greater grease resistance than before. To make glassine paper opaque, pigments and fillers may be added to the furnish. The glossy finish of glassine paper offers an excellent printing surface that may be embossed in various patterns, and its dense, hard surface renders it very suitable for heat-seal coating, lacquering, waxing, and laminating. The principal uses of glassine paper are for food packaging and for wrapping a wide variety of products, including oiled machine parts. Glassine paper is also widely used for bags, envelopes, and wraps. The basis weight of most glassine paper ranges from 15 to 40 pounds per ream of 432,000 square inches.

There is no known commerce in the United States in any product known as imitation parchment paper, which is included in this summary.

#### U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
253.25	Vegetable parchment paper
253.30	Grease-proof paper and imitation parchment paper, including glassine



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

Rate of duty for--

<u>Year</u>	<u>Item 253.25</u>	<u>Item 253.30</u>
1968-----	0.9¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	0.9¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.
1969-----	0.8¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	0.8¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.
1970-----	0.7¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.
1971-----	0.6¢ per lb. + 1.5% ad val.	0.5¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.
1972-----	0.5¢ per lb. + 1.5% ad val.	0.5¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.

These rates represent the five stages of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rates of duty are to become effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

Prior to January 1, 1968, the rates of duty under the TSUS for items 253.25 and 253.30, reflecting concessions granted under the GATT, were 1 cent per pound plus 3 percent ad valorem and 1 cent per pound plus 5 percent ad valorem, respectively.

Based on imports in 1968 the average ad valorem equivalents of the compound rates of duty in that year on items 253.25 and 253.30 were 4.9 and 8.2 percent, respectively.

U.S. consumption

Apparent annual U.S. consumption of the grease-resistant papers covered by this summary rose from about 392 million pounds in 1963 to 423 million in 1966 and declined to 404 million in 1967. It is believed that vegetable parchment paper accounted for about 20 percent of total consumption.

The bulk of the papers covered herein are consumed in the packaging of foods, such as cereals and crackers, potato chips and snacks, miscellaneous candies, candy bars, and prepared baking mixes.

Vegetable parchment, glassine, and grease-proof papers are facing considerable competition from plastic films and plastic- and wax-coated papers and paperboard. Owing to this competition, the annual growth in consumption of these grease-resistant papers has been retarded, but the annual per capita consumption remained fairly steady at about 2 pounds during the period under review.

#### U.S. producers and production

The grease-resistant papers considered here are produced by nine manufacturers, seven of which produce glassine and grease-proof papers and two of which produce vegetable parchment paper. The major areas of manufacture for both groups of papers are in the Northeastern and the Lake States. About half of the producers also manufacture other kinds of paper, such as writing and printing papers.

U.S. production paralleled consumption during the period under review, rising from 388 million pounds in 1963 to 411 million in 1966 and declining to 393 million in 1967. It is estimated that production of glassine and grease-proof papers together accounted for about three-quarters of total annual production of the papers covered here, and vegetable parchment paper, for the remainder.

#### U.S. exports and imports

Published data for U.S. exports of vegetable parchment, glassine, and grease-proof papers are believed to include substantial quantities of papers which have been further processed and are, therefore, not comparable with the kinds of papers covered here. Best possible estimates, based on industry sources and foreign import statistics, indicate that U.S. exports declined from about 2.3 million pounds in 1963 to 0.9 million in 1967 and then rose to 1.2 million in 1968. In each of these years, Canada accounted for the bulk of the exports which consisted mostly of grease-proof and glassine paper.

U.S. imports rose from 6.7 million pounds in 1963 to 15.3 million in 1968 (table 1). In 1966-68, Canada was the leading supplier; other major sources of supply were Sweden, Norway, Austria, and Finland (table 2). In 1966, U.S. imports were valued at about \$2.8 million; they declined to \$2.4 million in 1967 and then rose to \$3.3 million in 1968.

During 1966-68, imports of grease-proof papers accounted for about half of U.S. imports of the kinds of papers discussed here; glassine paper for about two-fifths; and vegetable parchment paper, for the remainder (table 3).

The average unit value of imports was 22 cents per pound in 1966 and 1968, and 21 cents in 1967.

The quality of imports is equal to that of the domestic products, and there appears to be some price advantage for those consumers of imported papers that are situated near ports of entry.

Table 1.--Vegetable parchment and grease-proof papers: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-68

(In thousands of pounds)				
Year	Production	Imports	Exports <sup>1/</sup>	Apparent consumption <sup>1/</sup>
1963-----	387,622	6,671	2,300	392,000
1964-----	391,874	8,426	1,800	398,500
1965-----	401,246	10,293	800	410,700
1966-----	411,230	12,546	800	423,000
1967-----	393,422	11,147	900	403,700
1968-----	<sup>2/</sup>	15,314	1,200	<sup>2/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> Estimated.

<sup>2/</sup> Not available.

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

Table 2.--Vegetable parchment and grease-proof papers: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1966-68

Source	1966	1967	1968
Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Canada-----	1,867	927	2,277
Sweden-----	2,571	3,612	3,966
Norway-----	3,102	2,296	3,569
Austria-----	2,433	1,800	2,063
Finland-----	1,731	1,658	2,753
West Germany-----	537	573	398
All other-----	305	281	288
Total-----	12,546	11,147	15,314
Value (1,000 dollars)			
Canada-----	874	614	1,044
Sweden-----	354	501	558
Norway-----	483	364	585
Austria-----	484	351	388
Finland-----	263	250	452
West Germany-----	169	165	123
All other-----	132	<u>1/</u> 153	154
Total-----	2,760	<u>1/</u> 2,398	3,303
Unit value (per pound)			
Canada-----	\$0.47	\$0.66	\$0.46
Sweden-----	.14	.14	.14
Norway-----	.16	.16	.16
Austria-----	.20	.20	.19
Finland-----	.15	.15	.16
West Germany-----	.31	.29	.31
All other-----	.43	<u>1/</u> .54	.54
Average-----	.22	<u>1/</u> .21	.22

1/ Adjusted figure.

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

Table 3.--Vegetable parchment and grease-proof papers: U.S. imports for consumption, by kinds, 1966-68

Kind	1966	1967	1968
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)		
Vegetable parchment paper-----	1,079	183	250
Glassine paper-----	4,703	4,626	6,786
Grease-proof and imitation parchment paper-----	6,764	6,338	8,278
Total-----	12,546	11,147	15,314
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Vegetable parchment paper-----	302	1/ 74	95
Glassine paper-----	978	896	1,297
Grease-proof and imitation parchment paper-----	1,481	1,427	1,911
Total-----	2,760	1/ 2,398	3,303
	Unit value (per pound)		
Vegetable parchment paper-----	\$0.28	1/ \$0.41	\$0.38
Glassine paper-----	.21	.19	.19
Grease-proof and imitation parchment paper-----	.22	.23	.23
Average-----	.22	1/ .21	.22

1/ Adjusted figure.

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

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



CommodityTSUS  
item

Cloth-lined or reinforced paper----- 253.35

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

U. S. trade position

U. S. consumption of cloth-lined or reinforced paper is supplied almost wholly from domestic production; U. S. exports, although larger than imports, are believed to be insignificant.

Description and uses

The papers covered by this summary are of two types: those which are backed with cloth (cloth-lined paper) and those which are multi-ply laminated papers with reinforcement materials embedded in the laminant (reinforced paper).

Cloth-lined papers, made of sulphite, sulphate, or manila papers, are (1) bleached cloth-backed papers, which can be printed on one or both sides and used for maps, charts, manuals, and municipal and other permanent records or (2) unbleached cloth-backed papers, used for tickets, labels, and tags, and in other applications where printing is to be done on one side only. The outstanding properties of such cloth-backed papers include high strength and wear resistance; these characteristics, coupled with excellent printing qualities, make these papers well adapted for a variety of uses.

Reinforced papers, usually water-resistant, are plain or creped laminated papers with cords or strands of fiber embedded in the laminant; the laminating material is usually asphalt but may also be animal, vegetable, or synthetic substances. The reinforcing material currently being used consists almost wholly of glass fibers or glass yarn. This filament has largely replaced more expensive fibers, such as nylon, rayon, jute, and sisal. Reinforced papers are generally manufactured in medium, heavy, and super weights, according to end-use specifications. Such papers are used as barrier papers in building and construction and for conversion into gummed sealing tapes. They are also used for wraps and liners, and in a variety of other applications.

U. S. tariff treatment

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports of cloth-lined or reinforced paper, effective January 1 of calendar years 1968-72, are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
1968-----	2¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.
1969-----	2¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.
1970-----	1¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.
1971-----	1¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.
1972-----	1¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.

These rates represent the five stages of a concession granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rate of duty is to become effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

Prior to January 1, 1968, the rate of duty applicable under the TSUS to cloth-lined or reinforced paper, a rate which reflected concessions granted under the GATT, was 2.5 cents per pound plus 10 percent ad valorem. Based on imports in 1968, the ad valorem equivalent of the compound rate of duty in that year was 13.3 percent.

Comment

U. S. consumption of cloth-lined or reinforced papers is not known; however, it is believed to consist almost entirely of domestic production. Consumption of cloth-lined paper is thought to be declining, while that of reinforced paper is increasing. Both of these types of papers (especially cloth-lined) are receiving considerable competition from plastics, principally polyethylene. This material, used independently or in combination with paper, is rapidly gaining acceptance because of its adaptability and durability, especially its resistance to weathering.

Approximately 15 domestic concerns produce cloth-lined papers, about 35 make reinforced papers, and two produce both types of paper. These concerns are located predominantly in the Northeastern and the Lake States. Many of these also manufacture a variety of laminated, coated, or impregnated products.



U. S. production or shipments of the papers covered by this summary is not known; however, it is estimated that such output did not exceed 160 million pounds a year during the period under review.

U. S. exports are not separately classified in official statistics. Though not considered large, they are believed to exceed imports.

The quantity of annual U. S. imports increased during 1964-68; the value, however, declined irregularly from \$7,446 in 1964 to \$3,553 in 1968. During the last decade, imports have not exceeded the 1960 value of \$73,825. Japan has been the most consistent supplier in recent years (see table).

## CLOTH-LINED OR REINFORCED PAPER

Cloth-lined or reinforced paper: U.S. imports for consumption,  
by principal sources, 1964-68

Source	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Quantity (pounds)					
Japan-----	174	-	1,634	1,070	1,049
Netherlands-----	-	-	-	-	3,898
Sweden-----	-	-	-	-	2,274
West Germany-----	-	-	320	1,299	456
All other-----	<u>1/</u> 1,643	<u>2/</u> 1,153	-	194	-
Total-----	1,817	1,153	1,954	2,563	7,677
Value					
Japan-----	\$829	-	\$2,303	\$1,694	\$1,123
Netherlands-----	-	-	-	-	1,054
Sweden-----	-	-	-	-	791
West Germany-----	-	-	549	1,750	585
All other-----	<u>1/</u> 6,617	<u>2/</u> \$2,081	-	1,500	-
Total-----	7,446	2,081	2,852	4,944	3,553
Unit value (per pound)					
Japan-----	\$4.76	-	\$1.41	\$1.58	\$1.07
Netherlands-----	-	-	-	-	.27
Sweden-----	-	-	-	-	.35
West Germany-----	-	-	1.72	1.35	1.28
All other-----	4.03	\$1.80	-	7.73	-
Average-----	4.10	1.80	1.46	1.93	.46

1/ Includes 1,604 pounds, valued at \$4,915, imported from Norway.

2/ Includes 478 pounds, valued at \$1,600, imported from Norway.

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Papers covered with flock, gelatin, metal, or metal solutions-----	253.40, -.45
Certain papers, impregnated, coated or otherwise processed-----	254.70, -.80, -.85, -.90, -.95

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

#### U.S. trade position

Virtually all the U.S. consumption of the papers covered in this summary is supplied from U.S. production. The United States is a net exporter.

#### Description and uses

This summary includes certain papers (items 254.70 and 254.80 to 254.95) which are impregnated, coated, surface-colored, embossed, ruled, lined, decorated, printed, or any combination thereof, in rolls or sheets, which are not specially provided for in the TSUS. The printed papers referred to, however, are included here only if the printing is merely incidental to the primary use of the article or is employed mainly for coloration or to produce a decorative or novelty effect. The summary also includes papers (items 253.40 and 253.45) which have been wholly or partly covered with flock, gelatin, metal, or metal solutions. Excluded are paperbacked metal foils covered by items 644.36 to 644.42, which somewhat resemble papers covered with metal or metal solutions and are used for many of the same purposes, such as fancy wrappings. Processed papers not lithographically printed and not impregnated or coated, weighing 18 pounds or less per ream, are not included here but are provided for under items 254.63 and 254.65.

Papers cut to size or shape within the meaning of headnote 2(b) to part 4 of schedule 2 of the TSUS are not included in this summary but are ordinarily provided for by item 256.30; articles of such papers are provided for by items 256.85 and 256.90.

The papers in the class here considered embrace a wide range of kinds and qualities and have many applications. Some of the principal uses are for wrapping, book covers, book binding, stencils, electrostatic and carbonless copying, chemical testing, recording, shelf lining, and various decorative purposes.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
	Papers provided for in subpart 4B, schedule 2 of the TSUS, wholly or partly covered with flock, gelatin, metal, or metal solutions:
253.40	Covered or decorated with a character, design, fancy effect, or pattern
253.45	Other
	Papers, impregnated, coated, or otherwise processed, not specially provided for:
	Not lithographically printed:
254.70	Not impregnated or coated, and weighing over 18 pounds per ream
	Impregnated, coated, or both, and not gummed:
254.80	Not otherwise treated
254.85	Other
	Lithographically printed:
254.90	Not over 0.020 inch in thickness
254.95	Over 0.020 inch in thickness

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

TSUS : item :	1968	:	1969	:	1970	:	1971	:	1972
253.40:	3.5¢ per lb.	:	3.2¢ per lb.	:	2.8¢ per lb.	:	2.4¢ per lb.	:	2¢ per lb.
:	+ 7% ad	:	+ 6% ad	:	+ 5.5% ad	:	4.5% ad	:	4% ad
:	val.	:	val.	:	val.	:	val.	:	val.
253.45:	1.8¢ per lb.	:	1.6¢ per lb.	:	1.4¢ per lb.	:	1.2¢ per lb.	:	1¢ per lb.
:	+ 7% ad	:	+ 6% ad	:	+ 5.5% ad	:	4.5% ad	:	4% ad
:	val.	:	val.	:	val.	:	val.	:	val.
254.70:	2.7¢ per lb.	:	2.4¢ per lb.	:	2¢ per lb.	+	1.8¢ per lb.	:	1.5¢ per
:	+ 7% ad	:	+ 6% ad	:	5.5% ad	:	4.5% ad	:	4% ad
:	val.	:	val.	:	val.	:	val.	:	val.
254.80:	1.8¢ per lb.	:	1.6¢ per lb.	:	1.4¢ per lb.	:	1.2¢ per lb.	:	1¢ per lb.
:	+ 4% ad	:	+ 3.5% ad	:	+ 3% ad	:	2.5% ad	:	2% ad
:	val.	:	val.	:	val.	:	val.	:	val.
254.85:	1.8¢ per lb.	:	1.6¢ per lb.	:	1.4¢ per lb.	:	1.2¢ per lb.	:	1¢ per lb.
:	+ 7% ad	:	+ 6% ad	:	+ 5.5% ad	:	+ 4.5% ad	:	4% ad
:	val.	:	val.	:	val.	:	val.	:	val.
254.90:	10.5¢ per lb.	:	9¢ per lb.	:	8¢ per lb.	:	7¢ per lb.	:	6¢ per lb.
254.95:	4.5¢ per lb.	:	4¢ per lb.	:	3.5¢ per lb.	:	3¢ per lb.	:	2.5¢ per lb.

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These rates represent the five stages of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The final concession rates of duty are to become effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

The rates of duty applicable to these commodities under the TSUS prior to January 1, 1968, were as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
253.40-----	4¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.
253.45-----	2¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.
254.70-----	3¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.
254.80-----	2¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.
254.85-----	2¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.
254.90-----	12¢ per lb.
254.95-----	5¢ per lb.

The average ad valorem equivalents of the rates of duty for the items covered here, based on imports in 1967 and 1968, were as follows (in percent ad valorem):

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
253.40-----	12.8	12.3
253.45-----	12.2	10.0
254.70-----	15.1	12.8
254.80-----	8.6	8.1
254.85-----	12.5	11.2
254.90-----	12.5	10.8
254.95-----	2.0	1.6

#### U.S. consumption and production

U.S. consumption of the papers considered here is unknown because of the many varieties of papers involved and the lack of comparable trade statistics. Annual U.S. shipments, however, are believed to amount to about \$300 million.

A large number of domestic paper manufacturers and converters, widely scattered throughout the country, produce or are able to produce one or more of the papers covered here.

U.S. exports and imports

U.S. exports for which data are published are not comparable with the kinds of paper considered in this summary. U.S. exports, however, are believed to have risen in every recent year and to have greatly exceeded U.S. imports in both quantity and value. Exports, consisting in large part of coated papers, are distributed to many countries. Exports to Canada have accounted for the major share of the total in recent years. Other important markets were the countries of the European Economic Community, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Japan, Australia, and the Republic of South Africa.

Annual U.S. imports dropped from 5.6 million pounds, valued at \$1.8 million, in 1964 to 2.2 million pounds, valued at \$1.2 million, in 1968. As imports increased, the annual average unit value of all the papers covered here rose from 32 cents per pound in 1964 to 52 cents per pound in 1968 (table 1). The decrease in tonnage and the increase in unit value almost wholly reflected the loss of imports of low unit value from Canada (table 2). These Canadian imports, which entered under item 254.80, covering papers impregnated, coated, or both, but not otherwise treated, are believed to have been mostly impregnated specialty papers. During 1966-68, more imports entered under item 254.85--papers impregnated or coated and otherwise treated but not gummed and not lithographically printed--than under any of the other classifications.

In 1964, 1965, and 1968, Canada was the leading supplier of the papers covered here; in 1966 and 1967, the United Kingdom was the principal source of imports. West Germany and the Netherlands also have been important suppliers of these papers.

IMPREGNATED, COATED, OR OTHERWISE PROCESSED PAPERS, NOT  
ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED

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Table 1.--Various papers, impregnated, coated, or otherwise processed: U.S. imports  
for consumption, by kinds, 1964-68

Kind	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Papers, covered with flock, gelatin, metal, or metal solutions:					
Decorated (253.40)-----	24	55	117	44	68
Other (253.45)-----	42	66	24	25	16
Various papers, impregnated, coated, surface-colored, embossed, ruled, lined, printed, decorated, or any combination thereof:					
Not lithographically printed:					
Not impregnated or coated, over 18 pounds per ream (254.70)-----	199	143	117	111	54
Impregnated or coated, not gummed:					
Not otherwise treated (254.80)-----	4,602	3,212	611	279	696
Other (254.85)-----	399	683	901	791	1,201
Lithographically printed:					
Not over 0.020 inch thick (254.90)-----	304	162	118	192	172
Over 0.020 inch thick (254.95)-----	44	52	25	17	40
Total-----	5,614	4,374	1,913	1,459	2,247
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Papers, covered with flock, gelatin, metal, or metal solutions:					
Decorated (253.40)-----	23	37	72	37	45
Other (253.45)-----	23	37	15	12	10
Various papers, impregnated, coated, surface-colored, embossed, ruled, lined, printed, decorated, or any combination thereof:					
Not lithographically printed:					
Not impregnated or coated, over 18 pounds per ream (254.70)-----	90	79	54	47	25
Impregnated or coated, not gummed:					
Not otherwise treated (254.80)-----	1,069	698	250	137	304
Other (254.85)-----	157	271	396	353	514
Lithographically printed:					
Not over 0.020 inch thick (254.90)-----	380	199	109	185	168
Over 0.020 inch thick (254.95)-----	30	109	45	41	111
Total-----	1,772	1,431	942	811	1,177
	Unit value (per pound) 1/				
Papers, covered with flock, gelatin, metal, or metal solutions:					
Decorated (253.40)-----	\$0.97	\$0.68	\$0.61	\$0.84	\$0.66
Other (253.45)-----	.54	.57	.66	.48	.60
Various papers, impregnated, coated, surface-colored, embossed, ruled, lined, printed, decorated, or any combination thereof:					
Not lithographically printed:					
Not impregnated or coated, over 18 pounds per ream (254.70)-----	.45	.55	.46	.42	.47
Impregnated or coated, not gummed:					
Not otherwise treated (254.80)-----	.23	.22	.41	.49	.44
Other (254.85)-----	.40	.40	.44	.45	.43
Lithographically printed:					
Not over 0.020 inch thick (254.90)-----	1.25	1.23	.92	.96	.97
Over 0.020 inch thick (254.95)-----	.68	2.09	1.81	2.46	2.75
Average-----	.32	.33	.49	.56	.52

1/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

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

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IMPREGNATED, COATED, OR OTHERWISE PROCESSED PAPERS, NOT  
ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED

Table 2.--Various papers, impregnated, coated, or otherwise processed:  
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-68

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
United Kingdom-----	456	410	527	354	670
Canada-----	4,602	3,187	621	370	903
West Germany-----	67	194	113	173	136
Netherlands-----	93	174	141	104	70
Italy-----	23	40	42	48	49
France-----	24	39	52	33	25
Japan-----	42	84	66	69	79
All other-----	308	246	351	307	315
Total-----	5,614	4,374	1,913	1,459	2,247
Value (1,000 dollars)					
United Kingdom-----	370	314	281	242	353
Canada-----	1,113	726	245	206	443
West Germany-----	35	84	50	68	73
Netherlands-----	54	104	87	57	40
Italy-----	21	27	27	41	82
France-----	19	31	55	38	31
Japan-----	20	31	18	28	32
All other-----	140	114	179	131	128
Total-----	1,772	1,431	942	811	1,177
Unit value (per pound) 1/					
United Kingdom-----	\$0.81	\$0.77	\$0.53	\$0.68	\$0.53
Canada-----	.24	.23	.39	.56	.49
West Germany-----	.53	.43	.45	.39	.54
Netherlands-----	.59	.60	.62	.55	.57
Italy-----	.90	.67	.65	.85	1.67
France-----	.81	.79	1.06	1.18	1.21
Japan-----	.47	.37	.27	.41	.40
All other-----	.45	.47	.51	.42	.39
Average-----	.32	.33	.49	.56	.52

1/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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



<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
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Carbon paper-----	254.15-.18
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Note.--For the statutory description, see the Tariff Schedules of the United States Annotated (TSUSA-1969).

#### U.S. trade position

U.S. requirements of carbon paper are met almost entirely by domestic production. U.S. exports, which are many times greater than imports, constitute less than 2 percent of domestic output.

#### Description and uses

Carbon paper is made from a nonporous specialty type of base paper that has been coated, wholly or partially, on one or both sides with carbon black or other coloring matter in a vehicle. This paper, varying widely in weight, color, and quality, is converted into sheets for making duplicate copies with typewriter, pen, or pencil, or into rolls or ribbons for business machine use. In recent years the demand for carbon paper for one-time use has far surpassed that for multiple-use carbon paper (carbon paper to be used several times). Most carbon paper is made from carbonizing tissue (provided for under items 252.25 and 252.27), which is strong and nonporous to prevent "bleeding" of the carbon coating.

Several grades of coatings may be applied to the basic carbonizing paper to meet various end-use requirements, i.e., intense, medium, or hard writing or printing. The coating consists of a combination of various waxes, oils, and dyes finely ground and applied while still in a molten condition, by means of either a coating machine which coats the entire paper surface or a rotary or rotogravure printing press which coats only predetermined areas of the paper. Carbon paper cut to size or shape, such as to letter size or with one or more corners clipped, is covered under item 256.30.

## CARBON PAPER

U.S. tariff treatment

Carbon paper weighing not over 9 pounds per ream of 432,000 square inches is provided for in the TSUS under item 254.15, and that weighing over 9 pounds per ream, under item 254.18.

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

Rate of duty for--

<u>Year</u>	<u>Item 254.15</u>	<u>Item 254.18</u>
1968-----	1.5¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1.4¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.
1969-----	1.5¢ per lb. + 5.5% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.
1970-----	1.4¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.
1971-----	1¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	0.9¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.
1972-----	1¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	0.8¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.

These rates represent the five stages of a concession granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rates of duty are to become effective January 1, 1972, as shown above. Prior to January 1, 1968, the TSUS rates of duty applicable to carbon paper, reflecting concessions granted under the GATT, were as follows:

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
254.15-----	2¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.
254.18-----	1.6¢ per lb. + 5.5% ad val.

Based on imports in 1968, the first year of the five-stage concession period, the ad valorem equivalent of the rate of duty in that year for item 254.15 was 6.4 percent, and that for item 254.18 was 5.7 percent. During 1964-67 the ad valorem equivalent of the average annual rate of duty ranged from 8.2 to 9.3 percent for item 254.15, and from 6.5 to 7.2 percent for item 254.18.

Comment

Estimated U. S. consumption of carbon paper increased irregularly from 223 million pounds in 1963 to 326 million pounds in 1967 (table 1). The increase is mainly attributable to the growing acceptance of one-time carbon paper in business forms and carbon paper sets for typing, which carbon paper currently accounts for more than 95 percent of the volume of total carbon papers consumed. Because of the switch to one-time carbons and the increased popularity of office-copying machines and self-carbonizing paper (classified under item 254.80), the consumption of multiple-use carbon paper increased very little, if at all during the period under review.

Carbon paper is manufactured by some 50 to 60 producers situated mostly in the Northeastern and the Lake States, either near the mills supplying carbonizing tissue or in and around larger cities, especially New York. Most of these firms specialize in carbon paper and ribbons, but some are producers of business forms or other office equipment. Carbon paper is also made by a few producers of the basic carbonizing paper.

U. S. production of carbon paper paralleled consumption and increased from an estimated 225 million pounds in 1963 to an estimated 330 million pounds in 1967. One-time carbon paper was the principal type produced.

U. S. exports of carbon paper, though much greater than imports, have not exceeded 2 percent of total domestic output in recent years (table 1). Annual exports averaged 1.6 million pounds, valued at \$1.3 million, in 1963-64. Beginning with 1965, however, an expanded export classification rendered data for 1965-68 not comparable with those for earlier years; nevertheless, carbon paper exports included in the new class are believed to have risen above the \$1.3 million annual average for 1963-64. Exports of carbon paper have gone to numerous countries, but the more consistent markets for U. S. shipments have been Canada, Switzerland, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and Japan.

U. S. imports of carbon paper, believed to consist largely of the higher grade multiple-use types, have been a very small part of the declining total consumption of these types in recent years. Such imports, predominantly from the United Kingdom, rose from 19,000 pounds, valued at \$18,000, in 1964 to 81,000 pounds, valued at \$103,000, in 1968 (table 2).

## CARBON PAPER

More than 90 percent of annual imports in 1964-68 consisted of carbon paper weighing over 9 pounds per ream, as shown in the following tabulation:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Weighing not over 9</u> <u>pounds per ream</u> <u>(TSUS 254.15)</u>		<u>Weighing over 9</u> <u>pounds per ream</u> <u>(TSUS 254.18)</u>	
	<u>Quantity</u> <u>(pounds)</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Quantity</u> <u>(pounds)</u>	<u>Value</u>
1964-----	339	\$313	18,622	\$17,207
1965-----	1,877	3,025	21,439	33,955
1966-----	2,019	3,309	34,042	33,069
1967-----	-	-	50,215	63,342
1968-----	3,651	12,359	77,439	90,781

Table 1.--Carbon paper: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-68

<u>(In thousands of pounds)</u>					
<u>Year</u>	<u>Produc-</u> <u>tion <sup>1/</sup></u>	<u>Imports</u>	<u>Exports</u>	<u>Apparent</u> <u>consumption <sup>2/</sup></u>	
1963-----	225,000	<sup>3/</sup>	1,613	223,000	
1964-----	225,000	19	1,553	223,000	
1965-----	290,000	23	<sup>4/</sup> 2,000	288,000	
1966-----	350,000	36	<sup>4/</sup> 3,000	347,000	
1967-----	330,000	50	<sup>4/</sup> 4,000	326,000	
1968-----	<sup>5/</sup>	81	<sup>4/</sup> 3,500	<sup>5/</sup>	

<sup>1/</sup> Estimated from production and consumption trends of carbonizing paper.

<sup>2/</sup> Estimated.

<sup>3/</sup> Import data for 1963 not comparable with data for later years.

<sup>4/</sup> Estimated because of change in export classification.

<sup>5/</sup> Not available.

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

Table 2.--Carbon paper: U. S. imports for consumption,  
by principal sources, 1964-68

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Quantity (pounds)					
United Kingdom----	6,386	17,139	15,184	33,674	73,616
Italy-----	-	-	3,003	-	3,629
West Germany-----	12,016	256	4,326	2,579	1,126
All other-----	559	<u>1/</u> 5,921	<u>2/</u> 13,548	13,962	2,719
Total-----	18,961	23,316	36,061	50,215	81,090
Value					
United Kingdom----	\$9,017	\$26,792	\$20,474	\$60,764	\$96,768
Italy-----	-	-	2,220	-	2,711
West Germany-----	7,996	308	5,708	491	2,134
All other-----	507	<u>1/</u> 9,880	<u>2/</u> 7,976	2,087	1,527
Total-----	17,520	36,980	36,378	63,342	103,140
Unit value (per pound)					
United Kingdom----	\$1.41	\$1.56	\$1.35	\$1.80	\$1.31
Italy-----	-	-	.74	-	.75
West Germany-----	.67	1.20	1.32	.19	1.90
All other-----	.91	1.67	.59	.15	.56
Average-----	.92	1.59	1.01	1.26	1.27

1/ Includes 4,894 pounds, valued at \$9,302, imported from Canada.

2/ Includes 2,476 pounds, valued at \$4,344, imported from Canada and 11,072 pounds, valued at \$3,632, from Austria.

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



<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Decalcomania paper, not printed:	
Simplex-----	254.30
Duplex-----	254.32

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

#### U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of simplex decalcomania paper is almost wholly supplied from domestic production. The United States is a net exporter.

Domestic consumption of duplex decalcomania paper is supplied entirely from imports.

#### Description and uses

Decalcomania paper is an absorbent, unsized paper with good wet strength, made of chemical wood pulp alone or in combination with cotton fibers. It is coated on one side with a starch and gum solution and has a basis weight ranging from about 45 to 80 pounds per ream of 432,000 square inches. Decalcomania paper is used as a base to transfer printed designs (known as decalcomanias or decals) to china, glass, procelain, wood, or other materials. When decalcomania paper is moistened, the coating absorbs water and frees the design or decalcomania which has been printed on the sheet, permitting quick and easy release. Decalcomanias are provided for in the TSUS under items 273.65 to 273.80.

Simplex decalcomania paper is made as a single sheet and is used mostly for water transfer of decals, such as window stickers and labels.

Duplex decalcomania paper consists of a high-grade, thin tissue coated on one side and laminated to a backing sheet of heavy paper. The backing supports the tissue sheet during printing and aids in alining the design. The tissue is adaptable to curved or uneven surfaces and is especially suitable for fine printing. Duplex decalcomania paper is mostly used for transfer to ceramics.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
1968-----	0.9¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.
1969-----	0.8¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.
1970-----	0.7¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.
1971-----	0.6¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.
1972-----	0.5¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.

These rates represent the five stages of a concession granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rate of duty is to become effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

The rate of duty applicable under the TSUS to simplex decalcomania paper, item 254.30, prior to January 1, 1968, was 1 cent per pound plus 4 percent ad valorem. Based on imports in 1968, the ad valorem equivalent of the rate of duty in that year was 4.9 percent.

Duplex decalcomania paper is provided for free of duty in the TSUS under item 254.32, as it was also in the Tariff Act of 1930 as originally enacted. The duty-free status was bound in a concession granted by the United States in the GATT, effective January 1, 1948.

U.S. consumption and production

Annual U.S. consumption of duplex and simplex decalcomania paper is believed to have averaged between 9 million and 10 million pounds during 1964-68. About 10 percent or less of total consumption in that period consisted of duplex paper, all of which was imported from the United Kingdom, the world's sole source. Annual U.S. production of simplex decalcomania paper in that period probably averaged 9 million pounds or less.



Simplex decalcomania paper is produced by three or four firms situated in New England and the Midwest. One firm, which is primarily a manufacturer of decalcomanias, uses its entire output of decalcomania paper in its own operations. The other firms manufacture a wide variety of other papers as well.

#### U.S. exports and imports

U.S. exports of decalcomania paper, although not separately reported, are believed to be small in relation to production, but larger than imports. Canada is probably the principal export market.

During 1964-68, U.S. imports of decalcomania paper, virtually all from the United Kingdom, were somewhat irregular, averaging 893,000 pounds a year; imports of simplex paper averaged 86,000 pounds and those of duplex paper, 807,000 pounds. During this period imports of simplex paper showed a sharp downward trend (see table). The unit values of simplex decalcomania paper averaged somewhat higher than those of duplex paper.

## DECALCOMANIA PAPER, NOT PRINTED

Decalcomania paper, not printed: U.S. imports for consumption,  
by types, 1964-68

Type	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Simplex-----	160	94	85	58	31
Duplex-----	725	925	870	833	683
Total-----	885	1,019	955	891	714
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Simplex-----	74	46	40	29	13
Duplex-----	276	367	367	351	277
Total-----	351	413	407	380	290
Unit value (per pound) <sup>1/</sup>					
Simplex-----	\$0.46	\$0.49	\$0.47	\$0.50	\$0.41
Duplex-----	.38	.40	.42	.42	.41
Average-----	.40	.41	.43	.43	.41

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

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

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown. Virtually all imports are from the United Kingdom.

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Printing papers, impregnated, coated, or otherwise processed-----	254.46, -.48, -.50

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

### U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of the kinds of printing papers covered by this summary is entirely supplied from domestic production. Exports account for less than 2 percent of production and far exceed imports.

### Description and uses

For tariff purposes, the printing papers discussed here are divided into three classes according to treatment and finish: (1) Impregnated, coated, or both, but not otherwise treated, weighing over 30.75 pounds per ream of 432,000 square inches; (2) surface-colored, embossed, decorated, ruled, lined, printed (other than by the lithographic process), or any combination thereof, whether or not impregnated or coated, weighing over 30.75 pounds per ream of 432,000 square inches; (3) lithographically printed, whether or not otherwise treated.

Impregnated and coated printing papers which are not otherwise treated (item 254.46) make up by far the bulk of the papers discussed in this summary; virtually all the papers in this group are coated printing papers. They are generally produced from a base stock of bleached chemical wood pulps, sometimes in combination with mechanical (groundwood) pulp. The quality of these papers depends to a large extent on the types of pulps from which they are made, the types of coating materials applied, and the many coating processes used.

Most coated printing papers consumed in the United States in recent years have been coated on the paper machine by applying a film of coating to the surface of the base paper as it passes through the drying end of the paper machine; such paper is referred to in the trade as machine-coated paper. The other type of coating method is the so-called process or off-machine coating whereby the coating film is applied to the paper on coating machines after the base paper has been produced.

54 CERTAIN PRINTING PAPERS, IMPREGNATED, COATED, OR OTHERWISE PROCESSED

Printing papers which are coated on both sides are mostly used for magazines, books, pamphlets, folders, brochures, and similar items; printing papers coated on one side are used almost entirely for the manufacture of labels.

Virtually all printing papers that are surface-colored, embossed, decorated, ruled, lined, printed (other than by the lithographic process), or any combination thereof, whether or not they are also impregnated or coated (item 254.48), are processed by various converting operations from base printing papers after they have been produced on the paper machine. Principal end uses for these types of paper are for books, magazines, catalogs, and numerous other items produced by the graphic arts.

Lithographically printed printing papers (item 254.50), whether or not otherwise treated,--including papers printed in part by other than lithographic processes--are mainly used for magazines, books, and specialties such as greeting cards, box wraps, posters, and decalcomanias.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
	Printing papers, except India or bible paper, impregnated, coated, surface-colored, embossed, ruled, lined, printed, decorated, or any combination thereof:
	Not lithographically printed:
254.46	Impregnated, coated, or both, but not otherwise treated
254.48	Other
254.50	Lithographically printed

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rate of duty for--</u>		
	<u>Item 254.46</u>	<u>Item 254.48</u>	<u>Item 254.50</u>
1968-----	1.8¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	1.8¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	10.5¢ per lb.
1969-----	1.6¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	1.6¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	9.5¢ per lb.
1970-----	1.4¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	1.4¢ per lb. + 5.5% ad val.	8¢ per lb.
1971-----	1.2¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	7¢ per lb.
1972-----	1¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	6¢ per lb.

These rates represent the five stages of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rates of duty are to become effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

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

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
254.46-----	2¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.
254.48-----	2¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.
254.50-----	12¢ per lb.

Based on imports in 1968, the ad valorem equivalents of the rates of duty in that year for items 254.46, 254.48, and 254.50, were 14.0 percent, 13.9 percent, and 9.3 percent, respectively.

U.S. consumption and production

U.S. consumption and production of the types of papers covered by this summary (almost entirely coated printing papers) rose from about 2.7 million tons in 1963 to 3.4 million tons in 1967, or by 24 percent (table 1).

The domestic industry reports production of printing papers only as coated or uncoated. Therefore, the small production of types of processed papers other than the coated papers covered in this summary, such as uncoated but lined, embossed, or decorated, is included in the summary for uncoated book and printing papers (item 252.67).

According to trade sources, there are 24 companies owning 38 paper mills that engage in the production of coated printing papers. Producers of coating printing papers are situated in all regions of the United States; however, most of the production is concentrated in the North Central States. Many of these mills also produce other types of papers, such as uncoated printing and writing papers. In addition to these producers, a small number of converting establishments engage in the production of coated printing papers from purchased base stock. It is estimated that these converters account for less than 10 percent of total annual U.S. output of coated printing papers.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of the types of printing papers considered here are believed to consist entirely of coated printing papers--types classified in the TSUS under item 254.46. Such exports rose from 37,000 tons, valued at about \$15 million in 1964 to 57,000 tons, valued at \$28 million in 1968; Canada was by far the most important market for U.S. exports in every year of the 1964-68 period. In 1968 Venezuela ranked as the second largest market for U.S. exports, followed by West Germany, Switzerland, Mexico, Australia, and the Republic of South Africa (table 2). The average unit value of U.S. exports rose from 20 cents per pound in 1964 to 28 cents per pound in 1967, the high price in 1967 resulting from increased U.S. exports of higher quality papers in that year; in 1968 the average unit value declined to 24 cents per pound.

U.S. imports

Total U.S. imports of the types of printing papers covered by this summary rose from 515 tons, valued at \$198,000, in 1964 to 1,359 tons, valued at \$519,000, in 1967, and declined to 1,062 tons, valued at \$389,000, in 1968 (table 3). Notwithstanding the increase in imports, they accounted for less than 1 percent of domestic consumption in each year under review. Canada has been the leading foreign supplier in recent years, followed by Japan; other suppliers of some importance were Italy and West Germany. Coated papers accounted for the bulk of total imports during 1964-68 (table 4). The average annual unit values of imports ranged between 18 and 20 cents per pound in 1964-68 and were lower than those of exports.

Table 1.--Printing papers, impregnated, coated or otherwise processed:  
U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-68

(In short tons)					
Year	Production <u>1</u> /	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	
1963-----	2,759,763	509	27,113	2,733,159	
1964-----	<u>2</u> / 2,906,000	515	36,594	2,870,000	
1965-----	<u>2</u> / 3,141,000	883	48,505	3,093,400	
1966-----	<u>2</u> / 3,424,000	864	49,638	3,375,200	
1967-----	<u>2</u> / 3,435,000	1,359	46,831	3,390,000	
1968-----	<u>3</u> /	1,062	56,970	<u>3</u> /	

1/ Coated printing papers only.

2/ Estimated.

3/ Not available.

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

## 58 CERTAIN PRINTING PAPERS, IMPREGNATED, COATED, OR OTHERWISE PROCESSED

Table 2.--Printing papers, impregnated, coated, or otherwise processed:  
U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1964-68

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	Quantity (short tons)				
Canada-----	7,395	10,535	12,431	11,372	10,729
West Germany-----	2,456	1,930	2,039	2,548	3,199
Venezuela-----	5,021	8,353	5,217	4,457	5,962
Australia-----	2,075	1,729	735	3,820	5,023
Republic of South Africa--	2,108	2,303	2,297	2,618	2,582
Switzerland-----	705	1,031	1,570	1,363	2,538
Mexico-----	926	2,496	3,198	3,097	4,835
France-----	6,390	7,265	8,945	2,848	2,781
Sweden-----	227	227	639	1,044	1,196
United Kingdom-----	191	451	598	833	473
All other-----	9,208	11,984	11,966	12,831	17,652
Total-----	36,594	48,505	49,638	46,831	56,970
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada-----	3,458	5,095	6,528	5,763	5,245
West Germany-----	1,168	1,364	1,423	2,100	2,375
Venezuela-----	1,746	3,637	2,025	1,920	2,426
Australia-----	706	899	524	1,683	1,667
Republic of South Africa--	897	1,032	1,098	1,627	1,513
Switzerland-----	615	979	1,230	1,289	2,223
Mexico-----	561	858	1,076	1,229	1,862
France-----	1,390	1,683	2,080	963	682
Sweden-----	91	364	534	928	886
United Kingdom-----	187	458	618	840	488
All other-----	4,170	5,674	6,488	7,822	8,390
Total-----	14,989	22,043	23,624	26,166	27,757
	Unit value (per pound) 1/				
Canada-----	\$0.23	\$0.24	\$0.26	\$0.25	\$0.25
West Germany-----	.24	.35	.35	.41	.37
Venezuela-----	.17	.22	.19	.22	.20
Australia-----	.17	.26	.36	.22	.17
Republic of South Africa--	.21	.22	.24	.31	.29
Switzerland-----	.44	.47	.39	.47	.44
Mexico-----	.30	.17	.17	.20	.19
France-----	.11	.12	.12	.17	.12
Sweden-----	.38	.43	.42	.44	.37
United Kingdom-----	.49	.51	.52	.50	.52
All other-----	.23	.24	.27	.30	.24
Average-----	.20	.23	.24	.28	.24

1/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

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Table 3.--Printing papers, impregnated, coated, or otherwise processed:  
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-68

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Quantity (short tons)					
Canada-----	396	509	499	521	504
Japan-----	62	359	328	391	192
Italy-----	<u>1/</u>	-	-	214	2
West Germany-----	14	<u>1/</u>	2	136	189
All other-----	42	15	35	99	175
Total-----	515	883	864	1,359	1,062
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Canada-----	145	213	203	236	200
Japan-----	20	113	112	120	66
Italy-----	<u>2/</u>	-	-	64	4
West Germany-----	19	<u>2/</u>	2	50	76
All other-----	14	24	22	47	43
Total-----	198	349	339	519	389
Unit value (per pound) <u>3/</u>					
Canada-----	\$0.18	\$0.21	\$0.20	\$0.23	\$0.20
Japan-----	.16	.16	.17	.15	.17
Italy-----	.58	-	-	.15	1.05
West Germany-----	.66	2.58	.61	.18	.20
All other-----	.16	.76	.31	.24	.12
Average-----	.19	.20	.20	.19	.18

1/ Less than 0.5 ton.2/ Less than \$500.3/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

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

## 60 CERTAIN PRINTING PAPERS, IMPREGNATED, COATED, OR OTHERWISE PROCESSED

Table 4.--Printing papers, impregnated, coated, or otherwise processed:  
U.S. imports for consumption, by types, 1964-68

Type	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	Quantity (short tons)				
Not lithographically printed:	:	:	:	:	:
Impregnated or coated-----	477	871	856	1,336	1,033
Other-----	36	12	7	23	27
Lithographically printed-----	2	1	1	1	2
Total-----	515	883	864	1,359	1,062
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Not lithographically printed:	:	:	:	:	:
Impregnated or coated-----	180	335	331	494	370
Other-----	14	12	6	23	14
Lithographically printed-----	3	2	2	2	5
Total-----	198	349	339	519	389
	Unit value (per pound) <u>1/</u>				
Not lithographically printed:	:	:	:	:	:
Impregnated or coated-----	\$0.19	\$0.19	\$0.19	\$0.18	\$0.18
Other-----	.19	.50	.41	.50	.26
Lithographically printed-----	1.11	1.01	1.34	1.96	1.13
Average-----	.19	.20	.20	.19	.18

1/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

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

CommodityTSUS  
item

Wax or paraffin coated or impregnated paper----- 254.54

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

U.S. trade position

U.S. production of waxed papers has supplied virtually all of domestic consumption in recent years. Exports, although many times greater than imports, constitute less than 1 percent of domestic production.

Description and uses

The waxed papers included in this summary are papers that have been coated, impregnated, or laminated with melted wax or paraffin to render them moisture resistant. Waxed papers are used for many purposes, but chiefly for wrapping and packaging foodstuffs. Other major uses are for packaging hardware and for linings or coverings of cartons and boxes. Examples of some of the more important kinds of waxed papers included here are household waxed paper, bread wraps, and frozen food carton overwraps.

Waxed papers are made in rolls and sheets from a variety of basic papers, generally bleached, which weigh 8 to 80 pounds per ream of 432,000 square inches.

Two basic processes are used in the manufacture of waxed papers--dry waxing and wet waxing, both of which are done apart from the primary papermaking operation. In the dry-waxing process, the sheet, after being coated with wax, passes through squeeze rolls which force the wax into the interior of the sheet, leaving very little wax on the surface. In wet waxing, the basic sheet is bathed in molten wax and immediately chilled so as to form a continuous film of wax on the surface with little penetration of wax into the sheet.

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports of wax or paraffin coated or impregnated paper, effective January 1 of calendar years 1968-72, are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
1968-----	1¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.
1969-----	0.9¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.
1970-----	0.8¢ per lb. + 5.5% ad val.
1971-----	0.7¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.
1972-----	0.6¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.

These rates represent the five stages of a concession granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rate is to become effective January 1, 1972, as shown above. Prior to January 1, 1968, the rate of duty applicable under the TSUS to such papers, which reflected concessions under the GATT, was 1.2 cents per pound plus 8 percent ad valorem. Based on 1968 imports the ad valorem equivalent of the rate of duty in that year was 10.1 percent.

U.S. consumption and production

The value of apparent U.S. consumption of waxed papers, virtually equivalent to that of domestic production (shipments), declined from \$213 million in 1963 to \$160 million in 1967 (table 1). The increasing substitution of industrial and household wraps of polyethylene films and other competitive products, such as aluminum foil, has made substantial inroads in total consumption of waxed papers in recent years. Bread wraps and household rolls of waxed paper--two of the most important waxed paper products--have received the brunt of the competition, and their use in recent years had declined.

More than 100 firms, the majority of which are situated in the Northeastern and North Central States, engage in the manufacture of waxed papers. Most of these firms also produce other converted paper and related products.

The value of annual U.S. shipments of waxed paper declined from \$214 million in 1958 to an estimated \$160 million in 1967 (table 1). The most recent years for which detailed Census data on domestic shipments of waxed paper are available is 1963; a comparison of shipments, by kinds, in that year with those in 1958, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, is shown below:

Kind	1958		1963	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>pounds</u>	<u>1,000</u> <u>dollars</u>
Household waxed paper-----	239,186	59,602	191,356	49,254
Bread wraps-----	186,214	63,845	161,022	48,665
Frozen food carton				
overwraps-----	39,552	17,795	30,780	14,646
Delicatessen paper-----	37,742	11,219	36,452	8,830
Biscuit and cracker inner				
wraps-----	31,106	7,779	29,884	7,381
Locker, including freezer,				
paper-----	19,638	4,835	32,058	6,303
Cereal and similar inner				
wraps-----	28,184	6,712	24,586	5,905
All other, including candy				
and cheese wraps-----	169,678	41,840	<u>1/</u> 338,000	53,232
Total-----	751,300	213,627	<u>1/</u> 844,000	194,216

1/ Partly estimated.

As indicated in the tabulation above, household waxed paper and bread wraps constituted the bulk of U.S. shipments. Both items, however, declined from 1958 to 1963 in value, as did many of the other kinds of waxed paper enumerated above. The downward trend is believed to have continued since 1963.

U.S. exports and imports

U.S. exports, though not separately reported in official statistics, are known to have been many times greater than imports in recent years (table 1). The largest share of exports is believed to have gone to Canada. According to official Canadian trade statistics on waxed paper for lining and wrapping, the value of such imports from the United States declined irregularly from \$602,000 in 1958 to \$319,000 in 1967, then rose to \$635,000 in 1968; average annual unit values of U.S. exports to Canada during 1963-68 fluctuated from about 44 to 59 cents per pound, more than double the average unit value of domestic shipments.

U.S. imports constituted only a fraction of 1 percent of total domestic consumption during 1964-68. Supplied predominantly by the Netherlands in 1964, 1966, and 1967 and by Sweden and Canada in 1965 and 1968, such imports fluctuated considerably during the 5-year period (table 2). The average unit value of imports also varied significantly from year to year.

Table 1.--Wax or paraffin coated or impregnated paper: U.S. shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1958 and 1963-68

(In thousands of dollars)

Year	Shipments	Imports	Ex-ports <sup>1/</sup>	Apparent consumption <sup>2/</sup>
1958-----	213,627	4	602	213,000
1963-----	194,216	1	572	194,000
1964-----	<sup>2/</sup> 183,000	7	448	183,000
1965-----	<sup>2/</sup> 183,000	1	382	183,000
1966-----	<sup>2/</sup> 167,000	52	443	167,000
1967-----	<sup>2/</sup> 160,000	35	319	160,000
1968-----	<sup>3/</sup>	11	635	<sup>3/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> Data shown are official Canadian statistics of imports from the United States of waxed paper for lining and wrapping. Total U.S. exports are believed to have been considerably greater, perhaps more than twice these amounts.

<sup>2/</sup> Estimated.

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

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

Note.--The ratio of imports to consumption is insignificant.

Table 2.--Wax or paraffin coated or impregnated paper: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-68

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Quantity (pounds)					
Sweden-----	-	2,935	-	4,449	9,622
Canada-----	5,219	702	2,994	4,746	16,049
United Kingdom----	1,568	-	1,062	100	5,290
All other-----	<u>1/</u> 4,576	-	<u>1/</u> 71,588	<u>1/</u> 42,292	2,522
Total-----	11,363	3,637	75,644	51,587	33,483
Value					
Sweden-----	-	\$716	-	\$1,117	\$5,334
Canada-----	\$2,455	282	\$2,365	1,825	3,042
United Kingdom----	514	-	975	284	1,712
All other-----	<u>1/</u> 4,488	-	<u>1/</u> 48,532	<u>1/</u> 31,964	865
Total-----	7,457	998	51,872	35,190	10,953
Unit value (per pound)					
Sweden-----	-	\$0.24	-	\$0.25	\$0.55
Canada-----	\$0.47	.40	\$0.79	.38	.19
United Kingdom----	.33	-	.92	2.84	.32
All other-----	.98	-	.68	.76	.34
Average-----	.66	.27	.69	.68	.33

1/ Includes imports from the Netherlands as follows: In 1964, 4,149 pounds, valued at \$2,765; in 1966, 69,893 pounds, valued at \$47,467; and in 1967, 35,855 pounds, valued at \$29,240.

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



<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Gummed paper-----	254.75

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

#### U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of gummed paper is derived almost entirely from domestic output, which in 1966 amounted to more than \$120 million. Although exports are believed to be considerably in excess of imports, foreign trade in this commodity is small relative to domestic production.

#### Description and uses

Gummed paper is a general term denoting papers that have been gummed on one side with an adhesive agent such as dextrin or fish or animal glues. Such papers are usually of two basic types--gummed flat papers and gummed kraft paper in rolls for conversion into gummed tape. Prior to gumming, both types of paper must be specially sized to prevent the adhesive from penetrating too deeply into the paper. Moisture and temperature factors must be carefully controlled during and after adhesive application. Following the gumming process the paper is usually "cured" or conditioned and then "broken" by running the gummed paper through a machine designed to control undesirable curl.

Gummed flat papers are produced primarily from book paper manufactured especially to gumming requirements. Such papers are manufactured in a wide variety of grades, weights, colors, and surfaces and are usually marketed in sheets. Gummed flat papers are used principally for conversion into many types of labels; they are also used widely for seals, stickers, and stamps.

Gummed kraft paper tape is made primarily from sized kraft paper (referred to in the trade as gumming kraft stock) because it has the required strength properties. The basic kraft paper may be colored, coated, or printed for various merchandising effects; it may also be reinforced and laminated for additional strength (see summary on item 253.35); and it may be made water resistant. Gummed tape is used predominantly in closing, sealing, and reinforcing boxes and

containers of industrial goods. It is also used for binding the edges of low-priced blank books, notebooks, checkbooks, tablets, and pads and for a variety of everyday household and office chores.

Gummed paper that has been cut to size or shape without slits or holes is provided for under item 256.30; when perforated, such paper is provided for as articles of paper under item 256.90.

Pressure sensitive papers and tapes (having adhesives which do not have to be water-activated before application) are not included in this summary but are covered under item 790.55.

#### U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cents per pound</u>
1968-----	2.2
1969-----	2.0
1970-----	1.7
1971-----	1.5
1972-----	1.2

These rates represent the five stages of a concession granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rate of duty is to become effective January 1, 1972, as shown above. Prior to January 1, 1968, the rate of duty applicable under the TSUS to gummed paper, which reflected concessions granted under the GATT, was 2.5 cents per pound.

Based on 1968 imports the ad valorem equivalent of the rate of duty in that year was 6 percent.

#### U.S. consumption and production

Annual U.S. consumption of gummed paper constitutes about 95 percent of the quantity produced in this country. In 1963, domestic consumption amounted to about 350 million pounds. Official consumption data for later years are lacking; however, based on trade information and the increased consumption of paperboard for packaging, consumption of gummed paper is believed to have increased.

According to industry information, some 30 companies in the United States have the capacity to manufacture gummed paper, but only about 20 actually do so. Most of the plants are situated in the Northeastern States. Other producing areas of some importance are the North Central and the Lake States.

Data on U.S. production of gummed paper are not separately reported; however, according to industry sources, current annual shipments of all gummed products amount to 400 million to 420 million pounds.

The most recent years for which separate data on gummed flat papers are available are 1958 and 1963; domestic shipments of such papers, as reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, totaled 69 million pounds, valued at \$26 million, in 1958 and 63 million pounds, valued at \$27 million, in 1963.

#### U.S. exports and imports

The gummed paper covered by this summary is not separately reported in U.S. export statistics; however, it is estimated that exports account for about 5 percent of U.S. shipments.

During the last decade annual U.S. imports of gummed paper fluctuated considerably but did not exceed the 1963 imports of 261,000 pounds, valued at \$74,000 (less than 1 percent of U.S. consumption); by 1968, imports had declined erratically to 45,000 pounds, valued at \$18,000 (see table). During recent years, imports have been supplied principally by West Germany, the United Kingdom, and Canada. These imports, for the most part, are thought to consist of grades and qualities similar to those of domestic products; during 1964-68 the average annual unit value of imported gummed paper ranged from 35 to 50 cents per pound.

## GUMMED PAPER

Gummed paper: U.S. imports for consumption  
by principal sources, 1964-68

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Quantity (pounds)					
West Germany-----	92,570	-	2,037	3,194	14,826
United Kingdom----	5,922	-	16,925	6,750	15,603
Canada-----	2,658	65	16,686	350	12,325
All other-----	12,323	2,282	3,895	2,892	2,134
Total-----	113,473	2,347	39,543	13,186	44,888
Value					
West Germany-----	\$24,666	-	\$920	\$1,278	\$8,230
United Kingdom----	2,858	-	7,795	2,954	6,802
Canada-----	1,508	\$149	6,065	923	2,340
All other-----	12,197	663	1,466	1,417	326
Total-----	41,229	812	16,246	6,572	17,698
Unit value (per pound)					
West Germany-----	\$0.27	-	\$0.45	\$0.40	\$0.56
United Kingdom----	.48	-	.46	.44	.44
Canada-----	.57	\$2.29	.36	2.64	.19
All other-----	.99	.29	.38	.49	.15
Average-----	.36	.35	.41	.50	.39

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Wallpaper-----	256.05

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

### U.S. trade position

Domestic production supplies the bulk of U.S. consumption of wallpaper. U.S. imports, which exceeded exports in each year during 1963-68, averaged about 4 percent of annual consumption.

### Description and uses

For many years conventional wallpaper was made by coating, printing, decorating, embossing, or otherwise processing hanging paper, the raw stock for wallpaper (see item 252.55, included in schedule 2, volume 3, of the summaries). More recently, papers which are covered, laminated, or otherwise combined with a variety of materials such as synthetic and vegetable fibers, textile fabrics, plastics, cork, and foil have also been on the market and are considered to be wallpaper where chiefly used as wallpaper. Wall coverings made of textile materials, such as burlap, silk, and grass cloth, have been held to be wallpaper for tariff purposes where, for instance, the product is in rolls and in dimensions suitable for use as wallpaper. Those plastics wall coverings which are not wallpaper and not otherwise specially provided for in the TSUS are included under item 772.70 as wall coverings of rubber or plastics, with or without applied adhesives (see schedule 7, volume 7).

Machine-printed wallpapers, those produced by rotary printing presses on large rolls of paper, account for the greatest volume of domestic wallpaper consumption. Hand-printed wallpapers, including those made by the silk screen method of printing, account for most of the remaining volume and command a higher price. Wallpaper is ordinarily made in strips, usually 21 inches wide, and merchandised in rolls of 36 square feet.

### U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Percent ad valorem</u>
1968-----	9
1969-----	8
1970-----	7
1971-----	6
1972-----	5

These rates represent the five stages of a concession granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The final concession rate of duty is to become effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

The rate of duty applicable under the TSUS to wallpaper prior to January 1, 1968, was 0.5 cent per pound plus 10 percent ad valorem. Based on imports in 1965-67, the average ad valorem equivalent rate of duty for wallpaper was 10.6 percent in each of those years.

#### U.S. consumption

Apparent U.S. consumption of wallpaper increased from an estimated 95 million pounds in 1963 to an estimated 101 million pounds in 1967, or by 6 percent. This reverses a previous trend covering more than a decade of steady decline.

In an attempt to stimulate demand and also to overcome strong competition from indoor paints, the wallpaper industry has been diversifying and improving its products. Stereotype designs have been replaced by a wide variety of attractive patterns. Prepasted and trimmed rolls have an appeal to the do-it-yourself market, and plastic coatings are used extensively in stain-resistant and washable wallpapers.

#### U.S. producers

The U.S. wallpaper industry is composed mostly of small privately owned firms. In 1963 the domestic industry consisted of 79 establishments, 48 of which had fewer than 20 employees. There were about 25 machine-print manufacturers in 1963, of which at least four have since discontinued operations. The machine-print manufacturers produce only wallpaper, whereas the hand-print companies are basically printers, and wallpaper production is only a part of their business. It is not known how many small silk screen printing shops produce wallpaper, but most of them have the potential. Except for one integrated wallpaper mill, the industry buys its base stock on the open market; designs and print rollers also are purchased from outside sources.

In 1963, 45 wallpaper manufacturing establishments and more than half of all the industry employees were in the Middle Atlantic States. New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois were the leading producing States.

Wallpaper manufacturing has not changed basically over the years; traditional equipment, base stock, and methods of production are still used.

### U.S. production

U.S. shipments of domestically produced wallpaper of all types rose from an estimated 92 million pounds (table 1), valued at \$33.6 million, in 1963 to an estimated 100 million pounds, valued at \$46 million, in 1967. In each of the years under review, machine-printed wallpapers accounted for about 90 percent of the quantity produced, and hand-printed wallpapers (including those made by the silk screen process), for the remainder. In terms of value, however, hand-printed wallpapers, which are more costly to produce than machine-printed ones, accounted for about 25 percent of total production.

### U.S. exports

The value of U.S. exports of wallpaper rose sharply during 1963-68, from \$856,000 in 1963 to \$2,555,000 in 1968. Canada was the principal market during that period, accounting for about half of both quantity and value of wallpaper exports (table 2). Venezuela, West Germany, Italy, Mexico, and Australia were important secondary markets. In 1968 the average unit value of total exports was 85 cents per pound.

### U.S. imports

U.S. imports of wallpaper, which increased somewhat during 1963-67, averaged per year during that period 4.1 million pounds, valued at \$3.4 million (table 3). In 1968, imports amounted to 5.7 million pounds, valued at \$5.3 million. Japan and Canada have been the major suppliers of wallpaper to the United States for many years. During 1964-68, Canada supplied about half of the quantity of wallpaper imports.

Imports from Canada and the United Kingdom were low-unit-value machine prints; most other imports had considerably higher average unit values and, for the most part, were types not manufactured here, especially wallpaper made from textile materials.

Table 1.--Wallpaper: U.S. shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-68

(In thousands of pounds)					
Year	Ship- ments <u>1/</u>	Imports	Exports	Apparent con- sumption <u>1/</u>	
1963-----	92,000	3,672	<u>1/</u> 872		94,800
1964-----	94,000	4,483	<u>1/</u> 1,349		97,100
1965-----	95,000	3,613	3,364		95,200
1966-----	98,000	4,501	3,068		99,400
1967-----	100,000	4,172	3,414		100,800
1968-----	<u>2/</u>	5,651	2,992		<u>2/</u>

1/ Converted from rolls into pounds on the basis of 1 roll of wall-paper = 1 pound.

2/ Not available.

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



Table 2.--Wallpaper: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise,  
by principal markets, 1964-68

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Canada-----	651	1,731	1,473	1,402	885
Venezuela-----	9	36	146	172	205
West Germany-----	134	635	120	284	187
Italy-----	117	145	144	260	269
Mexico-----	10	70	62	144	285
Spain-----	8	14	218	354	150
Australia-----	174	234	295	161	322
Republic of South Africa-----	147	203	162	107	60
All other-----	99	297	447	529	627
Total-----	1,349	3,364	3,068	3,414	2,992
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Canada-----	647	1,133	1,064	1,008	721
Venezuela-----	24	55	150	210	220
West Germany-----	89	305	84	185	154
Italy-----	39	86	101	126	166
Mexico-----	17	71	46	122	162
Spain-----	5	7	68	121	99
Australia-----	114	141	191	105	266
Republic of South Africa-----	67	80	59	71	35
All other-----	138	277	452	498	731
Total-----	1,139	2,155	2,216	2,446	2,555
Unit value (per pound) <sup>1/</sup>					
Canada-----	\$0.99	\$0.65	\$0.72	\$0.72	\$0.81
Venezuela-----	2.59	1.55	1.03	1.22	1.07
West Germany-----	.66	.48	.70	.65	.82
Italy-----	.33	.59	.70	.49	.62
Mexico-----	1.78	1.00	.74	.84	.57
Spain-----	.71	.49	.31	.34	.66
Australia-----	.66	.60	.65	.65	.83
Republic of South Africa-----	.45	.40	.37	.67	.58
All other-----	1.39	.93	1.01	.94	1.16
Average-----	.84	.64	.72	.72	.85

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

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

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

Table 3.--Wallpaper: U.S. imports for consumption,  
by principal sources, 1964-68

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Japan-----	1,366	1,160	1,403	1,159	1,628
Canada-----	1,873	1,679	2,147	2,170	2,842
Republic of Korea--	108	251	397	358	594
Spain-----	34	39	56	62	64
United Kingdom-----	627	289	206	206	183
France-----	70	45	91	41	162
All other-----	405	151	200	135	179
Total-----	4,483	3,613	4,501	4,172	5,651
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Japan-----	1,727	1,378	1,724	1,359	1,894
Canada-----	965	885	1,176	1,224	1,902
Republic of Korea--	153	365	530	476	782
Spain-----	90	92	123	154	152
United Kingdom-----	199	117	101	127	133
France-----	76	68	94	110	175
All other-----	217	186	234	180	274
Total-----	3,428	3,090	3,981	3,631	5,313
Unit value (per pound) <sup>1/</sup>					
Japan-----	\$1.26	\$1.19	\$1.23	\$1.17	\$1.16
Canada-----	.52	.53	.55	.56	.67
Republic of Korea--	1.42	1.46	1.33	1.33	1.32
Spain-----	2.62	2.36	2.19	2.48	2.39
United Kingdom-----	.32	.40	.49	.62	.73
France-----	1.09	1.51	1.04	1.36	1.08
All other-----	.54	1.23	1.17	1.33	1.53
Average-----	.76	.86	.88	.87	.94

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

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

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

PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, CUT TO SIZE OR SHAPE, NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED 77

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Paper and paperboard, cut to size or shape, not elsewhere enumerated-----	256.30

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

U.S. trade position

The bulk of U.S. consumption of the products considered under this provision is supplied from domestic sources. Annual U.S. exports, which far exceed imports, account for less than 3 percent of production.

Description and uses

This summary includes a wide range of paper or paperboard which has been cut to size or shape, without slits, holes, or other perforations, not elsewhere enumerated in the TSUS. These products include rolls or strips not exceeding 6 inches in width, rectangular sheets not exceeding 15 inches in either length or width, and paper or paperboard cut into nonrectangular shapes of any size, whether or not the cutting dedicates it to a specific use.

Included here are a wide variety of products of plain or processed papers, such as printing, tissue, wrapping, glassine, recording, chart, and cigarette cork tipping, which are cut to size or shape. Also included here are such paper and paperboard products as trays, plates, coasters, cups (which when unfolded are die-cut sheets), bowls, napkins, wrappers, towels, mats, adding machine rolls, carbon and copying papers, facial tissues, doilies, fruit wraps, cake wraps, circular table cloths, stenotype paper fanfolded into pad-length intervals and banded with a paper strip, and filing, business, and computer cards.

Many of the products included in this summary appear to be articles which are other than paper within the meaning of the TSUS provision for "paper and paperboard, cut to size or shape." On the other hand, paper is a manufactured "article," and even though products such as napkins or towels, for instance, are known by these names, they are still "paper cut to size or shape" as provided for by item 256.30. On page 107 of the "Explanatory Notes" to Schedule 2 of the Tariff Classification Study (1960), it is stated in part, "Included in this provision are many kinds of papers and paperboards which are embossed, cut, die-cut, or stamped into a multitude of designs or shapes for particular uses." Various administrative decisions under the TSUS

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such as Treasury Decision 56120(71) for paper drinking cups and food containers and Treasury Decision 66-128(4) pertaining to preformed coin wrappers seem to have been developments which stemmed from decisions of the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals and of the Customs Court (such as in C.A.D. 474 and C.D. 1575). Further, it may be noted that the products covered by this summary need not be bulk packed only but may also be packed in wrappers or containers, such as those in which paper napkins and towels are sold in the retail trade.

### U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports of paper and paperboard cut to size or shape, effective January 1 of calendar years 1968-72, are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Percent ad valorem</u>
1968-----	13
1969-----	12
1970-----	10
1971-----	9
1972-----	7.5

These rates represent the five stages of a concession granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rate of duty is to become effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

Prior to January 1, 1968, the rate of duty applicable under the TSUS to paper and paperboard cut to size or shape, which reflected a concession granted under the GATT, was 15 percent ad valorem.

### U.S. consumption and production

The domestic demand for paper and paperboard products cut to size or shape has increased greatly in recent years; the estimated value of apparent U.S. consumption amounted to more than a half billion dollars in 1967, representing an increase of almost 40 percent over 1963 (table 1).

Several hundred establishments through the United States manufacture one or more of the products considered here. Some of the firms are large integrated paper and paperboard companies, but many are small converters. Most of the producers are concentrated in the Middle Atlantic and the East North Central States, areas which account for the bulk of domestic consumption of these products.

## PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, CUT TO SIZE OR SHAPE, NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED 79

The value of annual shipments of the items included in this summary rose from \$380 million in 1963 to an estimated \$525 million in 1967; the greatest gain occurred in 1965. Production of tabulating cards, facial tissues, filing accessories, and office supplies make up a substantial part of the total.

### U.S. exports

Annual U.S. exports rose steadily during 1963-68; it is estimated that they amounted to \$16 million in 1968, when they accounted for 2 to 3 percent of domestic production. Canada was the most important market, followed by Western Europe and Latin America. Carbon paper, office supplies, and sanitary products, such as napkins, towels, and facial tissues, were the major export items.

### U.S. imports

Annual U.S. imports, which were very small relative to domestic consumption, rose irregularly in value from an estimated \$1.2 million in 1963 to \$1.8 million in 1968, showing a slightly declining trend during 1965-67 (table 1).

During 1964-68, imports of cut-to-size paper and paperboard under 0.012 inch in thickness accounted for about two-thirds of the total imports considered here. Canada was the leading source of these imports and the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Sweden were important secondary suppliers (table 2).

Imports of products 0.012 inch and more in thickness had a slightly higher average unit value than those under 0.012 inch thick. During 1964-67 West Germany was the leading supplier of the thicker products, in terms of value, while Finland, with a much lower unit value per pound, was the primary source in terms of quantity. In 1968 Canada was the leading supplier. Other important suppliers were the United Kingdom, Sweden, and Japan (table 3).

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Table 1.--Paper and paperboard, cut to size or shape, not elsewhere enumerated: U.S. shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-68

(In thousands of dollars)

Year	Shipments	Imports	Exports <sup>1/</sup>	Apparent consumption <sup>1/</sup>
1963-----	380,115	<sup>1/</sup> 1,200	9,000	370,000
1964-----	403,407	1,483	9,500	395,000
1965-----	476,040	1,751	10,500	465,000
1966-----	496,821	1,725	12,000	485,000
1967-----	<sup>1/</sup> 525,000	1,705	14,000	515,000
1968-----	<sup>2/</sup>	1,844	16,000	<sup>2/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> Estimated.

<sup>2/</sup> Not available.

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

Table 2.--Paper and paperboard, cut to size or shape, under 0.012 inch in thickness, not elsewhere enumerated: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-68

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Canada -----	1,113	3,015	4,006	2,992	3,156
United Kingdom -----	309	719	285	456	309
West Germany -----	316	431	382	339	372
Japan -----	143	137	155	184	122
Sweden -----	419	306	262	408	921
All other -----	3,117	1,391	586	718	1,259
Total -----	5,417	5,999	5,676	5,097	6,139
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Canada -----	139	319	385	337	391
United Kingdom -----	128	367	142	196	101
West Germany -----	153	190	180	156	170
Japan -----	85	78	73	102	73
Sweden -----	80	76	83	94	176
All other -----	447	237	94	147	246
Total -----	1,032	1,267	957	1,032	1,158
Unit value (per pound) <sup>1/</sup>					
Canada -----	\$0.12	\$0.11	\$0.10	\$0.11	\$0.12
United Kingdom -----	.41	.51	.50	.43	.33
West Germany -----	.49	.44	.47	.46	.46
Japan -----	.59	.57	.47	.56	.60
Sweden -----	.19	.25	.32	.23	.19
All other -----	.14	.17	.16	.20	.20
Average -----	.19	.21	.17	.20	.19

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

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

## 82 PAPER AND PAPERBOARD, CUT TO SIZE OR SHAPE, NOT ELSEWHERE ENUMERATED

Table 3.--Paper and paperboard, cut to size or shape, 0.012 inch and more in thickness, not elsewhere enumerated: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-68

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Canada-----	538	477	601	323	1,709
West Germany-----	125	253	460	325	304
Finland-----	769	568	934	937	222
United Kingdom-----	40	73	163	90	28
Sweden-----	131	216	521	230	77
Japan-----	118	318	79	148	236
All other-----	341	336	628	458	582
Total-----	2,062	2,241	3,386	2,511	3,158
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Canada-----	57	52	75	43	181
West Germany-----	107	119	205	159	144
Finland-----	94	71	115	129	32
United Kingdom-----	35	69	63	86	28
Sweden-----	19	36	102	74	50
Japan-----	61	56	45	70	113
All other-----	77	81	164	113	138
Total-----	450	484	769	674	686
Unit value (per pound) 1/					
Canada-----	\$0.11	\$0.11	\$0.12	\$0.13	\$0.11
West Germany-----	.86	.47	.45	.49	.47
Finland-----	.12	.12	.12	.14	.14
United Kingdom-----	.88	.93	.39	.96	.99
Sweden-----	.14	.17	.20	.32	.64
Japan-----	.51	.18	.58	.47	.48
All other-----	.23	.24	.26	.24	.24
Average-----	.22	.22	.19	.27	.22

1/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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



<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
------------------	----------------------------

Paper envelopes----- 256.42, -.44

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

#### U.S. trade position

Domestic producers provide almost all of the paper envelopes used in the United States; annual U.S. imports and exports are negligible.

#### Description and uses

The paper envelopes covered in this summary are those used to cover or hold letters, documents, advertising matter, and other material for transmission through the mail. Paper envelopes are made in a variety of sizes and shapes from several types of papers, such as book, writing, kraft, manila, and thin fine (airmail). Papers used in envelope manufacture must have good folding qualities, lie flat without curling, have a good writing or printing surface, be strong enough to resist handling, and be sufficiently opaque to insure privacy. Some envelopes are made with window openings to reveal the name and address on the enclosure. Envelope closures include gummed and self-sealing flaps, metal clasps, and string ties. The TSUS distinguishes two general types of envelopes: plain and decorated. Decorated envelopes are those which are bordered, embossed, printed, tinted, lined, or any combination thereof.

Envelopes of the types used for business systems or packaging but not for mailing are not included here and are provided for as articles of paper, item 256.90; envelopes together with writing paper, as papeteries, item 256.35; writing paper with gummed edges used as combination sheets and envelopes, item 256.40; envelopes which accompany greeting cards, as greeting cards, items 274.00 and 274.05; and Government stamped envelopes under item 274.40.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
	Paper envelopes:
256.42	Not bordered, embossed, printed, tinted, decorated, nor lined
256.44	Bordered, embossed, printed, tinted, decorated, lined, or any combination thereof

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports of paper envelopes, effective January 1 of calendar years 1968-72, are as follows (in percent ad valorem):

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rate of duty for --</u>	
	<u>Item 256.42</u>	<u>Item 256.44</u>
1968-----	13	18
1969-----	12	16
1970-----	10	14
1971-----	9	12
1972-----	7.5	10

These rates represent the five stages of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The final concession rates of duty are to become effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

Prior to January 1, 1968, the rates of duty applicable under the TSUS to items 256.42 and 256.44 were 15 and 20 percent ad valorem, respectively.

U.S. consumption and production

U.S. consumption of paper envelopes closely approximates production because imports and exports are small. The value of apparent consumption increased from about \$281 million in 1963 to about \$404 million in 1967 (table 1).

Of the more than 200 domestic concerns producing paper envelopes, the majority are small operations. The plants are concentrated in the major market areas of the Northeastern and the North Central States. Although some manufacturers produce other kinds of converted paper products, envelopes generally are the principal source of income for most of the producing concerns.

#### U.S. exports and imports

Annual U.S. exports of the paper envelopes considered here have averaged less than 1 percent of domestic production (shipments) in recent years. Canada was the chief market in that period; the Bahamas, Panama, and the United Kingdom were secondary markets (table 2).

Annual U.S. imports of paper envelopes increased irregularly in both quantity and value from 1964 to 1968 (table 3). During that 5-year period, annual imports of envelopes that were not bordered, embossed, printed, tinted, decorated, lined, or any combination thereof composed only a small percentage of total imports (table 4).

Sweden has been the chief source of imports of paper envelopes, followed by Canada, West Germany, and Norway (table 3). Envelopes from Canada have had consistently higher average annual unit values than those from the leading European suppliers.

Table 1.--Paper envelopes: U.S. factory shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-68

(In thousands of dollars)					
Year	Shipments <sup>1/</sup>	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	
1963-----	281,000	159	<sup>2/</sup> 604	281,000	
1964-----	282,000	202	<sup>2/</sup> 831	281,000	
1965-----	316,000	177	445	316,000	
1966-----	379,000	216	531	379,000	
1967-----	404,000	267	517	404,000	
1968-----	<sup>3/</sup>	329	449	<sup>3/</sup>	

<sup>1/</sup> Partly estimated, based on information from industry sources.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes envelopes other than for mailing purposes, estimated at about 20 percent of the total shown.

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

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

Table 2.--Paper envelopes: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise,  
by principal markets, 1965-68

Market	1965	1966	1967	1968
Quantity (1,000 envelopes)				
Canada-----	10,806	60,060	10,235	43,016
Panama-----	9,243	10,171	9,768	7,645
Bahamas-----	3,624	6,621	6,655	5,589
United Kingdom-----	15,512	6,710	6,827	3,480
All other-----	41,944	40,500	45,311	28,730
Total-----	81,129	124,062	78,796	88,460
Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada-----	142	249	217	160
Panama-----	31	41	39	36
Bahamas-----	16	32	36	42
United Kingdom-----	42	26	28	23
All other-----	213	183	197	188
Total-----	445	531	517	449
Unit value (per 1,000 envelopes) 1/				
Canada-----	\$13.17	\$4.15	\$21.18	\$3.72
Panama-----	3.37	4.08	3.97	4.71
Bahamas-----	4.33	4.79	5.42	7.45
United Kingdom-----	2.73	3.87	4.13	6.63
All other-----	5.08	4.52	4.35	6.53
Average-----	5.48	4.28	6.56	5.07

1/ Calculated from the unrounded figures.

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

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

## PAPER ENVELOPES

Table 3.--Paper envelopes: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-68

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Quantity (1,000 envelopes)					
Sweden-----	45,542	45,915	47,366	58,844	71,595
Canada-----	8,959	6,304	14,273	7,285	11,678
West Germany-----	11,849	5,698	6,116	10,948	10,880
Norway-----	5,596	3,832	6,588	9,041	5,498
All other-----	5,523	5,487	3,422	3,716	9,493
Total-----	77,469	67,236	77,765	89,834	109,144
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Sweden-----	85	82	104	136	164
Canada-----	44	35	65	57	71
West Germany-----	18	14	14	28	25
Norway-----	11	7	12	13	11
All other-----	44	40	21	33	58
Total-----	202	177	216	267	329
Unit value (per 1,000 envelopes) <sup>1/</sup>					
Sweden-----	\$1.87	\$1.79	\$2.20	\$2.32	\$2.28
Canada-----	4.87	5.50	4.52	7.78	6.10
West Germany-----	1.56	2.42	2.29	2.55	2.33
Norway-----	1.91	1.84	1.90	1.46	1.98
All other-----	7.92	7.22	6.07	8.85	6.12
Average-----	2.60	2.64	2.78	2.97	3.02

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

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

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

Table 4.--Paper envelopes: U.S. imports for consumption,  
by types, 1964-68

Type	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Quantity (1,000 envelopes)					
Plain-----	6,307	470	4,488	902	7,258
Decorated-----	71,162	66,766	73,277	88,932	101,886
Total-----	77,469	67,236	77,765	89,834	109,144
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Plain-----	8	5	12	5	18
Decorated-----	194	173	204	262	311
Total-----	202	177	216	267	329
Unit value (per 1,000 envelopes) <sup>1/</sup>					
Plain-----	\$1.26	\$9.85	\$2.66	\$5.32	\$2.51
Decorated-----	2.72	2.59	2.78	2.95	3.05
Average-----	2.60	2.64	2.78	2.97	3.02

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

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

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





<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Boxes of paper, paperboard, papier mache, or combinations thereof-----	256.48, -.52, -.54

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

### U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of the boxes considered here is almost wholly supplied from domestic production. Exports, which are substantially greater than imports, account for less than 1 percent of U.S. production.

### Description and uses

Boxes with or without a cover which are made of paper, paperboard, papier mache, or any combination thereof are divided, for tariff purposes, into two major groups. The boxes in either group may be printed or unprinted.

The first group (item 256.48) includes boxes (assembled or unassembled) that are covered or lined with coated papers, vegetable parchment paper, greaseproof paper (including glassine), cloth-lined or reinforced paper, and papers that are wholly or partly covered with flock, gelatin, metal, or metal solutions, and boxes that are covered or lined with textile fabric. Included here are textile-lined boxes, even though the textile fabric is the component material of chief value. Boxes lined with the papers described above are mostly used for packaging of such articles as cosmetics, medical products, and fancy soaps; boxes covered, lined, or padded with textile material are designed chiefly for the packaging of watches, bracelets, rings, necklaces, and other jewelry.

The second group (items 256.52 and 256.54) includes boxes that are not covered or lined with any of the materials enumerated under item 256.48. The boxes included in item 256.52 are those shipped flat which require the addition of fastening materials--such as gummed tape, glue, or staples--to hold a closed setup or assembled position. Boxes, including corrugated or solid fiber paperboard shipping containers, cut or shaped to be folded into boxes but shipped flat, which are capable of assuming a closed position without any such binding materials, have been administratively determined to be classifiable under item 256.54.

According to industry and trade standards, all boxes covered by this summary are categorized into three types irrespective of the criteria that determine their classification in the TSUS. These types are (1) corrugated and solid fiber paperboard shipping containers; (2) folding paper boxes; and (3) rigid paper boxes, also referred to as setup boxes. In order that industry data may be utilized, it has been necessary that the information in this summary including the tables (other than the import table) be presented in large part on the basis of the three types of boxes known in the industry.

Corrugated and solid fiber shipping containers (primarily in item 256.52) are manufactured to precise specifications. They must be strong and capable of protecting merchandise against hazards of shipping. Corrugated shipping containers are made from a fluted corrugating medium which is pasted (sandwiched) between two sheets of kraft or other liner. Solid fiber shipping containers are made from flat, laminated layers of paperboard and mostly consist of one or more inner layers between two outer layers. Virtually all corrugated and solid fiber shipping containers are cut and shaped to be readily made up into boxes; they are shipped flat and assembled into boxes at the place of use. Binding materials are usually required.

Folding paper boxes (in items 256.52 and 256.54) are produced by means of a cutting and creasing (diecutting) operation on relatively lightweight paperboard which is particularly adapted for folding purposes with a minimum of cracking and without breaking. The manufactured product (fiber shipping containers) is shipped flat; the flat boxes are then erected, filled, and closed by the user. Binding materials may or may not be required. Folding paper boxes are used for the packaging of an almost unlimited range of products, especially consumer goods, such as breakfast cereals, eggs, toothpaste, shaving cream, and apparel items.

Rigid (setup) paper boxes (in items 256.48 and 256.54) are stiff, noncollapsible containers manufactured chiefly from so-called nonbending board. These boxes are delivered to the consumer set up and ready for his immediate use. The principal uses for rigid paper boxes are for retail sales of articles such as clothing, particularly when the purchase is for a gift; for items which must be stored between uses, such as games, cosmetics, and electric blankets; for candies and stationery; and for packaging of articles that are fragile or of irregular shape.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
	Boxes of paper, of paperboard, of papier maché, or of any combination thereof:
256.48	Covered or lined with certain papers or with textile fabrics
256.52	Other boxes not folded, not set up, and not otherwise assembled
256.54	Other

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Item 256.48</u>	<u>Rate of duty for--</u>	
		<u>Item 256.52</u>	<u>Item 256.54</u>
1968-----	1.8¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	13% ad val.	12.5% ad val.
1969-----	1.5¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	12% ad val.	11% ad val.
1970-----	1.4¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	10% ad val.	9.5% ad val.
1971-----	1¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.
1972-----	1¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	7% ad val.

These rates represent the five stages of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concessions rates of duty are to become effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

Prior to January 1, 1968, the rates of duty applicable under the TSUS to these items, reflecting concessions granted under the GATT, were as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
256.48-----	2¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.
256.52-----	15% ad val.
256.54-----	14% ad val.

Based on imports in 1968, the average ad valorem equivalent of the rate of duty in that year for item 256.48 was 6.2 percent.

Under the TSUS (general headnote 6), containers or holders if imported containing articles, and if not designed for, or capable of, reuse, are not subject to treatment as imported articles. Their cost, however, is a part of the value of their contents and if their contents are subject to an ad valorem rate of duty, the containers or holders are, in effect, also subject to the same rate of duty, unless there is satisfactory proof that they are products of the United States which are being returned without having been advanced in value or improved in condition while abroad. If designed for, or capable of, reuse, the usual containers or holders of merchandise are subject to tariff treatment as though they were imported separately from their contents. Most of the boxes included in this summary which contain imported merchandise are one-time shippers and are not reusable containers.

#### U.S. consumption

Apparent annual U.S. consumption of the types of boxes considered here increased in value from about \$3.2 billion in 1963 to \$4.2 billion in 1967 (table 1). Corrugated and solid fiber shipping containers accounted in each of the years 1963-67 for more than 60 percent of total consumption, folding boxes for about 30 percent, and rigid paper boxes for the remainder.

The food and beverage industry is the largest consumer of paperboard shipping containers, accounting for nearly 30 percent of total consumption of such containers. Other major users are the industries producing paper and allied products (10 percent) and stone, clay, and glass products (10 percent).

Fiber shipping containers have been consumed in rapidly increasing quantities since World War II, displacing other containers, such as wooden boxes, barrels, and kegs. Presently a new packaging development, referred to as Shrinkase, competes with corrugated and solid fiber shipping containers. This new method of shipment, potentially of considerable importance, uses a plastic overwrap covering a fiberboard tray and its contents, which exceed the height of the tray. Shrinkase packing is now mostly confined to shipments of canned foods and beverages to supermarkets. No official or industry data are available that indicate the extent to which this newly developed packaging system has displaced the conventional corrugated and solid fiber paperboard shipping containers, but such displacement is believed to be insignificant at the present time.

Folding paper boxes are mainly consumed in the packaging of food; according to statistics developed by the Paperboard Packaging Council for the folding paper box industry, food packaging accounts for well over half of total U.S. consumption of folding paper boxes, shown by the percentage distribution of total dollar value use of folding paper boxes consumed by end users in 1967 as follows:

<u>Consuming industry</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
Dry food-----	19.5
Wet food-----	14.6
Beverage carriers-----	10.0
Soap-----	9.2
Paper goods-----	6.7
Crackers and biscuits-----	5.3
Candy-----	4.9
Hardware-----	4.8
Perishable bakery products-----	4.4
Textiles-----	3.4
Medicinal-----	3.3
All other-----	13.9
	<u>100.0</u>

Consumption of rigid paper boxes increased in value in every year during the period under review. Annual gains in the value of consumption, however, are not necessarily attributable to greater use of rigid paper boxes, but rather to increasing average unit value. Such boxes have been upgraded with a greater emphasis on eye appeal. Attractive appearance of the container at the point of sale is necessary to compete successfully for the impulse purchase. Notwithstanding the improved appearance of the container and the increase in unit value, the

distribution of dollar value use of rigid boxes has not changed significantly in comparison with that in earlier years. The National Paper Box Manufacturers Association, in its 43rd annual financial survey, shows the following shares of value of total consumption of rigid paper boxes in 1967:

<u>Consuming industry</u>	<u>Percent of total</u>
Textiles, wearing apparel, and hosiery-----	25.37
Department stores and other retail stores-----	14.56
Cosmetics, including soap-----	9.54
Confections-----	7.58
Stationery and office supplies-----	4.53
Jewelry and silverware-----	4.24
Photographic products and supplies-----	3.40
Shoes and leather goods-----	3.27
Drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceuticals-----	3.16
Toys and games-----	2.93
All other-----	21.42
	<u>100.00</u>

#### U.S. producers and production

According to the most recent available data (1963 Census of Manufactures), 2,062 establishments were engaged in 1963 in the manufacture of the types of boxes covered by this summary, of which 923 produced corrugated and solid fiber shipping containers; 636, folding paper boxes; and 503, rigid paper boxes. It is estimated that by 1967 the total number of establishments had risen to about 2,400. A recent survey by the Fiber Box Association revealed that the number of establishments making only corrugated and solid fiber shipping containers increased from 923 in 1963 to 1,174 in October 1967.

Producers are widely scattered throughout the country, with the heaviest concentration in the East North Central and the Middle Atlantic States. Total employment is about 155,000; of that number about half work in plants producing fiber shipping containers. Many manufacturers are affiliated with producers of paperboard, the raw material from which boxes are made. Such integrated operations are most common in the production of fiber shipping containers and folding paper boxes; according to trade sources, of the total output of these products, affiliated producers account for 75 and 80 percent, respectively.

Some 15 major U.S. manufacturers of boxes own or are affiliated with about 60 boxmaking establishments in foreign countries, mostly in Western Europe and Latin America.

The value of annual U.S. production of boxes of paper, paperboard, or papier mache rose from \$3.3 billion in 1963 to \$4.3 billion in 1967 (table 2), or by more than 30 percent. The largest percentage gain during that period was that of rigid paper boxes, 42 percent; production of corrugated and solid fiber shipping containers gained 36 percent, and folding paper boxes, 16 percent.

#### U.S. exports

Although annual U.S. exports of boxes of paper, paperboard, or papier mache accounted in 1966-68 for less than 1 percent of domestic production, their average value was about \$10 million (tables 3, 4, and 5). Most of these exports went to Canada, Mexico, Italy, and the United Kingdom; substantial quantities, however, were also shipped to widely diversified markets in Latin America, Western Europe, and Asia. The bulk of the exports comprised fiber shipping containers and folding paper boxes.

#### U.S. imports

U.S. imports, which have been less than 1 percent of U.S. consumption in every recent year (table 1), have consisted mostly of assembled boxes entered under item 256.54. During 1966-68 these imports came mainly from Canada, Japan, and France, in that order. Boxes, assembled or unassembled, covered with special papers or textiles, classified under item 256.48, were the second-ranking import category; Japan and France supplied most of the imports (table 6). Imports of unassembled boxes, classified under item 256.52, made up the smallest share of U.S. imports of the boxes considered here; Canada is by far the largest supplier.

Table 1.--Boxes of paper, paperboard, papier mache, or combinations thereof: U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-68

(In thousands of dollars)

Year	: Produc- : tion <u>1/</u>	: Imports	: Exports	: Apparent : consumption <u>2/</u>
1963-----	: 3,259,711	: <u>2/</u> 1,600	: 16,502	: 3,245,000
1964-----	: 3,433,280	: 1,611	: 11,711	: 3,423,000
1965-----	: 3,707,139	: 1,153	: 8,590	: 3,700,000
1966-----	: 4,129,382	: 1,514	: 10,759	: 4,120,000
1967-----	: 4,251,918	: 1,691	: 10,017	: 4,244,000
1968-----	: <u>3/</u>	: 2,481	: 9,166	: <u>3/</u>

1/ Includes data published by trade associations.

2/ Partly estimated.

3/ Not available.

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

Table 2.--Boxes of paper, paperboard, papier mache, or combinations thereof: U.S. production, by kinds, 1963-67

(In thousands of dollars)

Year	: Total	: Corrugated : and solid : fiber ship- : ing con- : tainers <u>1/</u>	: Folding : paper : boxes <u>2/</u>	: Rigid : paper : boxes
1963-----	: 3,260,000	: 2,067,429	: 960,000	: 232,282
1964-----	: 3,433,000	: 2,213,855	: 973,000	: 246,425
1965-----	: 3,707,000	: 2,406,759	: 1,000,200	: 300,180
1966-----	: 4,129,000	: 2,730,786	: 1,079,000	: 319,596
1967-----	: 4,252,000	: 2,812,918	: 1,109,000	: <u>3/</u> 330,000

1/ Compiled from statistics of the Fibre Box Association.

2/ Compiled from statistics of the Folding Paper Box Association.

3/ Estimated.

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



Table 3.--Corrugated and solid fiber shipping containers: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1966-68

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1966	1967	1968
Canada-----	762	914	1,124
Mexico-----	761	789	740
Jamaica-----	61	448	65
Kuwait-----	220	259	1
Republic of Korea-----	30	197	1
Nicaragua-----	39	193	249
Netherlands-----	106	141	84
Paraguay-----	68	100	67
Bahamas-----	85	99	120
South Vietnam-----	177	91	9
France-----	42	82	45
United Kingdom-----	91	80	102
Honduras-----	190	80	24
All other-----	<u>1/ 1,911</u>	<u>777</u>	<u>1,155</u>
Total-----	4,543	4,250	3,786

1/ Includes merchandise valued at 556 thousand dollars exported to Colombia.

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

Table 4.--Folding paper boxes: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise,  
by principal markets, 1966-68

(In thousands of dollars)				
Market	1966	1967	1968	
Canada-----	1,455	1,432	1,583	
Jamaica-----	423	419	580	
Italy-----	518	394	321	
Japan-----	182	250	14	
United Kingdom-----	105	224	245	
Venezuela-----	46	206	119	
Mexico-----	149	148	253	
Trinidad-----	210	121	123	
Dominican Republic-----	120	110	152	
Bahamas-----	49	98	86	
Saudi Arabia-----	88	80	8	
Guyana-----	55	62	42	
France-----	40	56	38	
Bermuda-----	36	43	47	
All other-----	1,097	646	668	
Total-----	4,573	4,289	4,279	

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

Table 5.--Rigid paper boxes: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise,  
by principal markets, 1966-68

(In thousands of dollars)				
Market	1966	1967	1968	
Canada-----	495	441	435	
United Kingdom-----	64	143	52	
Hong Kong-----	116	141	46	
West Germany-----	93	87	25	
Australia-----	47	57	26	
Guatemala-----	46	55	28	
Belgium-----	39	53	64	
Venezuela-----	17	48	17	
Japan-----	71	41	28	
Netherlands-----	42	30	16	
Bahamas-----	31	30	34	
Panama-----	20	29	11	
Mexico-----	50	25	41	
All other-----	512	298	278	
Total-----	1,643	1,478	1,101	

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

## BOXES OF PAPER, PAPERBOARD, OR PAPIER-MACHE

Table 6.--Boxes of paper, paperboard, papier mache, or combinations thereof: U.S. imports for consumption, by kinds and by principal sources, 1966-68

(In thousands of dollars)					
Year and country	Covered	Other		Total	
	: or lined	Unassembled	Assembled		
	: (256.48)	: (256.52)	: (256.54) 1/		
1966:					
Canada-----	12	50	511	573	
Japan-----	155	23	159	337	
France-----	83	8	144	235	
United Kingdom-----	15	12	40	67	
West Germany-----	52	4	82	138	
Italy-----	43	1	7	51	
All other-----	49	11	53	113	
Total-----	409	109	996	1,514	
1967:					
Canada-----	11	105	594	710	
Japan-----	146	31	184	361	
France-----	83	14	118	215	
United Kingdom-----	6	12	89	107	
West Germany-----	37	13	38	88	
Italy-----	50	9	16	75	
All other-----	55	16	64	135	
Total-----	388	200	1,103	1,691	
1968:					
Canada-----	55	145	759	959	
Japan-----	353	94	279	726	
France-----	118	8	154	280	
United Kingdom-----	10	17	71	98	
West Germany-----	43	11	94	148	
Italy-----	45	8	24	77	
All other-----	72	35	86	193	
Total-----	696	318	1,467	2,481	

1/ Includes folding boxes shipped flat but not requiring binding materials for setting up (see third paragraph of section on Description and Uses).

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

CommodityTSUS  
item

Blank books, bound----- 256.56, -.58

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

U.S. trade position

The bulk of U.S. consumption of bound blank books is supplied by domestic producers. Imports, which exceed exports, have accounted in recent years for only a small percentage of domestic consumption.

Description and uses

The bound blank books considered here include a wide variety of standard form books prepared for specific writing and recordkeeping purposes. The binding may be of the conventional book type, spiral-wire type, plastic strip hinge type, or others. For tariff purposes, such books are divided into two groups: (1) Diaries, notebooks, and address books and (2) other blank books, such as ruled books for accounting purposes, appointment books, automobile service record books, inventory books, telephone indexes, and receipt and bridge score pads. Some of these books contain printed factual information, statistics, and maps, in addition to the minimal printing associated with diaries, telephone indexes, and other record books. Spiral-bound notebooks with pages blank except for ruled lines come within the provision for notebooks. Covers which are reusable with refills are separately classified according to the component material of chief value.

U.S. tariff treatment

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

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
	Blank books, bound:
256.56	Diaries, notebooks, and address books
256.58	Other

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to bound blank books, effective January 1 of calendar years 1968-72, are as follows (in percent ad valorem):

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rate of duty for--</u>	
	<u>Item</u> <u>256.56</u>	<u>Item</u> <u>256.58</u>
1968-----	18	7.5
1969-----	16	6.5
1970-----	14	5.5
1971-----	12	5
1972-----	10	4

These rates represent the five stages of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rates of duty are to become effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

Prior to January 1, 1968, the rates of duty applicable under the TSUS to items 256.56 and 256.58, reflecting prior GATT concessions, were 20 percent ad valorem and 8.5 percent ad valorem, respectively.

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

U.S. consumption of bound blank books increased appreciably during 1963-67. It is estimated that such consumption amounted to \$145 million in 1967, representing a gain of about 40 percent during the period under review. The value of annual consumption closely parallels that of domestic production because exports and imports are both small in relation to consumption.

Bound blank books are produced in more than 300 establishments in the United States, with a considerable concentration of plants in the Middle Atlantic and the East North Central States. New York has been the principal producing State, followed by Illinois, California, Massachusetts, and New Jersey, in that order.

The value of manufacturers' shipments of bound blank books rose from \$104 million in 1963 to an estimated \$145 million in 1967 (table 1).

Except for 1965, U.S. exports of bound blank books have not been separately reported; in that year they amounted to \$580,000, with Canada the most important market. Exports of such books to other countries in 1965 were widely distributed to a variety of markets, predominantly in Latin America and the United Kingdom. It is estimated that the value of annual exports has not changed significantly since 1965 and has remained below the value of corresponding imports.

#### U.S. imports

Annual U.S. imports of bound blank books more than doubled between 1964 and 1968, with 21.4 million such books, valued at \$3.3 million, being imported in the latter year (table 2). Imports consisted principally of diaries, notebooks, and address books; less than 5 percent of annual imports comprised other bound blank books.

In each of the years 1964-68, Japan was the principal source of bound blank books, followed by the United Kingdom and West Germany (table 3). Total annual imports were very small relative to domestic consumption; however, the bulk of the imports from Japan were heavily concentrated in articles of low unit value and accounted for a substantial share of domestic consumption of such articles.

Table 1.--Bound blank books: U.S. production and imports for consumption, 1963-68

(In thousands of dollars)

Year	Production <u>1</u> /	Imports
1963-----	104,319	<u>2</u> /
1964-----	<u>3</u> / 120,200	1,314
1965-----	<u>3</u> / 119,700	1,726
1966-----	<u>3</u> / 135,800	1,868
1967-----	<u>3</u> / 145,000	2,493
1968-----	<u>2</u> /	3,342

1/ Shipments.2/ Not available.3/ Estimated.

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



Table 2.--Bound blank books: U.S. imports for consumption,  
by types, 1964-68

Type	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Quantity (1,000 books)					
Diary, note, and address books----	7,709	11,407	11,621	15,151	20,714
Other-----	142	247	337	619	729
Total-----	7,851	11,654	11,958	15,770	21,443
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Diary, note, and address books----	1,284	1,684	1,812	2,411	3,205
Other-----	30	41	56	82	137
Total-----	1,314	1,726	1,868	2,493	3,342
Unit value (each) <sup>1/</sup>					
Diary, note, and address books----	\$0.17	\$0.15	\$0.16	\$0.16	\$0.15
Other-----	.21	.17	.17	.13	.19
Average-----	.17	.15	.16	.16	.16

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

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

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

Table 3.--Bound blank books: U.S. imports for consumption,  
by principal sources, 1964-68

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Quantity (1,000 books)					
Japan-----	6,702	9,311	9,705	13,143	17,055
United Kingdom----	402	780	1,169	1,559	2,232
West Germany-----	117	142	164	205	517
All other-----	630	1,421	920	863	1,639
Total-----	7,851	11,654	11,958	15,770	21,443
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Japan-----	814	1,020	1,233	1,717	2,386
United Kingdom----	263	391	381	460	446
West Germany-----	64	79	88	109	105
All other-----	172	235	166	207	405
Total-----	1,314	1,726	1,868	2,493	3,342
Unit value (each) <sup>1/</sup>					
Japan-----	\$0.12	\$0.11	\$0.13	\$0.13	\$0.14
United Kingdom----	.66	.50	.33	.30	.20
West Germany-----	.55	.56	.53	.53	.20
All other-----	.27	.17	.18	.24	.25
Average-----	.17	.15	.16	.16	.16

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

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

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

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Albums-----	256.60

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

#### U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of albums is supplied almost entirely by domestic producers; imports, although small, exceed exports.

#### Description and uses

Albums are ordinarily a type of book, in either bound or looseleaf form with pages blank or containing printing, used for mounting photographs, postage stamps, postcards, clippings, or other scrapbook materials; for collecting autographs; or, with envelope leaves or other means, for the insertion of phonograph records. Not included here are binders and covers of albums as separate items; they are provided for in the TSUS according to the component material of chief value.

#### U.S. tariff treatment

The commodity description of the TSUS item covered by this summary is as follows:

<u>TSUS item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
256.60	Autograph, photograph, postage-stamp, postcard, and scrap albums, and albums for phonograph records

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Percent ad valorem</u>
1968-----	12
1969-----	10.5
1970-----	9
1971-----	8
1972-----	6.5

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These rates represent the five stages of a concession granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rate of duty is to become effective January 1, 1972, as shown above. Before January 1, 1968, the rate of duty applicable under the TSUS, reflecting a prior GATT concession, was 13.5 percent ad valorem.

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

The value of annual U.S. consumption and production (manufacturers' shipments) of albums rose from \$24 million in 1963 to an estimated \$36 million in 1967, representing a gain of 50 percent for that period (table 1). Photograph albums account for the bulk of domestic consumption. In recent years, the popularity of photograph albums with envelopes or sleeves of transparent acetate has increased, while that of albums with black paper sheets has declined.

Albums are produced in about 50 establishments in the United States, principally in the Midwest and the Northeast; most of these establishments produce photograph albums.

U.S. exports of albums are not separately reported but are combined with blank books in official export statistics. In 1968, total exports of the combined classes were valued at \$1.1 million. It is believed that somewhat less than half of that value was in albums.

#### U.S. imports

The value of annual U.S. imports of albums increased each year from \$222,000 in 1963 to \$3.6 million in 1968, with most of the gain occurring in 1967 and 1968. Japan was by far the principal supplier in each of the years 1964-68 and accounted for more than 90 percent of the total value of imports in 1966-68 (table 2). West Germany was consistently the second-ranking supplier. Most imports in recent years have consisted of photograph albums, which far outnumbered all other kinds of albums together.

Table 1.--Albums: U.S. production and imports for consumption  
1963-68

(In thousands of dollars)

Year	Production	Imports
1963-----	24,053	222
1964-----	<u>1</u> / 28,000	338
1965-----	<u>1</u> / 28,100	449
1966-----	<u>1</u> / 32,500	722
1967-----	<u>1</u> / 36,000	1,574
1968-----	<u>2</u> /	3,601

1/ Estimated.2/ Not available.

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

Note.--Export values, which are not separately published, were believed to be less than the values of imports in 1965-68.

Table 2.--Albums: U.S. imports for consumption,  
by principal sources, 1964-68

(In thousands of dollars)

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Japan-----	295	394	652	1,442	3,323
West Germany-----	27	33	56	84	124
All other-----	16	22	14	48	154
Total-----	338	449	722	1,574	3,601

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



<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>
Tubes, of paper, commonly used for holding thread or yarn:	
Parallel-----	256.65
Tapered-----	256.67

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

### U.S. trade position

U.S. production of the paper tubes considered here provides the bulk of domestic consumption; exports are negligible. Annual U.S. imports, believed to make up less than 5 percent of consumption, consist largely of tapered tubes.

### Comment

The paper tubes specially provided for in the TSUS are limited to those commonly used for holding thread or yarn. Such tubes may be parallel (i.e., uniform in diameter) or tapered. The tubes are made from various weights and qualities of paper or paperboard and in different sizes, according to end use. Both types of tubes, parallel and tapered, are generally made up of several paper plies by spiral winding, convolute winding, or lap-over winding. They are used as carriers of fibers, thread, or yarn in the various stages of textile manufacturing and in the distribution of finished thread and yarn to the market.

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

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rate of duty for--</u>	
	<u>Item</u> <u>256.65</u>	<u>Item</u> <u>256.67</u>
1968-----	0.4¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	1.3¢ per lb. + 14.5% ad val.
1969-----	0.4¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 13% ad val.
1970-----	0.3¢ per lb. + 5.5% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 11.5% ad val.
1971-----	0.3¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	0.9¢ per lb. + 9.5% ad val.
1972-----	0.2¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.

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These rates represent the five stages of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rates of duty are to become effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

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

<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Rate of duty</u>
256.65-----	0.5¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.
256.67-----	1.5¢ per lb. + 16.5% ad val.

Based on imports entered in 1968, the average ad valorem equivalents of the rates of duty in that year were 7.5 percent for item 256.65 and 16.4 percent for item 256.67.

U.S. consumption of paper tubes commonly used for holding thread or yarn is estimated to have totaled about \$25 million in 1959. Although no data on domestic output are reported, it is believed that consumption increased during 1960-67. The bulk of domestic consumption consists of paper tubes of the parallel type. Probably some 15 concerns, mostly in the eastern seaboard States, manufacture the paper tubes considered here; only a few of them, however, manufacture tapered tubes.

U.S. exports, which are not separately reported in official statistics, are believed to account for less than 1 percent of domestic production. Canada is apparently the only significant market. The value of annual Canadian imports of U.S. paper tubes and cones for yarn during 1964-68 is estimated at about \$400,000.

Annual U.S. imports of paper tubes (parallel and tapered types) increased from 672,000 pounds, valued at \$381,000, in 1964 to 1,562,000 pounds valued at \$951,000, in 1966, and then declined to 712,000 pounds, valued at \$488,000, in 1968 (table 1). Based on value, imports accounted for a considerably larger share of domestic consumption of tapered tubes than of domestic consumption of parallel tubes.

In 1968 West Germany was the major supplier of parallel tubes, followed by the United Kingdom (table 2). West Germany is also the leading supplier of tapered tubes, with Canada the second most important source (table 3).



Table 1.--Paper tubes: U.S. imports for consumption, by types, 1964-68

Type	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
Parallel-----	170	136	246	148	59
Tapered-----	502	743	1,316	1,001	653
Total-----	672	879	1,562	1,149	712
Value (1,000 dollars)					
Parallel-----	114	86	213	106	50
Tapered-----	268	407	737	578	438
Total-----	381	493	951	684	488
Unit value (per pound)					
Parallel-----	\$0.67	\$0.64	\$0.87	\$0.72	\$0.84
Tapered-----	.53	.55	.56	.58	.67

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

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

Table 2.--Paper tubes, parallel: U.S. imports for consumption,  
by principal sources, 1964-68

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
West Germany-----	103	130	138	77	30
United Kingdom-----	23	-	102	43	21
Italy-----	11	-	-	19	1
All other-----	23	6	6	9	7
Total-----	170	136	246	148	59
Value (1,000 dollars)					
West Germany-----	66	85	92	52	27
United Kingdom-----	24	-	119	40	18
Italy-----	6	-	-	12	2
All other-----	18	1	2	2	3
Total-----	114	86	213	106	50

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

Table 3.--Paper tubes, tapered: U.S. imports for consumption,  
by principal sources, 1964-68

Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
West Germany-----	336	577	1,114	799	472
Canada-----	139	148	168	178	133
Belgium-----	12	1	7	8	27
Italy-----	-	13	26	16	13
All other-----	15	4	1	-	8
Total-----	502	743	1,316	1,001	653
Value (1,000 dollars)					
West Germany-----	170	315	620	464	285
Canada-----	84	82	94	100	123
Belgium-----	10	1	9	5	16
Italy-----	-	7	12	9	8
All other-----	4	2	2	-	6
Total-----	268	407	737	578	438

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



<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Articles not elsewhere enumerated:	
Of pulp-----	256.70
Of papier mache-----	256.75

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

### U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of articles of pulp and papier mache has increased substantially in recent years. Well over 95 percent of consumption is supplied by U.S. producers, but the share of imports in the domestic market has increased. Exports are insignificant.

### Description and uses

Articles in chief value of pulp, commonly known as molded pulp products, are formed directly from pulp which has not first been made into paper, paperboard, or building board. Comparable articles fabricated from paper or board are provided for elsewhere in the TSUS. The raw material for articles of pulp generally is repulped paper stock, groundwood, or chemical pulp. The pulp slurry is picked up, usually by suction, on a wire screen covering a mold of desired size and shape and then pressed between paired dies. In another method, wet pulp is forced against a shell or cavity and dried by heated air under pressure. The article may be ready for use as it comes from the mold, but frequently it is subjected to additional pressure, then treated with a waterproof or greaseproof coating, or painted.

Articles of pulp include prepackaging trays for fruits, meats, and bakery goods; plates and dishes; egg cartons; protective packaging for fruit and eggs; and numerous other products. Individually molded filter sheets or pads, as well as trays resembling hardboard trays but individually molded from pulp, are also included here. Fiber pipes or conduits impregnated with coal tar pitch or asphalt (such as those for drainage purposes and electric cable conduits), with pulp as the component material of chief value are included in this summary.

Papier mache articles, like articles of pulp, are generally formed from waste paper, usually newsprint, macerated and wetted to a moldable mass. Pastes, resins, and other binders are added to give strength and hardness to the finished product. The articles are formed either by pressing the mixture into shape in molds under pressure or by covering a pattern to form a hollow article of desired shape.

## ARTICLES OF PULP AND PAPIER MACHE

The term "papier mache" is sometimes applied to articles made from re-pulped waste paper without binding material; for tariff purposes, these are articles of pulp.

Articles of papier mache include ornamental boxes, bowls, trays, and vases; models for advertising or instructional purposes; figurines; flower pots; and a wide variety of other novelty and decorative products. Papier mache figurines with bobbing heads or with slots for use as coin banks are articles of papier mache, item 256.75, rather than toys (Treasury Decision 68-17(11) and Treasury Decision 56237(18)).

U.S. tariff treatment

The column 1 rates of duty applicable to imports of articles of pulp not specially provided for, item 256.70, and articles of papier mache not specially provided for, item 256.75, effective January 1 of calendar years 1968-72, are as follows (in percent ad valorem):

Year	Rate of duty for--	
	Item 256.70	Item 256.75
1968-----	9	7.5
1969-----	8	6.5
1970-----	7	5.5
1971-----	6	5.0
1972-----	5	4.0

These rates represent the five stages of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The final concession rates of duty are to become effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

Prior to January 1, 1968, the rates of duty applicable to the articles of pulp and of papier mache under the TSUS were 10 percent ad valorem and 8.5 percent ad valorem, respectively.

U.S. consumption and production

U.S. consumption of articles of pulp and papier mache, consisting principally of the former, increased in each of the years 1963-66, and probably in 1967 as well. Continuation of this growth, however, is threatened by increasing use of plastics in fruit and meat packaging, a recent trend which will probably be accentuated by Federal and local regulations requiring the use of see-through plastic trays in the packaging of cut-up meat for retail sale.

U.S. production of articles of pulp and papier mache, accounting for virtually all of U.S. consumption of pulp articles and more than 97 percent of pulp and papier mache articles combined, increased in value from \$89 million in 1963 to \$122 million in 1966, the average annual growth in 1963-66 exceeding 11 percent.

In 1963, 59 establishments, including integrated paper companies as well as small converters, manufactured pressed and molded pulp goods, including papier mache. Most of the plants were in the Northeast and the North Central States, although shipments originating in the New England and the Middle Atlantic States alone accounted for almost half of the value of total shipments, and shipments from southern and west coast areas nearly equaled those from the North Central States.

#### U.S. exports

U.S. exports of articles of pulp were valued at \$133,000 in 1965, \$749,000 in 1967, and \$411,000 in 1968 (table 1). No data for 1960-64 are available; in 1959, however, the total value was only \$11,000. Slightly more than half of U.S. exports, in terms of value, went to Canada in 1965, 1966, and 1968; in 1967, more than 80 percent of the greatly expanded U.S. exports went to that country. Exports of papier mache articles are believed to be negligible.

#### U.S. imports

Annual U.S. imports of articles of pulp and of papier mache, in the aggregate, increased from \$2.4 million in 1965 (somewhat below the estimated figure of \$2.6 million in 1963) to \$6.0 million in 1968. While articles of pulp made up the bulk of domestic production and exports, papier mache articles predominated in imports and accounted for 85 percent of combined imports in 1965 and 93 percent in 1968. While the value of such imports tripled in 4 years, imports of articles of pulp barely increased from 1965 to 1968.

The United Kingdom and Canada were the chief sources of imports of articles of pulp in 1965-68, though imports from Canada were declining (table 2). Imports from West Germany and Japan, next in rank, generally increased during the same period. Important in recent years' imports have been such articles as trays, filter pads, bowls and dishes, coaster mats, and door-core grids.

Japan was by far the chief supplier of imports of articles of papier mache in 1965-68, followed by Italy (table 3). Imports in recent years have included coin banks, mostly in the form of animal figures; nativity, madonna, and angel figures; figurines of other types; candle holders and toilet articles; wall plaques; and trays.

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Table 1.--Articles of pulp: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by major markets, 1965-68

(In thousands of dollars)

Market	1965	1966	1967	1968
Canada-----	73	98	603	248
Italy-----	1	10	24	32
Bahamas-----	7	1	2	20
Guatemala-----	3	3	13	17
Jamaica-----	2	1	2	13
All other-----	48	76	105	80
Total-----	133	189	749	411

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

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

Table 2.--Articles of pulp not elsewhere enumerated: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1965-68

(In thousands of dollars)

Country	1965	1966	1967	1968
United Kingdom-----	110	137	110	124
Canada-----	199	143	89	30
Japan-----	19	24	47	79
West Germany-----	28	53	46	120
Switzerland-----	5	10	30	13
All other-----	4	26	8	53
Total-----	365	393	330	419

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



Table 3.--Articles of papier mache not elsewhere enumerated: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1965-68

(In thousands of dollars)

Source	1965	1966	1967	1968
Japan-----	1,244	2,055	3,166	4,767
Italy-----	624	755	605	598
Mexico-----	61	80	50	29
Hong Kong-----	5	21	36	44
India-----	22	22	26	35
West Germany-----	55	32	9	23
All other-----	35	32	28	50
Total-----	2,046	2,997	3,920	5,546

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



<u>Commodity</u>	<u>TSUS item</u>
Articles of paper and paperboard, not elsewhere enumerated-----	256.85, -.90

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

### U.S. trade position

U.S. consumption of the paper and paperboard products included in this summary is derived almost entirely from domestic production. Exports, estimated to account for about 1 percent of domestic production, far exceed U.S. imports.

### Description and uses

The articles covered by this summary include a wide variety of miscellaneous manufactures wholly or in chief value of paper or paperboard, not elsewhere provided for in the TSUS. Among the multitude of products included here are packaging items, such as shipping sacks, bags, drums, cans, mailing tubes, and special food containers other than boxes; sanitary paper items, including such articles as rolls of perforated toilet tissue and rolls of perforated toweling paper, and sanitary napkins; office and stationery products, such as filing containers, looseleaf binders, and tags; and numerous specialty items, including disposable paper products for institutional use, wearing apparel (paper diapers, paper aprons, operating room headgear, and other types of disposable items), puzzles and games, carnival novelties, advertising display articles, lamp shades, and decorative holiday articles. Unperforated toilet rolls are provided for in the TSUS under item 256.30 as paper cut to size or shape.

The articles not elsewhere enumerated which are included in this summary are of two types: (1) Products (item 256.85) in chief value of coated papers, or of vegetable parchment, greaseproof, or imitation parchment papers including glassine, of cloth-lined or reinforced papers, or of papers wholly or partly covered with flock, gelatin, metal, or metal solutions and (2) products (item 256.90) in chief value of papers, other than those referred to in item 256.85, and of paperboard.

### U.S. tariff treatment

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

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<u>TSUS</u> <u>item</u>	<u>Commodity</u>
	Articles of paper and of paperboard, not specially provided for:
256.85	Of coated paper or of certain specified papers
256.90	Other

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

<u>Rate of duty for--</u>		
<u>Year</u>	<u>Item</u> <u>256.85</u>	<u>Item</u> <u>256.90</u>
1968-----	2¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	15.5% ad val.
1969-----	2¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	14% ad val.
1970-----	1.5¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	12% ad val.
1971-----	1.5¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	10% ad val.
1972-----	1¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	8.5% ad val.

These rates represent the five stages of concessions granted by the United States in the sixth (Kennedy) round of trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The final concession rates of duty are to become effective January 1, 1972, as shown above.

Prior to January 1, 1968, the rates of duty under the TSUS for items 256.85 and 256.90 were 2.5 cents per pound plus 10 percent ad valorem and 17.5 percent ad valorem, respectively. Based on imports in 1968, the average ad valorem equivalent of the rate of duty in that year for item 256.85 was 11.0 percent.

#### U.S. consumption and production

U.S. demand for the paper and paperboard products covered here has increased steadily in recent years; it is estimated that apparent U.S. consumption and production of these items rose from about \$3.5 billion in 1963 to \$4.5 billion in 1967 (table 1).

Several hundred companies produce one or more of the miscellaneous manufactures of paper or paperboard here considered. Some of these concerns are large and manufacture a considerable variety of converted products; many, however, are small and produce only a few of these products.

#### U.S. exports

U.S. export classes and statistics are not comparable with the classifications of production and imports. Based upon estimates, exports of the products covered here amounted to \$29 million in 1963 and rose to about \$40 million in 1968 (table 1). Sanitary food containers accounted for the largest share of exports of such products, followed by bags, shipping sacks, and office supplies. Canada, historically the largest market for U.S. exports, has in recent years accounted for about 40 percent of total annual exports of the products covered by this summary. Other exports went to widely diversified markets, among the more important of which were Venezuela, the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Mexico.

#### U.S. imports

Annual U.S. imports, although increasing in value from about \$4.5 million in 1963 to \$8.1 million in 1968, accounted for not more than 1.5 percent of domestic consumption. Imports, which are widely distributed throughout the country, have consisted chiefly of decorative holiday articles and certain office and stationery items. In 1964-68 Japan was the major supply source, followed by Canada, the United Kingdom, and West Germany.

Table 1.--Articles of paper and paperboard, not elsewhere enumerated:  
U.S. production, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1963-68

(In thousands of dollars)								
Year	:	Produc- tion <u>1/</u>	:	Imports	:	Exports <u>1/</u>	:	Apparent consumption <u>1/</u>
1963-----	:	3,492,000	:	<u>1/</u> 4,500	:	29,000	:	3,468,000
1964-----	:	3,642,000	:	4,730	:	29,500	:	3,617,000
1965-----	:	3,955,000	:	4,415	:	30,200	:	3,929,000
1966-----	:	4,265,000	:	5,316	:	36,000	:	4,234,000
1967-----	:	4,500,000	:	6,739	:	37,500	:	4,490,000
1968-----	:	<u>2/</u>	:	8,078	:	40,000	:	<u>2/</u>

<sup>1/</sup> Estimated.

<sup>2/</sup> Not available.

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

Table 2.--Articles of paper and paperboard, not elsewhere enumerated:  
U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-68

(In thousands of dollars)						
Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	
Japan-----	2,104	2,029	2,650	2,677	3,695	
Canada-----	650	710	926	1,334	2,106	
United Kingdom----	308	245	260	935	311	
West Germany-----	513	484	453	470	548	
Denmark-----	464	401	494	458	537	
All other-----	691	546	533	865	881	
Total-----	4,730	4,415	5,316	6,739	8,078	

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

Table 3.--Articles, not elsewhere enumerated, of coated or certain specified papers (item 256.85): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-68

(In thousands of dollars)						
Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	
United Kingdom-----	8	5	3	563	3	
Japan-----	171	88	157	242	223	
Netherlands-----	9	8	<u>1</u>	169	18	
West Germany-----	47	59	45	129	108	
All other-----	145	150	116	128	123	
Total-----	380	310	320	1,231	475	

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.

Table 4.--Articles, not elsewhere enumerated, of paperboard and of the papers not specified in item 256.85 (item 256.90): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1964-68

(In thousands of dollars)						
Country	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	
Japan-----	1,933	1,941	2,493	2,436	3,472	
Canada-----	628	673	918	1,287	2,068	
Denmark-----	393	334	444	440	511	
West Germany-----	465	425	408	342	440	
United Kingdom-----	300	240	258	372	308	
All other-----	631	491	475	632	804	
Total-----	4,350	4,104	4,996	5,509	7,603	

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





## APPENDIXES



## APPENDIX A

TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)  
GENERAL HEADNOTES AND RULES OF INTERPRETATION, AND EXCERPTS  
(UNSHADED PORTIONS) RELATING TO THE ITEMS INCLUDED IN THIS VOLUME



## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

## GENERAL HEADNOTES AND RULES OF INTERPRETATION

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

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

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

(a) Products of Insular Possessions.

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

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

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

(c) Products of the Philippine Republic.

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

(ii) Except as otherwise prescribed in the schedules, a Philippine article, as defined in subdivision (c)(iv) of this headnote, imported into the customs

territory of the United States and entered on or before July 3, 1974, is subject to that rate which results from the application of the following percentages to the most favorable rate of duty (i.e., including a preferential rate prescribed for any product of Cuba) set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules:

(A) 20 percent, during calendar years

1963 through 1964,

(B) 40 percent, during calendar years

1965 through 1967,

(C) 60 percent, during calendar years

1968 through 1970,

(D) 80 percent, during calendar years

1971 through 1973,

(E) 100 percent, during the period from

January 1, 1974, through July 3, 1974.

(iii) Except as otherwise prescribed in the schedules, products of the Philippine Republic, other than Philippine articles, are subject to the rates of duty (except any preferential rates prescribed for products of Cuba) set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules.

(iv) The term "Philippine article", as used in the schedules, means an article which is the product of the Philippines, but does not include any article produced with the use of materials imported into the Philippines which are products of any foreign country (except materials produced within the customs territory of the United States) if the aggregate value of such imported materials when landed at the Philippine port of entry, exclusive of any landing cost and Philippine duty, was more than 20 percent of the appraised customs value of the article imported into the customs territory of the United States.

(d) Products of Canada.

(i) Products of Canada imported into the customs territory of the United States, whether imported directly or indirectly, are subject to the rates of duty set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules. The rates of duty for a Canadian article, as defined in subdivision (d)(ii) of this headnote, apply only as shown in the said column numbered 1.

(ii) The term "Canadian article", as used in the schedules, means an article which is the product of Canada, but does not include any article produced with the use of materials imported into Canada which are products of any foreign country (except materials produced within the customs territory of the United States), if the aggregate value of such imported materials when landed at the Canadian port of entry (that is, the actual purchase price, or if not purchased, the export value, of such materials, plus, if not included therein, the cost of transporting such materials to Canada but exclusive of any landing cost and Canadian duty) was --

(A) with regard to any motor vehicle or automobile truck tractor entered on or before December 31, 1967, more than 60 percent of the appraised value of the article imported into the customs territory of the United States; and

(B) with regard to any other article (including any motor vehicle or automobile truck tractor entered after December 31, 1967), more than 50 percent of the appraised value of the article imported into the customs territory of the United States.

(e) Products of Communist Countries. Notwithstanding any of the foregoing provisions of this headnote, the rates of duty shown in column numbered 2 shall apply to products, whether imported directly or indirectly, of the following countries and areas pursuant to section 401 of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962, to section 231 or 257(e) (2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, or to

1/ By virtue of section 401 of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962, the application to products of Cuba of either a preferential or other reduced rate of duty in column 1 is suspended. See general headnote 3(e), *infra*. The provisions for preferential Cuban rates continue to be reflected in the schedules because, under section 401, the rates therefor in column 1 still form the bases for determining the rates of duty applicable to certain products, including "Philippine articles".

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## General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

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action taken by the President thereunder:

Albania  
Bulgaria  
China (any part of which may be under Communist domination or control)  
Cuba 1/  
Czechoslovakia  
Estonia  
Germany (the Soviet zone and the Soviet sector of Berlin)  
Hungary  
Indochina (any part of Cambodia, Laos, or Vietnam which may be under Communist domination or control)  
Korea (any part of which may be under Communist domination or control)  
Kurile Islands  
Latvia  
Lithuania  
Outer Mongolia  
Rumania  
Southern Sakhalin  
Tanna Tuva  
Tibet  
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the area in East Prussia under the provisional administration of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(f) Products of All Other Countries. Products of all countries not previously mentioned in this headnote imported into the customs territory of the United States are subject to the rates of duty set forth in column numbered 1 of the schedules.

(g) Effective Date; Exceptions - Staged Rates of Duty. 2/ Except as specified below or as may be specified elsewhere, pursuant to section 501(a) of the Tariff Classification Act of 1962 (P.L. 87-456, approved May 24, 1962), the rates of duty in columns numbered 1 and 2 become effective with respect to articles entered on or after the 10th day following the date of the President's proclamation provided for in section 102 of the said Act. If, in column numbered 1, any rate of duty or part thereof is set forth in parenthesis, the effective date shall be governed as follows:

(i) If the rate in column numbered 1 has only one part (i.e., 8¢ (10¢) per lb.), the parenthetical rate (viz., 10¢ per lb.) shall be effective as to articles entered before July 1, 1964, and the other rate (viz., 8¢ per lb.) shall be effective as to articles entered on or after July 1, 1964.

(ii) If the rate in column numbered 1 has two or more parts (i.e., 5¢ per lb. + 50% ad val.) and has a parenthetical rate for either or both parts, each part of the rate shall be governed as if it were a one-part rate. For example, if a rate is expressed as "4¢ (4.5¢) per lb. + 8% (9%) ad val.", the rate applicable to articles entered before July 1, 1964, would be "4.5¢ per lb. + 9% ad val."; the rate applicable to articles entered on or after July 1, 1964, would be "4¢ per lb. + 8% ad val."

(iii) If the rate in column numbered 1 is marked with an asterisk (\*), the foregoing provisions of (i) and (ii) shall apply except that "January 1, 1964" shall be substituted for "July 1, 1964", wherever this latter date appears.

1/ In Proclamation 3447, dated February 3, 1962, the President, acting under authority of section 620(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (75 Stat. 445), as amended, prohibited the importation into the United States of all goods of Cuban origin and all goods imported from or through Cuba, subject to such exceptions as the Secretary of the Treasury determines to be consistent with the effective operation of the embargo.

2/ The purpose of headnote 3(g) was to provide for an effective date for the rates of duty initially contained in the Tariff Schedules of the United States. By Presidential Proclamation 3548 of August 21, 1963, these rates of duty, except as noted in subparagraphs (i), (ii), and (iii) of headnote 3(g), became effective on August 31, 1963.

4. Modification or Amendment of Rates of Duty. Except as otherwise provided in the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules --

(a) a statutory rate of duty supersedes and terminates the existing rates of duty in both column numbered 1 and column numbered 2 unless otherwise specified in the amending statute;

(b) a rate of duty proclaimed pursuant to a concession granted in a trade agreement shall be reflected in column numbered 1 and, if higher than the then existing rate in column numbered 2, also in the latter column, and shall supersede but not terminate the then existing rate (or rates) in such column (or columns);

(c) a rate of duty proclaimed pursuant to section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930 shall be reflected in both column numbered 1 and column numbered 2 and shall supersede but not terminate the then existing rates in such columns; and

(d) whenever a proclaimed rate is terminated or superseded, 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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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.	-	buschel
cu.	-	cubic
doz.	-	dozen
ft.	-	feet
gal.	-	gallon
in.	-	inches
lb.	-	pounds
oz.	-	ounces
sq.	-	square
wt.	-	weight
yd.	-	yard
pcs.	-	pieces
prs.	-	pairs
lin.	-	linear
I.R.C.	-	Internal Revenue Code

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

## General Headnotes and Rules of Interpretation

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10. General Interpretative Rules. For the purposes of these schedules --

(a) the general, schedule, part, and subpart headnotes, and the provisions describing the classes of imported articles and specifying the rates of duty or other import restrictions to be imposed thereon are subject to the rules of interpretation set forth herein and to such other rules of statutory interpretation, not inconsistent therewith, as have been or may be developed under administrative or judicial rulings;

(b) the titles of the various schedules, parts, and subparts and the footnotes therein are intended for convenience in reference only and have no legal or interpretative significance;

(c) an imported article which is described in two or more provisions of the schedules is classifiable in the provision which most specifically describes it; but, in applying this rule of interpretation, the following considerations shall govern:

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

(ii) comparisons are to be made only between provisions of coordinate or equal status, i.e., between the primary or main superior headings of the schedules or between coordinate inferior headings which are subordinate to the same superior heading;

(d) if two or more tariff descriptions are equally applicable to an article, such article shall be subject to duty under the description for which the original statutory rate is highest, and, should the highest original statutory rate be applicable to two or more of such descriptions, the article shall be subject to duty under that one of such descriptions which first appears in the schedules;

(e) in the absence of special language or context which otherwise requires --

(i) a tariff classification controlled by use (other than actual use) is to be determined in accordance with the use in the United States at, or immediately prior to, the date of importation, of articles of that class or kind to which the imported articles belong, and the controlling use is the chief use, i.e., the use which exceeds all other uses (if any) combined;

(ii) a tariff classification controlled by the actual use to which an imported article is put in the United States is satisfied only if such use is intended at the time of importation, the article is so used, and proof thereof is furnished within 3 years after the date the article is entered;

(f) an article is in chief value of a material if such material exceeds in value each other single component material of the article;

(g) a headnote provision which enumerates articles not included in a schedule, part, or subpart is not necessarily exhaustive, and the absence of a particular article from such headnote provision shall not be given weight in determining the relative specificity of competing provisions which describe such article;

(h) unless the context requires otherwise, a tariff description for an article covers such article, whether assembled or not assembled, and whether finished or not finished;

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

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

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

General statistical headnotes:

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

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

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

(c) the foreign port of lading;

(d) the United States port of unloading;

(e) the date of importation;

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

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

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

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

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

(l) the U.S. dollar value in accordance with the definition in Section 402 or 402a of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, for all merchandises 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.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## APPENDIX A

## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

## HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 1  
General  
Headnotes

Amendments and ModificationsPROVISIONS

Gen Hdnte--Language "Except as provided in headnote 6 of 3(a)(i) schedule 7, part 2, subpart E," added; language "except that all articles" deleted and language "except that all such articles" inserted in lieu thereof. Pub. L. 89-805, Secs. 1(a), (c), Nov. 10, 1966, 80 Stat. 1521, 1522, effective date Jan. 1, 1967.  
Language "Except as provided in headnote 4 of schedule 7, part 7, subpart A," added. Pub. L. 89-806, Secs. 2(b), (c), Nov. 10, 1966, 80 Stat. 1523, effective date March 11, 1967.

PROVISIONS

Gen Hdnte--Headnotes 3(d), (e), and (f) redesignated as 3(d), (e), headnotes 3(e), (f), and (g), respectively, (f) and (g) and new headnote 3(d) added. Pub. L. 89-283, Secs. 401(a), 403, Oct. 21, 1965, 79 Stat. 1021, 1022; entered into force Oct. 22, 1965, by Pres. Proc. 3682, Oct. 21, 1965, 3 CFR, 1965 Supp., p. 68.  
Gen Hdnte--Language "and containers of usual types ordinarily sold at retail with their contents," 6(b)(i) added. Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 4, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 934, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

**SCHEDULE 2. - WOOD AND PAPER; PRINTED MATTER**

## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

## SCHEDULE 2. - WOOD AND PAPER; PRINTED MATTER

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## Part 1 - Wood and Wood Products

- A. Rough and Primary Wood Products; Wood Waste
- B. Lumber, Flooring, and Moldings
- C. Densified Wood and Articles Thereof
- D. Wooden Containers
- E. Miscellaneous Products of Wood
- F. Articles Not Specially Provided For, of Wood

## Part 2 - Cork and Cork Products; Bamboo, Rattan, Willow and Chip; Basketwork, Wickerwork, and Related Products of Fibrous Vegetable Substances

- A. Cork and Cork Products
- B. Bamboo, Rattan, Willow, and Chip; Basketwork, Wickerwork, and Related Products of Fibrous Vegetable Substances

## Part 3 - Wood Veneers, Plywood and Other Wood-Veneer Assemblies, and Building Boards

## Part 4 - Paper, Paperboard, and Products Thereof

- A. Papermaking Materials
- B. Paper and Paperboard, in Rolls and Sheets, Not Cut to Size or Shape
- C. Paper and Paperboard Cut to Size or Shape; Articles of Paper and Paperboard
- D. Articles Not Specially Provided For of Pulp, of Papier-Mâché, of Paper, or of Paperboard

## Part 5 - Books, Pamphlets, and Other Printed and Manuscript Material

## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

SCHEDULE 2. - WOOD AND PAPER; PRINTED MATTER  
Part 4. - Paper, Paperboard, and Products Thereof

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2 - 4 --

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		<p><b>PART 4. - PAPER, PAPERBOARD, AND PRODUCTS THEREOF</b></p> <p><u>Part 4 headnotes:</u></p> <p>1. This part covers certain paper-making materials, paper and paperboard, and articles of pulp, of paper, and of paperboard, but does not cover --</p> <p>(i) certain boards (see part 3 of this schedule);</p> <p>(ii) certain printed matter (see part 5 of this schedule);</p> <p>(iii) paper-backed metal foils (see part 3C of schedule 6);</p> <p>(iv) luggage, handbags, or flat goods (see part 1D of schedule 7); or</p> <p>(v) certain other articles specifically provided for in schedule 7.</p> <p>2. For the purposes of this part --</p> <p>(a) the term "<u>ream</u>" means 432,000 square inches;</p> <p>(b) the term "<u>cut to size or shape</u>" means paper or paperboard without slits, holes, or other perforations which is --</p> <p>(i) in rolls or strips not exceeding 6 inches in width,</p> <p>(ii) in rectangular sheets not exceeding 15 inches in either length or width (except handmade paper the edges of which have not been cut or trimmed), or</p> <p>(iii) cut into non-rectangular shapes of any size,</p> <p>whether or not the cutting of such paper or paperboard dedicates it to any specific use;</p> <p>(c) the term "<u>lithographically printed</u>" means printed in whole or in part by a lithographic process; and</p> <p>(d) the term "<u>writing paper</u>" includes, but is not limited to, papers such as ledger, letter, manifold, mimeograph, note, onionskin, tablet, and typewriter papers.</p> <p>3. Samples used in determining the weight of papers classifiable in this part according to weight shall be conditioned in an atmosphere at 50 percent (<math>\pm 2</math> percent) relative humidity under 23°C. (<math>\pm 2^\circ\text{C}.</math>) temperature.</p> <p>4. If any country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government shall forbid or restrict in any way the exportation of (whether by law, order, regulation, contractual relation, or otherwise, directly or indirectly), or impose any export duty, export license fee, or other export charge of any kind whatsoever (whether in the form of additional charge or license fee or otherwise) upon printing paper, or wood pulp, or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp, the President may enter into negotiations with such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government to secure the removal of such prohibition, restriction, export duty, or other export charge, and if it is not removed he may, by proclamation, declare such failure of negotiations, setting forth the facts.</p>			

## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

Page:

SCHEDULE 2. - WOOD AND PAPER; PRINTED MATTER  
Part 4. - Paper, Paperboard, and Products Thereof2 - 4 - A, B  
250.02 - 250.04

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Thereupon, and until such prohibition, restriction, export duty, or other export charge is removed, there shall be imposed upon printing paper provided for in Item 252.67 of this part when imported either directly or indirectly from such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government, an additional duty of 10 per centum ad valorem and in addition thereto an amount equal to the highest export duty or other export charge imposed by such country, dependency, province, or other subdivision of government, upon either an equal amount of printing paper or an amount of wood pulp or wood for use in the manufacture of wood pulp necessary to manufacture such printing paper.			
		<b>Subpart A. - Paper-Making Materials</b>			
250.02		Wood pulp, rag pulp, and other pulps derived from cellulosic fibrous materials and suitable for paper making.....		Free	Free
	05	Mechanically-ground wood pulp, except screenings:			
		Unbleached.....	S. ton		
	10	Bleached.....	S. ton		
		Chemical wood pulp, except screenings:			
	15	Sulphite:			
		Unbleached and semibleached.....	S. ton		
		Bleached.....			
	20	Special alpha and dissolving grades.....	S. ton		
	30	Other.....	S. ton		
		Sulphate:			
		Unbleached:			
	35	Hardwood.....	S. ton		
	40	Softwood.....	S. ton		
		Semibleached:			
	45	Hardwood.....	S. ton		
	50	Softwood.....	S. ton		
		Bleached:			
	60	Special alpha and dissolving grades.....	S. ton		
		Other.....			
	65	Hardwood.....	S. ton		
	80	Softwood.....	S. ton		
	95	Other, unbleached and bleached.....	S. ton		
	98	Other.....	S. ton		
250.04		Waste paper and paperboard, and scrap paper and paperboard products fit only for remanufacture, and flax and hemp fibers to be used in paper making.....		Free	Free
	00	Flax and hemp fibers.....	S. ton		
	70	Other.....	S. ton		
		<b>Subpart B. - Paper and Paperboard, in Rolls and Sheets, Not Cut to Size or Shape</b>			
		<u>Subpart B headnotes:</u>			
		1. This subpart covers paper and paperboard, in rolls and sheets, not cut to size or shape, and not made up into articles finished or not finished. Printed paper or paperboard is covered in this subpart only if the printing is merely incidental to the primary use of the article or is employed mainly for coloration or to produce a decorative or novelty effect.			
		2. For the purposes of this subpart, paperboard described in Items 251.35, 251.40, 251.45, 251.49, and 251.51 under 0.012 inch in thickness shall be deemed to be paper.			

## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

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SCHEDULE 2. - WOOD AND PAPER; PRINTED MATTER  
Part 4. - Paper, Paperboard, and Products Thereof

2 - 4 - B

251.05 - 252.55

Item	Stat. Suf-fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
251.05	00	Building papers and building paper-felts, whether or not coated or saturated.....	Lb. ....	3% ad val.	10% ad val.
251.10	00	Filter masse of pulp.....	Lb.....	8% ad val.	20% ad val.
251.15	00	Pressboard and press paper.....	Lb.....	12% ad val.	30% ad val.
251.20	00	Stereotype-matrix board or mat.....	Sq. in.	16% ad val.	35% ad val.
251.25	00	Strathboard and strawpaper, 0.008 inch or more in thickness.....	Lb....	6% ad val.	30% ad val.
251.30	00	Test or container boards of a bursting strength over 60 pounds per square inch by the Mullen or Webb test.....	Lb.....	5% ad val.	20% ad val.
251.35	00	Paperboard, not specially provided for: Beer mat board.....	Lb.....	2% ad val.	10% ad val.
251.40	00	Pulpboard in rolls chiefly used in the manufacture of building boards: Not laminated by means of an adhesive substance, not coated, not surface-colored, not lined or vat-lined, not embossed, not ruled, not printed, and not decorated.....	Lb.....	1.5% ad val.	10% ad val.
251.45	00	Laminated by means of an adhesive substance, coated, surface-colored, lined or vat-lined, embossed, ruled, printed, or decorated.....	Lb.....	4% ad val.	30% ad val.
251.49	00	Shoeboard.....	Lb.....	3% ad val.	30% ad val.
251.51	20	Other.....	Lb.....	2.5% ad val.	30% ad val.
	40	Not machine board.....	Lb.....		
		Other.....	Lb.....		
		Papers, not impregnated, not coated, not surface-colored, not embossed, not ruled, not lined, not printed, and not decorated:			
252.05	00	Basic paper to be sensitized for use in photography.....	Lb.....	2% ad val.	5% ad val.
252.10	00	Basic paper ordinarily used in making blueprint or brown print paper, or for similar purposes....	Lb.....	6.5% ad val.	20% ad val.
252.13	00	Bibulous paper, including blotting paper: Weighing not over 9 pounds per ream.....	Lb....	2.4¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	6¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
252.15	00	Weighing over 9 but not over 18 pounds per ream.....	Lb.....	2¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
252.17	00	Weighing over 18 pounds per ream.....	Lb.....	6% ad val.	30% ad val.
252.20	00	Bristol board weighing over 18 pounds per ream....	Lb.....	1¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
252.25	00	Carbonizing paper: Weighing not over 9 pounds per ream.....	Lb.....	1.5¢ per lb. + 5.5% ad val.	6¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
252.27	00	Weighing over 9 but not over 18 pounds per ream.....	Lb.....	1.2¢ per lb. + 4.4% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
252.30	00	Cellulose wadding.....	Lb.....	4¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	6¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
252.35	00	Cigarette paper.....	Lb.....	12% ad val.	60% ad val.
		Condenser paper, copying paper, pottery paper, and tissue paper for waxing:			
252.40	00	Weighing not over 9 pounds per ream.....	Lb.....	2¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	6¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
252.42	00	Weighing over 9 but not over 18 pounds per ream.....	Lb.....	2¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
252.45	00	Drawing paper weighing over 18 pounds per ream....	Lb.....	0.6¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
252.50	00	Filtering paper.....	Lb.....	9.5% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
252.55	00	Hanging paper.....	Lb.....	2% ad val.	10% ad val.

## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

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## SCHEDULE 2. - WOOD AND PAPER; PRINTED MATTER

## Part 4. - Paper, Paperboard, and Products Thereof

2 - 4 - 7  
252.5 - 253.35

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Papers, not impregnated, etc. (con.):			
		Printing papers:			
252.57	00	Cover paper.....	Lb.....	6.5¢ ad val.	30% ad val.
252.59	00	India and bible paper			
		Weighing not over 9 pounds per ream.....	Lb.....	2¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	6¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
252.61	00	Weighing over 9 but not over 15 pounds per ream.....	Lb.....	2¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	8¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
252.63	00	Weighing over 15 but not over 30.75 pounds per ream.....	Lb.....	0.8¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	4¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
252.65	00	Standard newsprint paper.....	C. ton	Free	Free
252.67		Book paper and printing paper, not specially provided for.....		0.13¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	0.25¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.
	80	Containing less than 25 percent by weight groundwood pulp.....	Lb.		
	40	Containing 25 percent or more by weight groundwood pulp.....	Lb.		
		Stereotype paper:			
252.70	00	Weighing not over 9 pounds per ream.....	Lb.....	1.5¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	6¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
252.71	00	Weighing over 9 but not over 18 pounds per ream.....	Lb.....	1.6¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
252.75	00	Writing paper weighing over 18 pounds per ream.....	Lb.....	1.2¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
		Other, not specially provided for:			
252.77	00	Weighing not over 9 pounds per ream.....	Lb.....	1¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	6¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
252.79	00	Weighing over 9 but not over 18 pounds per ream.....	Lb.....	0.8¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
		Weighing over 18 pounds per ream:			
		wrapping paper:			
252.81		Sulphate.....		6.5% ad val.	30% ad val.
	20	Unbleached.....	Lb.		
	70	Bleached or aschleached.....	Lb.		
252.84	00	Sulphite.....	Lb.	10% ad val.	30% ad val.
252.86	00	Other.....	Lb.....	8% ad val.	30% ad val.
252.90	00	Other.....	Lb.....	12% ad val.	30% ad val.
253.05	00	Handmade paper:			
		Not impregnated, not coated, not surface- colored, not embossed, not ruled, not lined, not printed, and not decorated.....	Lb.....	0.8¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
253.10	00	Impregnated, coated, surface-colored, em- bossed, ruled, lined, printed, or decorated.....	Lb.....	1¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.
		Crepe paper, including paper creped or partly creped in any manner:			
253.15	00	Creped as a secondary converting process after paper has been made.....	Lb.....	1.5¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	6¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
253.20	00	Other.....	Lb.....	0.9¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	6¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
253.25	00	Vegetable parchment paper.....	Lb.....	0.8¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
253.30		Grease-proof paper and imitation parchment paper, including glassine.....		0.8¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
	20	Glassine.....	Lb.		
	40	Other.....	Lb.		
253.35	00	Cloth-lined or reinforced paper.....	Lb.....	2¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 17% ad val.



## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

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SCHEDULE 2. - WOOD AND PAPER; PRINTED MATTER  
Part 4. - Paper, Paperboard, and Products Thereof2 - 4 - B  
253.40 - 254.58

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
253.40	00	Any of the papers provided for in this subpart, if wholly or partly covered with flock, gelatin, metal, or metal solutions: With the surface or surfaces wholly or partly covered or decorated with a character, design, fancy effect, or pattern.....	Lb.....	3.2¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
253.45	00	Other.....	Lb.....	1.6¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
		Papers, impregnated, coated, surface-colored, embossed, ruled, lined, printed, decorated, or any combination thereof:			
254.01	00	Basic paper to be sensitized for use in photography.....	Lb.....	2¢ ad val.	5% ad val.
	20	Barry's coated.....	Lb.....		
	40	Other.....	Lb.....		
254.08	00	Aristol board weighing over 15 pounds per ream.....	Lb.....	1¢ per lb. + 6.5% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.
254.15	00	Carbon paper: Weighing not over 9 pounds per ream.....	Lb.....	1.5¢ per lb. + 5.5% ad val.	6¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
254.18	00	Weighing over 9 pounds per ream.....	Lb.....	1.2¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
254.20	00	Cellulose wadding.....	Lb.....	4¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	6¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
254.21	00	Cigarette paper.....	Lb.....	12% ad val.	20% ad val.
254.30	00	Decalcomania paper, not printed: Simplex.....	Lb.....	0.8¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.
254.32	00	Duplex.....	Lb.....	Free	Free
254.35	00	Drawing paper weighing over 15 pounds per ream.....	Lb.....	0.6¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.
		Printing paper:			
		Not lithographically printed:			
		India or bible paper:			
254.40	00	Weighing not over 9 pounds per ream.....	Lb.....	7¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	6¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
254.42	00	Weighing over 9 but not over 15 pounds per ream.....	Lb.....	7¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
254.44	00	Weighing over 15 but not over 30.75 pounds per ream.....	Lb.....	0.8¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	4¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
		Other:			
254.46	00	Impregnated, coated, or both, but not otherwise treated.....	Lb.....	1.6¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
254.48	00	Other.....	Lb.....	1.6¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
254.50	00	Lithographically printed.....	Lb.....	9.5¢ per lb.	30¢ per lb.
254.54	00	Wax or paraffin coated or impregnated paper.....	Lb.....	0.9¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
		Writing paper weighing over 25 pounds per ream:			
254.58	00	Not lithographically printed.....	Lb.....	1.4¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.
254.59	00	Lithographically printed.....	Lb.....	9.4¢ per lb.	30¢ per lb.

## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

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## SCHEDULE 2. - WOOD AND PAPER; PRINTED MATTER.

## Part 4. - Paper, Paperboard, and Products Thereof

2 - 4 - B, C  
254.63 - 256.30

Item	Stat. Suf- fix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
		Papers, impregnated, etc. (con.): Other, not specially provided for: Not lithographically printed: Not impregnated or coated:			
254.63	00	weighing not over 8 pounds per ream.....	Lb.....	1¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	4¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
254.68	00	weighing over 8 but not over 18 pounds per ream.....	Lb.....	0.8¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
254.70	00	weighing over 18 pounds per ream.....	Lb.....	2.4¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
		Impregnated, coated, or both:			
254.75	00	Gummed.....	Lb.....	2¢ per lb.	5¢ per lb.
		Not gummed:			
254.80	00	Impregnated, coated, or both, but not otherwise treated.....	Lb.....	1.6¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
254.85	00	Other.....	Lb.....	1.6¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
		Lithographically printed:			
254.90	00	Not over 0.020 inch in thickness.....	Lb.....	9¢ per lb.	30¢ per lb.
254.95	00	Over 0.020 inch in thickness.....	Lb.....	4¢ per lb.	8.75¢ per lb.
		Subpart C. - Paper and Paperboard Cut to Size or Shape; Articles of Paper or Paperboard			
		Subpart C headnote:			
		1. For the purposes of this subpart, the term "papereries" (item 256.35) means writing paper, or correspondence cards, or both, together with enve- lopes, packed or assembled into boxes, folders, portfolios, or other containers, in which such arti- cles are sold as a unit to the ultimate consumer.			
256.05	00	Wall paper.....	Lb.....	8% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
256.10	00	Cigarette paper, cut to size or shape, cigarette books, and cigarette bookcovers.....	Lb.....	17% ad val.	40% ad val.
		Other paper and paperboard, cut to size or shape:			
256.13		Basic paper to be sensitized for use in photography.....		2% ad val.	8% ad val.
	20	Barry's coated.....	Lb.		
	92	Other.....	Lb.		
256.15	00	Filtering paper.....	Lb.....	8% ad val.	30% ad val.
		Writing paper and correspondence cards, weighing over 18 pounds per ream:			
256.40	00	Not surface-colored, not embossed, not ruled, not lined, not printed, and not decorated.....	Lb.....	1.2¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
256.45	00	Surface-colored, embossed, ruled, lined, printed, decorated, or any combination thereof.....	Lb.....	1¢ per lb. + 12% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 30% ad val.
256.30		Other, not specially provided for.....		12% ad val.	30% ad val.
	20	Under 0.012 inch in thickness.....	Lb.		
	40	Other.....	Lb.		

## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

Page III

## SCHEDULE 2. - WOOD AND PAPER; PRINTED MATTER

## Part 4. - Paper, Paperboard, and Products Thereof

2 - 4 - C, D

256.35 - 256.90

Item	Stat. Suffix	Articles	Units of Quantity	Rates of Duty	
				1	2
256.35	00	Paperenvelopes.....	X.....	4.5% ad val.	40% ad val.
256.40	00	Sheets of writing paper, with border gummed or perforated, with or without inserts, prepared for use as combination sheets and envelopes.....	X.....	12.5% ad val.	40% ad val.
256.42	00	Paper envelopes: Not bordered, not embossed, not printed, not tinted, not decorated, and not lined.....	M.....	12% ad val.	30% ad val.
256.44	00	Bordered, embossed, printed, tinted, decorated, lined, or any combination thereof.....	M.....	16% ad val.	35% ad val.
256.48	00	Boxes of paper, of paperboard, of papier-mâché, or of any combination thereof: Covered or lined with coated papers or papers described in items 253.25, 253.30, 253.35, 253.40, or 253.45, or with textile fabric.....	Lb.....	1.5¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
256.52	00	Other: Not folded, not set up, and not otherwise assembled.....	Lb.....	12% ad val.	30% ad val.
256.54	00	Other.....	X.....	11% ad val.	35% ad val.
256.56	00	Blank books, bound: Diaries, notebooks, and address books.....	No.....	16% ad val.	25% ad val.
256.58	00	Other.....	No.....	6.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
256.60	00	Autograph, photograph, postage-stamp, post-card, and scrap albums, and albums for phonograph records.....	No.....	10.5% ad val.	30% ad val.
256.65	00	Tubes, of paper, commonly used for holding thread or yarn: Parallel.....	Lb.....	0.4¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 25% ad val.
256.67	00	Tapered.....	Lb.....	1.2¢ per lb. + 13% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 35% ad val.
Subpart D. - Articles Not Specially Provided For of Pulp, of Papier-Mâché, of Paper, or of Paperboard					
Subpart D headnote:					
1. This subpart covers articles of pulp, of papier-mâché, of paper, or of paperboard, not provided for elsewhere in this schedule or in schedule 7.					
Articles, of pulp, of papier-mâché, of paper, of paperboard, or of any combination thereof, not specially provided for:					
256.70	00	Of pulp, not including articles of paper or of paperboard.....	X.....	8% ad val.	30% ad val.
256.75	00	Of papier-mâché.....	X.....	6.5% ad val.	25% ad val.
256.80	00	Of cellulose wadding.....	Lb.....	4¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	6¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.
256.85	00	Other: Of papers, coated, or of any of the papers provided for in items 253.25, 253.30, 253.35, 253.40, or 253.45.....	Lb.....	2¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	5¢ per lb. + 20% ad val.
256.90	00	Other.....	X.....	14% ad val.	35% ad val.

## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

## STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

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Part 4

## Staged Rates

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. 3694 (Canadian Compensation), Dec. 27, 1965, 3 CFR, 1965 Supp., p. 85, as modified by Pres. Proc. 3818, Nov. 3, 1967, 32 F.R. 15467 :

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
253.20	1.5¢ per lb. + 3.75% ad val.	1.35¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	1.05¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	0.9¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	0.75¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. 3822 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1967, 32 F.R. 19002 :

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
251.01	8% ad val.	4% ad val.	3% ad val.	2% ad val.	1% ad val.	Free
251.10	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
251.12	13% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
251.20	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
251.25	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.
251.30	5.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	3.5% ad val.	3% ad val.
251.35	4% ad val.	3% ad val.	2% ad val.	1.5% ad val.	0.5% ad val.	Free
251.40	3% ad val.	2% ad val.	1.5% ad val.	1% ad val.	0.5% ad val.	Free
251.55	5.5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.	3% ad val.	2.5% ad val.
251.60	6.75% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4.5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3% ad val.
251.51	4.75% ad val.	3.5% ad val.	3.5% ad val.	3% ad val.	0.5% ad val.	Free
251.58	3.5% ad val.	2% ad val.	2% ad val.	1.5% ad val.	1% ad val.	1% ad val.
252.10	6.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	4% ad val.	4% ad val.
252.15	3¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	2.75¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	2.4¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	2.1¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	1.8¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.
252.15	2.5¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 6.5% ad val.	1.6¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.
252.17	7.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.	3.5% ad val.
252.20	1.35¢ per lb. + 4.25% ad val.	1.1¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	0.8¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.
252.25	2¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	1.8¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	1.9¢ per lb. + 6.5% ad val.	1.4¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.
252.27	1.6¢ per lb. + 5.5% ad val.	1.4¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	1.1¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	0.9¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	0.8¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.
252.30	5¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	4.5¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	4¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	3.5¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	2.5¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.
252.31	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
252.40	5¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	3.5¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	4¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.
252.41	2.5¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad val.	2.2¢ per lb. + 6.5% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1.7¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 3.7% ad val.
252.45	0.75¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	0.4¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	0.4¢ per lb. + 1.5% ad val.	0.3¢ per lb. + 1.5% ad val.
252.50	12% ad val.	10.4% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
252.51	4% ad val.	3% ad val.	2% ad val.	1.5% ad val.	0.5% ad val.	Free
252.57	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
252.59	3¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	2.5¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.
252.61	2.5¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad val.	2.2¢ per lb. + 6.5% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1.7¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.
252.63	1¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	0.8¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	0.8¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	0.4¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	0.3¢ per lb. + 1.5% ad val.	0.3¢ per lb. + 1.5% ad val.

## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

## STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

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Part 4

Staged Rates

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. 3822 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1967, 32 F.R. 19002 (con.):

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
252.67	0.17¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	0.15¢ per lb. + 3.9% ad val.	0.13¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	0.11¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	0.1¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	0.08¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.
252.70	2¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 6.5% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1.4¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.
252.73	2¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	1.8¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	1.6¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	1.4¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.
252.74	1.5¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad val.	1.3¢ per lb. + 6.5% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	0.9¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.
252.77	1.25¢ per lb. + 6.5% ad val.	1.1¢ per lb. + 5.8% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	0.87¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.
252.79	1¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	0.9¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	0.8¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	0.5¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.
252.81	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.
252.84	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
252.86	10.5% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
252.90	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
253.05	1¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	0.9¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	0.8¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	0.5¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	0.5¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.
253.10	1.25¢ per lb. + 10.5% ad val.	1.1¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	0.8¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.
253.15	2¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	1.8¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	1.4¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.
253.25	1¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	0.9¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	0.8¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 1.5% ad val.	0.5¢ per lb. + 1.5% ad val.
253.30	1¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	0.9¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	0.8¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	0.5¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	0.5¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.
253.35	2.5¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.
253.40	4¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	3.5¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	3.2¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	2.8¢ per lb. + 5.5% ad val.	2.4¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.
253.45	2¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	1.8¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	1.6¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1.4¢ per lb. + 5.5% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.
254.05	2.5% ad val.	2% ad val.	2% ad val.	1.5% ad val.	1% ad val.	1% ad val.
254.09	1.25¢ per lb. + 8.5% ad val.	1.1¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 6.5% ad val.	0.8¢ per lb. + 5.5% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.
254.15	2¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 5.5% ad val.	1.4¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.
254.18	1.6¢ per lb. + 5.5% ad val.	1.4¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	0.9¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	0.8¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.
254.20	5¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	4.5¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	4¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	3.5¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	2.5¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.
254.24	18% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
254.30	1¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	0.9¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	0.8¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	0.5¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.
254.33	0.8¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	0.5¢ per lb. + 5.5% ad val.	0.4¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	0.4¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.
254.40	3¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	2.5¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.
254.42	2.5¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad val.	2.2¢ per lb. + 6.5% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1.7¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	1.7¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.
254.44	1¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	0.9¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	0.8¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	0.5¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	0.5¢ per lb. + 1.5% ad val.	0.5¢ per lb. + 1.5% ad val.
254.46	2¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	1.8¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	1.6¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	1.4¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.

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## STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

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Schedule 2,  
Part 4Staged Rates

Modifications of column 1 rates of duty by Pres. Proc. 3822 (Kennedy Round), Dec. 16, 1967, 32 F.R. 19002 (con.):

TSUS item	Prior rate	Rate of duty, effective with respect to articles entered on and after January 1 --				
		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
254.48	2¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	1.8¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	1.6¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1.4¢ per lb. + 5.5% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.
254.50	12¢ per lb.	10.5¢ per lb.	9.5¢ per lb.	8¢ per lb.	7¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb.
254.54	1.2¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	0.9¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	0.8¢ per lb. + 5.5% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.
254.56	1.5¢ per lb. + 12.5% ad val.	1.3¢ per lb. + 11% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 8.5% ad val.	0.9¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.
254.58	12¢ per lb.	10.5¢ per lb.	9.5¢ per lb.	8¢ per lb.	7¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb.
254.63	1.25¢ per lb. + 6.5% ad val.	1.1¢ per lb. + 5.8% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	0.85¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 3.8% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.
254.65	1¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	0.9¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	0.8¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	0.6¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.	0.5¢ per lb. + 1% ad val.
254.70	3¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	2.7¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	2.4¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 5.5% ad val.	1.8¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.
254.75	2.5¢ per lb.	2.2¢ per lb.	2¢ per lb.	1.7¢ per lb.	1.5¢ per lb.	1.2¢ per lb.
254.80	2¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	1.8¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	1.6¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	1.4¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 2% ad val.
254.85	2¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	1.8¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	1.6¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1.4¢ per lb. + 5.5% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.
254.90	12¢ per lb.	10.5¢ per lb.	9¢ per lb.	8¢ per lb.	7¢ per lb.	6¢ per lb.
254.95	5¢ per lb.	4.5¢ per lb.	4¢ per lb.	3.5¢ per lb.	3¢ per lb.	2.5¢ per lb.
256.05	0.5¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
256.10	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
256.13	2.5% ad val.	2% ad val.	1% ad val.	1.5% ad val.	1% ad val.	1% ad val.
256.15	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
256.20	1.5¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	0.9¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.
256.25	1.5¢ per lb. + 15% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 12.5% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 12% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 10.5% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 7.5% ad val.
256.30	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
256.35	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.
256.40	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.
256.42	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
256.44	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
256.48	2¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	1.8¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	1.4¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 2.5% ad val.
256.52	15% ad val.	13% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	7.5% ad val.
256.54	14% ad val.	12.5% ad val.	11% ad val.	9.5% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.
256.56	20% ad val.	18% ad val.	16% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.
256.58	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.
256.60	13.5% ad val.	12% ad val.	10.5% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	6.5% ad val.
256.65	0.5¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	0.4¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	0.4¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	0.3¢ per lb. + 5.5% ad val.	0.3¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	0.2¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.
256.67	1.5¢ per lb. + 16.5% ad val.	1.3¢ per lb. + 14.5% ad val.	1.2¢ per lb. + 13% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 11.5% ad val.	0.9¢ per lb. + 9.5% ad val.	0.7¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.
256.70	10% ad val.	9% ad val.	8% ad val.	7% ad val.	6% ad val.	5% ad val.
256.75	8.5% ad val.	7.5% ad val.	6.5% ad val.	5.5% ad val.	5% ad val.	4% ad val.
256.80	5¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	4.5¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.	4¢ per lb. + 4.5% ad val.	3.5¢ per lb. + 4% ad val.	3¢ per lb. + 3.5% ad val.	2.5¢ per lb. + 3% ad val.
256.85	2.5¢ per lb. + 10% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 9% ad val.	2¢ per lb. + 8% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 7% ad val.	1.5¢ per lb. + 6% ad val.	1¢ per lb. + 5% ad val.
256.90	17.5% ad val.	15.5% ad val.	14% ad val.	12% ad val.	10% ad val.	8.5% ad val.



## TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE UNITED STATES ANNOTATED (1969)

## STAGED RATES AND HISTORICAL NOTES

Notes p. 4  
Schedule 2,  
Part 4

Other Amendments and ModificationsPROVISION

251.48--"Leatherboard" deleted from article description and  
"Shoeboard" inserted in lieu thereof. Pub. L.  
89-241, Secs. 1(a), 14, Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933,  
935, effective date Dec. 7, 1965.

PROVISION

256.48--Item 256.50 deleted (column 1 rate--2¢ per lb. +  
256.50 8.5% ad val.; column 2 rate--5¢ per lb. + 20%  
ad val.) and item 256.48 amended by deleting  
from article description "but not" and inserting  
in lieu thereof "or" before the language "with  
textile fabric" and by deleting in column 1 "4%  
ad val." and inserting in lieu thereof "5% ad  
val.". Pub. L. 89-241, Secs. 2(a), 11(b),  
Oct. 7, 1965, 79 Stat. 933, 935, effective date  
Dec. 7, 1965.

Statistical NotesPROVISIONEffective  
date

250.02--  
65--Disc. (transferred to 250.0250).....Jan. 1, 1966  
80--Etab. (transferred from 250.0256 & 701)....do  
70--Disc. (transferred to 250.0260).....do

250.04--  
00--Disc. (transferred to 250.0422 & 40).....Jan. 1, 1966  
20--Etab. (transferred from 250.0400pt).....do  
40--Etab. do do

251.48--See Other Amendments and Modifications

251.51--  
00--Disc. (transferred to 251.5120 & 40).....Jan. 1, 1966  
20--Etab. (transferred from 251.5100pt).....do  
40--Etab. do do

252.81--  
20--Disc. (transferred to 252.8130).....Jan. 1, 1966  
30--Etab. (transferred from 252.8120 & 50)....do  
60--Disc. (transferred to 252.8170).....do  
80--Disc. (transferred to 252.8130).....do  
70--Etab. (transferred from 252.8140 & 80)....do  
80--Disc. (transferred to 252.8170).....do

PROVISIONEffective  
date

252.84--  
00--Etab. (transferred from 252.8420 & 40)....Jan. 1, 1966  
20--Disc. (transferred to 252.8400).....do  
40--Disc. do do

253.30--  
00--Disc. (transferred to 253.3020 & 40).....Sept. 1, 1964  
20--Etab. (transferred from 253.3000pt).....do  
40--Etab. do do

256.48--See Other Amendments and Modifications

256.50--See Other Amendments and Modifications  
00--Disc. (transferred to 256.4800).....Dec. 7, 1965

256.90--  
00--Fly ribbons transferred to 790.1500.....Dec. 7, 1965





## APPENDIX B

VALUE OF U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION, BY TSUS ITEMS INCLUDED  
IN THE INDIVIDUAL SUMMARIES OF THIS VOLUME, TOTAL AND FROM  
THE THREE PRINCIPAL SUPPLIERS, 1968



## APPENDIX 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, 1968

(In thousands of dollars. The dollar value of imports shown is defined generally as the market value in the foreign country and therefore excludes U.S. import duties, freight, and transportation insurance)

Summary title and page; TSUS item	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount in 1968	Per-cent change from 1967	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
Filter masse of pulp (p. 3)								
251.10	1/	-82	W. Germ.	1/	-	-	-	-
Cellulose wadding and manufactures (p. 7)								
252.30	1	-89	U.K.	1	-	-	-	-
254.20	-	2/	-	-	-	-	-	-
256.80	114	+75	Canada	111	W. Germ.	3	Sweden	1/
Handmade paper (p. 13)								
253.05	426	-15	France	190	Netherlands	104	Italy	57
253.10	28	-1	Japan	27	France	1	-	-
Crepe paper (p. 17)								
253.15	32	-25	Sweden	25	Austria	5	W. Germ.	1
253.20	1,170	-6	Canada	1,125	Sweden	31	W. Germ.	13
Vegetable parchment and grease-proof papers (p. 25)								
253.25	95	+16	Switzerland	44	Finland	37	W. Germ.	10
253.30	3,209	+39	Canada	1,044	Norway	584	Sweden	558
Cloth-lined or reinforced paper (p. 33)								
253.35	4	-28	Japan	1	Netherlands	1	Sweden	1
Impregnated, coated, or otherwise processed papers, not elsewhere enumerated (p. 37)								
253.40	45	+21	Italy	9	France	9	Norway	8
253.45	10	-22	Sweden	3	U.K.	3	France	3
254.70	25	-46	Japan	10	W. Germ.	8	Denmark	2
254.80	304	+122	Canada	228	U.K.	28	W. Germ.	19
254.85	514	+46	Canada	209	U.K.	192	Netherlands	40
254.90	168	-9	U.K.	73	France	18	Italy	18
254.95	111	+170	Italy	54	U.K.	51	Columbia	2
Carbon paper (p. 43)								
254.15	1/12	2/	U.K.	12	W. Germ.	1	-	-
254.18	91	+43	U.K.	85	Italy	3	W. Germ.	2
Decalcomania paper, not printed (p. 49)								
254.30	13	-57	U.K.	12	Norway	1/	-	-
254.32	277	-21	U.K.	277	-	-	-	-
Certain printing papers, impregnated, coated, or otherwise processed (p. 53)								
254.46	370	-25	Canada	197	W. Germ.	69	Japan	66
254.48	14	-38	W. Germ.	7	France	4	Netherlands	2
254.50	5	+125	Italy	4	Canada	1	-	-
Waxed papers (p. 61)								
254.54	11	-69	Sweden	5	Canada	3	U.K.	2
Gummed paper (p. 67)								
254.75	18	+169	W. Germ.	8	U.K.	7	Canada	2
Wallpaper (p. 71)								
256.05	5,313	+46	Canada	1,902	Japan	1,894	Korea, Rep.	782

See footnotes at end of table.

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## APPENDIX 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, 1968

(In thousands of dollars. The dollar value of imports shown is defined generally as the market value in the foreign country and therefore excludes U.S. import duties, freight, and transportation insurance)

Summary title and page; TSUS item	All countries		First supplier		Second supplier		Third supplier	
	Amount	Per-cent	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
	in 1968	change from 1967						
Paper and paperboard, cut to size or shape, not elsewhere enumerated (p. 77)								
256.30	1,844	+8	Canada	573	W. Germ.	314	Sweden	226
Paper envelopes (p. 83)								
256.42	18	+281	Sweden	6	Canada	5	Netherlands	3
256.44	311	+19	Sweden	158	Canada	66	U.K.	25
Boxes of paper, paperboard, or papier mache (p. 91)								
256.48	696	+79	Japan	353	France	118	Canada	55
256.52	318	+59	Canada	145	Japan	94	U.K.	17
256.54	1,467	+33	Canada	759	Japan	279	France	154
Blank books, bound (p. 103)								
256.56	3,205	+33	Japan	2,269	U.K.	436	Switzerland	212
256.58	137	+68	Japan	117	U.K.	9	W. Germ.	4
Albums (p. 109)								
256.60	3,601	+129	Japan	3,323	W. Germ.	124	Canada	28
Paper tubes commonly used for holding thread or yarn (p. 113)								
256.65	50	-53	W. Germ.	27	U.K.	18	Belgium	2
256.67	438	-24	W. Germ.	285	Canada	123	Belgium	16
Articles of pulp and papier mache (p. 119)								
256.70	419	+27	U.K.	124	W. Germ.	120	Japan	79
256.75	5,546	+41	Japan	4,767	Italy	598	Hong Kong	44
Articles of paper and paperboard, not elsewhere enumerated (p. 125)								
256.85	475	-61	Japan	223	W. Germ.	108	Canada	38
256.90	7,603	+38	Japan	3,472	Canada	2,068	Denmark	511

1/ Less than \$500.

2/ No imports in 1967.

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

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



## OTHER AVAILABLE VOLUMES OF THE SUMMARIES SERIES

<i>Schedule</i>	<i>Volume</i>	<i>Title</i>
1	1	Animals and Meats
1	2	Fish: Fresh, Chilled, Frozen, or Cured
1	3	Fish Products, Shellfish, and Shellfish Products
1	4	Dairy Products and Birds' Eggs
1	5	Live Plants and Seeds
1	6	Cereal Grains, Malts, Starches, and Animal Feeds
1	7	Vegetables and Edible Nuts
1	8	Edible Fruit
1	9	Sugar, Cocoa, Confectionery, Coffee, Tea and Spices
1	11	Tobacco and Tobacco Products
1	12	Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils
1	13	Hides, Skins, Leather, Feathers, and Miscellaneous Articles of Animal Origin
2	1	Wood and Related Products I
2	2	Wood and Related Products II
2	3	Paper and Related Products I
3	4	Felts, Batting, Nonwoven Fabrics, Fish Nets, Machinery Belts and Clothing, Hose, Coated Fabrics, and Other Fabrics for Special Purposes
3	5	Textile Furnishings and Apparel
3	6	Cordage, Braids, Elastic Yarns and Fabrics , Trimmings, Packing, Polishing Cloths, Sacks, Labels, Lacings, Rags, and Other Miscellaneous Textile Products
4	2	Inorganic Chemicals I
4	3	Inorganic Chemicals II
4	4	Inorganic Chemicals III
4	6	Organic Chemicals II
4	9	Glue, Gelatin, Aromatic Substances, Toilet Preparations, Surface-Active Agents, Soaps, Dyes, and Tannins
4	10	Pigments, Inks, Paints, and Related Products
4	12	Fatty Substances, Waxes, and Miscellaneous Chemical Products